

2014-2015

# Glen Rose School District

Classified Personnel Policy Manual



## Contents

8.1—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL SALARY SCHEDULE _____	1
8.2—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL EVALUATIONS _____	4
8.3—EVALUATION OF CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL BY RELATIVES _____	5
8.4—CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES DRUG TESTING _____	6
8.5—CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES SICK LEAVE _____	10
8.6—SICK LEAVE BANK — CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES _____	13
8.7—CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES PERSONAL LEAVE AND PROFESSIONAL LEAVE _____	15
8.8—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL RESPONSIBILITIES IN DEALING WITH SEX OFFENDERS ON CAMPUS _____	17
8.9—PUBLIC OFFICE – CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL _____	18
8.10—JURY DUTY – CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL _____	19
8.11—OVERTIME, COMPTIME, and COMPLYING WITH FLSA _____	20
8.12—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT _____	21
8.13—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL EMPLOYMENT _____	23
8.14—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL REIMBURSEMENT OF TRAVELEXPENSES _____	25
8.15—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL TOBACCO USE _____	26
8.16—DRESS OF CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES _____	27
8.17—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL POLITICAL ACTIVITY _____	28
8.18—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL DEBTS _____	29
8.19—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL GRIEVANCES _____	30
8.19F—Level Two Grievance Form - CLASSIFIED _____	33
8.20—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL SEXUAL HARASSMENT _____	34
8.21—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL SUPERVISION OF STUDENTS _____	36
8.22—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL COMPUTER USE POLICY _____	37
8.22F— Classified Personnel Internet Use Agreement _____	38
8.23—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL FAMILY MEDICAL LEAVE _____	40
8.24—SCHOOL BUS DRIVER’S USE OF CELL PHONES MOBILE COMMUNICATION DEVICES _____	60
8.25—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL CELL PHONE USE _____	61
8.26—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL RESPONSIBILITIES GOVERNING BULLYING _____	62
8.28—DRUG FREE WORKPLACE - CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL _____	65
8.28F—Drug Free Workplace Policy Acknowledgement _____	68
8.29—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL VIDEO SURVEILLANCE AND OTHER MONITORING _____	69
8.30—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL REDUCTION IN FORCE _____	70
8.31—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL TERMINATION AND NON-RENEWAL _____	73
8.32—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL ASSIGNMENTS _____	74
8.33—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL SCHOOL CALENDAR _____	75
8.34—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL WHO ARE MANDATORY REPORTERS DUTY TO REPORT CHILD ABUSE, MALTREATMENT OR NEGLECT _____	77
8.35—RELEASE of STUDENT’S FREE AND REDUCED PRICE MEAL ELIGIBILITY INFORMATION _____	78
8.36—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL WORKPLACE INJURIES AND WORKERS’ COMPENSATION _____	80
8.37—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL SOCIAL NETWORKING AND ETHICS _____	82
8.38—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL VACATIONS _____	86

8.39— DEPOSITING COLLECTED FUNDS _____	87
8.40— CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL WEAPONS ON CAMPUS _____	88
8.41—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL HEALTH CARE COVERAGE REPORTING _____	89
8.41F—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL HEALTH CARE COVERAGE AND TIN REPORT FORM _____	91
8.42—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL BUS DRIVER END of ROUTE REVIEW _____	92
8.43GR—COMPLAINTS _____	93
8.44GR—USE OF DISTRICT CELLULAR TELEPHONES _____	94
8.45GR—ASSIGNMENT OF TEACHER AIDES _____	95

## 8.1—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL SALARY SCHEDULE

GLEN ROSE SCHOOL DISTRICT							
Classified Salary Schedule 2014-15				Adopted: April 15, 2013			
Position	Annual Hours	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Receptionist/Assistant Bookkeeper	1904	\$ 29,264.48	\$ 29,854.72	\$ 30,464.00	\$ 31,073.28	\$ 31,701.60	\$32,329.92
Secretary	1600	\$ 18,256.00	\$ 18,624.00	\$ 19,008.00	\$ 19,392.00	\$ 19,776.00	\$20,176.00
Secretary-Hawthorne	1480	\$ 16,886.80	\$ 17,227.20	\$ 17,582.40	\$ 17,937.60	\$ 18,292.80	\$18,662.80
Apscn Student Secretary/CDF	1680	\$ 21,588.00	\$ 22,024.80	\$ 22,478.40	\$ 22,932.00	\$ 23,385.60	\$23,856.00
Food Service Director	1616	\$ 20,523.20	\$ 20,943.36	\$ 21,363.52	\$ 21,783.68	\$ 22,220.00	\$22,672.48
Cafeteria Manager	1504	\$ 14,664.00	\$ 15,040.00	\$ 15,416.00	\$ 15,731.84	\$ 16,032.64	\$16,348.48
Cook-8 hr	1440	\$ 12,427.20	\$ 12,686.40	\$ 12,945.60	\$ 13,204.80	\$ 13,464.00	\$13,737.60
Cook-7 hr	1260	\$ 10,873.80	\$ 11,100.60	\$ 11,327.40	\$ 11,554.20	\$ 11,781.00	\$12,020.40
Cook-5 hr	900	\$ 7,767.00	\$ 7,929.00	\$ 8,091.00	\$ 8,253.00	\$ 8,415.00	\$ 8,586.00
Cook-3 1/2 hr	630	\$ 5,436.90	\$ 5,550.30	\$ 5,663.70	\$ 5,777.10	\$ 5,890.50	\$ 6,010.20
Cook 3 hr	540	\$ 4,660.20	\$ 4,757.40	\$ 4,854.60	\$ 4,951.80	\$ 5,049.00	\$ 5,151.60
Cook-Gifford	1440	\$ 12,844.80	\$ 13,104.00	\$ 13,377.60	\$ 13,651.20	\$ 13,924.80	\$14,198.40
Instructional Aide	1448	\$ 12,756.88	\$ 13,017.52	\$ 13,278.16	\$ 13,538.80	\$ 13,813.92	\$14,089.04
Certified Instructional Aide	1448	\$ 14,856.48	\$ 15,160.56	\$ 15,464.64	\$ 15,768.72	\$ 16,087.28	\$16,405.84
Para Professional	1448	\$ 13,466.40	\$ 13,741.52	\$ 14,016.64	\$ 14,291.76	\$ 14,581.36	\$14,870.96
Custodian	1888	\$ 19,446.40	\$ 19,842.88	\$ 20,239.36	\$ 20,635.84	\$ 21,051.20	\$21,485.44
Custodian 178 days	1424	\$ 14,667.20	\$ 14,966.24	\$ 15,265.28	\$ 15,564.32	\$ 15,877.60	\$16,205.12
Maintenance	1888	\$ 32,643.52	\$ 33,304.32	\$ 33,984.00	\$ 34,663.68	\$ 35,362.24	\$36,060.80
Bus Mechanic/Supervisor	2147	\$ 31,131.50	\$ 31,775.60	\$ 32,419.70	\$ 33,063.80	\$ 33,729.37	\$34,394.94
Self-Contained Aide	1448	\$ 13,857.36	\$ 14,132.48	\$ 14,422.08	\$ 14,711.68	\$ 15,001.28	\$15,305.36
Assistant Secretary/Computer Aide	1448	\$ 15,638.40	\$ 15,971.44	\$ 16,290.00	\$ 16,623.04	\$ 16,941.60	\$17,289.12
Nurse (LPN)	1448	\$ 18,085.52	\$ 18,462.00	\$ 18,838.48	\$ 19,214.96	\$ 19,605.92	\$19,996.88
Interpreter		\$ 12.19	\$ 12.44	\$ 12.69	\$ 12.94	\$ 13.20	\$ 13.46
School Resource Officer	1888	\$ 23,128.00	\$ 23,600.00	\$ 24,072.00	\$ 24,562.88	\$ 25,053.76	\$25,544.64
Groundskeeper	1888	\$ 22,674.88	\$ 23,128.00	\$ 23,600.00	\$ 24,072.00	\$ 24,562.88	\$25,053.76
School Nurse Registered	1504	\$ 29,688.96	\$ 30,290.56	\$ 30,907.20	\$ 31,523.84	\$ 32,155.52	\$32,802.24
School Bus Driver	179 days	\$ 6,854.29	\$ 6,997.09	\$ 7,139.89	\$ 7,282.69	\$ 7,425.48	\$ 7,568.28
Sewage Plant Manager	60 days	\$ 4,901.96	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,100.00	\$ 5,202.00	\$ 5,306.04	\$ 5,412.16
District Treasurer	Median Sal.	Schedule	+ .194 Index				
ISS Aide	\$ 2.00	hr.					

1. All full time personnel will work 8-hour days with a 30 minute lunch and two 15 minute breaks per day.
2. Classified personnel are not allowed to work overtime or carry work home to complete without the prior approval of the superintendent.
3. Dual contracts for classified employees are not allowed.
4. The superintendent may make recommendations to raise a starting level based upon outside but related experience.
5. Starting wages for pay categories with only one employee that may require skilled or highly-trained personnel will be by recommendation of the superintendent.
6. After three years a person will be moved to the highest level.

For the purposes of this policy, an employee must work two thirds (2/3) of the number of their regularly assigned annual work days to qualify for a step increase.

The superintendent has the authority, when recommending an applicant and his/her placement on the District's salary schedule to the Board for its approval, to consider the applicant's previous work experience with similar duties, responsibilities, and skill sets to those job duties and responsibilities the applicant would assume for the District.

Districts shall distribute funding for health insurance coverage in accordance with state law, the Affordable Care Act, and policy 7.23-Health Care Coverage and the Affordable Care Act. The District reserves the right to adjust the monthly distribution as necessary to account for changes in staffing, student population, and the ADE determination of the funding required to be distributed based on the funding matrix. Specifically, the amount distributed to each employee is NOT part of their salary and is NOT guaranteed to be the same from month-to-month or year-to-year. <sup>4</sup>

**Notes:** The salary schedule does not have to, but certainly may, contain steps, nor does it have to be listed specifically, i.e. John Doe = \$9.25 per hour, Jane Doe = \$9.55 per hour. You may list the spread in salaries per category. For example, Janitors = \$ 8.75 to \$11.00 per hour, Bus drivers = \$9.75 to \$12.00 per hour, etc.

A.C.A. § 6-13-635) requires the Board to adopt a resolution that it has reviewed and adopted all salary increases of 5% or more, but most of the Act's listing of reasons are statutorily required raises and are paid by the state and not district funds. The Act's language requires the resolution even for an employee who moves from one position to another higher paying position such as going from teaching to administration. None-the-less, the resolution is required. Policy 1.9 directs the Board to review the salaries when adopting changes to this policy.

Whereas, the superintendent has identified all changes from last school-year's published salary schedule, and has identified and presented the Board of Directors with each employee's salary increase of 5% or more as required under A.C.A. § 6-13-635 and created a spreadsheet explaining each;

Therefore, the Glen Rose School District Board of Directors approves and resolves that the spread sheet including those explanations are a factual representation of the raises given for the **insert date** school-year.

<sup>1</sup>Your district's salary schedule should be inserted in place of this paragraph. The remainder of the policy should remain in the policy. It's important to note that any changes to the salary schedule must go through the PPC and the Board adopt the policy with the actual salary schedule included in the adopted policy. The ADE Rules governing salary schedules includes the following definition which you can use to ensure you have included the data they will be looking for when you are reviewed. "**Classified Salary Schedule** is a set of matrices that are updated and published each school year, which contains the minimum salaries for all five classifications of classified employees and includes ranges, steps, and rates of pay. The salary schedule is required to reflect the actual pay practices of the district."

<sup>2</sup>Include this sentence only if your district has step increases built into its classified salary schedule. Two thirds (2/3) is merely offered as a suggestion.

<sup>3</sup>This is optional language, but can be useful when trying to attract employees from the private work sector.

<sup>4</sup> The reason for the vagueness of the new policy language is because there is much yet to be decided about the issues involved. The funding contained in the matrix is based on a "prototypical" school of 500 and provides health insurance funding for 34.665 licensed personnel positions. There is NO provision for health insurance funding for classified positions or for any positions beyond what are included in the matrix. Language contained in Acts 3 and 6 of the First Extraordinary Session, 2013 requires districts to expend all the funding it receives from the matrix for health insurance in support of public school health insurance premiums. This language is codified at A.C.A. § 21-5-405(b)(4)(C)(1) and is included in your new law books. The language is horribly vague in terms of defining exactly how the funding levels are to be determined and how often they might be adjusted. For example, will they be calculated quarterly or only be based on your third quarter ADM? Will they be distributed in 11 installments or all at once? What are districts to do as staffing levels, the number of participating employees, and ADM change over the course of a year. These can all have an effect on the per participant amount available/required for districts to distribute to help employees pay their premiums or to go toward a Health Savings Account (HSA). There is no requirement, however, that Bronze Plan employees have an HSA. This presents the potential problem of how to distribute any excess funding evenly as required by A.C.A. § 6-17-117(c)(1). ASBA has discussed these issues with ADE and as of this update, no decision has been reached on the thorny questions.

Cross References: 1.9—POLICY FORMULATION  
7.23-HEALTH CARE COVERAGE AND THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

Legal References: A.C.A. § 6-17-22-03; A.C.A. § 6-17-2301; ADE Rules Governing School District Requirements for Personnel Policies, Salary Schedules, Minimum Salaries, and Documents Posted to District Websites

Date Adopted: June 16, 2003; Last revised: April 21, 2014

## **8.2—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.

Legal Reference: A.C.A. § 6-17-2301

Date adopted: June 16, 2003

**8.3—EVALUATION OF CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL BY RELATIVES**

*GR School Board did  
not adopt this policy.*



## **8.4—CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES DRUG TESTING**

### Scope of Policy

Each person hired for a position that allows or requires the employee operate a school bus shall meet the following requirements:

1. The employee shall possess a current commercial vehicle driver's license for driving a school bus;
2. Have undergone a physical examination, which shall include a drug test,<sup>1</sup> by a licensed physician or advanced practice nurse within the past two years; and
1. A current valid certificate of school bus driver in service training.<sup>2</sup>

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.<sup>3</sup>

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.<sup>4</sup>

### 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").

### Definitions

"Safety sensitive function" includes:

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

"School Bus" is a motorized vehicle that meets the following requirements:

1. Is designed to carry more than fifteen (15) passengers;
2. Is privately owned and operated for compensation, or which is owned, leased or otherwise operated by, or for the benefit of the District; and
3. Is operated for the transportation of students from home to school, from school to home, or to and from school events.<sup>5</sup>

## **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:

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

## **Prohibitions**

- A. 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;
- B. No driver shall use alcohol while performing safety-sensitive functions;
- C. No driver shall perform safety-sensitive functions within four (4) hours after using alcohol.
- D. 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;
- E. No driver shall refuse to submit to an alcohol or drug test in conjunction with # 1,2, and/or 4 above;
- F. 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 who, with knowledge 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;
- G. 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.<sup>6</sup>

### **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.

School bus drivers should be aware that refusal to submit to a drug test when the test is requested is based on a reasonable suspicion can constitute grounds for criminal prosecution.

### **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 the 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.<sup>5</sup>

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.

<sup>1</sup> You have the option of also requiring an alcohol test, but you may not selectively require it, i.e. if you require it for one prospective employee you must require it for all prospective employees.

<sup>2</sup> A.C.A. § 6-19-108(f) requires extracurricular trips to be made only by certified bus drivers who have a valid in service training certificate.

<sup>3</sup> While A.C.A. § 6-19-108(e) permits a district to hire a classified bus driver in an emergency situation, 49CFR382.301 forbids a first time driver (employee) from performing any safety sensitive functions prior to the district receiving a negative drug test for the employee.

<sup>4</sup> While the provisions for fines contained in 27-23-209 do not apply to school districts, school districts are still required to comply with this law. It is for this reason, along with simple prudence in not hiring a person who receives a positive drug/alcohol test, that this language is included. The request for information required by the state is in addition to the federal requirement (49CFR40.25(a)(b) that you request drug and alcohol test results from any U.S. Department of Transportation regulated employers who have employed the employee during any period during the two years prior to the date of the employee's application.

<sup>5</sup> Students are not required to be transported on a school bus as long as the transporting vehicle is not scheduled for a regular occurring route or takes a route that contains frequent stops to pick up or drop off students.

<sup>6</sup> Employers are required to report to the Office of Driver Services of the Revenue Division of the Department of Finance and Administration within three (3) business days the results of an alcohol test if it was performed due to cause or as part of random testing and the results were positive or the employee refused to provide a specimen for testing.

<sup>7</sup> The drivers covered under this policy are those who operate a vehicle as outlined in the first paragraph, "Scope of Policy." Federal law requires you to remove them from safety-sensitive functions when a drug or alcohol related problem exists, but the law does not enter into the realm of dismissing them from other, non-driving, duties.

Legal Reference: A.C.A. § 6-19-108; A.C.A. § 6-19-119; A.C.A. § 27-23-201 et seq.; 49 C.F.R. § 382-101 – 605; 49 C.F.R. § part 40; 49 C.F.R. § 380.5; 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: June 16, 2003; Last revised: April 21, 2014

## 8.5—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 employment.
2. “Sick Leave” is absence from work due to illness, whether by the employee or a member of the employee’s immediate family, or due to a death in the family. The principal shall determine whether sick leave will be approved on the basis of a death outside the immediate family of the employee.
3. “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.\*
4. “Accumulated Sick Leave” is the total of unused sick leave, up to a maximum of one hundred (100) days accrued from previous contract, but not used.
5. “Immediate family” means an employee’s spouse, child, parent, or any other relative provided the other relative lives in the same household as the employee and other family members approved by the administration.

### 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. Such approved sick leave shall not exceed one-half day.

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 **8.22—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL FAMILY MEDICAL LEAVE** which also applies. Except for bonding time, documentation shall be provided by the employee upon request.<sup>2</sup> There may be an extension of five (5) sick days granted from the superintendent for foreign adoptions.

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. Absences for illness in excess of the employee’s accumulated and current sick leave shall result in a deduction from the employee’s pay at the daily rate as defined above.

At the discretion of the principal (or Superintendent), and, if FMLA is applicable, subject to the certification or recertification provisions contained in policy **8.22—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 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/her 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.

Classified employees will be credited 1 sick day for each month worked.

Effective for the 2010-2011 school year, full time classified employees will be compensated at the rate of \$30 per day for accumulated sick days exceeding the maximum of 100 days allowable by state law at the end of each year and part-time employees at the rate of \$15 per day. Upon retirement full time classified employees will be compensated \$30 per day for accumulated sick days up to 100 days.

### **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 five (5) workdays. If the circumstances for the leave as defined in policy **8.22—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, once an employee exhausts his/her accrued sick leave, vacation or personal leave once an employee exhausts his/her accrued sick leave. See **8.22—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL FAMILY MEDICAL LEAVE**.

### **Sick Leave and Outside Employment**

Sick leave related absence from work (e.g. sick leave for personal or family illness or accident, Workers Comp, and FMLA) inherently means the employee is also incapable of working at any source of outside employment. Except as provided in policy 8.36, if an employee who works a non-district job while taking district sick leave for personal or family illness or accident, Workers Comp, or FMLA shall be subject to discipline up to and including termination.

**Notes:** <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. Leave for adoption is protected by FMLA, but FMLS is unpaid unless otherwise provided for in policy. By including this paragraph, you would allow the employee to receive sick leave pay for the days missed during the adoption process. If you choose to include it, select the number of days of sick leave an employee may use annually for adoption/bonding process (15 is not a required number of days).

<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 8.22— 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 825.113, 114, and 115 which is available by calling the ASBA office.

**Cross Reference:** 8.12—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT  
8.23—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL FAMILY MEDICAL LEAVE  
8.36—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL WORKPLACE INJURIES AND  
WORKERS' COMPLENSATION

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

**Date Adopted:** June 16, 2003; **Last Revised:** April 21, 2014

## **8.6—SICK LEAVE BANK — CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES**

A sick leave bank is established for the purpose of permitting classified employees, upon approval, to obtain sick leave in excess of accumulated and current sick leave, when the classified employee has exhausted all such leave. Only those classified employees who contribute to the sick leave bank during a given contract year shall be eligible to withdraw from the sick leave bank.

The Superintendent shall appoint a Classified Sick Leave Bank Committee. That committee shall consist of six (6) members: five (5) classified employees<sup>1</sup> and one (1) principal.

The terms of the committee shall be for three years with two members being replaced each year.

The Committee shall meet as necessary for the purpose of reviewing requests for withdrawal from the bank. The determination of the committee shall be final.

### **Withdrawals**

The Committee may, but is not obligated to, grant sick leave up to 60 days per contract year for serious personal or family illness, disabilities or accidents (not including accidents for which the employee is receiving Workers' Compensation), which cause the employee to be absent from work and when the employee has exhausted all accumulated and current sick leave. The employee shall be eligible to withdraw the day(s) he/she has donated to the bank if sufficient days are available in the bank. "Serious personal or family illness, disabilities or accidents" means a period of continuous or intermittent absence, qualifying as sick leave, in which 30 or more days are missed during a single contract year. If an employee does not have a day of his/her own sick leave to contribute they will "owe" the bank a day and still be a member.

Absence from work due to medically unnecessary elective surgery may not make the employee eligible to withdraw from the sick leave bank. Requests for withdrawal from the sick leave bank must state the reason(s) for the request and the number of days requested and must be accompanied by a detailed statement from an attending physician of the nature of the malady and the expected duration thereof.

If the information provided to the Committee is deemed by a majority of the Committee to be insufficient, the Committee may require additional information or deny the employee's request, at its discretion.

The Committee shall have the authority to grant, reduce or deny any request. However, the Committee may grant no request, or any granted time may be withdrawn, when the employee accepts retirement; is eligible for Social Security Disability; or other disability insurance or the employee returns to work.



## **Individual Sick Leave Transfer**

An employee of the district may transfer one or more of his/her accumulated sick leave days to an employee who has used all sick-personal leave days and doesn't qualify for the extended sick leave bank. The employee must have used all accumulated sick and personal days with a minimum of twelve combined during the current school year to receive donations. A maximum of 3 days can be received in a two year period.

Transfer of an accumulated sick leave day shall be allowed on a voluntary basis when accumulated days are depleted and said absences meets sick leave criteria.

## **Spousal Donations**

District employees who are husband and wife are eligible to utilize each other's sick leave if the receiving spouse had accumulated and utilized a minimum of 12 sick/personal days during the current school year up to a maximum of 3 days in a two year period. If the employees are paid at different rates of pay, the lesser rate of pay shall be used for the purpose of the donated sick leave days.<sup>2</sup>

Notes: ASBA recommends separate sick leave banks for

1 ASBA recommends that each of the five categories of classified employees designated in A.C.A. § 6-17-1306 have one representative on the committee. The five categories are 1) maintenance and operations, 2) transportation, 3) food service, 4) secretarial and clerical, and 5) aids and paraprofessionals.

2 The rate of pay would be determined by the employee receiving the lower wage. For example, one spouse might be licensed and the other classified. If the licensed employee received a day of sick leave from his/her spouse who is a classified employee making a lower wage, the sick leave would be valued at the lower wage. Example: Teacher, whose daily rate is \$150 a day, has a sick leave day transferred to her by her husband, who works as a custodian and whose daily rate is \$75. She would be credited \$75 for the day instead of \$150, due to her husband's donation (or ½ the teacher's rate for sick leave).

Legal Reference: A.C.A. § 6-17-1306

Date Adopted: June 16, 2003; Last Revised: May 21, 2012

## **8.7—CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES PERSONAL LEAVE AND PROFESSIONAL LEAVE**

For the district to function efficiently and have the necessary personnel present to effect a high achieving learning environment, employee absences need to be kept to a minimum. The district acknowledges that there are times during the school year when employees have personal business that needs to be addressed during the school day. Each full-time employee shall receive two (2) days of personal leave per contract year. The leave may be taken in increments of no less than four (4) hours.

Employees shall take personal leave or leave without pay for those absences which are not due to attendance at school functions which are related to their job duties and do not qualify for other types of leave (for sick leave see Policy 8.5, for professional leave see below).

School functions, for the purposes of this policy, means:

1. Athletic or academic events related to a public school district; and
2. Meetings and conferences related to education.

The determination of what activities meet the definition of a school function shall be made by the employee's immediate supervisor or designee. In no instance shall paid leave in excess of allotted vacation days and/or personal days be granted to an employee who is absent from work while receiving remuneration from another source as compensation for the reason for their absence.

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.

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 **8.23—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.

Personal leave will accumulate from one year to the next as a sick leave day. Personal leave may not be taken the day before or the day after a holiday.

## 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>.

Notes: While you are not required to provide employees with personal days, you are required to have a policy that requires employees who are absent from the district to take either personal days or leave without pay.

Please note that the provisions of A.C.A. § 21-4-216 which gives state employees 8 hours of paid leave to attend their children’s school educational activities does **NOT** apply to public school employees.

Legal Reference: A.C.A. § 6-17-211

Date Adopted: June 18, 2007; Last Revised: May 21, 2012

## **8.8—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>

**Cross Reference: 6.10—SEX OFFENDERS ON CAMPUS (MEGAN'S LAW)**

Notes: This policy is similar to Policy 3.12. If you change this policy, review 3.12 at the same time to ensure applicable consistency between the two.

<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. § 5-14-132

Date Adopted: June 18, 2007; Last Revised June 16, 2008

## **8.9—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 take pay for 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.

Cross Reference: Policy 8.16—Classified Personnel Political Activity

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

Date Adopted: June 16, 2003; Last Revised: May 21, 2012

## **8.10—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) of the summons to jury duty to his supervisor in order to confirm the reason for the requested absence.

Employees shall receive their regular pay from the district while serving jury duty, and shall reimburse the district from the stipend they receive for jury duty, up to, but not to exceed, the cost of the substitute hired to replace the employee in his/her absence.

Please note that public employees are exempt by law from jury duty recovery fees. Since school employees are not state employees, the law does not apply, but you may be asked about it by an employee.

Legal Reference:       A.C.A. § 16-31-106

Date Adopted: June 16, 2003; Last Revised: May 23, 2010

**8.11—OVERTIME, COMPTIME, and COMPLYING WITH FLSA**

*This Policy has not been*

*Adopted by the*

*Glen Rose School Board*

## **8.12—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 workday; 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.

When a classified employee is additionally employed by the District by a contract for a second classified position or to perform supplementary duties for a stipend or multiplier, the duties, expectations, and obligations of the primary position employment contract shall prevail over all other employment duties unless the needs of the district dictate otherwise. If there is a conflict between the expectations of the primary position and any other contracted position, the employee shall notify the employee's building principal as far in advance as is practicable. The Building principal shall verify the existence of the conflict by contacting the supervisor of the secondary contracted position. The building principal shall determine the needs of the district on a case-by-case basis and rule accordingly. The principal's decision is final with no appeal to the Superintendent or the School Board. Frequent conflicts or scheduling problems could lead to the non-renewal or termination of the conflicting contract of employment or the contract to perform the supplementary duties.

For employees who work two or more jobs for the District, the superintendent or designee shall specify which is the employee's primary job. If circumstances change, the determination can be changed to reflect the current needs of the District. Furthermore, if on any given day, one of the employee's jobs requires more hours worked than is customary, the District reserves the right to lessen the number of hours the employee may work in his/her other job such that the employee does not exceed forty (40) hours worked in that week.<sup>1</sup>

### **Sick Leave and Outside Employment**

Sick leave related absence from work (e.g. sick leave for personal or family illness or accident, Workers Comp, and FMLA) inherently means the employee is also incapable of working at any source of outside employment. Except as provided in policy 8.26, if an employee who works a non-district job while taking district sick leave for personal or family illness or accident, Workers Comp, or FMLA shall be subject to discipline up to and including termination.



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

<sup>1</sup>The fact that a district may reduce an employee's hours for one job due to extra hours being worked in the employee's second job does NOT permit the district to require the same duties in the reduced hours job, but merely pay for it to be done in fewer hours. Please also note that districts are obligated under the Fair Labor Standards Law (FLSA) (see policy 8.11) to pay every hourly employee (other than those few classified employees who meet FLSA's definition of "supervisor") for every minute worked. Classified employees' wages have to be based on an hourly wage even if paid as a salary; there are methods for determining the "blended" rate for employees working more than 40 hours in a week who are paid on the basis of more than one hourly wage. These requirements also apply to the calculation of stipends.

**Cross References:**     8.5—CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES SICK LEAVE  
                              8.23—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL FAMILY MEDICAL LEAVE  
                              8.36—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL WORKPLACE INJURIES AND  
                              WORKERS' COMPENSATION

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

**Date Adopted:** June 16, 2003; **Last Revised:** April 21, 2014

## **8.13—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL EMPLOYMENT**

All prospective employees must fill out an application form provided by the District, in addition to any resume provided, all of the information provided 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.

It is grounds for termination of contract of employment if an employee fails a criminal background check or receives a true report on the Child Maltreatment Central Registry check.

An employee who receives notification of a failure to pass a criminal background check or a true result on the Child Maltreatment Central Registry check shall have thirty (30) days following the notification to submit to the superintendent, or designee, a written request for a hearing before the Board to request a waiver. The written request should include any documentation, such as police reports, or other materials that are related to the event giving rise to the failed background check or true result on the Child Maltreatment Registry as well as information supporting your request for the waiver. Employees requesting a board hearing to request a waiver should be aware that this hearing is subject to the Arkansas Freedom of Information Act and it must be fully open to the public as a result.

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

In accordance with Arkansas law<sup>1</sup>, the District provides a veteran preference to applicants who qualify for one of the following categories:

1. a veteran without a service-connected disability;
2. a veteran with a service-connected disability;
3. a deceased veteran's spouse who is unmarried throughout the hiring process; or

For purposes of this policy, "veteran" is defined as:

- a. A person honorably discharged from a tour of active duty, other than active duty for training only, with the armed forces of the United States; or
- b. Any person who has served honorably in the National Guard or reserve forces of the United States for a period of at least six (6) years, whether or not the person has retired or been discharged.

In order for an applicant to receive the veterans preference, the applicant must be a citizen and resident of Arkansas, be substantially equally qualified as other applicants and do all of the following:

1. Indicate on the employment application the category the applicant qualifies for;
2. Attach the following documentation, as applicable, to the employment application:
  - Form DD-214 indicating honorable discharge;
  - A letter dated within the last six months from the applicant's command indicating years of service in the National Guard or Reserve Forces as well as the applicant's current status;
  - Marriage license;
  - Death certificate;
  - Disability letter from the Veteran's Administration (in the case of an applicant with a service-related disability).

Failure of the applicant to comply with the above requirements shall result in the applicant not receiving the veteran preference; in addition, meeting the qualifications of a veteran or spousal category does not guarantee either an interview or being hired.

Note: This policy is similar to Policy 3.22. If you change this policy review 3.22 at the same time to ensure applicable consistency between the two.

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

<sup>1</sup> Act 444 of 2013, as codified at A.C.A. § 21-3-301 et seq., added public schools to the list of employers required to provide a preference to applicants who qualify for a veteran or a deceased veteran's spouse category when selecting interview candidates, during the interview process, in selecting a new employee.

A.C.A. § 21-3-302 covers the requirements for giving a veteran preference during the application, interview, and hiring processes. The statute does not require districts to use a particular scoring method to demonstrate giving a preference and districts can continue using the system they have previously been using. However, A.C.A. § 21-3-302 and A.C.A. § 21-3-303 require districts be able to demonstrate that any qualifying applicant was given a preference during the entire application, interview, and hiring, processes.

If a veteran who is not hired requests, the district must provide the veteran with his/her base score, adjusted score, and the successful candidate's score. While there is no statutorily required method, ASBA suggests districts use a numerical scoring rubric for the entire hiring process. The use of such a rubric makes it easy to demonstrate a preference was given as you can point to where qualifying applicants received additional points. Districts that don't use a numerical scoring method are required, upon a veteran's request, to provide all documentation allowed to be released under FOIA to the veteran to demonstrate how the preference was used to develop the list of qualified candidates to be interviewed and to select the person actually hired.

Legal References: A.C.A. § 6-17-414; A.C.A. § 21-3-302; A.C.A. § 21-3-303; A.C.A. § 25-19-101 et seq.

Date Adopted: June 16, 2003; Revised: May 21, 2012

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

Employees shall be reimbursed for personal and/or travel expenses while performing duties or attending workshops or other employment related functions, provided that prior written approval for the activity for which the employee seeks reimbursement has been received from the Superintendent, principal (or other immediate supervision with the authority to make school approvals), or the appropriate designee of the Superintendent and that the employee's attendance/travel was at the request of the district.

It is the responsibility of the employee to determine the appropriate supervisor from which he must obtain approval.

Reimbursement claims must be made on forms provided by the District and must be supported by appropriate, original receipts. Copies of receipts or other documentation are not acceptable, except in extraordinary circumstances.

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

**Note:** This policy is similar to policy 3.23. If you change this policy, review 3.23 at the same time to ensure applicable consistency between the two.

Cross Reference: Policy 7.12—EXPENSE REIMBURSEMENT

Date Adopted: June 16, 2003; Last revised: April 18, 2011

## 8.15—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL TOBACCO USE

Smoking or use of tobacco or products containing tobacco in any form (including, but not limited to, cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, and snuff) in or on any real property owned or leased by a District school, including school buses owned or leased by the District, or other school vehicles is prohibited.

With the exception of recognized tobacco cessation products, this policy's prohibition includes any tobacco or nicotine delivery system or product. Specifically, the prohibition includes any product that is manufactured, distributed, marketed, or sold as e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, or under any other name or descriptor.

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

**Notes:** This policy is similar to Policy 3.21—LICENSED PERSONNEL TOBACCO USE. If you change this policy, review policy 3.21 at the same time to ensure applicable consistency between the two.

The statute requires posting the statute "...in a conspicuous location at every entrance to each building owned or leased by a public school district and every school bus used to transport students"

This model policy tracks the state law referenced below. It is not required to be in District policies, but it could be useful in informing employees of the statutory prohibition on all tobacco use.

Legal Reference: A.C.A. § 6-21-609

Date Adopted: June 16, 2003; Last Revised: July 15, 2013

## **8.16—DRESS OF CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES**

Employees shall ensure that their dress and appearance are professional and appropriate to their positions.

Date Adopted: June 16, 2003

## **8.17—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:

- 1) Using students for preparation or dissemination of campaign materials;
- 2) Distributing political materials;
- 3) Distributing or otherwise seeking signatures on petitions of any kind;
- 4) Posting political materials; and
- 5) 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: June 16, 2003

## **8.18—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL DEBTS**

For the purposes of this policy, "garnishment" of a district employee is when the employee has lost a lawsuit to a judgment creditor who brought suit against a school district employee for an unpaid debt, has been awarded money damages as a result, and these damages are recoverable by filing a garnishment action against the employee's wages. For the purposes of this policy, the word "garnishment" excludes such things as child support, student loan or IRS liens or deductions levied against an employee's wages.

All employees are expected to meet their financial obligations. If an employee writes "hot" checks or has his income garnished by a judgment creditor, 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: June 16, 2003; Last Revised: February 14, 2013



## 8.19—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.<sup>1</sup>

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.

Working day: a day in which a majority of the employees of the same job classification as the employee with a grievance is scheduled to work.

### 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 (when appeal is to the building principal): Upon receipt of a Level Two Grievance Form, the building principal will have ten working days to schedule a conference with the employee filing the grievance. The principal 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 principal 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 within five working days the matter will be considered resolved and the employee shall have no further right with respect to said grievance.

Level Two (when appeal is to the superintendent): Upon receipt of a Level Two Grievance Form, the superintendent will have ten working days to schedule a conference with the employee filing the grievance. The superintendent 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.

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 superintendent 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 to the superintendent.<sup>2</sup> 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 not to be grievable, the matter shall be considered closed. 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 to present his/her grievance, unless a shorter period is agreed to by the employee. 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.

Note: <sup>1</sup>It is important to understand the implications of the language contained in this paragraph. Only matters specified in the first sentence of the paragraph are, in fact, grievable, but that cannot prohibit an employee from filing a grievance which the administration does not deem grievable and nonetheless advancing it through the grievance process. Ultimately, it is the board that determines whether or not the matter is actually grievable by comparing the written grievance to the definition of grievance in the grievance policy, and continuing on with the hearing only if the grievance is determined to be within the definition. This is addressed in the "Appeal to the Board of Directors" paragraph. <sup>2</sup> It is suggested that you date stamp the request for a board hearing upon receipt.

Legal Reference: ACA § 6-17-208, 210

Date Adopted: June 16, 2003; Last Revised: June 18, 2007

**8.19F—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: June 16, 2003

## **8.20—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL SEXUAL HARASSMENT**

The Glen Rose 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:

1. Submission to the conduct is made, either explicitly or implicitly, a term or condition of an individual's education or employment;
2. 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
3. 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 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: June 16, 2003; Last Revised: April 18, 2011

## **8.21—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.

Date Adopted: June 16, 2003

## 8.22—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL COMPUTER USE POLICY

The Glen Rose 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. Consequently, no employee or student-related reprimands or other disciplinary communications should be made through email.

Passwords or security procedures are to be used 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, compromise, attempt to compromise, or defeat the district's technology network security, alter data without authorization 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: (Children's Internet Protection Act; PL 106-554); 20 USC 6777; 47 USC 254(h); A.C.A. § 6-21-107; A.C.A. § 6-21-111

Date Adopted: June 16, 2003; Last Revised: June 23, 2009



## 8.22F— Classified Personnel Internet Use Agreement

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

School \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

The Glen Rose 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.
1. 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.
2. 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. INTERNET SAFETY

**A. General Warning; Individual Responsibility of Parents and Users.** All users and their parents/guardians are advised that access to the electronic network may include the potential for access to materials inappropriate for school-aged pupils. Every user must take responsibility for his or her use of the computer network and Internet and stay away from these sites. Parents of minors are the best guide to materials to shun. If a student finds that other users are visiting offensive or harmful sites, he or she should report such use to his/her supervising teacher.

**B. Personal Safety.** Be safe. In using the computer network and Internet, do not reveal personal information such as your home address or telephone number. Do not use your real last name or any

other information which might allow a person to locate you without first obtaining the permission of a supervising teacher. Do not arrange a face-to-face meeting with someone you "meet" on the computer network or Internet without your parent's permission. If someone attempts to arrange a meeting with you as a result of an internet contact you must report the communication, immediately, to your supervising teacher.

**C. Confidentiality of Student Information.** Personally identifiable information concerning students may not be disclosed or used in any way on the Internet without the permission of a parent or guardian or, if the student is 18 or over, the permission of the student himself/herself. Users should never give out private or confidential information about themselves or others on the Internet, particularly credit card numbers and Social Security numbers. Only a member of the District administration may authorize the release of student information, as defined by Arkansas law, for internal administrative purposes or approved educational projects and activities.

**D. Active Restriction Measures.** The District, either by itself or in combination with the Arkansas Department of Information Services providing Internet access, will utilize filtering software or other technologies to prevent students from accessing visual depictions that are (1) obscene, (2) child pornography, or (3) harmful to minors. The District will also monitor the online activities of students, through direct observation and/or technological means, to ensure that students are not accessing such depictions or any other material that is inappropriate for minors. Internet filtering software or other technology-based protection systems may be disabled by the technology coordinator with approval of a school administrator, as necessary, for purposes of bona fide research or other educational projects.

The term "harmful to minors" is defined by the Communications Act of 1934 (47 USC Section 254 [h] [7]), as meaning any picture, image, graphic image file, or other visual depiction that

- taken as a whole and with respect to minors, appeals to a prurient interest in nudity, sex, or excretion;
- depicts, describes, or represents, in a patently offensive way with respect to what is suitable for minors, an actual simulated sexual act or sexual contact, actual or simulated normal or perverted sexual acts, or a lewd exhibition of the genitals;
- taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value as to minors.

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 these terms and conditions.

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

Date Adopted: June 16, 2003.

## **8.23—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL FAMILY MEDICAL LEAVE**

The Family and Medical Leave Act (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 FMLA 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 related to the taking of leave near the end of the semester 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.<sup>2</sup>

Year: the twelve (12) month period of eligibility shall begin on July first of each school-year<sup>3</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 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 service member 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>4</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>5</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>6</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>7</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>6</sup>

### **Working at another Job while Taking FMLA for Personal or Family Serious Medical Condition**

No employee on FMLA leave for their own serious medical condition may perform work at another, non-district job while on FMLA leave. Except as provided in policy 8.36, employees who do perform work at another, non-district job while on FMLA leave for their own serious medical condition will be subject to discipline, which could include termination or nonrenewal of their contract of employment.

No employee on FMLA leave for the serious medical condition of a family member may perform work at another, non-district job while on FMLA leave. Employees who do perform work at another, non-district job while on FMLA leave for the serious medical condition of a family member will be subject to discipline, which could include termination or nonrenewal of their contract of employment.

### **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>8</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>9</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>10</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>11</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>12</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>13</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>14</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. 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 service member: is a covered service member's biological, adoptive, step or foster father or mother, or any other individual who stood in loco parentis to the covered service member. 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 service member means a covered service member's biological, adopted, or foster child, stepchild, legal ward, or a child for whom the covered service member 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 service member 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 service member 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>15</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 service member 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 service member 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 service member 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 service member 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 service member 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 service member 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 #4 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>The Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor has issued a Guidance to help interpret the scope of the definition of "son or daughter" as it applies to an employee standing "in loco

parentis” to a child. The following quote from the Guidance is offered to give an idea of the complexity of the definition. (The Guidance, in full, is available by calling the ASBA office or at the link in footnote #4.)

*Congress intended the definition of “son or daughter” to reflect “the reality that many children in the United States today do not live in traditional ‘nuclear’ families with their biological father and mother. Increasingly, those who find themselves in need of workplace accommodation of their child care responsibilities are not the biological parent of the children they care for, but their adoptive, step, or foster parents, their guardians, or sometimes simply their grandparents or other relatives or adults.” Congress stated that the definition was intended to be “construed to ensure that an employee who actually has day-to-day responsibility for caring for a child is entitled to leave even if the employee does not have a biological or legal relationship to that child.”*

<sup>3</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>4</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>5</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>6</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>7</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>8</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 cancelation 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>9</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>10</sup> You may choose the time interval of the required duty to report, but it must be reasonable.

<sup>11</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>12</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>13</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>14</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>15</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  
                                  8.12—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT  
                                  8.36—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL WORKPLACE INJURIES AND  
                                  WORKERS' COMPENSATION

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

Date Adopted: May 21, 2012; Last Revised: April 21, 2014

\* 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.

## 29 CFR 825.114 - What is a "serious health condition" entitling an employee to FMLA leave?

(a) For purposes of FMLA, "serious health condition" entitling an employee to FMLA leave means an illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition that involves:

(1) Inpatient care (i.e., an overnight stay) in a hospital, hospice, or residential medical care facility, including any period of incapacity (for purposes of this section, defined to mean inability to work, attend school or perform other regular daily activities due to the serious health condition, treatment therefore, or recovery therefrom), or any subsequent treatment in connection with such inpatient care; or

(2) Continuing treatment by a health care provider. A serious health condition involving continuing treatment by a health care provider includes any one or more of the following:

(i) A period of incapacity (i.e., inability to work, attend school or perform other regular daily activities due to the serious health condition, treatment therefore, or recovery therefrom) of more than three consecutive calendar days, and any subsequent treatment or period of incapacity relating to the same condition, that also involves:

(A) Treatment two or more times by a health care provider, by a nurse or physician's assistant under direct supervision of a health care provider, or by a provider of health care services (e.g., physical therapist) under orders of, or on referral by, a health care provider; or

(B) Treatment by a health care provider on at least one occasion which results in a regimen of continuing treatment under the supervision of the health care provider.

(ii) Any period of incapacity due to pregnancy, or for prenatal care.

(iii) Any period of incapacity or treatment for such incapacity due to a chronic serious health condition. A chronic serious health condition is one which:

(A) Requires periodic visits for treatment by a health care provider, or by a nurse or physician's assistant under direct supervision of a health care provider;

(B) Continues over an extended period of time (including recurring episodes of a single underlying condition); and

(C) May cause episodic rather than a continuing period of incapacity (e.g., asthma, diabetes, epilepsy, etc.).

(iv) A period of incapacity which is permanent or long-term due to a condition for which treatment may not be effective. The employee or family member must be under the continuing supervision of, but need not be receiving active treatment by, a health care provider. Examples include Alzheimer's, a severe stroke, or the terminal stages of a disease.

(v) Any period of absence to receive multiple treatments (including any period of recovery therefrom) by a health care provider or by a provider of health care services under orders of, or on referral by, a health care provider, either for restorative surgery after an accident or other injury, or for a condition that would likely result in a period of incapacity of more than three consecutive calendar days in the absence of medical intervention or treatment, such as cancer (chemotherapy, radiation, etc.), severe arthritis (physical therapy), kidney disease (dialysis).

(b) Treatment for purposes of paragraph (a) of this section includes (but is not limited to) examinations to determine if a serious health condition exists and evaluations of the condition. Treatment does not include routine physical examinations, eye examinations, or dental examinations. Under paragraph (a)(2)(i)(B), a regimen of continuing treatment includes, for example, a course of prescription medication (e.g., an antibiotic) or therapy requiring special equipment to resolve or alleviate the health condition (e.g., oxygen). A regimen of continuing treatment that includes the taking of over-the-counter medications such as aspirin, antihistamines, or salves; or bed-rest, drinking fluids, exercise, and other similar activities that can be initiated without a visit to a health care provider, is not, by itself, sufficient to constitute a regimen of continuing treatment for purposes of FMLA leave.

(c) Conditions for which cosmetic treatments are administered (such as most treatments for acne or plastic surgery) are not "serious health conditions" unless inpatient hospital care is required or unless complications develop. Ordinarily, unless complications arise, the common cold, the flu, ear aches, upset

stomach, minor ulcers, headaches other than migraine, routine dental or orthodontia problems, periodontal disease, etc., are examples of conditions that do not meet the definition of a serious health condition and do not qualify for FMLA leave. Restorative dental or plastic surgery after an injury or removal of cancerous growths are serious health conditions provided all the other conditions of this regulation are met. Mental illness resulting from stress or allergies may be serious health conditions, but only if all the conditions of this section are met.

(d) Substance abuse may be a serious health condition if the conditions of this section are met. However, FMLA leave may only be taken for treatment for substance abuse by a health care provider or by a provider of health care services on referral by a health care provider. On the other hand, absence because of the employee's use of the substance, rather than for treatment, does not qualify for FMLA leave.

(e) Absences attributable to incapacity under paragraphs (a)(2) (ii) or (iii) qualify for FMLA leave even though the employee or the immediate family member does not receive treatment from a health care provider during the absence, and even if the absence does not last more than three days. For example, an employee with asthma may be unable to report for work due to the onset of an asthma attack or because the employee's health care provider has advised the employee to stay home when the pollen count exceeds a certain level. An employee who is pregnant may be unable to report to work because of severe morning sickness.

## **8.24—SCHOOL BUS DRIVER’S USE OF CELL PHONES MOBILE COMMUNICATION DEVICES**

“School Bus” is a motorized vehicle that meets the following requirements:

1. Is privately owned and operated for compensation, or which is owned, leased or otherwise operated by, or for the benefit of the District; and
2. Is operated for the transportation of students from home to school, from school to home, or to and from school events.<sup>1</sup>

Any driver of a school bus shall not operate the school bus while using a device to browse the internet, make or receive phone calls or compose or read emails or text messages.<sup>2</sup> If the school bus is safely off the road with the parking brake engaged, exceptions are allowed to call for assistance due to a mechanical problem with the bus, or to communicate with any of the following during an emergency :

- 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.

In addition to statutorily permitted fines, violations of this policy shall be grounds for disciplinary action up to and including termination.

Notes: This policy is similar to Policy 3.51. If you change this policy, review 3.51 at the same time to ensure applicable consistency between the two.

<sup>1</sup> Students are not required to be transported on a school bus as long as the transporting vehicle is not scheduled for a regularly occurring route or takes a route that contains frequent stops to pick up or drop off students.

<sup>2</sup> The statute only prohibits "cell phone" use, but in the 10 years since it was passed the term no longer fits today's technology. The terminology in this sentence is designed to cover all the distractions that could affect a driver's ability to safely drive the bus. While we recommend our language, the statute limits the restrictions to "cell phones that requires the operator to dial numbers manually" and you can substitute that for our verbiage if you prefer.

Legal Reference: A.C.A. § 6 –19 -120

Date Adopted: June 16, 2003; Revised: April 21, 2014

## 8.25—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>

**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.

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

Date Adopted: June 16, 2003; Last Revised: May 21, 2012



## **8.26—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 are required to help enforce implementation of the district's anti-bullying policy and shall receive the training necessary to comply with this 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 school-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, staff member, 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 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; and

**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; or
- 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 8.19, 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 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 3.50. If you change this policy, review 3.50 the same time to ensure applicable consistency between the two.

Legal Reference: A.C.A. § 6-18-514

Date Adopted: May 16, 2004; Last Revised: February 14, 2013

## **8.28—DRUG FREE WORKPLACE - CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL**

The conduct of district staff plays a vital role in the social and behavioral development of our students. It is equally important that the staff have a safe, healthful, and professional environment in which to work. To help promote both interests, the district shall have a drug free workplace. It is, therefore, the district's policy that district employees are prohibited from the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of controlled substances, illegal drugs, inhalants, alcohol, as well as inappropriate or illegal use of prescription drugs. Such actions are prohibited both while at work or in the performance of official duties while off district property; violations of this policy will subject the employee to discipline, up to and including termination.

To help promote a drug free workplace, the district shall establish a drug-free awareness program to inform employees about the dangers of drug abuse in the workplace, the district's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace, any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance abuse programs, and the penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations. (Insert substance abuse resources here.)

Should any employee be found to have been publicly under the influence of, or in illegal possession of, any illegal drug, or controlled substance, whether or not engaged in any school or school-related activity, and the behavior of the employee, if under the influences, is such that it is inappropriate for a school employee in the opinion of the superintendent, the employee may be subject to discipline, up to and including termination.

This policy also applies to those employees who are under the influence of alcohol while campus or at school-sponsored functions, including athletic events.

An employee living on campus or on school owned property is permitted to possess alcohol in his/her residence. The employee is bound by the restrictions stated in this policy while at work or performing his/her official duties.

Possession, use or distribution of drug paraphernalia by any employee, whether or not engaged in school or school-related activities, may subject the employee to discipline, up to and including termination. Possession in one's vehicle or in an area subject to the employee's control will be considered to be possession as though the substance were on the employee's person.

It shall not be necessary for an employee to test at a level demonstrating intoxication by any substance in order to be subject to the terms of this policy. Any physical manifestation of being under the influence of a substance may subject an employee to the terms of this policy. Those physical manifestations include, but are not limited to: unsteadiness; slurred speech; dilated or constricted pupils; incoherent and/or irrational speech; or the presence of an odor associated with a prohibited substance on one's breath or clothing.

Should an employee desire to provide the District with the results of a blood, breath or urine analysis, such results will be taken into account by the District only if the sample is provided within a time range that could provide meaningful results and only by a testing agency chosen or approved by

the District. The District shall not request that the employee be tested, and the expense for such voluntary testing shall be borne by the employee.

Any employee who is charged with a violation of any state or federal law relating to the possession, use or distribution of illegal drugs, other controlled substances or alcohol, or of drug paraphernalia, must notify his immediate supervisor within five (5) week days (i.e., Monday through Friday, inclusive, excluding holidays) of being so charged. The supervisor who is notified of such a charge shall notify the Superintendent immediately. If the supervisor is not available to the employee, the employee shall notify the Superintendent within the five (5) day period.

Any employee so charged is subject to discipline, up to and including termination. However, the failure of an employee to notify his supervisor or the Superintendent of having been so charged shall result in that employee being recommended for termination by the Superintendent.

Any employee convicted of any criminal drug statute violation for an offense that occurred while at work or in the performance of official duties while off district property shall report the conviction within 5 calendar days to the superintendent. Within 10 days of receiving such notification, whether from the employee or any other source, the district shall notify federal granting agencies from which it receives funds of the conviction. Compliance with these requirements and prohibitions is mandatory and is a condition of employment.

Any employee convicted of any state or federal law relating to the possession, use or distribution of illegal drugs, other controlled substances, or of drug paraphernalia, shall be recommended for termination.

Any employee who must take prescription medication at the direction of the employee's physician, and who is impaired by the prescription medication such that he cannot properly perform his duties shall not report for duty. Any employee who reports for duty and is so impaired, as determined by his supervisor, will be sent home. The employee shall be given sick leave, if owed any. The District or employee will provide transportation for the employee, and the employee may not leave campus while operating any vehicle. It is the responsibility of the employee to contact his physician in order to adjust the medication, if possible, so that the employee may return to his job unimpaired. Should the employee attempt to return to work while impaired by prescription medications, for which the employee has a prescription, he will, again, be sent home and given sick leave, if owed any; Should the employee attempt to return to work while impaired by prescription medication a third time the employee may be subject to discipline, up to and including a recommendation of termination.

Any employee who possesses, uses, distributes or is under the influence of a prescription medication obtained by a means other than his own current prescription shall be treated as though he was in possession, possession with intent to deliver, or under the influence, etc. of an illegal substance. An illegal drug or other substance is one which is (a) not legally obtainable; or (b) one which is legally obtainable, but which has been obtained illegally. The District may require an employee to provide proof from his physician and/or pharmacist that the employee is lawfully able to receive such

medication. Failure to provide such proof, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent, may result in discipline, up to and including a recommendation of termination.

Legal References: 41 USC § 702, 703, and 706

Date Adopted: June 20, 2005; Last Revised: June 23, 2009

## 8.28F—Drug Free Workplace Policy Acknowledgement

### CERTIFICATION

I, hereby certify that I have been presented with a copy of the \_\_\_\_\_ District’s drug-free workplace policy, that I have read the statement, and that I will abide by its terms as a condition of my employment with District.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## **8.29—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.

Date Adopted: June 16, 2008; Last Revised: April 19, 2011



## **8.30—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 non-renewed first. The employee with the most years of employment in the district as compared to other employees in the same category shall be non-renewed 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 with the superintendent whose decision shall be final. Except for changes made pursuant to the appeals process, not 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.

## **RECALL**

For a period of up to two (2) years from the date of board action on the classified employee's non-renewal or termination recommendation under this policy, a classified employee 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. The non-renewed employee shall be eligible to be recalled for a period of two (2) years in reverse order of the non-renewal 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, as evidenced by a teacher's failure to respond within 10 working days, or a non-renewed employee's express refusal of an offer of a position or an employee's refusal acceptance of a position but failure to sign an employment contract within two business days of the contract being presented to the employee shall constitute a rejection of the offered position and shall end the district's obligation to rehire the non-renewed employee. No further rights to be rehired shall exist.

## **SECTION TWO**

The employees of any school district which annexes to, or consolidates with, the Glen Rose 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 Glen Rose 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 Glen Rose District.

Such employees will not be considered as having any seniority within the Glen Rose School District and may not claim an entitlement under a reduction in force to any position held by a Glen Rose District employee prior to, or at the time, 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 Glen Rose District's reduction-in-force policy. Any such employees who are non-renewed or terminated pursuant to Section Two are not subject to recall notwithstanding any language in any other section of this policy. 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 Glen Rose 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.

**Note:** <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.

Legal Reference: A.C.A. § 6-17-2407

Date Adopted: June 20, 2005; Last Revised: February 14, 2013

### **8.31—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL TERMINATION AND NON-RENEWAL**

For procedures relating to the termination and non-renewal of classified 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.

Legal Reference: A.C.A. § 6-17-2301

Date Adopted: June 20, 2005

### **8.32—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL ASSIGNMENTS**

The superintendent shall be responsible for assigning and reassigning classified personnel.

Legal Reference: A.C.A. § 6-17-2301

Date Adopted: June 20, 2005

## 8.33—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL SCHOOL CALENDAR

### Glen Rose School District School Calendar 2014-2015

August 1, 4-8.....	Professional Development Days; Dawson Swap Days
August 11-12 .....	On-Campus Professional Training Days
August 13.....	Curriculum Development Day
August 14.....	Teacher Workday
August 18.....	First Day of School
September 1 .....	Labor Day Holiday
September 22 .....	Parent-Teacher Conferences; Faculty report at 12:00, Conferences 1:00-8:00
October 17.....	End of 1st Quarter (43 days)
November 10 .....	Fall Holiday
November 26-28 .....	Thanksgiving Holidays
December 19 .....	Semester Test Completed
December 19 .....	End of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter (41 days); Last Day of 1st Semester (84 days)
December 20-January 4.....	Christmas Holidays
January 5, 2014.....	Teacher Professional Development
January 6 .....	2nd Semester Begins
February 12 .....	Parent/Teacher Conference Day; Students dismissed at 2:20, Conferences from 2:30-8:00
February 13, 16.....	Winter Break
March 9-April 10.....	Window for PARCC PBA Testing (Grades 3 – 11)
March 13 .....	End of 3rd Quarter (47days)
March 23-27 .....	Spring Break
April 6-April 17.....	ITBS (Grades 1-2)
April 14-15 .....	Benchmark Science (Grades 5 & 7)
April 28–29 .....	End of Course- Biology Exam
April 22-May 7 .....	Window for PARCC EOY Testing (Grades 3 – 11)
May 25.....	Memorial Day Holiday
May 27.....	Students Last Day (178 days for Students); End of 4th Quarter (47 days) 2nd semester (94 days)
May 38.....	Teacher Work Last Day of School (192 Days for Teachers)

**Feb 16, May 29, May 30, June 1, 2 (ACT 1469 Makeup Days)**

The Superintendent and Personnel Policy Committee shall present to the Board, for its approval, the calendar for the succeeding year at the (March)\* regular Board meeting. The Superintendent, in developing the calendar, shall accept and consider recommendations from any staff member or group wishing to make calendar proposals.

The District shall not establish a school calendar that interferes with any ACTAAP scheduled testing that might jeopardize or limit the valid testing and comparison of student learning gains.

The Glen Rose School District shall operate by the following calendar:

Legal References: A.C.A. § 6-17-2301; Arkansas Comprehensive Testing, Assessment, and Accountability Plan Rules Date Last Revised: February 14, 2013

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

It is the statutory duty of classified 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.

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 16, 2008; Last Revised: June 20, 2011



## **8.35—RELEASE of STUDENT’S FREE AND REDUCED PRICE MEAL ELIGIBILITY INFORMATION**

### Obtaining Eligibility Information

A fundamental underpinning of the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs (Programs) is that in their implementation, there will be no physical segregation of, discrimination against, or overt identification of children who are eligible for the Program's benefits. While the requirements of the Programs are defined in much greater detail in federal statutes and pertinent Code of Federal Regulations, this policy is designed to help employees understand prohibitions on how the student information is obtained and/or released through the Programs. Employees with the greatest responsibility for implementing and monitoring the Programs should obtain the training necessary to become fully aware of the nuances of their responsibilities.

The District is required to inform households with children enrolled in District schools of the availability of the Programs and of how the household may apply for Program benefits. However, the District and anyone employed by the district is strictly forbidden from requiring any household or student within a household from submitting an application to participate in the program. There are NO exceptions to this prohibition and it would apply, for example, to the offer of incentives for completed forms, or disincentives or negative consequences for failing to submit or complete an application. Put simply, federal law requires that the names of the children shall not be published, posted or announced in any manner.

In addition to potential federal criminal penalties that may be filed against a staff member who violates this prohibition,<sup>1</sup> the employee shall be subject to discipline up to and including termination.

### Releasing Eligibility Information

As part of the district’s participation in the National School Lunch Program and the School Breakfast Program, the district collects eligibility data from its students. The data’s confidentiality is very important and is governed by federal law. The district has made the determination to release student eligibility status or information<sup>2</sup> as permitted by law. Federal law governs how eligibility data may be released and to whom. The district will take the following steps to ensure its confidentiality:

Some data may be released to government agencies or programs authorized by law to receive such data without parental consent, while other data may only be released after obtaining parental consent. In both instances, allowable information shall only be released on a need to know basis to individuals authorized to receive the data. The recipients shall sign an agreement with the district specifying the names or titles of the persons who may have access to the eligibility information. The agreement shall further

specify the specific purpose(s) for which the data will be used and how the recipient(s) shall protect the data from further, unauthorized disclosures.

The superintendent shall designate the staff member(s) responsible for making eligibility determinations. Release of eligibility information to other district staff shall be limited to as few individuals as possible who shall have a specific need to know such information to perform their job responsibilities. Principals, counselors, teachers, and administrators shall not have routine access to eligibility information or status.

Each staff person with access to individual eligibility information shall be notified of their personal liability for its unauthorized disclosure and shall receive appropriate training on the laws governing the restrictions of such information.<sup>2</sup>

The Child Nutrition Unit of the ADE website (<http://cnn.k12.ar.us>) has the referenced Commissioner's Memos as well as helpful information to develop your policy statement packet. Additionally, Commissioner's Memos FIN 09-041 has two attachments that will go a long way toward explaining the restrictions on the release of eligibility information and status.

<sup>1</sup> The penalty for improper disclosure of eligibility information is a fine of not more than \$1000 per student name if a violation is by either the district or a person in the disclosure without authorization under federal confidentiality regulations and/or imprisonment of not more than one year.

<sup>2</sup> The district owns the data and has the right to choose whether or not to release it to **anyone**. Therefore, the district must make the decisions concerning its release. With the ownership comes the responsibility to ensure proper security of the data.

Legal References: Commissioner's Memos IA-05-018, FIN 09-041, ~~and~~ IA 99-011, and FIN 13-018; ADE Eligibility Manual for School Meals Revised July 2012; 7 CFR 210.1 – 210.31; 7 CFR 220.1 – 220.22; 7 CFR 245.5, 245.6, 245.8; 42 USC 1758(b)(6)

Last Revised: February 14, 2013

## **8.36—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL WORKPLACE INJURIES AND WORKERS’ COMPENSATION**

The district provides Workers’ Compensation Insurance, as required by law. Employees who sustain **any** injury at work must immediately notify their immediate supervisor, or in the absence of their immediate supervisor notify the superintendent. An injured employee must fill out a Form N and the employee’s supervisor will determine whether to report the claim or to file the paperwork if the injury requires neither medical treatment or lost work time. While many injuries will require no medical treatment or time lost at work, should the need for treatment arise later, it is important that there be a record that the injury occurred. All employees have a duty to provide information and make statements as requested for the purposes of the claim assessment and investigation.

For injuries requiring medical attention, the district will exercise its right to designate the initial treating physician and an injured employee will be directed to seek medical attention, if necessary, from a specific physician or clinic.

A Workers’ Compensation absence may run concurrently with FMLA leave (policy 3.32) 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.

Employees who are absent from work in the school district due to a Workers’ Compensation claim may not work at a non-district job until they have returned to full duties at their same or equivalent district job; those who violate this prohibition may be subject to discipline up to and including termination. This prohibition does NOT apply to an employee whose has been cleared by his/her doctor to return to "light duty" but the District has no such position available for the employee and the employee's second job qualifies as "light duty".

To the extent an employee has accrued sick leave and a WC claim has been filed:

- the employee will be charged for a day's sick leave for the all days missed until such time as the WC claim has been approved or denied;

- an employee whose WC claim is accepted by the WC insurance carrier as compensable and who is absent for eight or more days shall be charged sick leave at the rate necessary, when combined with WC benefits, to bring the total amount of combined income up to 100% of the employee's usual contracted daily rate of pay;
- an employee whose WC claim is accepted by the WC insurance carrier as compensable and is absent for 14 or more days will be credited back that portion of sick leave for the first seven (7) days of absence that is not necessary to have brought the total amount of combined income up to 100% of the employee's usual contracted gross pay.

Cross Reference:       8.5—CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES SICK LEAVE  
                              8.12—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT  
                              8.23—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL FAMILY MEDICAL LEAVE

Legal References:     Ark. Workers Compensation Commission RULE 099.33 –  
                              MANAGED CARE; A.C.A. § 11-9-508(d)(5)(A);  
                              A.C.A. § 11-9-514(a)(3)(A)(i)

Date Adopted: June 23, 2009; Last Revised: April 21, 2014

## **8.37—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL SOCIAL NETWORKING AND ETHICS**

### Definitions

Social Media Account: a personal, individual, and non-work related account with an electronic medium or service where users may create, share, or view user-generated content, including videos, photographs, blogs, podcasts, messages, emails or website profiles or locations, such as FaceBook, Twitter, LinkedIn, MySpace, Instagram.

Professional/education Social Media Account: an account with an electronic medium or service where users may create, share, or view user-generated content, including videos, photographs, blogs, podcasts, messages, emails or website profiles or locations, such as FaceBook, Twitter, LinkedIn, MySpace, Instagram.

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.

### Policy

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 media accounts 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.

Staff members are discouraged from creating personal social media accounts 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.

District employees may set up blogs and other professional/education media 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 media during school hours is permitted.

Staff is 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, including "likes" or comments that endorse or support the message or speech of another person, when expressed by staff on a social media 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 media websites for personal use during school hours is prohibited, except during breaks or preparation periods. Staff is discouraged from accessing social media websites on personal equipment during their breaks and/or preparation periods because, while this is not prohibited, it may give the public the appearance that such access is occurring during instructional time. Staff shall not access social media 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 school administration. All school district employees who participate in social media websites shall not post any school district data, documents, photographs taken at school or of students, 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>

- Sharing personal landline or cell phone numbers with students and text messaging students for school related purposes is permitted with prior parental permission, however, it is not permitted during the school day unless the teacher or students are away from the school campus on school related business;
- Emailing students other than through and to school controlled and monitored accounts is not permitted; and
- 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.

### Privacy of Employee's Social Media Accounts

In compliance with A.C.A. § 11-2-124, the District shall not require, request, suggest, or cause a current or prospective employee to:

1. Disclose the username and/or password to his/her personal social media account;
2. Add an employee, supervisor, or administrator to the list of contacts associated with his/her personal social media account;
3. Change the privacy settings associated with his/her personal social media account; or
4. Retaliate against the employee for refusing to disclose the username and/or password to his/her personal social media account.

The District may require an employee to disclose his or her username and/or password to a personal social media account if the employee’s personal social media account activity is reasonably believed to be relevant to the investigation of an allegation of an employee violating district policy, or state, federal or local laws or regulations. If such an investigation occurs, and the employee refuses, upon request, to supply the username and/or password required to make an investigation, disciplinary action may be taken against the employee, which could include termination or nonrenewal of the employee’s contract of employment with the District.

Notwithstanding any other provision in this policy, the District reserves the right to view any information about a current or prospective employee that is publicly available on the Internet.

In the event that the district inadvertently obtains access to information that would enable the district to have access to an employee’s personal social media account, the district will not use this information to gain access to the employee’s social media account. However, disciplinary action may be taken against an employee in accord with other District policy for using district equipment or network capability to access such an account. Employees have no expectation of privacy in their use of District issued computers, other electronic device, or use of the District's network. (See policy 8.21— CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL COMPUTER USE POLICY)

Notes: While only the Privacy of Employee's Social Media Accounts section of this policy is required by statute, ASBA strongly recommends adopting the policy in its entirety 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 media websites" and "professional/education social media accounts" are important. Districts are encouraged to establish "professional/education social media accounts" as an acceptable means of teacher and district communication with students and parents. This can serve to discourage inappropriate staff/student interactions on "social media 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.

Cross reference: 8.21—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL COMPUTER USE POLICY

Legal Reference: A.C.A. § 11-2-124

Date Adopted: April 19, 2011; Last Revised: July 15, 2013



### **8.38—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL VACATIONS**

On July 1st of each year all classified 12 month personal will receive two weeks paid vacation. Eligibility will begin at the end of the first full year of employment ending on June 30th and continue each year of employment thereafter. 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. Earned but unused vacation will be paid upon retirement, termination, or nonrenewal at the employee's current daily rate of pay.

All vacation time must be approved, in advance to the extent practicable, by the superintendent or designee who shall consider the staffing needs of the district in making his/her determination.<sup>2</sup> If vacation is requested, but not approved, and the employee is absent from work in spite of the vacation denial, disciplinary action will be taken against the employee, which may include termination or nonrenewal.

Due to the increased workload in the summer months all classified personnel will be on vacation the last two full weeks of July unless prior approval has been received from the superintendent. With prior approval of the Superintendent the employee may elect to utilize vacation days prior to the summer months or defer some of those days until later in the year for unusual circumstances but are encouraged to use prior to December 15th. Unused days will expire on June 30th of the following year.

It is the employee's responsibility to utilize the vacation days and unused days do not accrue from year to year.

Date Adopted: January 18, 2010; Last Revised: February 14, 2013

### **8.39— DEPOSITING COLLECTED FUNDS**

The sponsor of a school organization operating on an activity budget is responsible for indebtedness. 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 unless received after 2:00 pm into the appropriate accounts for which they have been collected. No funds will be left in classrooms overnight. The Superintendent or his/her designee shall be responsible for determining the need for receipts for funds collected and other record keeping requirements met. All funds collected must be properly receipted when received.

Staff that uses 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.

Date adopted: April 19, 2011

**8.40— CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL WEAPONS ON CAMPUS**

*GR School Board did  
not adopt this policy*

## **8.41—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL HEALTH CARE COVERAGE REPORTING**

### **Definitions**

"ACA" is the Affordable Care Act

"Full-time employee" means a classified employee who works twenty (20) or more hours a week.

"Responsible individual" means a primary insured employee who, as a parent or spouse, enrolls one or more individuals in a district's health care plan.

"Tax Identification Number (TIN)" means an individual's social security account number.<sup>1</sup>

### **TIN Reporting**

All classified employees are required to complete and return 8.41F-Health Care Coverage and TIN Report Form<sup>2</sup> by no later than October 13 of each year. All employees that meet the above definition of a responsible individual are required to include the name, date of birth, and TIN of any dependent that receives health insurance through a District offered health care plan. Due to very significant penalties and sanctions contained within the ACA that the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) could levy against the District for the failure to submit required information to the IRS, the failure of any employee to submit a completed copy of 8.41F-Health Care Coverage and TIN Report Form by October 1<sup>3</sup> shall be grounds for disciplinary action against the employee up to and including termination or non-renewal of contract.

### **Statement of Return<sup>4</sup>**

Under provisions of the ACA, the District is required to file information with the IRS pertaining to each employee. The District is also required to send each full time employee a Statement of Return (Statement). Each full-time employee shall receive a Statement from the District by January 31 of each year. The Statement contains information the District provided to the IRS, as required by law, regarding the employee's health insurance coverage. Each Statement consists of important District identification and contact information and a copy of the documents the District filed with the IRS concerning the employee's health care coverage. As with other tax documents, the information contained in the Statements covers the immediately preceding calendar year. Only one statement will be provided to a household with an employee who meets the above definition of a responsible individual. The employee shall receive a paper copy of the Statement unless the employee completes and returns 7.23F-Electronic Receipt of Statements Consent Form.

Notes: This policy is similar to Policy 3.52. If you change this policy, review 3.52 at the same time to ensure applicable consistency between the two.

IRS regulations on the Affordable Care Act require that employers with fifty (50) or more full-time and full-time equivalent employees report to the IRS on the insurance status of all full-time employees, **whether or not** the employee receives health insurance through the employer.

<sup>1</sup> The use of “TIN” instead of “Social Security Number” is to match the IRS forms and regulations.

<sup>2</sup> Neither the ACA nor IRS regulations require the use of this form, but the IRS does require districts to submit returns containing information about employee health care coverage. The form is intended to simplify filing requirements for districts by providing districts with information the IRS requires that might not otherwise be in district records.

Alternatively, districts may provide employees a copy of the form that contains the required information provided from district records and require employees confirm the correctness of the information. ASBA believes this would be a more complicated process and recommends having employees use the form.

<sup>3</sup> The October 1 date is not required by law. Districts have to provide the Statement of Return to all full-time employees by January 31 and you want to be sure to give your staff ample time to be able to create the required reporting documents. If you change the date from October 1 in this policy, be sure to change the return due date on 3.52F-Health Care Coverage and TIN Report Form to match the date in this policy.

<sup>4</sup> The ACA requires districts to file a form, or set of forms, with the IRS that are referred to as a “Return”. The Return is specific to each employee, like a 1099, and covers the employee’s health care coverage for the previous calendar year. The exact number of forms, and what information they will be required to contain, is unclear at the current time due to the IRS having not yet released final regulations or forms to use.

In addition to submitting a Return to the IRS on an employee’s health care coverage, districts must send each employee a copy of the Return the district filed on that employee along with contact information for the district. The packet that the district sends to an employee is called a “Statement of Return”.

See Policy 7.23-Health Care Coverage and the Affordable Care Act for more information on Statements of Return and associated district responsibilities.

Cross References: 7.23-Health Care Coverage and the Affordable Care Act  
7.23F-Electronic Receipt of Statements Consent Form  
8.41F-Health Care Coverage and TIN Report Form

Legal References: A.C.A. § 6-17-2202; 26 U.S.C. § 6055; 26 U.S.C. § 6056;  
26 U.S.C. § 6109

Date Adopted: April 21, 2014

## 8.41F—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL HEALTH CARE COVERAGE AND TIN REPORT FORM

The District requires all classified employees to complete the following form each year and return it to the District’s administrative office by October 1. In accordance with Arkansas law, the District shall not use, display, release, or print any of the information on this form for any other purpose than to comply with IRS regulations.

### Definition

“Tax Identification Number (TIN)” means an individual’s social security account number.

### Health Insurance Information

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ TIN: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_

Please select the box that most accurately describes your health insurance coverage for the current year:

Neither I nor any of my dependents received health insurance through one of the District’s health insurance plans during the current calendar year. (No coverage through District)

I alone received health insurance through one of the District’s health insurance plans during the current calendar year. (Employee only coverage through the District)

Both I and my dependent(s) received health insurance through a District’s family or spousal health insurance plan during the current calendar year. A spouse is included in the definition of a dependent. (Employee plus children, Employee plus spouse, Employee plus spouse and children)

If you had a family or spousal health care plan during the current year, please complete the following:

#### Dependent 1:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ TIN: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Dependent 2:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ TIN: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Dependent 3:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ TIN: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Dependent 4:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ TIN: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

#### **8.42—CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL BUS DRIVER END of ROUTE REVIEW**

Each bus driver shall walk inside the bus from the front to the back to make sure that all students have gotten off the bus after each trip. If a child is discovered through the bus walk, the driver will immediately notify the central office and make arrangements for transporting the child appropriately. If children are left on the bus after the bus walk through has been completed and the driver has left the bus for that trip, the driver shall be subject to discipline up to and including termination.

Date Adopted: April 21, 2014

## **8.43GR—COMPLAINTS**

It is a goal of the Board and the District to be responsive to the community it serves and to continuously improve the educational program offered in its school. The Board or the District welcomes constructive criticism when it is offered with the intent of improving the quality of the system's educational program or the delivery of the District's services.

The Board formulates and adopts policies to achieve the District's vision and elects a Superintendent who is responsible for the effective administration and supervision of the district individuals with complaints concerning personnel, curriculum, discipline, coaching, or the day to day management of the schools need to address those complaints according to the following sequence:

1. Teacher, coach or other staff member against who the complaint is directed;
2. Principal;
3. Superintendent.

Other than in the few instances where statutorily allowed or required, student discipline and personnel matters may not be discussed in Board Meeting. Individuals with complaints regarding such matters need to follow the sequence outlined above.

Unless authorized by the Board as whole for specific purpose, no individual Board member has any authority when acting alone. District constituents are reminded that the Board serves as a jury in matters regarding student suspensions initiated by the Superintendent, expulsions, and personnel discipline.

Date Adopted: June 16, 2003



## **8.44GR—USE OF DISTRICT CELLULAR TELEPHONES**

Any personal use of school district cellular telephones by school employees authorized use of those telephones for school related purposes that results in a charge to the district must be reimbursed to the district by the user.

Date Adopted: June 16, 2003

#### **8.45GR—ASSIGNMENT OF TEACHER AIDES**

The assignment of teacher aides shall be made by the principal or his/her designee. Changes in the assignments may be made as necessary due to changes in the student population, teacher changes, and to best meet the educational needs of the students.

Legal Reference: A.C.A. 6-17-201

Date Adopted: June 16, 2003