

# CAPS PROPOSAL

**Bargaining Unit:** 10

**Date:** July 13,  
2022 at 1041am

**Exclusive Representative:** CAPS

**Article:** 3

**Subject:** Leaves

## 3.9 Non-Industrial Disability Insurance

Unit 10 scientists will be eligible for Non-Industrial Disability Insurance until 6 months after the Unit has transitioned to State Disability Insurance (SDI) to ensure that Disability Insurance coverage is available during the transition period. After SDI has been made available and useable for Unit 10 scientists for 6 months, NDI will no longer be the Disability Insurance Program for Unit 10 except otherwise noted in Section 3.24.

- A. Non-Industrial Disability Insurance (NDI) is a program for State employees who become disabled due to nonwork-related disabilities as defined by Section 2626 of the Unemployment Insurance Code.
- B. For periods of disability commencing on or after October 1, 1984, eligible employees shall receive NDI payments at 60 percent of their full pay, not to exceed \$135 per week, payable monthly for a period not exceeding 26 weeks for any one disability period. An employee is not eligible for a second disability benefit due to the same or related cause or condition unless they have returned to their regular time base, and work for at least ten (10) consecutive work days. Paid leave shall not be used to cover the ten (10) work days.
- C. The employee shall serve a ten (10) consecutive calendar day waiting period before NDI payments commence for each disability. Accrued vacation or sick leave balances may be used to cover the waiting period. The waiting period may be waived commencing with the first full day of confinement in a hospital or nursing home for at least one full day. A full day is defined as a 24-hour period starting at midnight.
- D. If the employee elects to use vacation, annual leave, personal leave or sick leave credits prior to receiving NDI payments, he or she is not required to exhaust the accrued leave balance.
- E. Following the start of NDI payments, an employee may, at any time, switch from NDI to sick leave, or vacation leave, annual leave, personal leave, or catastrophic leave but may not return to NDI until that leave is exhausted.
- F. In accordance with the State's "return to work" policy, an employee who is eligible to receive NDI benefits and who is medically certified as unable to return to full-time work during the period of his or her disability, may upon the discretion of his or her appointing power work those hours (in hour increments) which, when combined with the NDI benefit, will not exceed 100 percent of regular "full pay." This does not qualify the employee for a new disability period under B of this article. The appointing power may require an employee to submit to a medical examination by a physician or physicians designated by the Director of the Employment Development Department for the purpose of evaluating the capacity of the employee to perform the work of his or her position.

- G. If an employee refuses to return to work in a position offered by the employer under the State's Injured State Worker Assistance Program, NDI benefits will be terminated effective the date of the offer.
- H. Where employment is intermittent or irregular, the payments shall be determined on the basis of the proportionate part of a monthly rate established by the total hours actually employed in the 18 monthly pay periods immediately preceding the pay period in which the disability begins as compared to the regular rate for a full-time employee in the same group or class. An employee will be eligible for NDI payments on the first day of the monthly pay period following completion of 960 hours of compensated work.
- I. All other applicable Department laws and regulations not superseded by these provisions will remain in effect.
- J. Upon approval of NDI benefits, the State may issue an employee a salary advance if the employee so requests.
- K. All appeals of a denial of an employee's NDI benefits shall only follow the procedures in the Unemployment Insurance Code and Title 22. All disputes relating to an employee's denial of benefits are not grievable or arbitrable. This does not change either party's contractual rights which are not related to the denial of an individual's benefits.