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## **7.1-- CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL SALARY SCHEDULE**

1) Maintenance and Operations; 2) Transportation; 3) Food Service; 4) Secretarial and Clerical; and 5) Aids and Paraprofessionals.

Legal References: A.C.A. 6-17-2301

Date Adopted: October 14, 2003

Last Revised: June 12, 2007

## **7.2— CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL EVALUATIONS**

Classified personnel may be periodically evaluated.

Any forms, procedures or other methods of evaluation, including criteria, are to be developed by the Superintendent and or his designee(s), but shall not be part of the personnel policies of the District.

Date Adopted: October 14, 2003

Last Revised:

## **7.3— CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES DRUG TESTING**

### **Scope of Policy**

Each person hired for a position which allows or requires that the employee operate any type of motor vehicle which is privately owned and operated for compensation, or which is owned, leased or otherwise operated by, or for the benefit of the District, and is operated for the transportation of children to or from school or school sponsored activity shall undergo a physical examination, including a drug test. Each person's initial employment for a job entailing a safety sensitive function is conditioned upon the district receiving a negative drug test result for that employee. The offer of employment is also conditioned upon the employee's signing an authorization for the request for information by the district from the Commercial Driver Alcohol and Drug Testing Database.

### **Methods of Testing**

The collection, testing methods and standards shall be determined by the agency or other medical organizations chosen by the School Board to conduct the collection and testing of samples. The drug and alcohol testing is to be conducted by a laboratory certified pursuant to the most recent guidelines issued by the United States Department of Health and Human Services for such facilities. ("Mandatory Guidelines for Federal Workplace Drug Testing Programs").

### **Definition**

Safety sensitive function includes:

- . All time spent inspecting, servicing, and/or preparing the vehicle;
- . All time spent driving the vehicle;
- . All time spent loading or unloading the vehicle or supervising the loading or unloading of the vehicle; and
- . All time spent repairing, obtaining assistance, or remaining in attendance upon a disabled vehicle.

## **Requirements**

Employees shall be drug and alcohol free from the time the employee is required to be ready to work until the employee is relieved from the responsibility for performing work and/or any time they are performing a safety-sensitive function. In addition to the testing required as an initial condition of employment, employees shall submit to subsequent drug tests as required by law and/or regulation. Subsequent testing includes, and/or is triggered by, but is not limited to:

- . Random tests;
- . Testing in conjunction with an accident;
- . Receiving a citation for a moving traffic violation; and
- . Reasonable suspicion.

## **Prohibitions**

- . No driver shall report for duty or remain on duty requiring the performance of safety-sensitive functions while having an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or greater;
- . No driver shall use alcohol while performing safety-sensitive functions;
- . No driver shall perform safety-sensitive functions within four (4) hours after using alcohol;
- . No driver required to take a post-accident alcohol test under #2 above shall use alcohol for eight (8) hours following the accident or until he/she undergoes a post-accident alcohol test, whichever occurs first;
- . No driver shall refuse to submit to an alcohol or drug test in conjunction with # 1,2, and/or 4 above;
- . No driver shall report for duty or remain on duty requiring the performance of safety-sensitive functions when using any controlled substance, except when used pursuant to the instructions of a licensed medical practitioner, knowledgeable of the driver's job responsibilities, who has advised the driver that the substance will not adversely affect the driver's ability to safely operate his/her vehicle. It is the employee's responsibility to inform his/her supervisor of the employee's use of such medication;
- . No driver shall report for duty, remain on duty, or perform a safety-sensitive function if the driver tests positive or has adulterated or substituted a test specimen for controlled substances.

Violation of any of these prohibitions may lead to disciplinary action being taken against the employee, which could include termination or non-renewal.

## **Testing for Cause**

Drivers involved in an accident in which there is a loss of another person's life shall be tested for alcohol and controlled substances as soon as practicable following the accident. Drivers shall also be tested for alcohol within eight (8) hours and for controlled substances within thirty two (32) hours following an accident for which they receive a citation for a moving traffic violation if the accident involved: 1) bodily injury to any person who, as a result of the injury, immediately receives medical treatment away from the scene of the accident, or 2) one or more motor vehicles incurs disabling damage as a result of the accident requiring the motor vehicle to be transported away from the scene by a tow truck or other motor vehicle.

## **Refusal to Submit**

Refusal to submit to an alcohol or controlled substance test means that the driver

- . Failed to appear for any test within a reasonable period of time as determined by the employer consistent with applicable Department of Transportation agency regulation;
- . Failed to remain at the testing site until the testing process was completed;
- . Failed to provide a urine specimen for any required drug test;
- . Failed to provide a sufficient amount of urine without an adequate medical reason for the failure;

- . Failed to undergo a medical examination as directed by the Medical Review Officer as part of the verification process for the previous listed reason;
- . Failed or declined to submit to a second test that the employer or collector has directed the driver to take;
- . Failed to cooperate with any of the testing process; and/or
- . Adulterated or substituted a test result as reported by the Medical Review Officer.

#### **Consequences for Violations**

Drivers who engage in any conduct prohibited by this policy, who refuse to take a required drug or alcohol test, refuse to sign the request for information required by law, or who exceed the acceptable limits for the respective tests shall no longer be allowed to perform safety-sensitive functions. Actions regarding their continued employment shall be taken in relation to their inability to perform these functions and could include termination or non-renewal of their contract of employment.

Drivers who exhibit signs of violating the prohibitions of this policy relating to alcohol or controlled substances shall not be allowed to perform or continue to perform safety-sensitive functions if they exhibit those signs during, just preceding, or just after the period of the work day that the driver is required to be in compliance with the provisions of this policy. This action shall be based on specific, contemporaneous, articulatable observations concerning the behavior, speech, or body odors of the driver. The Superintendent or his/her designee shall require the driver to submit to “reasonable suspicion” tests for alcohol and controlled substances. The direction to submit to such tests must be made just before, just after, or during the time the driver is performing safety-sensitive functions. If circumstances prohibit the testing of the driver the Superintendent or his/her designee shall remove the driver from reporting for, or remaining on, duty for a minimum of 24 hours from the time the observation was made triggering the driver’s removal from duty.

If the results for an alcohol test administered to a driver is equal to or greater than 0.02, but less than 0.04, the driver shall be prohibited from performing safety-sensitive functions for a period not less than 24 hours from the time the test was administered. Unless the loss of duty time triggers other employment consequence policies, no further other action against the driver is authorized by this policy for test results showing an alcohol concentration of less than 0.04.

Legal Reference: A.C.A. § 6-19-108  
 A.C.A. § 27-23-201 et seq.  
 49 C.F.R. § 382-101 – 605  
 49 C.F.R. § part 40

Arkansas Division of Academic Facilities and Transportation Rules Governing Maintenance and Operations of Arkansas Public School Buses and Physical Examinations of School Bus Drivers

Date Adopted: October 14, 2003  
 Last Revised: June 12, 2007

## **7.4— CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES SICK LEAVE**

### **Definitions**

1. “Employee” is an employee of the district working 20 or more hours per week who is not required to have a teaching license as a condition of his/her employment.

2. "Sick Leave" is absence from work due to illness, whether by the employee or a member of their immediate family, (classified staffs' spouse, children, grandchildren, parent, grandparent, siblings, spouse's parents, and other living in the same household of the staff) or due to a death in the family.
3. Sick leave covers the birth of an employee's child or grandchild or the adoption of a child by the employee.
4. "Current Sick Leave" means those days of sick leave for the current contract year, which leave is granted at the rate of one day of sick leave per month worked , or major part thereof.
5. "Accumulated Sick Leave" is the total of unused sick leave, up to a maximum of ninety (90) days accrued from previous contract, but not used. Unused sick leave is currently paid at \$25 per day for bonafide retirement.

### **Sick Leave**

The principal has the discretion to approve sick leave for an employee to attend the funeral of a person who is not related to the employee, under circumstances deemed appropriate by the principal.

Employees who are adopting or seeking to adopt a minor child or minor children may use up to 15 sick leave days in any school year for absences relating to the adoption, including time needed for travel, time needed for home visits, time needed for document translation, submission or preparation, time spent with legal or adoption agency representatives, time spent in court and bonding time. See also, CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL FAMILY MEDICAL LEAVE, which may also apply. Except for bonding time, documentation shall be provided by the employee upon request.<sup>2</sup>

Pay for sick leave shall be at the employee's daily rate of pay, which is that employee's hourly rate of pay times the number of hours normally worked per day. Payment will be made for sick days accumulated over 90 days in the June paycheck.

At the discretion of the principal (or Superintendent), and, if FMLA is applicable, subject to the certification or recertification provisions contained in policy CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL FAMILY MEDICAL LEAVE the District may require a written statement from the employee's physician documenting the employee's illness. Failure to provide such documentation of illness may result in sick leave not being paid, or in dismissal.

If the employees absences are not subject to the FMLA or are in excess of what is protected under the FMLA, excessive absenteeism, to the extent that the employee is not carrying out his assigned duties to the degree that the education of students or the efficient operation of a school or the district is substantially adversely affected (at the determination of the principal or Superintendent) may result in dismissal.

In the event of death of an employee sick leave will be paid to the employee's designated beneficiary at the rate of \$25 per day.

### **Sick Leave and Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA) Leave**

When an employee takes sick leave, the District shall determine if the employee is eligible for FMLA leave and if the leave qualifies for FMLA leave. The District may request additional information from the employee to help make the applicability<sup>3</sup> determination. If the employee is eligible for FMLA leave and if the leave qualifies under the FMLA, the District will notify the employee, in writing, of the decision within two workdays. If the circumstances for the leave as defined in policy —CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL FAMILY MEDICAL LEAVE don't change, the District is only required to notify the employee once of the determination regarding the applicability of sick leave and/or FMLA leave within any applicable twelve (12) month period. To the extent the employee has accrued paid sick leave, any sick leave taken that qualifies for FMLA leave shall be paid leave and charged against the employee's accrued leave including vacation or personal leave, once an employee exhausts his/her accrued sick leave. See —CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL FAMILY MEDICAL LEAVE.

**Notes:** This policy is similar to Policy 3.8. If you change this policy, review 3.8 at the same time to ensure applicable consistency between the two.

<sup>1</sup> For classified employees your district has the choice of crediting sick leave days up front as is done for licensed employees, or of crediting sick leave at the rate of one day per month worked. Choose your method and delete the portion of this sentence that doesn't reflect your choice.

<sup>2</sup> This paragraph is optional. If you choose to include it, select the number of days of sick leave an employee may use annually for the adoption/bonding process (15 is not a required number of days). Also note that an employee who uses such leave would also have the leave subtracted from the annual number of days available for FMLA leave (Policy).

<sup>3</sup> As used in this policy, “applicable” is a very important word. Some leave taken under FMLA also applies to sick leave and therefore, the employee will get paid for the leave to the extent the employee has sick leave accrued. Other leave taken under FMLA is not applicable to sick leave and therefore the FMLA leave is unpaid unless vacation or personal leave is available. For instance, “applicable leave” in terms of time taken under FMLA due to the birth of a child will vary depending on the language in your district's policy on sick leave. For instance, if sick leave may be taken “for reason of personal illness or illness in the immediate family” (based on the statutory definition in 6-17-1302, and an employee gives birth to a child, she may take sick leave for the amount of time that her personal physician deems it necessary for her to physically recover from childbirth. Once the medically necessary time has passed, sick leave is no longer appropriate and cannot be used. While under the FMLA, the employee could take additional time off work, she would need to take unpaid FMLA leave for this purpose, unless she had personal days or vacation days available. However, if your district has a much more liberal definition of sick leave in district policy, the results could be entirely different and all birth related leave might be applicable. Another example would be the potential for overlap between pregnancy

complications that arise to the level of a “serious health condition.” For instance, pregnancy complications that rose to the level of a “serious health condition” would qualify for both, while missing work for a dentist's appointment would qualify for sick leave, but would not qualify for FMLA leave. Consult policy CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL FAMILY MEDICAL LEAVE when making the determination of what sick leave qualifies under both policies. It may also be helpful to consult 29 CFR 825.114 which is available by calling the ASBA office.

### **Computation of days of sick leave (classified staff):**

- A. Sick leave shall accumulate at the rate of one day per month contracted minus the number of days used. (Number of days will be added at the beginning of the contract year.)
- B. After the classified employee has used his/her sick leave days, \$50 a day or a full day's salary, whichever is less, will be deducted for the next five days. Beginning on the 6<sup>th</sup> day a full day's salary will be deducted for each day thereafter.
- C. Sick leave days become effective on the date the staff is required to report for the beginning of the fall term of schools
- D. Classified employees coming into the system during the academic school year will automatically have accumulated sick leave at the rate of one day for each month remaining in their school contract year. The Booneville School District will grant credit up to 90 days of unused sick leave from a classified employee employed from a school district within the state.

Cross Reference: CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL FAMILY MEDICAL LEAVE

Legal References:       A.C.A. § 6-17-1301 et seq.  
                              29 USC §§ 2601 et seq.  
                              29 CFR 825.100 et seq.

Date Adopted: October 14, 2003  
Last Revised: June 12, 2012

### **7.4S – Catastrophic Leave Sharing Policy (CLASP)**

This policy is designed to allow personnel to donate sick leave days to staff members who suffer a catastrophic illness or have a spouse or child suffer a catastrophic illness. This is a separate policy from the spouse to spouse policy already in place.

1. Classified personnel may donate only to classified personnel and certified may only donate to certified.
2. The person requesting leave must have a need of more than 5 days off.
3. The person requesting sick leave days must have expended all of their own days, both accrued and current year, prior to making a request.
4. The person will make a request to the appropriate PPC committee for approval.
  - a. The PPC will determine need and approve or disapprove the request.
  - b. If the request is approved, an individual staff member may donate up to three days of sick leave from his/her days to the individual, not to include sick leave days for the current year.
5. A request form will be needed for the request and also for those who wish to donate days.
6. The maximum number of days a person can request at one time is twenty (20).
7. The person needing the days may request in person or in writing (if they cannot attend the meeting.)
8. When a person gives or receives days, they will receive written notice from the bookkeeper.

9. The staff member requesting days in this manner must be in their third year of employment or more within the Booneville School District.
10. If the person requesting days terminates his/her employment with the district, the unused days will be returned to their contributor in an equitable manner if possible. If not, the days will be placed in a pool of sick leave days for future use.

## **7.5— CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES PERSONAL LEAVE**

Employees of the district working 20 or more hours per week receive two (2) days of personal leave per contract year. An employee may take personal leave when he must be absent from work for reasons which do not entitle the employee to take sick leave. Personal days will be deducted from accumulated sick days.

Employees who fail to report to work when their request for a personal day has been denied or who have exhausted their allotted personal days, shall lose their daily rate of pay for the day(s) missed (leave without pay). While there are instances where personal circumstances necessitate an employee's absence beyond the allotted days of sick and/or personal leave, any employee who requires leave without pay must receive advance permission (except in medical emergencies and/or as permitted by policy - CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL FAMILY MEDICAL LEAVE) from their immediate supervisor. Failure to report to work without having received permission to be absent is grounds for discipline, up to and including termination.

Any employee desiring to take personal leave may do so by making a written request to his supervisor at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to the time of the requested leave. The twenty-four hour requirement may be waived by the supervisor when the supervisor deems it appropriate.

If a classified employee is absent because of personal reasons for more than the two (2) days additional personal day(s) may be requested, and if approved, the rate of \$50 a day or a day's rate, whichever is less, will be deducted from the classified employee's salary.

Personal leave and/or absences by a classified employee above the two days allowed by the district that have not been approved will cause a salary deduction from the staff's salary in the sum equal to 1/nth (where "n" represents number of contract days) of yearly salary for each days absent.

Personal leave does not accumulate from one contract year to the next.

No personal days will be granted immediately before or after a scheduled holiday while school is in session.

Unused personal days will roll over into sick days at the end of the contract year.

Date Adopted: October 14, 2003

Last Revised: June 12, 2012

## **7.6— CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES PROFESSIONAL LEAVE**



“Professional Leave” is leave granted for the purpose of enabling an employee to participate in professional activities (e.g., workshops or serving on professional committees) which can serve to improve the school district’s instructional program or enhances the employee’s ability to perform his duties. Professional leave will also be granted when a school district employee is subpoenaed for a matter arising out of the employee’s employment with the school district. Any employee seeking professional leave must make a written request to his immediate supervisor, setting forth the information necessary for the supervisor to make an informed decision. The supervisor’s decision is subject to review and overruling by the superintendent. Budgeting concerns and the potential benefit for the district’s students will be taken into consideration in reviewing a request for professional leave.

Applications for professional leave should be made as soon as possible following the employee’s discerning a need for such leave, but, in any case, no less than two (2) weeks before the requested leave is to begin, if possible.

If the employee does not receive or does not accept remuneration for his/her participation in the professional leave activity and a substitute is needed for the employee, the District shall pay the full cost of the substitute. If the employee receives and accepts remuneration for his/her participation in the professional leave activity, the employee shall forfeit his/her daily rate of pay from the District for the time the employee misses. The cost of a substitute, if one is needed, shall be paid by the employee/District<sup>5</sup>.

Date Adopted: October 14, 2003

Last Revised: June 12, 2012

## **7.7—PUBLIC OFFICE – CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL**

An employee of the District who is elected to the Arkansas General Assembly or any elective or appointive public office (not legally constitutionally inconsistent with employment by a public school district) shall not be discharged or demoted as a result of such service.

No sick leave will be granted for the employee’s participation in such public office. The employee may take personal leave or vacation (if applicable), if approved in advance by the Superintendent, during his absence.

Prior to taking leave, and as soon as possible after the need for such leave is discerned by the employee, he must make written request for leave to the Superintendent, setting out, to the degree possible, the dates such leave is needed.

An employee who fraudulently requests sick leave for the purpose of taking leave to serve in public office may be subject to nonrenewal or termination of his employment contract.

Legal Reference: A.C.A. § 6-17-115, 116

Date Adopted: October 14, 2003

Last Revised: June 12, 2012

## **7.8—JURY DUTY – CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL**

Employees are not subject to discharge, loss of sick leave, loss of vacation time or any other penalty due to absence from work for jury duty, upon giving reasonable notice to the District through the employee's immediate supervisor.

The employee must present the original (not a copy) summons to jury duty to his supervisor in order to confirm the reason for the requested absence.

The employee who is required to participate, as a juror shall be counted present for their employment and shall receive full pay per contract day.

If the employee is dismissed from jury duty or not selected as a juror, he/she will need to return to school to their job responsibilities if time permits.

Legal Reference: A.C.A. § 16-31-106

Date Adopted: October 14, 2003  
Last Revised:

## **7.9— CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT**

An employee of the District may not be employed in any other capacity during regular working hours.

An employee may not accept employment outside of his district employment which will interfere, or otherwise be incompatible with the District employment, including normal duties outside the regular work day; nor shall an employee accept other employment which is inappropriate for an employee of a public school.

The Superintendent, or his designee(s), shall be responsible for determining whether outside employment is incompatible, conflicting, or inappropriate.

Legal Reference: A.C.A. § 6-24-106, 107, 111

Date Adopted: October 14, 2003  
Last Revised:

## **7.10— CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL EMPLOYMENT**

All prospective employees must fill out an application form provided by the District, in addition to any resume provided, all of which information is to be placed in the personnel file of those employed.

If the employee provides false or misleading information, or if he withholds information to the same effect, it may be grounds for dismissal. In particular, it will be considered a material misrepresentation and grounds for termination of contract of employment if an employee's application information is discovered to be other than as was represented by the employee, either in writing on application materials or in the form of representations made to the school district.

The Booneville School District is an equal opportunity employer and shall not discriminate on the grounds of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, or disability.

Employment of all school personnel except the superintendent shall be on nomination by the superintendent.

As positions become available/open/new, the appropriate principal/supervisor will see that the information is posted to inform teachers/staff.

Employment procedure of classified staff:

- a. principal/immediate supervisor will review applicant, application and conduct interviews
- b. principal/immediate supervisor will recommend three (if available) to the superintendent
- c. superintendent will then interview applicants that have been recommended and additional applicants if deemed necessary
- d. superintendent will make recommendation to the school board

Employment will be based on the following:

- a. Certification requirements
- b. Experience and performance
- c. Personal interviews
- d. Background check

Should the school board reject a person nominated by the superintendent, it shall be the duty of the superintendent to submit another nomination for consideration.

It is the policy of the Booneville School District to pay the fee required for the Criminal Record Check (background check) required before employing a new classified employee.

#### **Vacation for Classified Staff On Twelve-Month Contract**

1. All classified employees working on a twelve month contract are entitled to two weeks a year vacation with pay the first completed school year.
2. All vacations of such staff must be taken in the months of summer recess.
3. All vacations must be approved by the superintendent and all other absences from available duty during the summer months is to be approved by the superintendent.

**Note:** This policy is similar to Policy 3.19. If you change this policy, review 3.18 at the same time to ensure applicable consistency between the two.

Date Adopted: October 14, 2003

Last Revised; June 12, 2012

### **7.11— CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL REIMBURSEMENT OF TRAVEL EXPENSES**

The requirements of this policy shall govern reimbursement for expenses related to travel and/or attendance at conferences and professional development activities incurred by district employees and/or members of the Board of Directors on behalf of the district. Employees are only eligible for reimbursement for travel expenses which

have been approved in advance. Original receipts must accompany all requests for reimbursement to the extent that such receipts are customarily available. For a receipt to be valid it should contain the name of the issuing company, the date, and the amount. No cash advances shall be made for travel. Mileage, lodging, and meal expenses will not be reimbursed when incurred for the personal convenience of the employee and not required by the reason for the travel. Reimbursement for travel shall be for the lesser of the cost between travel by air or by car with some consideration allowed for length of time of the method of travel.

To the extent practicable, employees shall have the district pay initial conference and professional development registration fees and associated necessary materials. In the occasional circumstances where this is not practical, the district shall reimburse the employee for such fees if they were authorized in advance and are supported with proper receipts.

The district will not reimburse expenses of any non-school board member or non-employee who accompanies the school board member or employee during his/her school related travel.

### **Reimbursable Expenses**

Mileage that is driven for a district sanctioned purpose in an employee's personal vehicle shall be reimbursed provided appropriate documentation is submitted establishing the date and time, place and purpose of the travel. Mileage shall be reimbursed at the current rate authorized by the state/IRS and shall be based on the shortest, most reasonable route available.

Meals may be reimbursed for travel which necessitates an overnight stay when submitted according to the dictates of this policy. Reimbursement shall be prorated based on the percent of a day the employee is away on travel. For example, if an employee returns from his/her travel in the afternoon, he/she is only eligible for reimbursement for breakfast and lunch expenditures. Meals shall be reimbursed for the actual expense to the extent that they are not lavish and are reasonable based on circumstances. Except as otherwise specified by this policy, meals are only reimburseable in conjunction with travel requiring an overnight stay.

Meal expenses incurred by the superintendent or other administrators as necessary, in the performance of their duties when meeting with state officials or consultants may be reimbursed on a prorated, per person basis in line with the mandates of this policy. Such expenses shall only be reimbursed when the expenditure is likely to result in a tangible benefit to the district.

Travel necessitating overnight lodging shall be reimbursed to the extent that it is not lavish and is reasonable based on circumstances of the expenditure. Proper documentation establishing the date and time, place and purpose of the travel must be submitted along with a receipt for the overnight accommodations. To the extent practicable, employees shall receive assistance from administrators or their designee in arranging travel plans to help keep expenses to a minimum.

### **Expenses Not Covered**

The district shall not reimburse the following items/categories of expenses:

- \*Alcoholic beverages
- \*Entertainment expenses – including sports or sporting events, pay per view or game expenses at motels
- \*Replacement due to loss or theft
- \*Discretionary expenses for items such as clothing or gifts
- \*Medical expenses incurred while on route to or from or at the destination of the reason for the travel

\*Optional or supplementary insurance obtained by the employee for the period covered during the travel  
And

\*Tips, other than those required by the source of the expense: eg. A restaurant which adds the tip to the bill for all groups of six or more.

### **Credit Cards**

Only those employees specifically issued credit cards to be used in the performance of their jobs to purchase goods, services or supplies on behalf of the district shall be allowed to use such cards. Employees who incur reimbursable expenses as defined in this policy are expected to pay for them initially by any means they choose and then submit their request for reimbursement. The district assumes no responsibility for the payment of any personal credit card charges incurred by a district employee.

### **Airport Associated Expenses**

Receipts for airport associated expenses are required for reimbursement. All airline flights shall be by coach/economy class. Upon arrival at their destination, employees are expected to take the less expensive option between a taxi and an airport shuttle to his/her hotel or meeting site. When circumstances dictate that a rental car is necessary and/or the most economical approach to the travel requirements, the least expensive car that will accomplish the job should be rented. The district shall not reimburse for any kind of rental car supplemental insurance.

The provisions of policy 7.12—EXPENSE REIMBURSEMENT are incorporated by reference into this policy.

Date Adopted: June 11, 2002

Last Revised: June 14, 2011

## **7.12— CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL TOBACCO USE**

Smoking or the use of tobacco, or products containing tobacco in any form, in or on any property owned or leased by the district, including buses or other school vehicles, is prohibited.

Violation of this policy by employees shall be grounds for disciplinary action up to, and including, dismissal.

Legal Reference: A.C.A. § 6-21-609

Date Adopted: October 14, 2003

Last Revised

## **7.13—DRESS OF CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES**

In order to establish high standards for Booneville Public Schools, it is important to maintain neatness, cleanliness and decency in the dress of the staff. Employees shall ensure that their dress and appearance are professional and appropriate to their positions.

During the regular school year, school personnel will not wear shorts unless they are a coach or P.E. instructor, bus driver or maintenance worker when appropriate. Coaches or PE instructors will only wear

shorts in the gym or on the field/playground. Coaches/P.E. instructors will cover shorts with wind pants or warm up when shorts are worn any place other than the court, field or any playground. Pants of any kind must be below the knee.

Date Adopted: October 14, 2003

Last Revised:

## **7.14— CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL POLITICAL ACTIVITY**

Employees are free to engage in political activity outside of work hours and to the extent that it does not affect the performance of their duties or adversely affect important working relationships.

It is specifically forbidden for employees to engage in political activities on the school grounds or during work hours. The following activities are forbidden on school property:

- . Using students for preparation or dissemination of campaign materials;
- . Distributing political materials;
- . Distributing or otherwise seeking signatures on petitions of any kind;
- . Posting political materials; and
- . Discussing political matters with students, in or out of the classroom, in other than circumstances appropriate to the employee's responsibilities to the students and where a legitimate pedagogical reason exists.

Date Adopted: October 14, 2003

Last Revised:

## **7.15— CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL DEBTS**

All employees are expected to meet their financial obligations. If an employee writes "hot" checks or has his income garnished, dismissal may result.

An employee will not be dismissed for having been the subject of one (1) garnishment. However, a second or third garnishment may result in dismissal.

At the discretion of the Superintendent, he or his designee may meet with an employee who has received a second garnishment for the purpose of warning the employee that a third garnishment will result in a recommendation of dismissal to the School Board.

At the discretion of the Superintendent, a second garnishment may be used as a basis for a recommended dismissal. The Superintendent may take into consideration other factors in deciding whether to recommend dismissal based on a second garnishment. Those factors may include, but are not limited to, the amount of the debt, the time between the first and the second garnishment, and other financial problems which come to the attention of the District.

Date Adopted: October 14, 2003

Last Revised:

## **7.16— CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL GRIEVANCES**

The purpose of this policy is to provide an orderly process for employees to resolve, at the lowest possible level, their concerns related to the personnel policies or salary payments of this district.

### **Definitions**

Grievance: a claim or concern related to the interpretation, application, or claimed violation of the personnel policies, including salary schedules, federal or state laws and regulations, or terms or conditions of employment, raised by an individual employee of this school district. Other matters for which the means of resolution are provided or foreclosed by statute or administrative procedures shall not be considered grievances. Specifically, no grievance may be entertained against a supervisor for directing, instructing, reprimanding, or “writing up” an employee under his/her supervision. A group of employees who have the same grievance may file a group grievance.

Employee: any person employed under a written contract by this school district.

Immediate Supervisor: the person immediately superior to an employee who directs and supervises the work of that employee.

Day: a calendar day, unless otherwise specified.

Working day: Any weekday other than a holiday whether or not the employee under the provisions of their contract is scheduled to work or whether they are currently under contract.

### **Process**

Level One: An employee who believes that he/she has a grievance shall inform that employee’s immediate supervisor that the employee has a potential grievance and discuss the matter with the supervisor within five working days of the occurrence of the grievance. The supervisor shall offer the employee an opportunity to have a witness or representative who is not a member of the employee’s immediate family present at their conference. (The five-day requirement does not apply to grievances concerning back pay.) If the grievance is not advanced to Level Two within five days following the conference, the matter will be considered resolved and the employee shall have no further right with respect to said grievance.

If the grievance cannot be resolved by the immediate supervisor, the employee can advance the grievance to Level Two. To do this, the employee must complete the top half of the Level Two Grievance Form within five working days of the discussion with the immediate supervisor, citing the manner in which the specific personnel policy was violated that has given rise to the grievance, and submit the Grievance Form to his/her immediate supervisor. The supervisor will have ten working days to respond to the grievance using the bottom half of the Level Two Grievance Form which he/she will submit to the building principal or, in the event that the employee’s immediate supervisor is the building principal, the superintendent.

Level Two: Upon receipt of a Level Two Grievance Form, the building principal or superintendent (hereinafter “recipient”) will have ten working days to schedule a conference with the employee filing the grievance. The supervisor shall offer the employee an opportunity to have a witness or representative who is not a member of the employee’s immediate family present at their conference. After the conference, the recipient will have ten working days in which to deliver a written response to the grievance to the employee. If the grievance is not advanced to

Level Three (if appropriate) or appealed to the Board of Education within five days of the conference, the matter will be considered resolved and the employee shall have no further right with respect to said grievance.

Level Three: If the proper recipient of the Level Two Grievance was the building principal, and the employee remains unsatisfied with the written response to the grievance, the employee may advance the grievance to the superintendent by submitting a copy of the Level Two Grievance Form and the principal's reply to the superintendent within five working days of his/her receipt of the principal's reply. The superintendent will have ten working days to schedule a conference with the employee filing the grievance. The supervisor shall offer the employee an opportunity to have a witness or representative who is not a member of the employee's immediate family present at their conference. After the conference, the superintendent will have ten working days in which to deliver a written response to the grievance to the employee.

Appeal to the Board of Directors: An employee who remains unsatisfied by the written response of the superintendent may appeal the superintendent's decision to the Board of Education within five working days of his/her receipt of the Superintendent's written response by submitting a written request for a board hearing to the board president, with a copy sent to the superintendent. If the grievance is not appealed to the Board of Directors within five days of his/her receipt of the superintendent's response, the matter will be considered resolved and the employee shall have no further right with respect to said grievance.

The school board will address the grievance at the next regular meeting of the school board, unless the employee agrees in writing to an alternate date for the hearing. After reviewing the Level Two Grievance Form and the superintendent's reply, the board will decide if the grievance, on its face, is grievable under district policy. If the Board rules the grievance to be grievable, they shall immediately commence a hearing on the grievance. All parties have the right to representation by a person of their own choosing who is not a member of the employee's immediate family at the appeal hearing before the Board of Directors. The employee shall have no less than 90 minutes, unless a shorter period is agreed to by the employee, to present his/her grievance and both parties shall have the opportunity to present and question witnesses. The hearing shall be open to the public unless the employee requests a private hearing. If the hearing is open, the parent or guardian of any student under the age of eighteen years who gives testimony may elect to have the student's testimony given in closed session. At the conclusion of the hearing, if the hearing was closed, the Board of Directors may excuse all parties except board members and deliberate, by themselves, on the hearing. At the conclusion of an open hearing, board deliberations shall also be in open session unless the board is deliberating the employment, appointment, promotion, demotion, disciplining, or resignation of the employee. A decision on the grievance shall be announced no later than the next regular board meeting.

### **Records**

Records related to grievances will be filed separately and will not be kept in, or made part of, the personnel file of any employee.

### **Reprisals**

No reprisals of any kind will be taken or tolerated against any employee because he/she has filed or advanced a grievance under this policy.

**Legal Reference:** ACA § 6-17-208

Date Adopted: October 14, 2003

Last Revised: June 12, 2007



**7.16A—LEVEL TWO GRIEVANCE FORM - CLASSIFIED**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date submitted to supervisor:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Classified Personnel Policy grievance is based upon:**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Grievance (be specific):** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**What would resolve your grievance?**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Supervisor's Response:**

**Date submitted to recipient:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Date Adopted: October 14, 2003

Last Revised:

## **7.17— CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL SEXUAL HARASSMENT**

The Booneville School District is committed to having an academic and work environment in which all students and employees are treated with respect and dignity. Student achievement and amicable working relationships are best attained in an atmosphere of equal educational and employment opportunity that is free of discrimination. Sexual harassment is a form of discrimination that undermines the integrity of the educational environment and will not be tolerated.

Believing that prevention is the best policy, the district will periodically inform students and employees about the nature of sexual harassment, the procedures for registering a complaint, and the possible redress that is available. The information will stress that the district does not tolerate sexual harassment and that students and employees can report inappropriate behavior of a sexual nature without fear of adverse consequences.

It shall be a violation of this policy for any student or employee to be subjected to, or to subject another person to, sexual harassment as defined in this policy. Any employee found, after an investigation, to have engaged in sexual harassment will be subject to disciplinary action up to, and including, termination.

Sexual harassment refers to unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other personally offensive verbal, visual, or physical conduct of a sexual nature made by someone under any of the following conditions:

- . Submission to the conduct is made, either explicitly or implicitly, a term or condition of an individual's education or employment;
- . Submission to, or rejection of, such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for academic or employment decisions affecting that individual; and/or
- . Such conduct has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with an individual's academic or work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive academic or work environment.

The terms "intimidating," "hostile," and "offensive" include conduct of a sexual nature which has the effect of humiliation or embarrassment and is sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive that it limits the student's or employee's ability to participate in, or benefit from, an educational program or activity or their employment environment.

Within the educational or work environment, sexual harassment is prohibited between any of the following: students; employees and students; non-employees and students; employees; employees and non-employees.

Actionable sexual harassment is generally established when an individual is exposed to a pattern of objectionable behaviors or when a single, serious act is committed. What is, or is not, sexual harassment will depend upon all of the surrounding circumstances. Depending upon such circumstances, examples of sexual harassment include, but are not limited to: unwelcome touching; crude jokes or pictures; discussions of sexual experiences; pressure for sexual activity; intimidation by words, actions, insults, or name calling; teasing related to sexual characteristics or the belief or perception that an individual is not

conforming to expected gender roles or conduct or is homosexual, regardless of whether or not the individual self-identifies as homosexual; and spreading rumors related to a person's alleged sexual activities.

Employees who believe they have been subjected to sexual harassment are encouraged to file a complaint by contacting their immediate supervisor, administrator, or Title IX coordinator who will assist them in the complaint process. Under no circumstances shall an employee be required to first report allegations of sexual harassment to a school contact person if that person is the individual who is accused of the harassment. To the extent possible, complaints will be treated in a confidential manner. Limited disclosure may be necessary in order to complete a thorough investigation.

Employees who file a complaint of sexual harassment will not be subject to retaliation or reprisal in any form.

Employees who knowingly fabricate allegations of sexual harassment shall be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination.

Individuals who withhold information, purposely provide inaccurate facts, or otherwise hinder an investigation of sexual harassment shall be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination.

Legal References: Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, 20 USC 1681, et seq.  
Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 USC 2000-e, et seq.  
ACA § 6-15-1005 (b) (1)

Date Adopted: October 14, 2003

Last Revised: June 14, 2011

## **7.18— CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL SUPERVISION OF STUDENTS**

All District personnel are expected to conscientiously execute their responsibilities to promote the health, safety, and welfare of the District's students under their care. The Superintendent shall direct all principals to establish regulations ensuring adequate supervision of students throughout the school day and at extracurricular activities.

Extra-Curricular Duties:

1. Extra Curricular duties are considered a normal part of classified staff's work. It will be necessary for all staff to share them.
2. The principal of each school shall have the responsibility of assigning such duties.

Date Adopted: October 14, 2003

Last Revised:

## **7.19— CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL COMPUTER USE POLICY**

The Booneville School District provides computers and/or computer Internet access for many employees, to assist employees in performing work related tasks. Employees are advised that they enjoy **no**

**expectation of privacy** in any aspect of their computer use, including email, and that under Arkansas law, both email and computer use records maintained by the district are subject to disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act.

Passwords or security procedures are to be utilized as assigned, and confidentiality of student records relating to personnel is to be maintained at all times. Employees must not disable or bypass security procedures, disclose passwords to other staff members or students, or grant students access to any computer not designated for student use. It is the policy of this school district to equip each computer with Internet filtering software designed to prevent users from accessing material that is harmful to minors. The designated District Technology Administrator or designee may authorize the disabling of the filter to enable access by an adult for a bona fide research or other lawful purpose.

Employees who misuse district-owned computers in any way, including excessive personal use, using computers for personal use during work or instructional time, using computers to violate any other policy, knowingly or negligently allowing unauthorized access, or using the computers to access or create sexually explicit or pornographic text or graphics, will face disciplinary action, up to and including termination or non-renewal of the employment contract.

Legal References:     20 USC 6801 et seq. (Children's Internet Protection Act; PL 106-554)  
                              A.C.A. § 6-21-107  
                              A.C.A. § 6-21-111

Date Adopted: October 14, 2003  
Last Revised:

## 7.19A— CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL INTERNET USE AGREEMENT

Name (Please Print)\_\_\_\_\_

School\_\_\_\_\_Date\_\_\_\_\_

The \_\_\_\_\_ School District agrees to allow the employee identified above (“Employee”) to use the district’s technology to access the Internet under the following terms and conditions:

1. Conditional Privilege: The Employee’s use of the district’s access to the Internet is a privilege conditioned on the Employee’s abiding by this agreement.
2. Acceptable Use: The Employee agrees that in using the District’s Internet access he/she will obey all federal and state laws and regulations. Internet access is provided as an aid to employees to enable them to better perform their job responsibilities. Under no circumstances shall an Employee’s use of the District’s Internet access interfere with, or detract from, the performance of his/her job-related duties.
3. Penalties for Improper Use: If the Employee violates this agreement and misuses the Internet, the Employee shall be subject to disciplinary action up and including termination.
4. “Misuse of the District’s access to the Internet” includes, but is not limited to, the following:
  - . using the Internet for any activities deemed lewd, obscene, vulgar, or pornographic as defined by prevailing community standards;
  - . using abusive or profane language in private messages on the system; or using the system to harass, insult, or verbally attack others;
  - . posting anonymous messages on the system;
  - . using encryption software;
  - . wasteful use of limited resources provided by the school including paper;
  - . causing congestion of the network through lengthy downloads of files;
  - . vandalizing data of another user;
  - . obtaining or sending information which could be used to make destructive devices such as guns, weapons, bombs, explosives, or fireworks;
  - . gaining or attempting to gain unauthorized access to resources or files;
  - . identifying oneself with another person’s name or password or using an account or password of another user without proper authorization;
  - . using the network for financial or commercial gain without district permission;
  - . theft or vandalism of data, equipment, or intellectual property;
  - . invading the privacy of individuals;
  - . using the Internet for any illegal activity, including computer hacking and copyright or intellectual property law violations;
  - . introducing a virus to, or otherwise improperly tampering with, the system;
  - . degrading or disrupting equipment or system performance;
  - . creating a web page or associating a web page with the school or school district without proper authorization;
  - . attempting to gain access or gaining access to student records, grades, or files of students not under their jurisdiction;

- . providing access to the District's Internet Access to unauthorized individuals; or
- . taking part in any activity related to Internet use which creates a clear and present danger of the substantial disruption of the orderly operation of the district or any of its schools;
- . making unauthorized copies of computer software.
- . personal use of computers during instructional time.

5. Liability for debts: Staff shall be liable for any and all costs (debts) incurred through their use of the District's computers or the Internet including penalties for copyright violations.

6. No Expectation of Privacy: The Employee signing below agrees that in using the Internet through the District's access, he/she waives any right to privacy the Employee may have for such use. The Employee agrees that the district may monitor the Employee's use of the District's Internet Access and may also examine all system activities the Employee participates in, including but not limited to e-mail, voice, and video transmissions, to ensure proper use of the system.

7. Signature: The Employee, who has signed below, has read this agreement and agrees to be bound by its terms and conditions.

Employee's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Date Adopted: October 14, 2003

Last Revised:

## **7.20— CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL FAMILY MEDICAL LEAVE\***

FMLA leave offers job protection for what might otherwise be considered excessive absences. Employees need to carefully comply with this policy to ensure they do not lose FMLA protection due to inaction or failure to provide the District with needed information. The Family and Medical Leave Act provides up to 12 work weeks (or in some cases 26 weeks) of job-protected leave to eligible employees with absences that qualify under the FMLA. While an employee can request FMLA leave and has a duty to inform the District as provided in this policy of foreseeable absences that may qualify for FMLA leave, it is the District's ultimate responsibility to identify qualifying absences as FMLA or non-FMLA. FMLA leave is unpaid, except to the extent that paid leave applies to any given absence as governed by the FMLA and this policy.

### **SECTION ONE**

#### **Definitions:**

**Eligible Employee:** is an employee who has been employed by the District for at least twelve (12) months and for 1250 hours of service during the twelve (12) month period immediately preceding the commencement of the leave.<sup>1</sup>

**FMLA:** is the Family and Medical Leave Act

**Health Care Provider:** is a doctor of medicine or osteopathy who is authorized to practice medicine or surgery (as appropriate) by the state in which the doctor practices. It also includes any other person determined by the U.S. Secretary of Labor to be capable of providing health care services.

**Instructional Employee:** is an employee whose principal function is to teach and instruct students in a class, a small group, or an individual setting and includes athletic coaches, driving instructors, preschool teachers, and special education assistants such as signers for the hearing impaired. The term does not include, and the special rules do not apply to, teacher assistants or aides who do not have as their principal job actual teaching or instructing, nor does it include administrators, counselors, librarians, psychologists, or curriculum specialists.

**Intermittent leave:** is FMLA leave taken in separate blocks of time due to a single qualifying reason. A reduced leave schedule is a leave schedule that reduces an employee's usual number of working hours per workweek, or hours per workday. A reduced leave schedule is a change in the employee's schedule for a period of time, normally from full-time to part-time.

**Next of Kin:** used in respect to an individual, means the nearest blood relative of that individual.

**Parent:** is the biological parent of an employee or an individual who stood in loco parentis to an employee when the employee was a son or a daughter. This term does not include parents "in-law."

**Serious Health Condition:** is an injury, illness, impairment, or physical or mental condition that involves inpatient care in a hospital, hospice, or residential medical facility or continuing treatment by a health care provider.

Son or daughter, for numbers 1, 2, or 3 below: is a biological, adopted, or foster child, a stepchild, a legal ward, or a child of a person standing in loco parentis, who is either under age 18, or age 18 or older and “incapable of self-care because of a mental or physical disability” at the time that FMLA leave is to commence.

Year: the twelve (12) month period of eligibility shall begin on July first of each school-year.<sup>2</sup>

### **Policy**

The provisions of this policy are intended to be in line with the provisions of the FMLA. If any conflict(s) exist, the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, as amended, shall govern.

### **Leave Eligibility**

The District will grant up to twelve (12) weeks of leave in a year in accordance with the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (FMLA), as amended, to its eligible employees for one or more of the following reasons:

1. Because of the birth of a son or daughter of the employee and in order to care for such son or daughter;
2. Because of the placement of a son or daughter with the employee for adoption or foster care;
3. To care for the spouse, son, daughter, or parent, of the employee, if such spouse, son, daughter, or parent has a serious health condition; and
4. Because of a serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the functions of the position of such employee.
5. Because of any qualifying exigency arising out of the fact that the spouse, son, daughter, or parent of the employee is on covered active duty (or has been notified of an impending call or order to covered active duty) in the Armed Forces. (See Section Two)
6. To care for a spouse, child, parent or next of kin who is a covered servicemember with a serious illness or injury. (See Section Two)

The entitlement to leave for reasons 1 and 2 listed above shall expire at the end of the twelve (12) month period beginning on the date of such birth or placement.

A husband and wife who are both eligible employees employed by the District may not take more than a combined total of 12 weeks of FMLA leave for reasons 1, 2, 3 and 5.

### **Provisions Applicable to both Sections One and Two**

#### **District Notice to Employees**

The District shall post, in conspicuous places in each school within the District where notices to employees and applicants for employment are customarily posted, a notice explaining the FMLA’s provisions and providing information about the procedure for filing complaints with the Department of Labor.<sup>3</sup>

#### **Designation Notice to Employee**



When an employee requests FMLA leave or the District determines that an employee's absence may be covered under the FMLA, the District shall provide written notice within five (5) business days (absent extenuating circumstances) to the employee of the District's determination of his/her eligibility for FMLA leave.<sup>4</sup> If the employee is eligible, the District may request additional information from the employee and/or certification from a health care provider to help make the applicability<sup>5</sup> determination. After receiving sufficient information as requested, the District shall provide a written notice within five (5) business days (absent extenuating circumstances) to the employee of whether the leave qualifies as FMLA leave and will be so designated.<sup>6</sup>

If the circumstances for the leave don't change, the District is only required to notify the employee once of the determination regarding the designation of FMLA leave within any applicable twelve (12) month period.

### **Concurrent Leave Under the FMLA**

All FMLA leave is unpaid unless substituted by applicable accrued leave. The District requires employees to substitute any applicable accrued leave (in the order of sick, personal, or vacation leave as may be applicable) for any period of FMLA leave.<sup>5</sup>

### **Health Insurance Coverage**

The District shall maintain coverage under any group health plan for the duration of FMLA leave the employee takes at the level and under the conditions coverage would have been provided if the employee had continued in active employment with the District. Additionally, if the District makes a change to its health insurance benefits or plans that apply to other employees, the employee on FMLA leave must be afforded the opportunity to access additional benefits and/or the same responsibility for changes to premiums. Any changes made to a group health plan which apply to other District employees, must also apply to the employee on FMLA leave. The District will notify the employee on FMLA leave of any opportunities to change plans or benefits. The employee remains responsible for any portion of premium payments customarily paid by the employee. When on unpaid FMLA leave, it is the employee's responsibility to submit his/her portion of the cost of the group health plan coverage to the district's business office on or before it would be made by payroll deduction.<sup>7</sup>

The District has the right to pay an employee's unpaid insurance premiums during the employee's unpaid FMLA leave to maintain the employee's coverage during his/her leave. The District may recover the employee's share of any premium payments missed by the employee for any FMLA leave period during which the District maintains health coverage for the employee by paying the his/her share. Such recovery shall be made by offsetting the employee's debt through payroll deductions or by other means against any monies owed the employee by the District.

An employee who chooses to not continue group health plan coverage while on FMLA leave, is entitled to be reinstated on the same terms as prior to taking the leave, including family or dependent coverages, without any qualifying period, physical examination, exclusion of pre-existing conditions, etc.<sup>8</sup>

If an employee gives unequivocal notice of intent not to return to work, or if the employment relationship would have terminated if the employee had not taken FMLA leave, the District's obligation to maintain health benefits ceases.

If the employee fails to return from leave after the period of leave to which the employee was entitled has expired, the District may recover the premiums it paid to maintain health care coverage unless:

- a. The employee fails to return to work due to the continuation, reoccurrence, or onset of a serious health condition that entitles the employee to leave under reasons 3 or 4 listed above; and/or
- b. Other circumstances exist beyond the employee's control.

Circumstances under "a" listed above shall be certified by a licensed, practicing health care provider verifying the employee's inability to return to work.

### **Reporting Requirements During Leave**

Unless circumstances exist beyond the employee's control, the employee shall inform the district every two weeks<sup>9</sup> during FMLA leave of their current status and intent to return to work.

### **Return to Previous Position**

An employee returning from FMLA leave is entitled to be returned to the same position the employee held when leave commenced, or to an equivalent position with equivalent benefits, pay, and other terms and conditions of employment. An equivalent position must involve the same or substantially similar duties and responsibilities, which must entail substantially equivalent skill, effort, and authority.

The employee's right to return to work and/or to the same or an equivalent position does not supersede any actions taken by the District, such as conducting a RIF, which the employee would have been subject to had the employee not been on FMLA leave at the time of the District's actions.

## **Provisions Applicable to Section One**

### **Employee Notice to District**

Foreseeable Leave:

When the need for leave is foreseeable for reasons 1 through 4 listed above, the employee shall provide the District with not less than 30 days' notice, before the date the leave is to begin, of the employee's intention to take leave for the specified reason. An eligible employee who has no reasonable excuse for his/her failure to

provide the District with timely advance notice of the need for FMLA leave may delay the FMLA coverage of such leave until 30 days after the date the employee provides notice.

If there is a lack of knowledge of approximately when the leave will be required to begin, a change in circumstances, or an emergency, notice must be given as soon as practicable. As soon as practicable means as soon as both possible and practical, taking into account all of the facts and circumstances in the individual case.

When the need for leave is for reasons 3 or 4 listed above, the eligible employee shall make a reasonable effort to schedule the treatment so as not to disrupt unduly the operations of the District subject to the approval of the health care provider of the spouse, son, daughter, or parent of the employee.

If the need for FMLA leave is foreseeable less than 30 days in advance, the employee shall notify the District as soon as practicable. If the employee fails to notify as soon as practicable, the District may

delay granting FMLA leave for the number of days in advance that the employee should have provided notice and when the employee actually gave notice.

#### Unforeseeable Leave:

When the approximate timing of the need for leave is not foreseeable, an employee shall provide the District notice of the need for leave as soon as practicable given the facts and circumstances of the particular case. Ordinarily, the employee shall notify the District within two (2) working days of learning of the need for leave, except in extraordinary circumstances where such notice is not feasible. Notice may be provided in person, by telephone, telegraph, fax, or other electronic means. If the eligible employee fails to notify the District as required, unless the failure to comply is justified by unusual circumstances, the FMLA leave may be delayed or denied.

#### Medical Certification

Second and Third Opinions: In any case where the District has reason to doubt the validity of the initial certification provided, the District may require, at its expense, the employee to obtain the opinion of a second health care provider designated or approved by the employer. If the second opinion differs from the first, the District may require, at its expense, the employee to obtain a third opinion from a health care provider agreed upon by both the District and the employee. The opinion of the third health care provider shall be considered final and be binding upon both the District and the employee.

Recertification: The District may request, either orally or in writing, the employee obtain a recertification in connection with the employee's absence, at the employee's expense, no more often than every thirty (30) days unless one or more of the following circumstances apply;

- a. The original certification is for a period greater than 30 days. In this situation, the District may require a recertification after the time of the original certification expires, but in any case, the District may require a recertification every six (6) months.
- b. The employee requests an extension of leave;
- c. Circumstances described by the previous certification have changed significantly; and/or
- d. The district receives information that casts doubt upon the continuing validity of the certification.

The employee must provide the recertification in fifteen (15) calendar days after the District's request.

No second or third opinion on recertification may be required.

The District may deny FMLA leave if an eligible employee fails to provide requested certification.

#### Substitution of Paid Leave

When an employee's leave has been designated as FMLA leave for reasons 1 (as applicable), 2, 3, or 4 above, the District requires employees to substitute accrued sick, vacation, or personal leave for the period of FMLA leave.<sup>10</sup>

To the extent the employee has accrued paid vacation or personal leave, any leave taken that qualifies for FMLA leave for reasons 1 or 2 above shall be paid leave and charged against the employee's accrued leave.

Workers Compensation: FMLA leave may run concurrently with a workers' compensation absence when the injury is one that meets the criteria for a serious health condition. To the extent that workers compensation benefits and FMLA leave run concurrently, the employee will be charged for any paid leave accrued by the employee at the rate necessary to bring the total amount of combined income up to 100% of usual contracted daily rate of pay. If the health care provider treating the employee for the workers compensation injury certifies the employee is able to return to a "light duty job," but is unable to return to the employee's same or equivalent job, the employee may decline the District's offer of a "light duty job." As a result, the employee may lose his/her workers' compensation payments, but for the duration of the employee's FMLA leave, the employee will be paid for the leave to the extent that the employee has accrued applicable leave.

### **Return to Work<sup>11</sup>**

If the District's written designation determination that the eligible employee's leave qualified as FMLA leave under reason 4 above stated that the employee would have to provide a "fitness-for-duty" certification from a health care provider for the employee to resume work, the employee must provide such certification prior to returning to work. The employee's failure to do so voids the District's obligation to reinstate the employee under the FMLA and the employee shall be terminated.

If the District's written designation determination that the eligible employee's leave qualified as FMLA leave under reason 4 above stated that the employee would have to provide a "fitness-for-duty" certification from a health care provider for the employee to resume work **and** the designation determination listed the employee's essential job functions, the employee must provide certification that the employee is able to perform those functions prior to returning to work. The employee's failure to do so or his/her inability to perform his/her job's essential functions voids the District's obligation to reinstate the employee under the FMLA and the employee shall be terminated.

#### **Failure to Return to Work:**

In the event that an employee is unable or fails to return to work within FMLA's leave timelines, the superintendent will make a determination at that time regarding the documented need for a severance of the employee's contract due to the inability of the employee to fulfill the responsibilities and requirements of their contract.

### **Intermittent or Reduced Schedule Leave**

To the extent practicable, employees requesting intermittent or reduced schedule leave shall provide the District with not less than 30 days' notice, before the date the leave is to begin, of the employee's intention to take leave.

Eligible employees may only take intermittent or reduced schedule leave for reasons 1 and 2 listed above if the District agrees to permit such leave upon request of the employee. If the District agrees to permit an employee to take intermittent or reduced schedule leave for such reasons, the agreement shall be consistent with this policy's requirements governing intermittent or reduced schedule leave. The employee may be transferred temporarily during the period of scheduled intermittent or reduced leave to an alternative position for which the employee is qualified and which better accommodates recurring periods of leave than does the employee's regular position. The alternative position shall have equivalent pay and benefits but does not have to have equivalent duties.

Eligible employees may take intermittent or reduced schedule FMLA leave due to reasons 3 or 4 listed above when the medical need is best accommodated by such a schedule. The eligible employee shall make a reasonable effort to schedule the treatment so as not to disrupt unduly the operations of the employer, subject to the approval of the health care provider.

When granting leave on an intermittent or reduced schedule for reasons 3 or 4 above that is foreseeable based on planned medical treatment, the District may temporarily transfer eligible employees for the period of scheduled intermittent or reduced leave to an alternative position for which the employee is qualified and which better accommodates recurring periods of leave than does the employee's regular position. The alternative position shall have equivalent pay and benefits but does not have to have equivalent duties. When the employee is able to return to full-time work, the employee shall be placed in the same or equivalent job as he/she had when the leave began. The employee will not be required to take more FMLA leave than necessary to address the circumstances requiring the need for the leave.

### **Special Provisions relating to Instructional Employees as Defined in This Policy**

The FMLA definition of "instructional employees" covers a small number of classified employees. Any classified employee covered under the FMLA definition of an "instructional employee" and whose FMLA leave falls under Act's special leave provisions relating to "instructional employees" shall be governed by the applicable portions of policy 3.32—LICENSED PERSONNEL FAMILY MEDICAL LEAVE.

## **SECTION TWO**

### **FMLA LEAVE CONNECTED TO MILITARY SERVICE**

#### **Leave Eligibility**

The FMLA provision of military associated leave is in two categories. Each one has some of its own definitions and stipulations. Therefore, they are dealt with separately in this Section of the policy. Definitions different than those in Section One are included under the respective reason for leave. Definitions that are the same as in Section One are NOT repeated in this Section.

#### **QUALIFYING EXIGENCY**

An eligible employee may take FMLA leave for any qualifying exigency arising out of the fact that the spouse, son, daughter, or parent of the employee is on covered active duty (or has been notified of an impending call or order to covered active duty) in the Armed Forces. Examples include issues involved with short-notice deployment, military events and related activities, childcare and school activities, the need for financial and legal arrangements, counseling, rest and recuperation, post-deployment activities, and other activities as defined by federal regulations.<sup>12</sup>

#### **Definitions:**

##### **Covered active duty means**

- in the case of a member of a **regular** component of the Armed Forces, duty during deployment of the member with the armed forces to a foreign country; and
- in the case of a member of a **reserve** component of the Armed Forces, duty during deployment of the member with the armed forces to a foreign country under a call to order to active duty under a provision of law referred to in section 101(a)(13)(B) of title 10, United States Code.

**Son or daughter on active duty or call to active duty status** means the employee's biological, adopted, or foster child, stepchild, legal ward, or a child for whom the employee stood in loco parentis, who is on active duty or call to active duty status, and who is of any age.

### **Certification<sup>13</sup>**

The District may require the eligible employee to obtain certification to help the district determine if the requested leave qualifies for FMLA leave for the purposes of a qualifying exigency. The District may deny FMLA leave if an eligible employee fails to provide requested certification.

### **Employee Notice to District**

#### **Foreseeable Leave:**

When the necessity for leave for any qualifying exigency is foreseeable, whether because the spouse, son, daughter, or parent of the employee is on covered active duty, or because of notification of an impending call or order to covered active duty, the employee shall provide such notice to the District as is reasonable and practicable regardless of how far in advance the leave is foreseeable. As soon as practicable means as soon as both possible and practical, taking into account all of the facts and circumstances in the individual case.

#### **Unforeseeable Leave:**

When the approximate timing of the need for leave is not foreseeable, an employee shall provide the District notice of the need for leave as soon as practicable given the facts and circumstances of the particular case. Ordinarily, the employee shall notify the District within two (2) working days of learning of the need for leave, except in extraordinary circumstances where such notice is not feasible. Notice may be provided in person, by telephone, telegraph, fax, or other electronic means. If the eligible employee fails to notify the District as required unless the failure to comply is justified by unusual circumstances, the FMLA leave may be delayed or denied.

### **Substitution of Paid Leave**

When an employee's leave has been designated as FMLA leave any qualifying exigency, the District requires employees to substitute accrued vacation, or personal leave for the period of FMLA leave.

### **Intermittent or Reduced Schedule Leave**

Eligible employees may take intermittent or reduced schedule leave for any qualifying exigency. The employee shall provide the district with as much notice as is practicable.

### **Special Provisions relating to Instructional Employees as Defined in This Policy**

The FMLA definition of "instructional employees" covers a small number of classified employees. Any classified employee covered under the FMLA definition of an "instructional employee" and who's FMLA leave falls under Act's special leave provisions relating to "instructional employees" shall be governed by the applicable portions of policy 3.32—LICENSED PERSONNEL FAMILY MEDICAL LEAVE.

### **SERIOUS ILLNESS**

An eligible employee is eligible for leave to care for a spouse, child, parent or next of kin who is a covered servicemember with a serious illness or injury under the following conditions and definitions.

## Definitions:

Covered Service Member is

1. a member of the Armed Forces, including a member of the National Guard or Reserves, who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy, is otherwise in outpatient status, or is otherwise on the temporary disability retired list, for a serious injury or illness; or
2. a veteran who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy, for a serious injury or illness and who was a member of the Armed Forces (including a member of the National Guard or Reserves) at any time during the period of five (5) years preceding the date on which the veteran undergoes that medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy.

Outpatient Status: used in respect to a covered service member, means the status of a member of the Armed Forces assigned to

- A) a military medical treatment facility as an outpatient; or
- B) a unit established for the purpose of providing command and control of members of the Armed Forces receiving medical care as outpatients.

Parent of a covered servicemember: is a covered servicemember's biological, adoptive, step or foster father or mother, or any other individual who stood in loco parentis to the covered servicemember. This term does not include parents "in law."

Serious Injury or Illness:

- (A) in the case of a member of the Armed Forces, including the National Guard or Reserves, it means an injury or illness incurred by the member in the line of duty on active duty in the Armed Forces (or existed before the beginning of the member's active duty and was aggravated by service in line of duty on active duty in the Armed Forces) and that may render the member medically unfit to perform the duties of the member's office, grade, rank, or rating and
- (B) in the case of a veteran who was a member of the Armed Forces, including a member of the National Guard or Reserves, at any time during a period as a covered service member defined in this policy, it means a qualifying (as defined by the U.S. Secretary of Labor) injury or illness that was incurred by the member in the line of duty on active duty in the Armed Forces (or existed before the beginning of the member's active duty and was aggravated by service in the line of duty on active duty in the Armed Forces) and that manifested itself before or after the member became a veteran.

Son or daughter of a covered servicemember means a covered servicemember's biological, adopted, or foster child, stepchild, legal ward, or a child for whom the covered servicemember stood in loco parentis, and who is of any age.

Year: for leave to care for the serious injury or illness of a covered service member, the twelve (12) month period begins on the first day the eligible employee takes FMLA leave to care for a covered servicemember and ends 12 months after that date.

An eligible employee who is the spouse, son, daughter, parent, or next of kin of a **covered service member** shall be entitled to a total of 26 weeks of leave during one 12-month period to care for the service member who has a serious injury or illness as defined in this policy. An eligible employee who cares for such a covered service member continues to be limited for reasons 1 through 4 in Section One and for any qualifying exigency to a total of 12 weeks of leave during a year as defined in this policy. For example, an eligible employee who cares for such a covered service member for 16 weeks during a 12 month period could only take a total of 10 weeks for reasons 1 through 4 in Section One and for any

qualifying exigency. An eligible employee may not take more than 12 weeks of FMLA leave for reasons 1 through 4 in Section One and for any qualifying exigency regardless of how little leave the eligible employee may take to care for a spouse, child, parent or next of kin who is a covered servicemember with a serious illness or injury.

If husband and wife are both eligible employees employed by the District, the husband and wife are entitled to a combined total of 26 weeks of leave during one 12-month period to care for their spouse, son, daughter, parent, or next of kin who is a **covered service member** with a serious injury or illness as defined in this policy. A husband and wife who care for such a covered service member continues to be limited to a combined total of 12

weeks FMLA leave for reasons 1 through 3 in Section One and for any qualifying exigency during a year as defined in this policy. For example, a husband and wife who are both eligible employees and who care for such

a covered service member for 16 weeks during a 12 month period could only take a combined total of 10 weeks for reasons 1 through 3 in Section One and for any qualifying exigency.

### **Medical Certification<sup>14</sup>**

The District may require the eligible employee to obtain certification of the covered service member's serious health condition to help the District determine if the requested leave qualifies for FMLA leave. The District may deny FMLA leave if an eligible employee fails to provide requested certification.

### **Employee Notice to District**

#### **Foreseeable Leave:**

When the need for leave to care for a spouse, child, parent or next of kin who is a covered servicemember with a serious illness or injury is clearly foreseeable at least 30 days in advance, the employee shall provide the District with not less than 30 days' notice before the date the leave is to begin of the employee's intention to take leave for the specified reason. An eligible employee who has no reasonable excuse for his/her failure to provide the District with timely advance notice of the need for FMLA leave may delay the FMLA coverage of such leave until 30 days after the date the employee provides notice.

If the need for FMLA leave is foreseeable less than 30 days in advance, the employee shall notify the District as soon as practicable. If the employee fails to notify as soon as practicable, the District may delay granting FMLA leave for the length of time that the employee should have provided notice and when the employee actually gave notice.

When the need for leave is to care for a spouse, child, parent or next of kin who is a covered servicemember with a serious illness or injury, the employee shall make a reasonable effort to schedule the treatment so as not to disrupt unduly the operations of the district subject to the approval of the health care provider of the spouse, son, daughter, or parent of the employee.

#### **Unforeseeable Leave:**

When the approximate timing of the need for leave is not foreseeable, an employee shall provide the District notice of the need for leave as soon as practicable given the facts and circumstances of the particular case. Ordinarily, the employee shall notify the District within two (2) working days of learning of the need for leave, except in extraordinary circumstances where such notice is not feasible. Notice may be provided in person, by telephone, telegraph, fax, or other electronic means. If the eligible employee



fails to notify the District as required unless the failure to comply is justified by unusual circumstances, the FMLA leave may be delayed or denied.

### **Substitution of Paid Leave**

When an employee's leave has been designated as FMLA leave to care for a spouse, child, parent or next of kin who is a covered servicemember with a serious illness or injury, the District requires employees to substitute accrued sick, vacation, or personal leave for the period of FMLA leave.

### **Intermittent or Reduced Schedule Leave**

To the extent practicable, employees requesting intermittent or reduced schedule leave to care for a spouse, child, parent or next of kin who is a covered servicemember with a serious illness or injury shall provide the District with not less than 30 days' notice, before the date the leave is to begin, of the employee's intention to take leave.

Eligible employees may take intermittent or reduced schedule FMLA leave to care for a spouse, child, parent or next of kin who is a covered servicemember with a serious illness or injury when the medical need is best accommodated by such a schedule. The eligible employee shall make a reasonable effort to schedule the treatment so as not to disrupt unduly the operations of the employer, subject to the approval of the health care provider.

When granting leave on an intermittent or reduced schedule to care for a spouse, child, parent or next of kin who is a covered servicemember with a serious illness or injury that is foreseeable based on planned medical treatment, the District may temporarily transfer eligible employees for the period of scheduled intermittent or reduced leave to an alternative position for which the employee is qualified and which better accommodates recurring periods of leave than does the employee's regular position. The alternative position shall have equivalent pay and benefits but does not have to have equivalent duties. When the employee is able to return to full-time work, the employee shall be placed in the same or equivalent job as he/she had when the leave began.

### **Special Provisions relating to Instructional Employees (as defined in this policy)**

The FMLA definition of "instructional employees" covers a small number of classified employees. Any classified employee covered under the FMLA definition of an "instructional employee" and whose FMLA leave falls under Act's special leave provisions relating to "instructional employees" shall be governed by the applicable portions of policy 3.32—LICENSED PERSONNEL FAMILY MEDICAL LEAVE.

Notes: This policy is similar to Policy 3.32. If you change this policy, review 3.32 at the same time to ensure applicable consistency between the two.

Determining whether an absence qualifies as FMLA leave is a **DISTRICT** responsibility and not the employee's. While much of the statutes' language refers to an employee's request for FMLA leave, the employee has **NO** mandatory responsibility for initiating the exchange of information that might relate his/her absence to that of the FMLA. The District has the right and the duty to ask for enough information concerning an employee's absence to make a determination. The employee has the responsibility and duty to respond to questions asked in an effort for the District to make the initial determination. Any issue of medical certification to be provided by the employee is secondary to that of informal questioning to determine whether the absence does in fact, fall under the FMLA umbrella. The

District must fulfill its responsibility for the posting of employee FMLA notice requirements to make those requirements enforceable. This is done through posting the notices available at the link in footnote #3 **AND** by the employee's receipt of this policy in the employee handbook.

<sup>1</sup> It is possible for a full time employee to be eligible for FMLA leave one year and not the next. For example, if an employee on a 190 day contract takes the full 12 weeks of FMLA leave in year one, that would mean the employee only worked 130 days. Assuming the employee is credited for 8 hours per workday, the employee would have only worked 1040 (130 x 8=1040) which would make the employee ineligible for FMLA leave for the year following the year in which the employee took the leave.

<sup>2</sup> Districts can choose one of four possible "12-month periods." Each one has possible advantages and disadvantages. The four options are:

- 1) the calendar year;
- 2) Any fixed 12-month leave year such as a fiscal year or a year starting on an employee's "anniversary" date;
- 3) The 12-month period measured forward from the date any employee's first FMLA leave for reasons 1 through 5 begins;
- 4) A rolling 12-month period measured backward from the date an employee uses any FMLA leave for reasons 1 through 5.

<sup>3</sup> A Department of Labor poster along with several additional forms that are necessary to fulfill FMLA's requirements are available at <http://www.dol.gov/whd/fmla/index.htm>. Please note that the DOL forms lack the required disclaimer required by the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act (GINA). We suggest that you include the following language taken from the final rule implementing the GINA:

*The Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 (GINA) prohibits employers and other entities covered by GINA Title II from requesting or requiring genetic information of an individual or family member of the individual, except as specifically allowed by this law. To comply with this law, we are asking that you not provide any genetic information when responding to this request for medical information. "Genetic information," as defined by GINA, includes an individual's family medical history, the results of an individual's or family member's genetic tests, the fact that an individual or an individual's family member sought or received genetic services, and genetic information of a fetus carried by an individual or an individual's family member or an embryo lawfully held by an individual or family member receiving assistive reproductive services.*

<sup>4</sup> We suggest you use the Department of Labor's *Notice of Eligibility and Rights and Responsibilities* form (otherwise known as Appendix D) to help you fulfill the requirements of this section. It's available at the link in footnote #3 or by calling the ASBA office. When making the determination, we suggest initially erring on the side of granting it. Retroactively designating leave as FMLA has more potential liability for the district if the employee can demonstrate the initial failure to grant the leave under FMLA caused him/her harm or injury. If due to receipt of the medical certification, it turns out that the leave does not qualify, you will need to readjust the available FMLA leave accordingly.

<sup>5</sup> As used in this policy, "applicable" is a very important word. Some leave taken under FMLA also applies to sick leave and therefore, the employee will get paid for the leave to the extent the employee has sick leave accrued. Other leave taken under FMLA is not applicable to sick leave and therefore the FMLA leave is unpaid. For instance, "applicable leave" in terms of time taken under FMLA due to the birth of a child will vary depending on the language in your District's policy on sick leave. For instance, if sick leave may be taken "for reason of personal illness or illness in the immediate family"

(based on the statutory definition in 6-17-1202, and an employee gives birth to a child, she may take sick leave for the amount of time that her personal physician deems it necessary for her to physically recover from childbirth. Once the medically necessary time has passed, sick leave is no longer appropriate and cannot be used. While under the FMLA, the employee could take additional time off work, she would need to take unpaid FMLA leave for this purpose, unless she had personal days or vacation days available. However, if your district has a much more liberal definition of sick leave in

District policy, the results could be entirely different. Another example would be the potential for overlap between pregnancy complications that arise to the level of a “serious health condition.” For instance, pregnancy complications that rose to the level of a “serious health condition” would qualify for both, while missing work for a dentist’s appointment would qualify for sick leave, but would not qualify for FMLA leave. Consult policy 8.5—CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES SICK LEAVE when making the determination of what sick leave qualifies under both policies.

<sup>6</sup> There are several issues that must be addressed in the written notice. Appendix E of Part 825 available from the Wage and Hour Division of the US Department of Labor is a good way to both give your employee written notice and help ensure you have included the necessary information in the notice. Appendix E is available at the link contained in footnote #3 or by calling the ASBA office.

<sup>7</sup> The District cannot cancel an employee’s insurance for the employee’s failure to pay his/her share of the premium until the payment is 30 or more days late. The District must give prior, written notice to the employee at least 15 days prior to the cancellation of the policy stating that the policy will be terminated on a given date if payment is not received by that date which must be at least 15 days from the date of the letter.

<sup>8</sup> Due to the district’s liability for meeting the requirement of this paragraph and similar obligations for life insurance premiums or other benefits, the District needs to consider picking up the costs of such premiums during an employee’s **unpaid** FMLA leave **if** the employee fails to pay his/her share of the costs. If the District elects to maintain such benefits during the leave, at the conclusion of leave the District is entitled to recover only the costs incurred for paying the employee’s share of any premiums whether or not the employee returns to work. To help you decide if you should choose to pay premium costs in such a situation, the following except from 29 CFR 825.212(c):

*If coverage lapses because an employee has not made required premium payments, upon the employee’s return from FMLA leave the employer must still restore the employee to coverage/benefits equivalent to those the employee would have had if leave had not been taken and the premium payment(s) had not been missed, including family or dependent coverage. See § 825.215(d)(1) through (5). In such case, an employee may not be required to meet any qualification requirements imposed by the plan, including any new preexisting condition waiting period, to wait for an open season, or to pass a medical examination to obtain reinstatement of coverage. If an employer terminates an employee’s insurance in accordance with this section and fails to restore the employee’s health insurance as required by this section upon the employee’s return, the employer may be liable for benefits lost by reason of the violation, for other actual monetary losses sustained as a direct result of the violation, and for appropriate equitable relief tailored to the harm suffered.*

<sup>9</sup> You may choose the time interval of the required duty to report, but it must be reasonable.

<sup>10</sup> ASBA model policy 8.5—CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES SICK LEAVE includes language entitling employees with up to 15 days of sick leave in a school-year for issue relating to the adoption of child. If you have not adopted this provision, delete #2 from this sentence. Include reason #1 if you have a

liberal sick leave policy that would permit leave to be taken for bonding with a new born son or daughter.

<sup>11</sup> The Department of Labor's *Designation Notice* has entries that address this section's requirements. It's very helpful. Unfortunately, the titles of the DOL forms leave a lot to be desired. The Designation notice **and** the *Medical Condition Certification* form are both listed as Appendix E. For this section you will actually need both of them; the *Designation Notice* to fulfill your notice requirements and the medical certification form to enable you to determine if the employee's leave is actually covered under the FMLA. They are both available at the link in footnote #3 or by calling the ASBA office.

<sup>12</sup> The types and amounts of leave available for a particular type of qualifying exigency are covered in 29 C.F.R. § 825.126. Call the ASBA office for a copy. While the current CFR has not been updated since the FMLA law was amended, it can still be helpful to give an idea of the types of circumstances that trigger leave eligibility.

<sup>13</sup> You can use Appendix G, *Certification of Qualifying Exigency for Military Family Leave* to obtain the certification. (It hasn't been updated to meet the changes in the FMLA law, but it will work. It's available at the link in footnote #3 or by calling the ASBA office.

<sup>14</sup> You can use Appendix H, *Covered Service Member Serious Injury* form to obtain the certification. It's available at the link in footnote #3 or by calling the ASBA office.

Cross Reference: 8.5—CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES SICK LEAVE

Legal References:        29 USC §§ 2601 et seq.  
                                 29 CFR part 825

Date Adopted:

Last Revised: June 12, 2012

\* All school districts are covered under the Family and Medical Leave Act and are required to keep certain payroll and employee identification records and post pertinent notices regarding FMLA for its employees. Employees, however, are only eligible for FMLA benefits if the district has 50 or more employees within a 75-mile radius of the district's offices. Your district may choose to offer FMLA benefits to your employees even though they are not technically eligible. If your district has less than 50 employees and chooses not to offer FMLA benefits, the following policy serves to inform your employees of why FMLA benefits do not apply to them and could help to avoid possible confusion resulting from the posting of FMLA notices.

## **7.21— SCHOOL BUS DRIVER'S USE OF CELL PHONES**

Any driver of a motor vehicle which is privately owned and operated for compensation, or which is owned, leased or otherwise operated by, or for the benefit of the District, and is operated for the transportation of children to or from school or school sponsored activity shall not operate a school bus while using a cell phone unless the vehicle is safely off the road with the parking brake engaged, to call

for assistance due to a mechanical problem with the bus, or to communicate with any of the following emergency situations.

An emergency system response operator or 911 public safety communications dispatcher;  
A hospital or emergency room;  
A physician's office or health clinic;  
An ambulance or fire department rescue service;  
A fire department, fire protection district, or volunteer fire department; or  
A police department.

Legal References: A.C.A. § 6-19-120

Date Adopted: October 14, 2003

Last Revised: June 12, 2012

## **7.22— CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL CELL PHONE USE**

Use of cell phones or other electronic communication devices by employees during their designated work time for other than District approved purposes is strictly forbidden unless specifically approved in advance by the superintendent, building principal, or their designees.<sup>1</sup>

District staff shall not be given cell phones or computers for any purpose other than their specific use associated with school business. School employees who use a school issued cell phones and/or computers for non-school purposes, except as permitted by District policy, shall be subject to discipline, up to and including termination. School employees who are issued District cell phones due to the requirements of their position may use the phone for personal use on an “as needed” basis provided it is not during designated work time.<sup>2</sup>

All employees are forbidden from using school issued cell phones while driving any vehicle at any time. Violation may result in disciplinary action up to and including termination.<sup>3</sup>

**Notes:** This policy is similar to Policy 3.34. If you change this policy, review 3.34 at the same time to ensure applicable consistency between the two.

<sup>1</sup> The goal is to eliminate the use of cell phones during designated work time. You may change who has the authority to approve the use of cell phones if you wish to.

<sup>2</sup> The IRS has changed its position regarding the use of district issued cell phones for personal use for those employees who have a genuine **need** for a cell phone due to their job's duties. Cell phones **cannot** be issues as a fringe benefit, but only as a “legitimate” need related to their job's responsibilities. There is no longer a need to keep track of personal calls and claim their value as income. The district has the option of supplying the phone directly to the employee or of reimbursing the employee for the cost of his/her personal phone that is used for both District and personal purposes. Any such reimbursement can only be for the specific employee and not any other individuals associated with that employee's cell phone plan. There has been no change to the use of school computers for personal purposes.

<sup>3</sup> This sentence is included because insurance companies have ruled that injuries occurring while driving and talking on school issued cell phones are subject to workers comp awards.

Cross References: 4.47— POSSESSION AND USE OF CELL PHONES, BEEPERS, ETC.  
7.14—USE OF DISTRICT CELL PHONES AND COMPUTERS

Legal Reference: IRS Publication 15 B

Date Adopted: July 12, 2005

Last Revised: June 12, 2012

## **7.23 CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL RESPONSIBILITIES GOVERNING BULLYING**

School employees who have witnessed, or are reliably informed that, a student has been a victim of bullying as defined in this policy, including a single action which if allowed to continue would constitute bullying, shall report the incident(s) to the principal. The principal or his/her designee shall be responsible for investigating the incident(s) to determine if disciplinary action is warranted.

The person or persons reporting behavior they consider to be bullying shall not be subject to retaliation or reprisal in any form.

District staff is required to help enforce implementation of the district's anti-bullying policy. The district's definition of bullying is included below. Students who bully another person are to be held accountable for their actions whether they occur on school equipment or property; off school property; at a school sponsored or approved function, activity, or event; or going to or from school or a school activity. Students are encouraged to report behavior they consider to be bullying; including a single action which if allowed to continue would constitute bullying, to their teacher or the building principal. The report may be made anonymously.

A school principal or his or her designee who receives a credible report or complaint of bullying shall promptly investigate the complaint or report and make a record of the investigation and any action taken as a result of the investigation.

### **Definitions:**

- **Attribute** means an actual or perceived personal characteristic including without limitation race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, socioeconomic status, academic status, disability, gender, gender identity, physical appearance, health condition, or sexual orientation;
- **Bullying** means the intentional harassment, intimidation, humiliation, ridicule, defamation, or threat or incitement of violence by a student against another student or public school employee by a written, verbal, electronic, or physical act that may address an attribute of the other student, public school employee, or person with whom the other student or public school employee is associated and that causes or creates actual or reasonably foreseeable:
  - Physical harm to a public school employee or student or damage to the public school employee's or student's property;
  - Substantial interference with a student's education or with a public school employee's role in education;
  - A hostile educational environment for one (1) or more students or public school employees due to the severity, persistence, or pervasiveness of the act; or

- Substantial disruption of the orderly operation of the school or educational environment;
- Electronic act means without limitation a communication or image transmitted by means of an electronic device, including without limitation a telephone, wireless phone or other wireless communications device, computer, or pager that results in the substantial disruption of the orderly operation of the school or educational environment. Electronic acts of bullying are prohibited whether or not the electronic act originated on school property or with school equipment, if the electronic act is directed specifically at students or school personnel and maliciously intended for the purpose of disrupting school, and has a high likelihood of succeeding in that purpose.

Harassment means a pattern of unwelcome verbal or physical conduct relating to another person's constitutionally or statutorily protected status that causes, or reasonably should be expected to cause, substantial interference with the other's performance in the school environment.

Substantial disruption means without limitation that any one or more of the following occur as a result of the bullying:

- Necessary cessation of instruction or educational activities;
- Inability of students or educational staff to focus on learning or function as an educational unit because of a hostile environment;
- Severe or repetitive disciplinary measures are needed in the classroom or during educational activities;
- Exhibition of other behaviors by students or educational staff that substantially interfere with the learning environment.

Examples of "Bullying" may include but are not limited to a pattern of behavior involving one or more of the following:

1. Sarcastic comments "compliments" about another student's personal appearance or actual or perceived attributes,
2. Pointed questions intended to embarrass or humiliate,
3. Mocking, taunting or belittling,
4. Non-verbal threats and/or intimidation such as "fronting" or "chesting" a person,
5. Demeaning humor relating to a student's race, gender, ethnicity or actual or perceived attributes,
6. Blackmail, extortion, demands for protection money or other involuntary donations or loans,
7. Blocking access to school property or facilities,
8. Deliberate physical contact or injury to person or property,
9. Stealing or hiding books or belongings, and/or
10. Threats of harm to student(s), possessions, or others
11. Sexual harassment, as governed by policy 8.20, is also a form of bullying,
12. Teasing or name-calling based on the belief or perception that an individual is not conforming to expected gender roles (Example: "Slut") or conduct or is homosexual, regardless of whether the student self-identifies as homosexual (Examples: "You are so gay." "Fag" "Queer").

**Notes:** A school employee who has reported violations under the school district's policy shall be immune from any tort liability which may arise from the failure to remedy the reported incident.

Act 907 of 2011 requires all personnel to receive training related to compliance with the district's antibullying policies.

This policy is similar to Policy 3.38. If you change this policy, review 3.38 at the same time to ensure applicable consistency between the two.

Legal Reference: A.C.A. 6-18-514

Date Adopted: July 12, 2005

Last Revised: June 14, 2011

## **7.24 CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL LEAVE - INJURY FROM ASSAULT**

Any staff member who, while in the course of their employment, is injured by an assault or other violent act; while intervening in a student fight, while restraining a student; or while protecting a student from harm, shall be granted a leave of absence for up to one (1) year from the date of the injury, with full pay.

A leave of absence granted under this policy shall not be charged to the classified employee's sick leave. In order to obtain leave under the policy, the classified employee must present documentation of the injury from a physician, with an estimate for time of recovery sufficient to enable the classified employee to return to work, and written statements from witnesses (or other documentation as appropriate to a given incident) to prove that the incident occurred in the course of the classified employee's employment.

Legal Reference: A.C.A. 6-17-1308

Date Adopted: July 12, 2005

Date Revised:

## **7.25 CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL ASSIGNMENTS**

The superintendent shall be responsible for assigning noncertified personnel.

Date Adopted: July 12, 2005

Date Revised:

## **7.26 CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL TERMINATION AND NON-RENEWAL**

For procedures relating to the termination and non-renewal of noncertified employees, please refer to the Public School Employee Fair Hearing Act A.C.A. § 6-17-1701 through 1705. The Act specifically is not made a part of this policy by this reference.

A copy of the code is available in the office of the principal of each school building.

Date Adopted: July 12, 2005

Date Revised:

## **7.27 CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL REDUCTION IN FORCE**

### **SECTION ONE**

The School Board acknowledges its authority to conduct a reduction in force (RIF) when a decrease in enrollment or other reason(s) make such a reduction necessary or desirable. A RIF will be conducted



when the need for a reduction in the work force exceeds the normal rate of attrition for that portion of the staff that is in excess of the needs of the district as determined by the superintendent.

In effecting a reduction in force, the primary goals of the school district shall be: what is in the best interests of the students; to maintain accreditation in compliance with the Standards of Accreditation for Arkansas Public Schools and/or the North Central Association; and the needs of the district. A reduction in force will be implemented when the superintendent determines it is advisable to do so and shall be effected through non-renewal, termination, or both. Any reduction in force will be conducted by evaluating the needs and long- and short-term goals of the school district in relation to the staffing of the district.

If a reduction in force becomes necessary, the RIF shall be conducted separately for each occupational category of classified personnel identified within the district on the basis of each employee's years of service. The employee within each occupational category with the least years of experience will be laid off first. The employee with the most years of employment in the district as compared to other employees in the same category shall be laid off last. In the event that employees within a given occupational category have the same length of service to the district the one with the earlier hire date, based on date of board action, will prevail.

When the District is conducting a RIF, all potentially affected, classified employees shall receive a listing of the personnel within their category with corresponding totals of years of service. Upon receipt of the list, each employee has ten (10) working days within which to appeal his or her total years of service to the superintendent whose decision shall be final. Except for changes made pursuant to the appeals process, no changes will be made to the list that would affect an employee's total after the list is released.

Total years of service to the district shall include non-continuous years of service; in other words, an employee who left the district and returned later will have the total years of service counted, from all periods of employment. Working fewer than 160 days in a school year shall not constitute a year. Length of service in a licensed position shall not count for the purpose of length of service for a classified position. There is no right or implied right for any employee to "bump" or displace any other employee. This specifically does not allow a licensed employee who might wish to assume a classified position to displace a classified employee.

Pursuant to any reduction in force brought about by consolidation or annexation and as a part of it, the salaries of all employees will be brought into compliance, by a partial RIF if necessary, with the receiving district's salary schedule. Further adjustments will be made if length of contract or job assignments change.<sup>1</sup> A Partial RIF may also be conducted in conjunction with any job reassignment whether or not it is conducted in relation to an annexation or consolidation.

If a classified employee is non-renewed under this policy, he or she shall be offered an opportunity to fill a classified vacancy comparable as to pay, responsibility and contract length to the position from which the employee was non-renewed, and for which he or she is qualified for a period of up to two (2) years, with the starting date of the two (2) year period being the date of board action on the non-renewal recommendation. The non-renewed employee shall be eligible to be recalled for a period of two (2) years in reverse order of the layoff to any position for which he or she is qualified. No right of recall shall exist for non-renewal from a stipend, or non-renewal or reduction of a stipend, or non-renewal to reduce contract length. Notice of vacancies to non-renewed employees shall be by first class mail to all employees reasonably believed to be both qualified for and subject to rehire for a particular position and they shall have 10 working days from the date that the notification is mailed in which to conditionally accept or reject the offer of a position with the actual offer going to the qualified employee with the most years of service who responds within the 10 day time period. A lack of response or a non-renewed

employee's refusal of an offer of a position or an employee's acceptance of a position but failure to sign an employment contract within two business days of the contract being presented to the employee shall end the district's obligation to rehire the non-renewed employee and no further rights to be rehired shall exist.

## **SECTION TWO**

### **Option A<sup>2</sup>**

In the event the district is involved in an annexation or consolidation, employees from all the districts involved will be ranked according to years of service. A year of employment at an annexed or consolidated district will be counted the same as a year at the receiving or resulting district. No credit for years of service will be given at other public or private schools, or for higher education or Educational Service Cooperative employment.

### **Option B<sup>2</sup>**

The employees of any school district which annexes to, or consolidates with, the Booneville School District will be subject to dismissal or retention at the discretion of the school board, on the recommendation of the superintendent, solely on the basis of need for such employees on the part of the - Booneville School District, if any, at the time of the annexation or consolidation, or within ninety (90) days after the effective date of the annexation or consolidation. The need for any employee of the annexed or consolidated school district shall be determined solely by the superintendent and school board of the - Booneville School District.

Such employees will not be considered as having any seniority within the Booneville School District and may not claim an entitlement under a reduction in force to any position held by a Booneville School District employee prior to, or at the time of, or prior to the expiration of ninety (90) days after the consolidation or annexation, if the notification provision below is undertaken by the superintendent.

The superintendent shall mail or have hand-delivered the notification to such employee of his intention to recommend non-renewal or termination pursuant to a reduction in force within ninety (90) days of the effective date of the annexation or consolidation in order to effect the provisions of this section of the - Booneville School District's reduction-in-force policy. Any such employees who are non-renewed or terminated pursuant to Section Two are not subject to recall. Any such employees shall be paid at the rate for each person on the appropriate level on the salary schedule of the annexed or consolidated district during those ninety (90) days and/or through the completion of the reduction-in-force process.

This subsection of the reduction-in-force policy shall not be interpreted to provide that the superintendent must wait ninety (90) days from the effective date of the annexation or consolidation in order to issue notification of his intention to recommend dismissal through reduction-in-force, but merely that the superintendent has that period of time in which to issue notification so as to be able to invoke the provisions of this section.

The intention of this section is to ensure that those Booneville School District employees who are employed prior to the annexation or consolidation shall not be displaced by employees of the annexed or consolidated district by application of the reduction-in-force policy.

**Notes:** <sup>1</sup> For example, if the district's salary schedule provided for a range of salaries for maintenance employees ranging from \$8.50 an hour to \$12.50 an hour, and one maintenance employee is making \$14.00 an hour, the superintendent, as part of the RIF, would send a letter of partial nonrenewal to the maintenance employee to bring the salary into compliance with the salary schedule.

<sup>2</sup> Select the option of your choice. If you choose Option B, the ninety (90) day time period may be lengthened or shortened (within reason) to suit your preference.

Legal Reference: A.C.A. § 6-17-2407

Date Adopted: July 12, 2005

Date Revised: June 12, 2012

## **7.28---- CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL RESPONSIBILITIES IN DEALING WITH SEX OFFENDERS ON CAMPUS**

Individuals who have been convicted of certain sex crimes must register with law enforcement as sex offenders. Arkansas law places restrictions on sex offenders with a Level 1 sex offender having the least restrictions (lowest likelihood of committing another sex crime), and Level 4 sex offenders having the most restrictions (highest likelihood of committing another sex crime).

While Levels 1 and 2 place no restrictions prohibiting the individual's presence on a school campus, Levels 3 and 4 have specific prohibitions. These are specified in Policy 6.10—SEX OFFENDERS ON CAMPUS (MEGAN'S LAW) and it is the responsibility of district staff to know and understand the policy and, to the extent requested, aid school administrators in enforcing the restrictions placed on campus access to Level 3 and Level 4 sex offenders.

It is the intention of the board of directors that district staff not stigmatize students whose parents or guardians are sex offenders while taking necessary steps to safeguard the school community and comply with state law. Each school's administration should establish procedures so attention is not drawn to the accommodations necessary for registered sex offender parents or guardians.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For example, if a sex offender parent will arrive for conferences at the same time as other parents, staff should escort additional parents to their student's classroom, not just the sex offender parent. All principals, designees, and school employees who will or may have contact with the sex offender parents shall be required to keep confidential both the sex offender status and sex offender accommodations made for a parent.

Legal Reference: A.C.A. § 12-12-913 (g) (2)  
Arkansas Department of Education Guidelines for "Megan's Law"  
A.C.A. § 5-14-131

Date Adopted: June 12, 2007  
Last Revised:

## **8.34— CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL WHO ARE MANDATORY REPORTERS DUTY TO REPORT CHILD ABUSE, MALTREATMENT OR NEGLECT**

It is the statutory duty of noncertified school district employees **who are mandatory reporters**<sup>1</sup> and who have reasonable cause to suspect child abuse or maltreatment to directly and personally report these suspicions to the Arkansas Child Abuse Hotline, by calling 1-800-482-5964. Failure to report suspected child abuse, maltreatment or neglect by calling the Hotline can lead to criminal prosecution and individual

civil liability of the person who has this duty. Notification of local or state law enforcement does not satisfy the duty to report; only notification by means of the Child Abuse Hotline discharges this duty.

The duty to report suspected child abuse or maltreatment is a direct and personal duty for statutory mandatory reporters, and cannot be assigned or delegated to another person. There is no duty to investigate, confirm or substantiate statements a student may have made which form the basis of the reasonable cause to believe that the student may have been abused or subjected to maltreatment by another person; however, a person with a duty to report may find it helpful to make a limited inquiry to assist in the formation of a belief that child abuse, maltreatment or neglect has occurred, or to rule out such a belief<sup>2</sup>. Employees and volunteers who call the Child Abuse Hotline in good faith are immune from civil liability and criminal prosecution.

By law, no school district or school district employee may prohibit or restrict an employee or volunteer **who is a mandatory reporter** from directly reporting suspected child abuse or maltreatment, or require that any person notify or seek permission from any person before making a report to the Child Abuse Hotline.

Notes: <sup>1</sup> For a listing of who qualifies as mandatory reporters refer to A.C.A. § 12-18-402(b).

<sup>2</sup> This is a delicate matter and the district would be wise to avail itself of professional development in this area available from DHS and other sources. Act 1236 of 2009, codified at A.C.A. § 6-61-133, requires professional development related to child maltreatment for licensed employees and includes school nurses, school social workers, and school psychologists in the list of “licensed employees” who must receive the required PD.

This policy is similar to Policy 3.40. If you change this policy, review 3.40 at the same time to ensure applicable consistency between the two.

#### Legal References:

A.C.A. § 12-18-107  
A.C.A. § 12-18-201 et seq.  
A.C.A. § 12-18-402

Date Adopted: June 14, 2011

Last Revised:

### **7.30 — CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL VIDEO SURVEILLANCE AND OTHER MONITORING**

The Board of Directors has a responsibility to maintain discipline, protect the safety, security, and welfare of its students, staff, and visitors while at the same time safeguarding district facilities, vehicles, and equipment. As part of fulfilling this responsibility, the board authorizes the use of video/audio surveillance cameras, automatic identification, data compilation devices, and technology capable of tracking the physical location of district equipment, students, and/or personnel.

The placement of video/audio surveillance cameras shall be based on the presumption and belief that students, staff and visitors have no reasonable expectation of privacy anywhere on or near

school property, facilities, vehicles, or equipment, with the exception of places such as rest rooms or dressing areas where an expectation of bodily privacy is reasonable and customary.

Signs shall be posted on district property and in or on district vehicles to notify students, staff, and visitors that video cameras may be in use. Violations of school personnel policies or laws caught by the cameras and other technologies authorized in this policy may result in disciplinary action.

The district shall retain copies of video recordings until they are erased which may be accomplished by either deletion or copying over with a new recording.

Videos, automatic identification, or data compilations containing evidence of a violation of district personnel policies and/or state or federal law shall be retained until the issue of the misconduct is no longer subject to review or appeal as determined by board policy or staff handbook; any release or viewing of such records shall be in accordance with current law.

Staff who vandalize, damage, defeat, disable, or render inoperable (temporarily or permanently) surveillance cameras and equipment, automatic identification, or data compilation devices shall be subject to appropriate disciplinary action and referral to appropriate law enforcement authorities.

Video recordings and automatic identification or data compilation records may become a part of a staff member's personnel record.

Note: This policy is similar to policies 4.48 and 3.41. If you change this policy, review 4.48 and 3.41 at the same time to ensure applicable consistency between the policies.

Date Adopted: June 14, 2011

Last Revised:

### **7.31- (ASBA 8.37)—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL SOCIAL NETWORKING AND ETHICS**

District staff are encouraged to use educational technology, the Internet, and professional/education social networks to help raise student achievement and to improve communication with parents and students. However, technology and social networking websites also offer staff many ways they can present themselves unprofessionally and/or interact with students inappropriately.

It is the duty of each staff member to appropriately manage all interactions with students, regardless of whether contact or interaction with a student occurs face-to-face or by means of technology, to ensure that the appropriate staff/student relationship is maintained. This includes instances when students initiate contact or behave inappropriately themselves.

Public school employees are, and always have been, held to a high standard of behavior. Staff members are reminded that whether specific sorts of contacts are permitted or not specifically forbidden by policy, they will be held to a high standard of conduct in all their interactions with

students. Failure to create, enforce and maintain appropriate professional and interpersonal boundaries with students could adversely affect the District's relationship with the community and jeopardize the employee's employment with the district.

#### Definitions:

Social networking websites are online groups of Internet users allowing communication between multiple individuals. The fundamental purpose of social networking websites is to socialize. Examples include, but are not limited to, Facebook, MySpace, and Twitter. Staff members are discouraged from creating personal social networking sites to which they invite students to be friends or followers.<sup>1</sup> Employees taking such action do so at their own risk and are advised to monitor the site's privacy settings regularly.

Professional/education social networks are education oriented websites designed to allow and encourage staff and students to communicate and collaborate around school subjects and projects. District employees may set up blogs and other professional/education social networking accounts using District resources and following District guidelines<sup>1</sup> to promote communications with students, parents, and the community concerning school-related activities and for the purpose of supplementing classroom instruction. Accessing professional/education social networks during school hours is permitted.

Blogs are a type of networking and can be either social or professional in their orientation. Professional blogs, approved by the principal or his/her designee, are encouraged and can provide a place for staff to inform students and parents on school related activities. Social blogs are discouraged to the extent they involve staff and students in a non-education oriented format.

Staff are reminded that the same relationship, exchange, interaction, information, or behavior that would be unacceptable in a non-technological medium, is unacceptable when done through the use of technology. In fact, due to the vastly increased potential audience digital dissemination presents, extra caution must be exercised by staff to ensure they don't cross the line of acceptability. A good rule of thumb for staff to use is, "if you wouldn't say it face-to-face in a group, don't say it online."

Whether permitted or not specifically forbidden by policy, or when expressed in an adult-to-adult, face-to-face context, what in other mediums of expression could remain private opinions, when expressed by staff on a social networking website, have the potential to be disseminated far beyond the speaker's desire or intention.

This could undermine the public's perception of the individual's fitness to interact with students, thus undermining the employee's effectiveness. In this way, the expression and publication of such opinions, could potentially lead to disciplinary action being taken against the staff member, up to and including termination or nonrenewal of the contract of employment.

Accessing social networking websites for personal use during school hours is prohibited, except during breaks or preparation periods. Staff are discouraged from accessing social networking websites on personal equipment during their breaks and/or preparation periods because, while this is not prohibited, it may give the public appearance that such access is occurring during

instructional time. Staff shall not access social networking websites using district equipment at any time, including during breaks or preparation periods, except in an emergency situation or with the express prior permission of administration. All school district employees who participate in social networking websites shall not post any school district data, documents, photographs, logos, or other district owned or created information on any website. Further, the posting of any private or confidential school district material on such websites is strictly prohibited.

Specifically, the following forms of technology based interactivity or connectivity are expressly permitted or forbidden:<sup>2</sup>

Notes: While this policy is not required by any statute, ASBA strongly recommends adopting it after consulting with staff for localizing purposes.

This policy is similar to policy 3.45. If you change this policy, review 3.45 at the same time to ensure applicable consistency between the two.

<sup>1</sup> The policy's separate definitions for "social networking websites" and "professional/education social networks" are important. Districts are encouraged to establish "professional/education social networks" as an acceptable means of teacher and district communication with students and parents. This can serve to discourage inappropriate staff/student interactions on "social networking websites." ASBA strongly suggests using the discussions for modifying/personalizing this policy as a means for generating the acceptable guidelines and procedures for staff creation of private social networks. We recommend **NOT** incorporating the guidelines into the policy, but have them available for all staff to review. Incorporating them into the policy will make it much harder to change them if the need arises.

<sup>2</sup> What is and is not acceptable staff/student interaction on social networking websites is an education community decision, and will vary from district to district. As a general rule, the greater the degree of real-life connections and interactivity between staff and students that normally occur in the community, the greater the tolerance will be for virtual connections and interactivity. Use the following list to help guide discussions with staff to determine which items should be included in the policy and with what modifications/stipulations. It is as important to include in the policy what **is** permitted as what **is not** permitted. Your discussions may elicit additional bullets to include in the policy.

- Sharing personal landline or cell phone numbers with students;
- Text messaging students;
- Emailing students other than through and to school controlled and monitored accounts;
- Soliciting students as friends or contacts on social networking websites;
- Accepting the solicitation of students as friends or contacts on social networking websites;

- Creation of administratively approved and sanctioned “groups” on social networking websites that permit the broadcast of information without granting students access to staff member’s personal information;
- Sharing personal websites or other media access information with students through which the staff member would share personal information and occurrences.

Date Adopted: June 14, 2011

Last Revised:

### **Social Networking Discussion Background**

The issue of proper and improper use of technology, especially social networking websites by staff, is a very hot topic. There are some clear lines of unacceptable behavior, but there are many, many more areas that are very grey in nature. There is much room for debate when trying to determine what each district, and school for that matter, deems acceptable.

Electronic interactions lack the opportunity which face-to-face interactions present that help enable those involved to determine if the information exchanged has been understood and interpreted appropriately. The potential for miscommunication presented by social networking websites increases the possibility that seemingly innocent communication could be misinterpreted and result in disciplinary action.

Fairness demands that if staff members could potentially face disciplinary action based on their behavior relative to social networking websites, what constitutes both acceptable and unacceptable conduct be made clear to them through policy and guidance delivered at staff meetings and professional development offerings.

The goals of this document are to stimulate discussion on how to personalize ASBA’s model policy and help provide guidelines for what will be considered acceptable use of social and professional websites. This is a policy that will require professional development on a regular basis to help ensure everyone understands it. We hope the discussions will also help to identify areas that need to be included in training staff on how to responsibly navigate the world of social networking websites.

Some staff members will be more knowledgeable and/or comfortable than others discussing the issues raised in the policy. It might be helpful to have those who are more knowledgeable give those less knowledgeable a brief background tutorial on social networks. Patience is a virtue; those currently adept staff are reminded that in the world of technology, a generation is roughly three to five years. It might not be long before the “adept staff” are outdone by today’s young students.

An underlying issue in the discussion of social networking websites is that many long established privacy boundaries are rapidly being questioned, ignored, or outright repudiated. While there is no doubt technology, and social networking websites specifically, challenges most of the long established norms in education, there is also no doubt that the use of technology is a major



element of education's future. One important task is to strike a balance between the new and the old.

Another challenge when writing a social networking policy is to make it specific enough to give staff sufficient guidance, and yet general enough that it can adapt to the inevitable changes that will occur. Specifically, the challenge is to determine what is absolutely unacceptable while leaving room for the positive uses of technology to develop.

ASBA urges districts to resist the temptation to write the policy thinking it is possible to stop all unacceptable behavior through the use of "ironclad" restrictions. Employees determined to conduct themselves inappropriately will do so regardless of any policy you can create. However, a good policy can educate employees about what situations to avoid and what activity is acceptable.

A couple of websites that might be helpful as you discuss the policy and training needs are the following:

<http://doug-johnson.squarespace.com/blue-skunk-blog/2009/8/20/networking-guidelines-revised.html>

<http://blog.socialcast.com/education-2-0-social-networking-and-education/>

Please use the following questions along with the list in footnote #2 of the model policy to help guide and focus your discussion(s).

Who will be responsible for granting a request to use or create a professional/education social networking site – the immediate supervisor, superintendent, district/school webmaster? One benefit of prior permission is that it serves as an open notice of the existence of the site to give the teacher cover in case of complaints. It also can serve as a reminder to the teacher of the acceptable parameters of the site and its use.

What guidelines are to be followed in the site's creation?

What are the staff member's responsibilities in monitoring/maintaining the site once it is established? Who, if anyone, will have the responsibility/authority for monitoring the site for the release of student information in violation of state and federal law?

Will you require parents of students under age 18 to sign a permission form granting the student's access to the professional/education social networks site? Requiring advance permission can serve as a cover for the teacher in case of complaints.

### **7.32 (ASBA 8.38)—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL VACATIONS**

240 day contracted employees are credited with 10 days of vacation<sup>1</sup> at the beginning of each fiscal year. This is based on the assumption that a full contract year will be worked. If an employee fails to finish the contract year due to resignation or termination, the employee's final

check will be reduced at the rate of .833 days per month, or major portion of a month, for any days used but not earned.

All vacation time must be approved by the superintendent who shall consider the staffing needs of the district in making his/her determination.<sup>2</sup>

No employee shall be entitled to more than 15 days of vacation as of the first day of each fiscal year. The permissible carry forward includes the 10 days credited upon the start of the fiscal year. Employees having accrued vacation totaling more than 15 days as of the date this policy is implemented shall not be eligible to increase the number of days carried forward during their employment with the district.<sup>3</sup> Earned but unused vacation will be paid upon retirement, termination, or nonrenewal at the employee's current daily rate of pay.

Notes: This policy is similar to policy 3.46. If you change this policy, review policy 3.46 at the same time to ensure applicable consistency between the two.

<sup>1</sup> Select your eligibility criteria and number of vacation days. Eligibility does not have to be 240 day employees and vacation does not have to be 10 days. If you choose a number other than 10 days, you will need to change the proration rate in the paragraph's final sentence for used, but unearned vacation.

<sup>2</sup> Insert the position that will be responsible for approving vacation requests.

<sup>3</sup> This sentence should be included whether you are changing your previous policy or you have not had a policy but have had the **practice** of allowing and paying accrued vacation greater than 15 days. It will help limit your future fiscal liability.

Date Adopted: June 14, 2011  
Last Revised:

### **7.33—DEPOSITING COLLECTED FUNDS**

From time to time, staff members may collect funds in the course of their employment. It is the responsibility of any staff member to deposit such funds they have collected daily<sup>1</sup> into the appropriate accounts for which they have been collected. The Superintendent or his/her designee shall be responsible for determining the need for receipts for funds collected and other record keeping requirements and of notifying staff of the requirements.

Staff that use any funds collected in the course of their employment for personal purposes, or who deposit such funds in a personal account, may be subject to discipline up to and including termination.

Notes: This policy is similar to policy 3.47—DEPOSITING COLLECTED FUNDS. If you change this policy, review 3.47 at the same time to ensure applicable consistency between the two.

<sup>1</sup>“Daily” is a suggested length of time that aligns with policy 7.7. You may select a different time period, but if you change it, be sure to change policy 7.7 to match. The reason for this policy and the shorter timeline is to protect both the district and employees from possible overnight theft which is only covered by insurance if there are receipts to prove the existence of the funds and even then, there is a deductible (often \$1000). It could often be the case that the receipts and the funds would be in the same envelope and be stolen at the same time. The bottom line is that the daily timeline is to protect both the district and the employee.

Date adopted: June 14, 2011

Last Revised: June 12, 2012