🗩 Common Themes and Issues Identified

1. Loss or Reduction of Benefits

- CTO (Compensatory Time Off): Repeatedly cited as eliminated or severely restricted, including its replacement with vacation hours, which is less flexible.
- Health Plans: Many note the removal of High Deductible Health Plans (HDHP) and accompanying Health Savings Accounts (HSAs), replaced with less favorable options and higher out-of-pocket costs.
- Wellness Incentives: The loss of wellness days and incentives is a demotivating factor for several employees.
- Boot Reimbursement: Changed from an annual benefit to every other year.
- 401a Accounts: Ceased funding, leading to long-term financial concerns.
- Differentials and Stipends: Loss of shift differentials, CWEA differential, and professional development reimbursement.

2. Payroll and Systemic Errors

- Tyler Payroll System Issues: Numerous complaints about paycheck inaccuracies, incorrect vacation balances, and difficulty verifying deductions.
- Lack of Trust in Payroll: Employees frequently mention needing to manually verify calculations, indicating a significant trust gap.
- Inconsistent Paychecks: Reports of fluctuating take-home pay and poor transparency around overtime, holiday, and differential pay.

3. Medical Insurance and Cost Increases

- Rising insurance premiums and loss of preferred plans (e.g., Sutter HDHP) are frequent grievances.
- Lack of transparency and poor HR communication have made it difficult for employees to understand or anticipate medical costs.

4. Human Resources and Administrative Shortcomings

- Slow or no responses from HR, especially regarding critical issues like benefits, hiring, and retirement accounts.
- Lack of clarity on roles/responsibilities within HR.
- Errors in onboarding and benefits access, particularly for new hires.
- Difficulty accessing resources such as SCERS, HR, purchasing, and contracts.

5. Workload and Structural Concerns

- A **heavier workload** due to SacSewer's independence, with no corresponding increase in staffing or compensation.
- Inability to backfill lost positions, even months later.
- **Perceived inequity in classifications**, such as assistant engineers being designated "admin" despite career-track responsibilities.

6. Holiday, Shift, and Overtime Pay Reductions

- Holiday pay now less favorable (straight time instead of time-and-a-half plus comp time).
- Shift differential reductions and restricted eligibility for night/grave shifts.
- Overtime pay calculations affected by the inclusion of standby pay and other inconsistencies.

7. Equity, Classification, and Representation Issues

- **Discrepancies in time-off accrual** between existing and newly hired employees with similar backgrounds.
- Ineligibility to join appropriate employee groups, such as engineering unions.
- Concerns about pay scale alignment and whether promises around salary studies and COLA adjustments will be honored.

8. Communication and Trust Erosion

- Before the separation, communication was perceived as **clear and direct**; now it is **uncertain and lacking follow-through**.
- Promises made in communication (e.g., compensation study adjustments and annual COLAs) are not being upheld or clarified.
- A general **decline in trust and confidence** in management is evident.

V Positive Mentions

A small minority mentioned that things are going "fairly smoothly" or did not have concerns at this time. This suggests that while dissatisfaction is widespread, it is not universal.

🧭 Conclusion and Observations

The overarching narrative is one of **declining morale**, driven by:

- Benefit reductions
- Administrative breakdowns
- Unfulfilled promises
- Perceived lack of support and transparency

Employees are increasingly **bearing the burden of system inefficiencies**, particularly around pay and benefits, and **feel alienated from decision-making and communication loops**.

There is a clear call—implicit and explicit—for **restoring trust**, **clarifying policy**, and **correcting misalignments between work demands and compensation/support**.

🗩 Common Themes Identified

1. Salary Study and Compensation Alignment

- Salary study implementation delays and incomplete analysis (e.g., unclear comparisons for some roles).
- Concerns that pay is not on par with comparable agencies or private sector benchmarks, including:
 - Assistant and Associate Engineers
 - Business Analysts
 - FTOS and Electricians
- Requests for consistent and transparent COLA (Cost of Living Adjustments).
- Concern over **salary compaction**, especially when supervisors earn only marginally more than their staff.
- Interest in incorporating education incentives and certifications into base pay for broader retirement impact.

2. Benefits and Incentive Concerns

- Loss or lack of CTO (Compensatory Time Off) is a recurring grievance.
- Higher out-of-pocket health, dental, and vision costs, with requests for:
 - o Better employer contribution to medical premiums.
 - Dental/vision benefit improvements.
 - Medical retirement stipends comparable to state standards.

- **Wellness incentives**, sick time cash-out, and vacation accrual expansion were frequently suggested.
- Desire for cash-back options for waiving medical benefits.
- **Restoration of education reimbursement** or converting it into permanent salary benefits.

3. Telework and Remote Work Policy

- Concerns over a **loss of hybrid work flexibility**, with fears of mandatory increased in-office days.
- Employees express that **remote work increases productivity** and helps with work-life balance.
- Desire for **telework protection** and policy clarity.

4. Equity and Fairness in Policies

- **Unequal vacation accrual** rules between pre- and post-separation hires based on prior public service.
- Lack of clarity in **differential pay** and benefit access between classes and roles.
- Desire for equal treatment and transparency in how policies apply to new vs. existing staff.

5. Staffing and Workload

- Short-staffing across departments has led to increased workloads and burnout.
- Specific concern from supervisors who have taken on HR and training duties in addition to their regular roles, without matching compensation.
- Need to fill vacancies quickly and fairly.

6. Pension and Retirement Benefits

- Requests for:
 - Increased pension contributions
 - Clearer communication about retirement benefits and stipends.
 - Recognition of prior service for retirement and vacation accrual purposes.

7. Administrative Transparency and Trust

- Concerns about:
 - Lack of transparency in the salary study process and timelines.
 - Delays in **COLA negotiations** and the **impact on morale**.
 - Need for better **communication and follow-through** from management.

Isolated Mentions and Miscellaneous Topics

- Paid lunch for EH&S employees due to frequent interruptions.
- Hiring delays.
- Specific losses like the **CWEA 4% differential**.
- Call for equal representation and communication in union/contract negotiations.

Conclusion

The text reveals a workforce that is:

- Eager for clear, consistent compensation policies
- Seeking the restoration of lost or reduced benefits

- Frustrated by inequities and misalignments in internal policies
- Committed to their roles, but in need of structural support and recognition

There's a deep desire for **equity, recognition, and fairness**, alongside specific policy improvements—especially around compensation, workload, and remote work.

🗩 Common Themes Identified

1. Communication and Transparency

- Generally Positive Reception: Many respondents commend SacSewer leadership for proactive communication, especially during the initial split from the County.
 - Phrases like "kept us informed," "excellent communication," and "honest attempt at communication" were noted.
- Mixed Trust: Some employees express skepticism or frustration, particularly about perceived lack of follow-through (e.g., on salary study promises or benefits parity).

2. Salary Study

- The salary study is a recurring theme, with many referencing it as either a promising **improvement** or a **source of frustration** due to:
 - Delays in sharing results
 - A sense that it's being withheld for negotiation leverage
 - Anticipation that it could reveal necessary wage adjustments

3. Operational Continuity

- Many comments highlight that day-to-day operations were not disrupted by the transition.
 - This perceived stability is seen as a key success, especially for those concerned about continuity.

4. Overtime and Pay

• Several respondents mentioned **overtime (OT) calculations**:

- Some appreciated more favorable OT pay (e.g., inclusion of differentials/incentives).
- Others criticized the **OT formula as incorrect or opaque**.
- A few noted **better base pay**, but often tempered by concerns over benefit reductions.

5. Benefits and Retirement

- **Health insurance dissatisfaction** is evident, particularly:
 - Increased premiums
 - Worse coverage compared to County offerings
- Medical retirement additions were seen positively, though some feel the contributions are insufficient.
- Loss of comp time (CTO) continues to be a disappointment for several staff.

6. Mixed Reactions to Change

- Some employees feel the organization is **trying to improve**, with attempts at:
 - Streamlining hiring
 - Reducing bureaucracy
 - Enhancing employee engagement
- Others feel **disillusioned**, citing broken promises, especially related to the "equal or better" benefits pledge.

7. General Sentiment

- Cautious Optimism: A number of employees are withholding judgment, suggesting outcomes will depend on how contract negotiations and benefit implementations proceed.
- Lack of Major Disruption: Many indicate that "nothing is on fire" and "everything is still functioning," signaling a baseline of operational success despite dissatisfaction in other

Notable Positive Mentions

- Easier decision-making
- Less bureaucracy
- Seamless transition
- Transparency in offer terms (for some)

(2) Conclusion

The overall tone is **pragmatic**: employees recognize the effort made in communication and operational stability, but there is **deep concern around compensation**, **benefits**, **and trust in leadership follow-through**. The **salary study**, **overtime practices**, **and future contract negotiations** appear to be the pivotal factors that will determine long-term sentiment.