

LEWISTON-PORTER CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

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SUBJECT: TITLE IX POLICY AGAINST SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND SEX DISCRIMINATION

I. TITLE IX NOTICE OF NON-DISCRIMINATION

In compliance with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the Lewiston-Porter Central School District (“the District”) does not discriminate on the basis of sex in the educational programs or activities it operates, including employment and admissions, and it is required by Title IX and its attendant regulations not to discriminate in such a manner. All forms of sex-based discrimination, including sexual harassment, are strictly prohibited by the District. Inquiries regarding Title IX may be referred to the Title IX Coordinator(s) or to the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights of the U.S. Department of Education, or both.

II. TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY

While all forms of sex-based discrimination are prohibited in the District, the primary purpose of this policy is to address *sexual harassment as defined in Title IX and its attendant regulations* that occurs within an education program or activity of the District, and to provide a grievance process for investigating and reaching a final determination regarding responsibility for a formal complaint of sexual harassment. The Title IX Grievance Process (“Grievance Process”) is set forth below in Section IV Grievance Process, on page 11. While the District must and will respond to all reports it receives of sex discrimination or sexual harassment, the Grievance Process herein is initiated only with the filing of a formal complaint which alleges sexual harassment in violation of Title IX. Please refer to the definitions below in Section II.A for an explanation of what constitutes a formal complaint of sexual harassment.

The Superintendent shall have overall responsibility for implementing this Policy, and shall annually appoint at least one Title IX Coordinator as that position is described in Section II.B below. Below please find contact information for the District’s Title IX Coordinator(s):

Title IX Coordinators

1. Donna L. Hill, Superintendent for Administrative Services,
dhill@lew-port.com, 716.286-7240
2. Andrea Tamarazio, Director of Curriculum, Instruction, Technology and Data
atamarazio@lew-port.com, 716.286-7295

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A. Definitions

“Actual knowledge” – notice of sexual harassment or allegations of sexual harassment to the Title IX Coordinator or to any District official with authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of the District, or to any District employee (other than a “Respondent” or alleged harasser).

"Complainant" – an individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment, whether or not that person files a report or formal complaint.

“Days” – all references to “days” shall mean calendar days unless otherwise specified. If a deadline falls on a weekend or holiday, the deadline shall be extended to the next regular business day.

“Decision-Maker” – the person tasked with the responsibility of making determinations regarding responsibility. The Superintendent of Schools shall be responsible for designating the Decision-Maker on a case-by-case basis, in consultation with the Title IX Coordinator. Neither the investigator nor the Title IX Coordinator may serve as the Decision-Maker.

“Determination regarding responsibility” – the formal finding by the Decision-Maker on each allegation of sexual harassment contained in a formal Complaint that the Respondent did or did not engage in conduct constituting sexual harassment under Title IX.

“Education program(s) or activity(ies)” – refers to locations, events or circumstances over which the District exercises substantial control over both the Respondent and the context in which the sexual harassment occurs.

“Formal Complaint” – a document filed by a Complainant, the Complainant’s parent/guardian, or the Title IX Coordinator, alleging sexual harassment against a Respondent, and requesting that the District investigate the allegation of sexual harassment. The phrase “document filed by a Complainant” includes the complaint form on the website, or a document or electronic submission that contains the Complainant’s physical or digital signature, or otherwise indicates that the Complainant is the person filing the formal complaint.

“Respondent” – an individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment.

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“Sexual Harassment” – conduct on the basis of sex (including, without limitation, gender, sexual orientation and/or gender identity) that occurs in the District’s education programs or activities that satisfies one or more of the following:

- (1) An employee of the District conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of an education program or activity on an individual’s participation or refusal to participate in sexual conduct irrespective of whether the conduct is welcomed by the student or other employee (i.e. *quid pro quo* sexual harassment);
- (2) Unwelcome sex-based/related conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive **and** objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the District’s education program or activity; or
- (3) Sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking as defined in state or federal law (*see e.g.* 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f)(6)(A)(v); 34 U.S.C. § 12291(a)(10); 34 U.S.C. § 12291(a)(8); 34 U.S.C. § 12291(a)(30)).

Sexual harassment may be directed against a particular person or persons, or a group, whether of the opposite sex or the same sex. The context of behavior can make a difference between conduct falling within the technical definition of sexual harassment under Title IX, and conduct of a sexual nature that is offensive or hostile in itself but which does not rise to the level defined above. District policies prohibit both, but for purposes of its Title IX obligations, the District must address reports or complaints of conduct which may constitute sexual harassment as defined above in accordance with this Policy and the grievance procedures set forth herein. Unless otherwise specified, all references to “sexual harassment” in this Policy refer to sexual harassment as defined above. Please note, however, that conduct that otherwise satisfies that definition does not fall within the scope of this particular Policy if the conduct occurred (1) outside the United States or (2) under circumstances in which the District did not have substantial control over both the harasser/Respondent and the context in which the harassment occurred.

“Supportive Measures” – non-disciplinary, non-punitive, individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the Complainant or the Respondent before or after the filing of a formal complaint or where no formal complaint has been filed. Supportive measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the District’s education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the District’s educational environment, or deter sexual harassment. Examples may include counseling, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, leaves of absence, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, and other similar measures.

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"Title IX" of the Educational Amendments of 1972 - No person in the United States shall on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. Sex discrimination under Title IX includes sexual harassment and sexual violence.

B. Title IX Coordinators

The Title IX Coordinators shall be responsible for coordinating the District's efforts to comply with its responsibilities under Title IX. In this regard, the Title IX Coordinator shall receive general reports and formal complaints reports of sexual harassment (as well as other forms of sex discrimination), and shall coordinate the District's responses to such reports or complaints so that the same are prompt and equitable. In addition to any other specific responsibilities assigned under this Policy, or as assigned by the Superintendent, the Title IX Coordinator(s) will be responsible for:

1. Identification and implementation of supportive measures;
2. Signing or receiving formal complaints of sexual harassment;
3. Coordinating with District and school-level personnel to facilitate and assure implementation of investigations, and remedies, and helping to assure that the District otherwise meets its obligations associated with reports and formal complaints of sexual harassment;
4. Coordinating with the Superintendent with respect to assignment of persons to fulfill the District's obligations, both general and case specific, relative to this Policy (e.g., investigator, Decision-Maker, etc., which may involve the retention of outside counsel or other third party personnel);
5. Coordinating with District and school-level personnel to assure appropriate training and professional development of employees and others in accordance with Section II.C of this Policy; and
6. Helping to ensure that appropriate records are kept and maintained in connection with this Policy.

In cases where the Title IX Coordinators are unavailable, including unavailability due to a conflict of interest or other disqualifying reason, the Superintendent shall assure that another person with the appropriate training and qualifications is appointed as acting Title IX Coordinator for that case. In such instances, "Title IX Coordinator" shall include the acting Title IX Coordinator.

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C. Training

All District employees shall receive training relative to mandatory reporting obligations, and any other responsibilities they may have relative to this Policy.

Title IX Coordinators, investigators, Decision-Makers, any individuals who decide appeals or who facilitate an informal resolution process, must receive training on:

- The definition of sexual harassment;
- The scope of the District's education program or activity;
- How to conduct an investigation and the Grievance Process, including appeals and the informal resolution process, as applicable; and
- How to serve impartially, including by avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest and bias.

Decision-Makers, including individuals who decide appeals, must also receive training on issues of relevance of questions and evidence, including when questions about the Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant.

Also, investigators must receive training on issues of relevance to create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence.

Materials used to train Title IX Coordinators, investigators, Decision-Makers, individuals who decide appeals and individuals who facilitate an informal resolution process must not rely on sex stereotypes, must promote impartial investigations and adjudications of formal complaints of sexual harassment. The training materials for the individuals identified in this paragraph shall be made publicly available on the District's website.

D. Confidentiality

The District will respect the confidentiality of a Complainant and Respondent as much as possible, however, some information may need to be disclosed to appropriate individuals or authorities. All disclosures shall be consistent with the District's legal obligations and the necessity to investigate allegations of sexual harassment and take appropriate action in response thereto. Examples of required disclosures include:

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1. Information to either party to the extent necessary to provide the parties due process during the Grievance Process;
2. Information to individuals who are responsible for handling the District's investigation and determination regarding responsibility to the extent necessary to complete the District's Grievance Process;
3. Mandatory reports of child abuse or neglect; and
4. Information to the Complainant's and the Respondent's parent/guardian as required by this Policy and/or the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act ("FERPA").

Additionally, any supportive measures offered to the Complainant or the Respondent shall remain confidential to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the District to provide the supportive measures.

Except as specified above, the District shall keep confidential to the extent permitted by law the identity of (1) any individual who has made a report or complaint of sex discrimination or sexual harassment; (2) any Complainant or Respondent; (3) any individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of sex discrimination; and (4) any witness.

E. Retaliation Prohibited

Retaliation against any person who makes a report or complaint, or against any person who assists, participates, or refuses to participate in any investigation of an act alleged in this Policy is strictly prohibited. The District further prohibits any other intimidation, threats, coercion or discrimination against anyone for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX. Charging an individual with Code of Conduct violations that arise out of the same facts or circumstances as a report or complaint of sex discrimination, or a report or formal complaint of sexual harassment, for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX, also constitutes retaliation and is strictly prohibited.

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However, charging an individual with a violation of the Code of Conduct or other applicable policy or rule for making a materially false statement in bad faith, or for submitting materially false information in bad faith, in the course of a grievance proceeding does not constitute retaliation. Please note that a determination regarding responsibility alone is not sufficient to conclude that any party made a materially false statement in bad faith.

Complaints of retaliation in connection with this Policy will be handled in accordance with District Policy 6432, Whistleblower Policy. Individuals who are found to have engaged in retaliation may be subject to disciplinary action.

F. Conflict of Interest

No person designated as a Title IX Coordinator, investigator, Decision-Maker, nor any person designated by the District to facilitate an informal resolution process, may have a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally, or against an individual Complainant or Respondent.

G. Dissemination and Notice

The District shall publish on its website this Policy, and shall prominently display on its website the contact information for the Title IX Coordinator(s) and the Title IX Notice of Non-Discrimination (*see* Section I, above). The District shall also publish that information in any student or employee handbooks that it may produce. The District shall take any other steps that may be necessary in order to notify students, parents or legal guardians of students, employees, applicants for admission or employment, and all unions or professional organizations holding collective bargaining or professional agreements with the District of this Policy, the Title IX Coordinator's contact information and the District's notice of non-discrimination.

H. Records and Record Keeping

The District will maintain the following for a period of seven (7) years:

1. Records of each sexual harassment investigation, including any:
 - a. Determination regarding responsibility, including dismissal;
 - b. Disciplinary sanctions imposed on the Respondent; and
 - c. Remedies provided to the Complainant designed to restore or preserve equal access to the District's education program or activity.

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2. Any appeal and its result;
3. Any informal resolution and its result; and
4. All materials used to train the Title IX Coordinator(s), investigations, Decision-Maker(s), and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process;

In addition, when the District obtains actual knowledge of sexual harassment as defined herein, the District shall create and maintain for a period of seven (7) years the following:

1. Records of any actions, including any supportive measures, taken in response to a report or formal complaint of sexual harassment, as well as documentation:
 - a. Explaining why the District's response was not deliberately indifferent; and
 - b. That it took measures designed to restore or preserve equal access to the District's education program or activity;
2. In the event that no supportive measures were provided to the Complainant, documentation of the reason(s) why such a response was not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances.

Please note that documentation of certain reasons or measures taken shall not limit or preclude the District in the future from providing additional explanations or detailing additional measures taken.

II. COMPLAINTS OF SEX DISCRIMINATION OTHER THAN SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Any individual seeking to report allegations of sex discrimination other than sexual harassment is encouraged to file a formal complaint form with the Title IX Coordinator, or contact the Title IX Coordinator. A copy of the formal complaint form is on the website. For discriminatory or harassing conduct which does not meet the definition of sexual harassment under this Policy, the District's response will be governed by other applicable laws and policies, such as Board Policy 3420, Non-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment in the District; 6121, Sexual Harassment in the Workplace; 7550, Dignity for All Students; District *Code of Conduct*.

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All reports or complaints of sex discrimination, including sexual harassment, are encouraged to be submitted to the Title IX Coordinator, who will determine the applicable process through which the allegations will be handled.

III. REPORTS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT, FORMAL COMPLAINTS AND DISTRICT RESPONSES

Please note that a report does not initiate the Grievance Process. That process is begun only upon the filing of a formal complaint, as explained further below.

Any person may report sexual harassment whether relating to her/himself or another person. **However, if any District employee – other than the employee harasser, or the Title IX Coordinator – reasonably believes a student has been discriminated against based on sex or who receives information of conduct which may constitute sexual harassment under this Policy, he/she shall immediately inform the Title IX Coordinator** of the alleged sexual harassment. Failure to report will subject the employee to discipline up to and including dismissal.

A report of sexual harassment may be made at any time, in person, by mail, by telephone, electronic mail, or by any other means that results in the Title IX Coordinator receiving the person's verbal or written report. Additionally, while the District encourages reports of sexual harassment to be made directly to the Title IX Coordinator, the report may be made to any District staff member, including, for instance, a guidance counselor, teacher or principal.

If a Title IX Coordinator is the alleged Respondent, the report or formal complaint may be made to a different Title IX Coordinator if the District has designated more than one Title IX Coordinator, or directly to the Superintendent, who shall thereafter fulfill the functions of the Title IX Coordinator regarding that report/complaint, or delegate the function to another person.

A. District Response to Report of Sexual Harassment

The District will promptly respond when there is actual knowledge of sexual harassment, even if a formal complaint has not been filed. The District shall treat Complainants and Respondents equitably by offering supportive measures to the Complainant and by following the Grievance Process prior to imposing any disciplinary sanctions or other actions that are not supportive measures against a Respondent. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of supportive measures.

As soon as reasonably possible after receiving a report of alleged sexual harassment from another District employee or after receiving a report directly through any means, the Title IX Coordinator shall contact the Complainant to:

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- Discuss the availability of and offer supportive measures, as well as inform the Complainant of the availability of supportive measures with or without the filing of a formal complaint;
- Consider the Complainant's wishes with respect to supportive measures; and
- Explain to the Complainant the process for filing a formal complaint.

B. Formal Complaints and Disciplinary Action

Pursuant to federal regulations and this Policy, a formal complaint that contains an allegation of sexual harassment and a request that the District investigate the allegations is required before the District may conduct a formal investigation of sexual harassment or take any action (other than supportive measures) against a person accused of sexual harassment. Once a formal complaint of sexual harassment is received by the Title IX Coordinator, he/she shall commence the Grievance

Process set forth below in Section IV. The process for filing a formal complaint is explained below in Section IV.A. If a formal complaint is filed, no disciplinary action may be imposed against a Respondent for conduct which may constitute sexual harassment until the Grievance Process has been completed. If no formal complaint is filed, no disciplinary action may be imposed against a Respondent based upon conduct that would constitute sexual harassment under this Policy.

C. Emergency Removal and Administrative Leave

At any point after receiving a report or formal complaint of sexual harassment, the Title IX Coordinator (or other District official charged with a specific function under this Policy or applicable regulations, such as the investigator or Decision-Maker, for example) may request the Superintendent to direct that an individualized safety and risk analysis be performed to determine whether a Respondent student is an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any person arising from the allegations of sexual harassment. In the event that the safety and risk analysis determines that the Respondent student does present such a threat and removal is therefore justified, the District may remove the Respondent student on an emergency basis, provided that such removal is in full compliance with the IDEA, a student's IEP and or 504 plan if applicable. Such emergency removal shall not be disciplinary. However, the District must provide the Respondent with notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal, and shall continue to offer educational programming until a final determination is made pursuant to the Grievance Process.

The Title IX Coordinator shall keep the Superintendent of Schools informed of any employee Respondents so that he/she can make any necessary reports to the New York State Education Department. In appropriate cases, the Superintendent may place an employee Respondent on non-disciplinary administrative leave until a final determination on responsibility is made pursuant to the Grievance Process.

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IV. GRIEVANCE PROCESS

PURPOSE: The purpose of these procedures is to secure prompt and equitable resolutions of formal complaints of sexual harassment, and to treat both Complainants and Respondents equitably in the process. **These procedures apply only to formal complaints alleging sexual harassment prohibited by Title IX.** Upon receipt of a formal complaint of sexual harassment, the Title IX Coordinator will coordinate the District's efforts to comply with its responsibilities related to the Grievance Process. These procedures shall be followed prior to the imposition of any disciplinary sanctions or other actions that are not supportive measures against the Respondent unless otherwise noted herein.

A. Process for Filing a Formal Complaint of Sexual Harassment

The Title IX Grievance Process is initiated by way of a formal complaint filed by the Complainant, the Complainant's parent/guardian, or the Title IX Coordinator. A formal complaint should be filed with the Title IX Coordinator. The Complainant may file a formal complaint or choose not to file a formal complaint and simply receive the supportive measures. If the Complainant does not file a formal complaint, the Title IX Coordinator may sign a formal complaint, but only if initiating the Grievance Process against the Respondent is not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances, or in other cases where, in the exercise of good judgment, the Title IX Coordinator determines that a Grievance Process is necessary to comply with the obligation not to be deliberately indifferent to known allegations of sexual harassment. If the formal complaint is filed by the Title IX Coordinator, he/she is not a party to the action, and the District must comply with all of the provisions of the Title IX Grievance Process relative to Respondents and Complainants.

Although there is no time limit *per se* to filing a formal complaint, **a Complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of the District at the time of filing.** Delays in reporting may significantly impair the ability of school officials to investigate and respond to the allegations. At a minimum, a formal complaint must:

1. contain the name and address of the Complainant;
2. describe the alleged sexual harassment;
3. request an investigation of the matter; and
4. be signed by the Complainant or otherwise indicate that the Complainant is the person filing the formal complaint.

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The formal complaint may be filed with the Title IX coordinator in person, by mail, or by email. A complaint form is on the website and may be obtained from the Title IX Coordinator or on the District's website. A written narrative may be attached to the complaint form explaining the nature of the formal complaint. The complaint form or narrative should contain information that describes the conduct and identifies with reasonable particularity the Complainant(s), the Respondent(s), and any witness(es) to the alleged conduct.

B. Initial Steps and Notice of Formal Complaint

Following receipt of a formal complaint:

1. The Title IX Coordinator will provide notice to the Complainant and to the Respondent (if known), as well as to any other known parties, of the following:
 - a. this Grievance Process, including any informal resolution process;
 - b. the allegations of sexual harassment potentially constituting sexual harassment, including sufficient details known at the time and with sufficient time to prepare a response before any initial interview. "Sufficient details" shall include to the extent known identities of persons involved, the conduct allegedly constituting sexual harassment, and the date and location of the incident(s);
 - c. a statement that the Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility will be made at the conclusion of the Grievance Process;
 - d. that each party has the right to have an advisor of his or her choice who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney;
 - e. that each party is entitled to inspect and review evidence; and
 - f. any provisions in the District's Code of Conduct or other applicable District policies, rules or collective bargaining agreements that prohibit knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information in the course of the grievance procedures.
2. The Title IX Coordinator will contact the Complainant to discuss and offer supportive measures as appropriate.
3. The Title IX Coordinator may contact the Respondent to discuss, and/or impose, non-disciplinary supportive measures.
4. The Title IX Coordinator will examine the allegations in the formal complaint to determine whether the allegations, if assumed to be true, are sufficient to sustain a finding of sexual harassment under this Policy.

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- a. If the Title IX Coordinator was not involved with preparing the formal complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will contact the Complainant to discuss the allegations in the formal complaint and whether amendment is appropriate. In the event that amendment
 - b. is appropriate, the Title IX Coordinator shall immediately provide notice of the additional allegations to the parties whose identities are known.
 - c. If the allegations set forth in the formal complaint are insufficient to sustain a finding of sexual harassment under this Policy, the complaint shall be dismissed. Please refer to Section IV.H, below, for additional details regarding dismissal, including additional grounds on which a formal complaint must/may be dismissed.
5. If the formal complaint is not dismissed, then the Title IX Coordinator will consult with the Superintendent with regard to designating an appropriate investigator and Decision-Maker, both of whom must be properly training and otherwise qualified.

C. Miscellaneous Provisions

1. Copies and Notices. Except as specifically stated elsewhere in this Policy, for any document, information or material required to be delivered to a party or to a person assigned with responsibility under the Grievance Process, the manner of transmittal may be by hand delivery, electronic mail, regular mail or such other manner reasonably calculated to assure prompt delivery with evidence thereof. However, hand delivery to the District will only be permitted if made to the District official charged with the specific function under this Policy (e.g., Title IX Coordinator, Superintendent, investigator, Decision-Maker(s), etc.).
2. Legal Privileges. Nothing in the Grievance Process shall require, allow, rely upon, or otherwise use questions or evidence that constitute, or seek disclosure of, information protected under a legally recognized privilege (e.g. medical records, attorney-client privileged information, etc.), unless the person or entity holding such privilege has waived the privilege.
3. Additional Allegations. If, in the course of an investigation, the District decides to investigate allegations about the Complainant or Respondent that were not included in the previous notice, the District shall simultaneously provide notice of the additional allegations to the parties whose identities are known.
4. Consolidation of Complaints. The District may consolidate formal complaints where the allegations of sexual harassment arise out of the same facts or circumstances and the formal complaints are against more than one Respondent; or by more than one Complainant against one or more Respondents; or by one party against the other party. When the District has consolidated formal complaints so that the Grievance Process involves more than one Complainant or more than one Respondent, references to the singular “party”, “Complainant”, or “Respondent” include the plural, as applicable.

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D. Timeframe of Grievance Process

The District shall make a good faith effort to conduct a fair, impartial grievance process in a timely manner designed to provide all parties with a prompt and equitable resolution. It is expected that in most cases, the Grievance Process will be concluded through at least the determination regarding responsibility within ninety (90) calendar days after filing the formal complaint. In more complex cases, where a determination regarding responsibility cannot reasonably be made within that time frame, additional time may be required in order to complete a fair and thorough investigation, or to complete other aspects of the Grievance Process.

Delays and Extensions of Time. At any stage of the Grievance Process, the District may for good cause allow for temporary delays or extensions of time upon request of either party, or on its own initiative. Examples of good cause may include such things as availability of parties or witnesses; school or school administrative office holidays or vacations; school recess periods; referral back to an earlier stage of the grievance process; concurrent law enforcement or other agency activity; or need to obtain interpreters or accommodation of disabilities. For any such delay or extension of time, the Title IX Coordinator, Superintendent or any other individual appointed to play a role in the Grievance Process will provide written notice to the parties of the delay/extension and the reason(s).

E. Investigation

The Title IX Coordinator will coordinate the investigation in accordance with his or her duties as Title IX Coordinator. The investigator designated by the District shall conduct the investigation. The investigator may but is not required to be a District employee so long as the investigator is appropriately trained and does not have a conflict of interest or other bias prohibited by this Policy. The investigation shall include the following:

1. An objective evaluation of all relevant evidence, including inculpatory and exculpatory evidence, and shall not make credibility determinations based on a person's status as a Complainant, Respondent or witness;
2. Ensure that the burden of proof and the burden of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility rests on the District and not on either of the parties;
3. Provide an equal opportunity for the parties to present witnesses and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence, and not restrict the ability of either party to discuss the allegations under investigation or to gather and present relevant evidence;

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4. Provide the parties with the same opportunities to have others present during any interview or other part of the investigation, including the opportunity to be accompanied by an advisor of their choice. However, the District, including the investigator, may establish restrictions regarding the extent to which an advisor may participate in the proceedings as long as the restrictions apply equally to both parties.
5. Provide, to a party (e.g., Respondent or Complainant, and parent/guardian as appropriate) whose participation is invited or expected, written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all investigative interviews or other meetings, with sufficient time for the party to prepare to participate.
6. Provide both parties an equal opportunity to inspect and review any evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in a formal complaint, regardless of whether the evidence may or may not be relied upon in reaching a determination regarding responsibility.
7. Prior to completion of the investigative report, the District, through the Title IX Coordinator, must send to each party as well as each party's advisor, if any, the evidence subject to inspection and review in an electronic format or a hard copy, and the parties shall have (10) days calendar from transmission of same to submit a written response, which the investigator will consider prior to completion of the investigative report.
8. The investigator must prepare a written investigative report that:
 - a. Fairly summarizes relevant evidence;
 - b. Identifies allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment;
 - c. Describes the procedural steps taken from receipt of the formal complaint through the preparation of the investigative report, including notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits and any methods used to gather other evidence; and
 - d. Addresses any witness credibility issues, if applicable.
9. The completed investigative report shall be provided in hard copy or electronic format to the Title IX Coordinator, to each party and each party's advisor, if any, and to the Decision-Maker. The Title IX Coordinator shall ensure that the report is provided to the appropriate individuals. In transmitting the report to the parties and their advisors, if any, the parties shall be notified in writing that they have ten (10) calendar days from the date on which the report is transmitted to:

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- a. submit a written response to the report, if they desire;
- b. submit written, relevant questions that the party wants asked of any party or witness, if they desire; and
- c. that any such written response or relevant questions must be sent directly to the Decision-Maker, along with the Decision-Maker's contact information.

F. Determination Regarding Responsibility and Decision-Maker

The determination regarding responsibility of Respondent shall be made by the Decision-Maker. In addition to allowing the parties an opportunity to submit a written response to the investigation report as well as relevant questions, per the above, the Decision-Maker shall adhere to the following in rendering a determination regarding responsibility:

1. In event the Decision-Maker decides to exclude a question posed by a party as not relevant, the Decision-Maker must explain that decision to the party.
2. The Decision-Maker will provide the relevant questions to the party/witness, with copies to each party, and shall provide at least five (5) calendar days for written responses, which responses shall be provided to each party.
3. After the parties have received responses to their initial questions, the Decision-Maker will provide five (5) calendar days for additional, limited follow-up questions and five (5) calendar days for written responses to same. The Decision-Maker may but is not required to provide for additional rounds of follow-up questions, as long as the provision is extended to both parties equally.
4. The Decision-Maker may not make any credibility determinations based on the person's status as a Complainant, Respondent or witness. The Respondent must be deemed to be not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process.
5. In rendering his or her determination regarding responsibility, the Decision-Maker shall apply a preponderance of evidence standard, which requires evidence establishing that it is more likely than not that Respondent engaged in sexual harassment in violation of this Policy.

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6. The Decision-Maker shall issue a written determination regarding responsibility within fifteen (15) business days after the close of the period for responses to the last round of follow-up questions. The written determination must include:
 - a. Identification of the allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment;
 - b. A description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the formal complaint through the determination regarding responsibility, including any notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits and methods used to gather evidence;
 - c. Findings of fact supporting the determination;
 - d. Conclusions regarding the application of the District's Code of Conduct or other policies, rules or regulations to the facts;
 - e. A statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility (i.e., whether or not the Respondent is responsible for sexual harassment); any disciplinary sanctions or remedies that are imposed or that are recommended to be imposed; and whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the District's education program or activity will be provided by the District to Complainant; and
 - f. The District's procedures and permissible bases for Complainant or Respondent to appeal (*see* Section IV.I, below).
7. The Decision Maker shall provide his or her determination regarding responsibility to the Title IX Coordinator, the Superintendent and the parties simultaneously.
8. The determination regarding responsibility shall become final on the date on which an appeal would no longer be considered timely, or if an appeal is timely filed, when the District provides the parties with the written determination of the result of the appeal.

G. Remedies Upon Final Determination Regarding Responsibility

1. Remedies must be designed to restore or preserve equal access to the District's education program or activity. Remedies may include supportive measures and/or disciplinary sanctions, as appropriate under the circumstances.
2. Disciplinary sanctions against an employee Respondent may include any sanction available for the discipline of employees, up to and including dismissal, in accordance with any applicable collective bargaining agreement as well as any applicable state or federal laws or regulations.
3. Disciplinary sanctions against a student may include any available discipline or sanction, up to and including expulsion, pursuant to the District's Code of Conduct and any other applicable policies or rules, and in accordance with any applicable state or federal laws or regulations.

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H. Dismissal of a Formal Complaint

1. The District must dismiss a formal complaint with regard to Title IX sexual harassment if the alleged conduct:
 - a. Does not fall within the scope of this policy (e.g. the allegations do not constitute sexual harassment as defined herein), even if proved;
 - b. Did not occur in the District's education program or activity; or
 - c. Did not occur against a person in the United States.
2. The District may dismiss a formal complaint with regard to Title IX sexual harassment if at any time during the investigation or determination regarding responsibility stage(s):
 - a. A Complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the Complainant would like to withdraw the formal complaint or any allegations therein;
 - b. The Respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by the District; or
 - c. Specific circumstances prevent the District from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility as to the formal complaint or allegations therein.
3. Prior to dismissal of a formal complaint, the person responsible at that stage shall consult with the Superintendent.
4. Upon dismissal of a formal complaint, the District must promptly send written notice of the dismissal and the reason(s) therefor simultaneously to the parties.
5. NOTE: The dismissal of a formal complaint under Title IX does not preclude the District from continuing any investigation or taking action under other applicable policies, rules or Code of Conduct of the District. In some cases, the District may have an obligation to continue an investigation and proceed under a different policy or mandated process.

I. Appeals Process

1. Complainant(s) or Respondent(s) may appeal from a determination regarding responsibility, or from a dismissal of a formal complaint or any allegations therein, on the following bases only:
 - a. Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter;
 - b. New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter; or
 - c. The Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or Decision-Maker had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or the individual Complainant or Respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.

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2. Appeals for any other reason, or upon any determination regarding responsibility not included in the written appeal, will not be heard.
3. An appeal must be filed within seven (7) calendar days from the date on which the determination regarding responsibility is transmitted to the parties. An appeal must be submitted in writing to the Title IX Coordinator, with a copy to the Superintendent of Schools, and shall state with particularity the basis(es) for the appeal as well as all information and evidence in support of the basis(es) identified. Appellants should include with the appeal any documentary or electronic evidence in support of the appeal. Any supportive measures shall remain in place during the pendency of an appeal unless a change in circumstances warrant modifications to those measures.
4. Following receipt of the appeal, the Title IX Coordinator shall notify all parties in writing of the appeal, any deadlines associated with the appeal process, and the individual who will decide the appeal (i.e. the Superintendent or a member of the District's Administration who is not the Title IX Coordinator, investigator or Decision-Maker, who does not have a conflict of interest, and who underwent the training specified in this Policy). The non-appealing party(ies) shall also be provided a copy of the appeal and any information submitted in connection with the appeal.
5. Either party may submit a written statement in response to the appeal, whether in support of or challenging the outcome. Any such written statement must be received by the Title IX Coordinator, with a copy to the individual who will decide the appeal, within seven (7) calendar days from the date on which the appeal was transmitted to the non-appealing party(ies). Each party which submits a written statement shall simultaneously provide a copy to the other party(ies) and to the Title IX Coordinator.
6. The individual who will decide the appeal, in rendering a decision on the appeal, shall consider the record as well as any statements or information submitted by the parties in connection with the appeal.
7. The individual who will decide the appeal shall issue a written decision within ten (10) business days after the deadline for either party to submit a written statement in response to the appeal. The written decision shall describe the result of the appeal and the rationale. The decision may deny or grant the appeal, in whole or in part, and may but is not required to refer an appealed issue back to a prior point in the Grievance Process, if appropriate under the circumstances. The written decision shall be provided to both parties as well as the Title IX Coordinator.

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J. Informal Resolution

At any time prior to reaching a determination regarding responsibility, but only after a formal complaint has been filed, the District may offer an optional informal resolution process (e.g. mediation) that does not involve a full investigation and adjudication of the formal complaint. In order to do so, the District must:

1. Provide written notice to the parties disclosing:
 - a. The allegations of the formal complaint;
 - b. The requirements of the informal resolution process, including that the parties will be precluded from resuming a formal complaint arising from the same allegations in the event that an informal final resolution is agreed to during the informal resolution process, and that any party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and resume the Grievance Process with respect to the formal complaint at any time prior to agreeing to an informal final resolution;
 - c. Any consequences resulting from participating in the informal resolution process, including the records that will be maintained or could be shared; and
2. Obtain the parties' voluntary written consent to the informal resolution process.

In no event may the District offer or facilitate an informal resolution process to resolve allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student.

If the parties consent to the informal resolution process, the District will attempt to complete that process within thirty (30) calendar days. If at any point during the informal resolution process it is determined that the allegations are unlikely to be resolved, the District reserves the right to resume the Grievance Process.

20 USC § 1092(f)(6)(A)(v) 20 USC § 1681, et. seq.
34 USC § 12291(a)(8, 10, and 30)
34 CFR Part 106 Education Law §
13 8 NYCRR § 100.2(kk)

NOTE: Refer also to Policies #3420 - Non-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment in the District

#6121 - Sexual Harassment in the Workplace
#6432 - Whistleblower Policy
#7550 - Dignity for All Students
District Code of Conduct

Adoption Date: 10/24/2022 (revised 09/27/2024)

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Overview

The District believes in the dignity of the individual and recognizes the rights of all people to equal employment opportunities in the workplace. In this regard, the District is committed to a policy of protecting and safeguarding the rights and opportunities of all people to seek, obtain and hold employment without subjugation to harassment or discrimination in the workplace. It is the District's policy to provide an employment environment free from harassment and discrimination based on race, color, gender, religion, religious creed, sex, familial or marital status, age, national origin or ancestry, physical or mental disability, genetic information/predisposition or carrier status, military or veteran status, sexual orientation, self-identified or perceived sex, gender expression, gender identity and the status of being transgender, pregnancy (including childbirth and related medical conditions, and including medical conditions related to lactation) citizenship, prior arrest or conviction record, domestic violence victim status or any other characteristics protected by applicable federal, state or local law.

Scope and Application

This Policy applies to all District employees and all personnel in a contractual or other business relationship with the District including, for example, applicants, temporary or leased employees, interns (whether paid or unpaid), volunteers, visitors, independent contractors, contractors, subcontractors, vendors, consultants or other persons providing services pursuant to a contract in the workplace, including employees of independent contractors, contractors, subcontractors, vendors, consultants, or others providing services pursuant to a contract in the workplace. In the remainder of this Policy, the term "employees" refers to this collective group. This Policy applies with equal force on District property as it does at District-sponsored events, programs, and activities that take place off District premises.

By adopting and publishing this Policy, it is the intention of the District's Board of Education to:

- a) Notify employees about the types of conduct that constitute harassment and discrimination prohibited by this Policy;
- b) Inform employees about the complaint and investigation procedures established by the District that enable any employee who believes (s)he is the victim of harassment or discrimination to submit a complaint which will be investigated by the District;

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- c) Clearly advise all supervisory staff, administrators, and employees that harassment, discrimination and retaliation is strictly prohibited and no such person possesses the authority to harass or discriminate; and
- d) Notify all employees that the District has appointed Civil Rights Compliance Officer who are specifically designated to receive complaints and ensure compliance with this Policy.

NOTE: The names and office location of each Civil Rights Compliance Officer designated to receive and investigate complaints are listed below in Compliance Officer (s) section of this Policy. Any change in the designated Civil Rights Compliance Officer shall be distributed in writing to all current employees and shall be posted.

Definitions

“Prohibited Discrimination of Employees” Prohibited discrimination of employees can take the form of any adverse employment action against an employee, by either a District employee or official or a third party engaged in activities sponsored by the District which is based upon the employee’s protected characteristic. Prohibited discrimination of employees also includes harassment based on a protected characteristic even where there is no tangible impact upon the employee’s employment opportunities and/or employment benefits. The phrase “prohibited discrimination” as used in this Policy includes all forms of prohibited discrimination and harassment based on a protected characteristic, including “Sexual Harassment” as defined below.

“Harassment” Harassment is strictly prohibited and includes, but is not limited to, any conduct that is unwelcome and that subjects an employee to inferior terms, conditions, or privileges of employment because of an individual’s membership in one or more of the protected categories. Harassment does not have to be severe or pervasive to be illegal or violate this policy. It can be any harassing behavior that rises above petty slights or trivial inconveniences. Such harassment of employees is prohibited by this Policy if it is based on a protected characteristic or directed at an individual because of a protected characteristic. In this regard, individuals subject to this Policy should be mindful that conduct or behavior that is acceptable, amusing or inoffensive to some individuals may be viewed as unwelcome, abusive or offensive to others.

“Sexual Harassment” Sexual harassment is strictly prohibited. It is a form of sex discrimination and is unlawful under federal, state, and (where applicable) local law. Sexual harassment includes harassment on the basis of sex, sexual orientation, self-identified or perceived sex, gender expression, gender identity and the status of being transgender.

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The gender spectrum is nuanced, but the three most common ways people identify are cisgender, transgender, and non-binary. A cisgender person is someone whose gender aligns with the sex they were assigned at birth. Generally, this gender will align with the binary of male or female. A transgender person is someone whose gender is different than the sex they were assigned at birth. A non-binary person does not identify exclusively as a man or a woman. They might identify as both, somewhere in between, or completely outside the gender binary. Some may identify as transgender, but not all do.

Sexual harassment includes unwelcome conduct which is either of a sexual nature, or which is directed at an individual because of that individual's sex when:

- a) Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment;
- b) Submission to, or rejection of, such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting such individual (e.g., promotion, transfer, demotion, termination); or
- c) Such gender-based conduct has the purpose or effect of subjecting an employee to inferior terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, even if the reporting individual is not the intended target of the sexual harassment.

The foregoing includes offensive comments, jokes, innuendoes or other statements of a sexual or gender-based nature as well as favoritism between a supervisor and subordinate based on an intimate/sexual relationship or desire for the same.

Who can be the target of harassment?

Harassment can occur between any individuals, regardless of their sex, gender or other protected status. New York Law protects employees, paid or unpaid interns, and non-employees, including independent contractors, and those employed by companies contracting to provide services in the workplace. Harassers can be a superior, a subordinate, a coworker or anyone in the workplace including an independent contractor, contract worker, vendor, client, customer or visitor.

Where can harassment occur?

Unlawful harassment is not limited to the physical workplace itself. It can occur while employees are working remotely, traveling for business or at employer sponsored events or parties. Harassment can occur on virtual meeting platforms, in messaging apps, and between personal cell phones. Calls, texts, emails, and social media usage by employees can constitute unlawful workplace harassment, even if they occur away from the workplace premises, on personal devices or during non-work hours.

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“Prohibited Behavior and Examples of Harassment, including Sexual Harassment”

Specific forms of behavior the District considers harassment or sexual harassment are set forth below. Every conceivable example cannot be delineated herein, and thus the descriptions below are examples and should not be interpreted in any way as being all-inclusive.

Verbal: Abusive verbal language including jokes, comments, teasing or threats related to an employee’s protected characteristic, sexual activity and/or body parts whether or not said in that person’s presence including, but not limited to: sexual innuendos; slurs; suggestive, derogatory, or insulting comments or sounds; whistling; jokes; propositions; threats; comments on a person’s appearance that make the person feel uncomfortable because of his or her protected characteristic; sex stereotyping; continuing to ask someone for dates or to meet after work after the person has made it clear that he or she does not want to go; comments about an employee’s anatomy or protected characteristic that are unwelcome; and unwelcome advances or demands based on someone’s protected characteristic. This includes verbal remarks made over virtual platforms and in messaging apps when employees are working remotely.

Nonverbal: Abusive written language showing or displaying pornographic or sexually explicit objects or pictures; graphic commentaries based on a protected characteristic; derogatory cartoons or caricatures; luring or obscene gestures in the workplace; staring at a person’s body in a sexually suggestive manner; gestures or motions based on a protected characteristic; sending material through the District e-mail system or other electronic communication devices (e.g. voice mail) or using the District’s mail, computers or cell phones to view material that is demeaning or derogatory based on one’s protected characteristic. This includes the virtual or remote workspace and can include materials visible in the background of one’s home during a virtual meeting.

Physical: Unwelcome physical conduct, including but not limited to: hitting, pushing, shoving, slapping, petting, pinching, grabbing, holding, hugging, kissing, tickling, massaging, displaying private body parts, coerced sexual intercourse, rape or assault or attempts to commit these assaults, persistent brushing up against a person’s body, unnecessary touching and flashing or other unwelcome physical conduct.

Other: Hostile actions taken against an individual because of an individual’s sex, sexual orientation, gender identity and the status of being transgender or because of any other protected characteristic, such as: interfering with, destroying or damaging a person’s workstation, tools, or equipment, or otherwise interfering with the individual’s ability to perform the job; sabotaging an individual’s work; bullying, yelling, or name-calling.

Any employee who feels discriminated against or harassed should report so that any violation of this Policy can be corrected promptly. Any harassing conduct, even if a single incident, can be addressed under this Policy.

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The District prohibits harassment and discrimination based on any characteristic protected by applicable law and will not tolerate any form of unlawful discrimination or harassment. The District will take all steps necessary to prevent and stop the occurrence of unlawful discrimination and/or harassment, including sexual harassment, in the workplace.

All employees, including but not limited to, District officials and supervisory personnel, are responsible for ensuring a work environment free from prohibited harassment and discrimination. All employees will be held responsible and accountable for avoiding or eliminating inappropriate conduct that may give rise to a claim of harassment or discrimination. Employees are encouraged to report violations to a supervisor, administrator, or one of the Civil Rights Compliance Officer listed in Compliance Officer section of this Policy in accordance with the Complaint Procedure set forth in this Policy. Officials, administrators and supervisors must take immediate and appropriate corrective action when suspected instances of prohibited harassment and/or discrimination come to their attention to assure compliance with this Policy as well as report the suspected misconduct to the District's designated Civil Rights Compliance Officer. Furthermore, if any employee believes that any member of management has violated this policy or has not properly responded to and/or handled a report or concerns of discrimination or harassment, the employee should immediately contact one of the District's designated Civil Rights Compliance Officer.

Each employee is assured pursuant to Prohibition Against Retaliation and Abuse of the Policy section of this Policy, that retaliation against an individual who makes a complaint or report under this Policy is absolutely prohibited and constitutes, in and of itself, a violation of this Policy. Employees who engage in retaliation against any employee for making or encouraging another employee to make a good faith complaint of harassment or discrimination, for opposing in good faith any practices forbidden by applicable anti-discrimination laws or for filing a good faith complaint with, or otherwise participating in any manner in an internal workplace investigation or an external investigation, proceeding or hearing conducted by any federal or state agency charged with enforcing employment discrimination laws shall be subject to discipline, up to and including termination of employment. Any employee who believes they have been retaliated against in violation of this policy should report violations to one of the Civil Rights Compliance Officer listed in Compliance Officers section of this Policy in accordance with the Complaint Procedure set forth in this Policy.

Any questions regarding the scope or application of this Policy should be directed to one of the Civil Rights Compliance Officer listed in the Civil Rights and Compliance Officer(s) Section.

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Complaint Procedure for Employees

1. Notification Procedure

Prompt reporting of complaints or concerns is encouraged so that timely and constructive action can be taken before relationships become strained. Reporting of all perceived incidents of prohibited discrimination and/or harassment is encouraged and essential, regardless of the offender's identity or position. An employee or other individual who feels aggrieved because of harassment or discrimination shall contact their supervisor or a Civil Rights Compliance Officer listed in Compliance Officer(s) section of this Policy, or another administrator. Likewise, anyone who witnesses or becomes aware of instances of harassment or discrimination should report such behavior to their supervisor or a Civil Rights Compliance Officer listed in Compliance Officer(s) section of this Policy, or another administrator. Employees should not feel discouraged from reporting harassment because they do not believe it is bad enough, or conversely because they do not want to see a colleague fired over less severe behavior. Just as harassment can occur in different degrees, potential discipline for engaging in harassment will depend on the degree of harassment and might include education and counseling. It may lead to suspension or termination when appropriate.

2. Making a Complaint

Complaints are accepted orally and in writing. All employees are encouraged to use the District's "Complaint of Alleged Discrimination" form. A copy of this form is attached to this Policy. Additional complaint forms can be obtained from a Civil Rights Compliance Officer, with no questions asked, or from the District's website. Because an accurate record of the allegedly objectionable behavior is necessary to resolve a complaint of prohibited discrimination or harassment, the District encourages employees to place complaints in writing, even if originally made orally. If an employee has any questions or difficulty filling out the complaint form, they can obtain assistance from any one of the Civil Rights Compliance Officer or the supervisor to which they complained. All complaints should include: the name of the complaining party, the name of the alleged offender(s), date(s) of the incident(s), description of the incident(s), names of witnesses to the incident(s) and the signature of the complaining party.

Once the complaining party has completed and dated a complaint, with or without the assistance of one of the District's Civil Rights Compliance Officer or a supervisor, the written complaint, or oral complaint as the case may be, should be promptly forwarded to one of the District's Civil Rights Compliance Officer.

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Complainants are expected to cooperate with the District's investigation procedures by providing all relevant information relating to the complaint, as are other supervisory and non-supervisory employees having relevant or related knowledge or information.

If the allegations forming the basis of a complaint of sexual harassment, if proven, would constitute prohibited conduct under Title IX, then the District's response, including the investigation procedures, will be governed by Title IX and the District's Title IX Policy.

3. Supervisory Responsibilities

Supervisors and administrators have a responsibility to prevent sexual harassment and discrimination. All supervisors and administrators who receive a complaint or information about suspected harassment or discrimination, observe what may be harassing behavior or for any reason suspects that harassment is occurring, are required to report such suspected harassment or discrimination to one of the District's Civil Rights Compliance Officer.

In addition to being subject to discipline if they engaged in discriminatory or harassing conduct themselves, supervisors and administrators will be subject to discipline for failing to report suspected harassment or otherwise knowingly allowing harassment to continue.

Supervisors and administrators will also be subjected to discipline for engaging in any retaliation.

While supervisors and administrators have a responsibility to report harassment and discrimination, supervisors and administrators must be mindful of the emotional impact to the complainant as well as all parties involved. Supervisors and administrators will ensure complaints are handled with sensitivity and without retaliation.

4. Bystander Intervention

Any employee witnessing harassment as a bystander is encouraged to report it. The following are standard methods of bystander intervention that can be used by a witness to discrimination or harassment who wants to intervene:

- a. Interrupting harassment by engaging with the individual being harassed;
- b. Asking a third party to help intervene in harassment;
- c. Making a record of the harassment to benefit a future investigation;
- d. Following up with the harassed individual and confirming the behavior was not okay; or

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- e. If safe, confronting the harasser(s) and naming the behavior as inappropriate. When confronting harassment, physically assaulting an individual or reciprocating by engaging in harassment, is never an appropriate response.

Though not exhaustive, and dependent on the circumstances, the guidelines above can serve as a brief guide for how to react when witnessing harassment in the workplace. As set forth above, any employee witnessing harassment as a bystander is encouraged to report it; a supervisor or administrator who is a bystander to harassment is required to report it.

Time for Reporting a Complaint

Prompt reporting of all complaints is strongly encouraged. All employees should be aware that appropriate resolution of complaints and effective remedial action oftentimes is possible only when complaints are promptly filed.

Confidentiality and Privacy

The District shall keep complaints as confidential as is consistent with a thorough investigation, applicable collective bargaining agreements, and other laws and regulations regarding employees. To the extent complaints made under this Policy implicate criminal conduct, the District may be required by law to contact and cooperate with the appropriate law enforcement authorities. During the pendency of an investigation the District will consider implementation of appropriate mitigating measures in an effort to ensure against retaliation and ensure complaints and investigations are handled with sensitivity toward those participating.

Acknowledgement of Complaint

Upon receipt of an oral or written complaint, the Civil Rights Compliance Officer should endeavor to contact promptly the complainant to confirm that the complaint has been received. If the complainant does not receive such confirmation promptly, she/he is encouraged to contact a Civil Rights Compliance Officer or his/her supervisor or the supervisor to whom the complaint was made to ensure its receipt. The purpose of this acknowledgment procedure is to ensure that all complaints are received by authorized individuals, carefully processed and promptly investigated.

INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES

A. Timing of Investigations

The District will promptly investigate all allegations of discrimination and harassment prohibited by this Policy. The District will also attempt to complete investigations under this Policy promptly. The length of the investigation will depend upon the complexity and particular circumstances of each complaint.

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B. Method of Investigation

Investigations will provide all parties due process, and reach reasonable conclusions based on the evidence collected. Investigations will be conducted by District Civil Rights Compliance Officer, District's legal counsel, and/or other impartial persons designated by the District. The primary purposes of all investigations under this Policy will be to determine:

- Did the conduct complained of occur?;
- Did the conduct complained of violate this Policy?; and
- What remedial measures or preventative steps, if any, shall be taken?

Investigations will necessarily vary from case to case and may typically include the following: fact-finding interviews, including of the accuser and the accused; document request, review and preservation, depositions, observations, or other reasonable methods. District investigators should pursue reasonable steps to investigate each complaint in a thorough and comprehensive manner. Any notes, memoranda, or other records created by District employees or agents conducting an investigation under this Policy shall be deemed confidential and privileged to the extent allowed by law.

Investigators will typically create a written documentation of the investigation (such as a letter, memo or email), which contains the following:

- A list of all documents reviewed, along with a detailed summary of relevant documents;
- A list of names of those interviewed, along with a detailed summary of their statements;
- A timeline of events;
- A summary of prior relevant incidents, reported or unreported; and
- The basis for the decision and final resolution of the complaint, together with any remedial actions.

C. Notification to Complaining Party and the Accused Party

The results of the investigation shall be communicated in writing to both the person filing the complaint and the accused party. The District will remind the individual(s) reporting the complaint of his/her rights pursuant to the Legal Protections and External Remedies section of this Policy.

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D. Remedial Measures

This Policy is intended to prevent all forms of unlawful discrimination and harassment and put an end to any prohibited discrimination that is found to have occurred. While disciplinary action may be appropriate in certain instances, punitive measures are not the exclusive means for responding to prohibited discrimination or harassment. During the pendency of any investigation being conducted pursuant to this Policy, remedial measures may be taken if appropriate and necessary.

Any individual who is found to have engaged in prohibited discrimination or harassment or conduct which may be prohibited by this Policy, may receive education, training, counseling, warnings, discipline, or other measures designed to prevent future violations of this Policy. Disciplinary action may include: warnings, suspension, or discharge from employment or such disciplinary action as may be permitted by applicable collective bargaining agreements and law. Any third party found to have engaged in discrimination or harassment of an employee may be barred from District property.

PROHIBITION AGAINST RETALIATION AND ABUSE OF THE POLICY

Unlawful retaliation can be any action that could discourage an employee from coming forward to make a complaint or support a discrimination or harassment claim. Adverse action need not be job-related or occur in the workplace to constitute retaliation (e.g., threats of physical violence outside of work hours). Examples of retaliation may include, but are not limited to: demotion, termination, denying accommodations, reducing hours, or the assignment of less desirable shifts; publicly releasing personnel files; refusing to provide a reference or providing an unwarranted negative reference; labeling an employee as “difficult” and excluding him/her from projects to avoid “drama;” undermining an individual’s immigration status; or reducing work responsibilities, passing over for a promotion, or moving an individual’s desk to a less desirable office location.

Retaliation is strictly prohibited by this Policy and by law against anyone for making or encouraging another employee to make a good faith complaint of harassment or discrimination, for opposing in good faith any practices forbidden by applicable anti-discrimination laws or for filing a good faith complaint with, or otherwise participating in any manner in an internal workplace investigation or an external investigation, proceeding or hearing conducted by any federal or state agency charged with enforcing employment discrimination laws.

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Even if the alleged harassment or discrimination does not turn out to rise to the level of a violation of law, the individual is protected from retaliation if they had a good faith belief that the practices were unlawful. However, the retaliation provision is not intended to protect persons making intentionally false charges of harassment or discrimination.

Complaints of retaliation should be brought directly to a Civil Rights Compliance Officer. Such complaints will be promptly investigated. If retaliation is found, the person retaliating will be subject to corrective action up to and including termination from employment, or in the case of a non-employee, an appropriate remedy up to and including termination of the business relationship.

RECORD KEEPING

The District shall maintain a written record of all complaints of discrimination and/or harassment for a period of at least three years. The District shall also document the steps taken with regard to investigations, as well as conclusions reached and remedial action taken, if any. The District shall also maintain these documents for, at a minimum, three years.

The District's records regarding alleged discrimination and harassment shall be maintained separate and apart from personnel records in a secure and confidential location.

LEGAL PROTECTIONS AND EXTERNAL REMEDIES

Discrimination and harassment based on protected characteristics, including sexual harassment, are not only prohibited by the District but are also prohibited by state, federal, and, where applicable, local law.

Aside from the internal process at the District, employees may also choose to pursue legal remedies with the following governmental entities. While a private attorney is not required to file a complaint with a governmental agency, you may seek the legal advice of an attorney.

In addition to those outlined below, employees in certain industries may have additional legal protections.

State Human Rights Law (HRL)

The Human Rights Law (HRL), codified as N.Y. Executive Law, art. 15, § 290 et seq., applies to all employers in New York State with regard to sexual harassment and harassment based on other protected characteristics set forth in this Policy, and protects employees, paid or unpaid interns and non-employees, regardless of immigration status. A complaint alleging violation of the Human Rights Law may be filed either with the Division of Human Rights (DHR) or in New York State Supreme Court.

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SUBJECT: POLICY AGAINST DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT

Complaints with DHR may be filed any time **within one year** of the discrimination or harassment. Complaints of sexual harassment may be filed with DHR at any time **within three years** of the alleged sexual harassment. If an individual did not file at DHR, they can sue directly in state court under the HRL, **within three years** of the alleged harassment, including sexual harassment. An individual may not file with DHR if they have already filed a HRL complaint in state court.

Complaining internally to the District does not extend your time to file with DHR or in court. The one year or three years is counted from the date of the most recent incident of harassment.

You do not need an attorney to file a complaint with DHR, and there is no cost to file with DHR.

DHR will investigate your complaint and determine whether there is probable cause to believe that sexual or other illegal harassment has occurred. Probable cause cases are forwarded to a public hearing before an administrative law judge. If sexual or other illegal harassment is found after a hearing, DHR has the power to award relief, which varies but may include requiring your employer to take action to stop the harassment, or redress the damage caused, including paying of monetary damages, attorney's fees (in sex discrimination and sexual harassment cases only) and civil fines.

DHR's main office contact information is: NYS Division of Human Rights, One Fordham Plaza, Fourth Floor, Bronx, New York 10458. You may call (718) 741-8400 or visit: www.dhr.ny.gov.

Go to dhr.ny.gov/complaint for more information about filing a complaint with DHR. The website has a digital complaint process that can be completed on a computer or mobile device from start to finish. The website has a complaint form that can be downloaded, filled out, and mailed to DHR as well as a form that can be submitted online. The website also contains contact information for DHR's regional offices across New York State.

Call the DHR sexual harassment hotline at 1(800) HARASS3 for more information about filing a sexual harassment complaint. This hotline can also provide a referral to a volunteer attorney experienced in sexual harassment matters who can provide limited free assistance and counsel over the phone.

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SUBJECT: POLICY AGAINST DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT

Civil Rights Act of 1964

The United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) enforces federal anti-discrimination laws, including Title VII of the 1964 federal Civil Rights Act (codified as 42 U.S.C. § 2000e et seq.). An individual can file a complaint with the EEOC anytime within 300 days from the discrimination or harassment. There is no cost to file a complaint with the EEOC. The EEOC will investigate the complaint, and determine whether there is reasonable cause to believe that discrimination has occurred. If the EEOC determines that the law may have been violated, the EEOC will try to reach a voluntary settlement with the employer. If the EEOC cannot reach a settlement, the EEOC (or the Department of Justice in certain cases) will decide whether to file a lawsuit. The EEOC will issue a Notice of Right to Sue permitting workers to file a lawsuit in federal court if the EEOC closes the charge, is unable to determine if federal employment discrimination laws may have been violated, or believes that unlawful discrimination occurred but does not file a lawsuit.

Individuals may obtain relief in mediation, settlement or conciliation. In addition, federal courts may award remedies if discrimination is found to have occurred. In general, private employers must have at least 15 employees to come within the jurisdiction of the EEOC.

An employee alleging discrimination at work can file a "Charge of Discrimination." The EEOC has district, area, and field offices where complaints can be filed. Contact the EEOC by calling 1-800-669-4000 (TTY: 1-800-669-6820), visiting their website at www.eeoc.gov or via email at info@eeoc.gov.

If an individual filed an administrative complaint with DHR, DHR will automatically file the complaint with the EEOC to preserve the right to proceed in federal court.

Local Protections

Many localities enforce laws protecting individuals from sexual harassment and discrimination. An individual should contact the county, city or town in which they live to find out if such a law exists. For example, employees who work in New York City may file complaints of sexual harassment with the New York City Commission on Human Rights. Contact their main office at Law Enforcement Bureau of the NYC Commission on Human Rights, 40 Rector Street, 10th Floor, New York, New York; call 311 or (212) 306-7450; or visit www.nyc.gov/html/cchr/html/home/home.shtml.

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SUBJECT: POLICY AGAINST DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT

Contact the Local Police Department

If the harassment involves unwanted physical touching, coerced physical confinement or coerced sex acts, the conduct may constitute a crime. Contact the local police department.

QUESTIONS

Any questions by employees of the District about this Policy or potential harassment or discrimination should be brought to the attention of one of the District's Civil Rights Compliance Officers. The name, address, and telephone numbers of the District's Civil Rights Compliance Officers are listed in Compliance Officer section of this Policy.

CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLIANCE OFFICERS

Donna Assistant Superintendent for Administrative Services

dhill@lew-port.com, 716-286-7240

District Office, 4061 Creek Road, Youngstown, NY 14174

Andrea Tamarazio, Director of Curriculum, Instruction, Technology and Data

atamararizo@lew-port.com, 716-286-7295

District Office, 4061 Creek Road, Youngstown, NY 14174

EFFECTIVE DATE AND POLICY DISSEMINATION

The effective date of this Policy, as revised, shall be December 18, 2023. The District Superintendent shall ensure that this Policy is adequately disseminated and made available to all employees of the District. This Policy shall be distributed at the time of hire, and at every annual training regarding prevention of sexual harassment. In addition, copies of this Policy and Complaint Form shall be maintained in the office of each Civil Rights Compliance Officer as well as the District's Policy Manual that is available December 19, 2023 and through the Board of Education Page of the District website <https://www.lew-port.com>.

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 USC Section 2000e et seq.

Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972, 20 USC Section 1681 et seq.

29 CFR Section 1604.11(a); 34 CFR Subtitle B, Chapter I

Civil Service Law Section 75-b; New York State Human Rights Law, Executive Law Section 290 et seq.

Labor Law Sections 201-g and 740

Note: Upon the effective date of this Policy, as revised, the provisions of this Policy shall supersede and replace the following prior District policies and regulations regarding employee discrimination and harassment: Policy 6121 Sexual Harassment in the Workplace, 3420 Non-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment in the District.

Adoption Date: 12/18/2023 (revised 09/27/2024)

LEWISTON-PORTER CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

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SUBJECT: EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (EAP)

In collaboration with District collective bargaining units, the Board will provide an Employee Assistance Program (EAP). The major purpose of the program is to assist employees in obtaining help to resolve personal problems in an effective and confidential manner. Staff members will be informed of such services and shall be encouraged to seek such help either voluntarily or in lieu of disciplinary action.

The Board will support the organization and conduct of programs and activities aimed at maintaining and improving the general health and welfare of members of the staff.

NOTE: Refer also to Policy #6150 - Alcohol, Drugs and Other Substances (School Personnel)
#6151 - Drug-Free Workplace

Adoption Date: 09/23/2024

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SUBJECT: DEFENSE AND INDEMNIFICATION OF BOARD MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES

Liability Protection Pursuant to Education Law

The Board recognizes its statutory obligation to defend and/or indemnify District employees (and in certain circumstances, Board members and volunteers) pursuant to the provisions of Education Law Sections 3023, 3028 and 3811. For the purposes of this policy, the term "employee" shall be as defined in the applicable statute(s).

The District shall not be subject to the duty to defend and/or indemnify unless the employee, within the time prescribed by statute, delivers appropriate notice of the claim to the Board.

- a) For purposes of Education Law Section 3811, the employee must give written notice within five (5) days after service of process upon them. The statute mandates only written notice of the claim to the Board; however, submission of relevant legal documents by the employee to the Board is also encouraged.
- b) For purposes of Education Law Sections 3023 and 3028, the employee must deliver the original or a copy of the relevant legal documents to the Board within ten (10) days after service of process upon them.

The District will provide legal defense and/or indemnification for all damages, costs, and reasonable expenses incurred in the defense of an action or proceeding if authorized pursuant to statute and provided that the alleged action or omission which occurred or allegedly occurred is covered by the appropriate statute(s). Furthermore, the District will not be required to provide indemnification protection and/or legal defense unless the employee was, at the time of the alleged incident, acting in the discharge of their duties within the scope of their employment or authorized volunteer duties and/or under the direction of the Board.

Public Officers Law Section 18

The Board hereby also confers the benefits of New York State Public Officers Law Section 18 upon the "employees" of the District, as defined in Public Officers Law Section 18; and the District assumes the liability for the costs incurred in accordance with the provisions of Public Officers Law Section 18. The benefits accorded to District employees under Public Officers Law Section 18 shall supplement and be available in addition to defense or indemnification protection conferred by other enactment or provisions of law.

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SUBJECT: DEFENSE AND INDEMNIFICATION OF BOARD MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES

The term "employees" shall include members of the Board; the Superintendent; District officers; District employees; volunteers expressly authorized to participate in a District sponsored volunteer program; or any other person holding a position by election, appointment or employment in the service of the District, whether or not compensated. The term "employee" shall also include a former employee, their estate or judicially appointed representative.

Pursuant to the provisions of Public Officers Law Section 18, and upon compliance by the employee with the requirements of this statute, the District shall provide for the defense of the employee in any civil action or proceeding, state or federal, arising out of any alleged act or omission which occurred or allegedly occurred while the employee was acting within the scope of their public employment or duties. Furthermore, the District shall indemnify and save harmless its employees in the amount of any judgment obtained against such employees in a state or federal court, or in the amount of any settlement of a claim, provided that the act or omission from which such judgment or claim arose occurred while the employee was acting within the scope of their public employment or duties. However, in the case of a settlement, the duty to indemnify and save harmless shall be conditioned upon the approval of the amount of the settlement by the Board.

The duty to defend and/or indemnify and save harmless, in accordance with Public Officers Law Section 18, shall be conditioned upon the delivery by the employee to the School Attorney or to the Superintendent a written request to provide for their defense, together with the original or a copy of any summons, complaint, process, notice, demand or pleading within ten (10) days after they have served with such document. Pursuant to Public Officers Law Section 18, the full cooperation of the employee in the defense of such action or proceeding and in the defense of any action or proceeding against the District based upon the same act or omission, and in the prosecution of any appeal, shall also be required as a condition for the District's duty to defend and/or indemnify and save harmless to exist.

Exceptions to Liability Coverage

Indemnification coverage and/or provision of legal defense by the District will not apply unless the actionable claim is of the type covered by the statute(s) and/or is not otherwise exempt from coverage pursuant to law. Additionally, indemnification coverage and/or the duty to provide a defense shall not arise where such action or proceeding is brought by or on behalf of the District.

Paul D. Coverdell Teacher Protection Act of 2001, as authorized by the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001,
20 United States Code (USC) Section 6731 et seq. Education Law Sections 1604(25), 1604(31-b), 1709(26), 1709(34-b),
2560, 3023, 3028 and 3811

General Municipal Law Sections 6-n and 52
Public Officers Law Section 18

Adoption Date: 09/23/2024

LEWISTON-PORTER CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

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SUBJECT: LEAVES OF ABSENCE

In general, leaves of absence will be administered by the Superintendent. The Board reserves the right to grant leaves of absence for purposes or under conditions not contemplated or considered in the policy statement. Where a leave of absence is falsely requested or improperly used, the Board may undertake appropriate disciplinary action. The purpose or conditions of a leave of absence may not be altered except by permission of the Superintendent, as expressed in writing.

Leaves of Absence, Contractual, Et Al.

- a) Employees who are members of a negotiating unit:

Authorization is granted to approve requests for leaves of absence submitted in accordance with provisions of contracts in effect between the District and each bargaining unit.

- b) Employees who are not members of a negotiating unit:

Authorization is granted to approve requests for leaves of absence submitted by these employees where the requests are consistent with provisions of contracts in effect between the District and the bargaining unit most compatible with the employment status of the employee.

- c) Employees who are under contract to the District:

Authorization is granted to implement provisions for leaves of absence contained in each contract.

Leaves of Absence, Unpaid, Not Covered Above

- a) Subject to limitations enumerated in this policy statement, authorization is granted for the following unpaid leaves of absence:

1. For a period of time not to exceed one school year for approved graduate study, this leave to include any required internship experience.
2. At the expiration of a paid sick leave of absence, this leave may be extended for a period of time not longer than the end of the school year after the school year in which the paid leave of absence began.

- b) Unpaid leaves of absence cannot be used to extend vacation periods, to take vacations, to engage in other occupations, or to provide additional personal leaves, except that the Superintendent will have discretion, where circumstances warrant, to approve leaves of absence for those purposes.

- c) Unpaid leaves of absence will not be granted unless the services of a substitute employee, satisfactory in the discretion of the Superintendent, can be secured.

- d) Except where it interferes with an employee's legal or contractual rights, the timing of unpaid leaves of absence will be granted at the convenience of the District.

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LEWISTON-PORTER CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

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SUBJECT: LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Other Leaves of Absence

Other leaves of absence include, but are not limited to, the following:

a) **Emergency Service Volunteer Leave**

Upon presentation of a written request from the American Red Cross and with the approval of the Superintendent, employees certified by the American Red Cross as disaster volunteers will be granted leave from work with pay for up to 20 days in any calendar year to participate in specialized disaster relief operations. This leave will be provided without loss of seniority, compensation, sick leave, vacation leave, or other overtime compensation to which the volunteer is otherwise entitled.

b) **Screenings for Cancer**

Employees will be granted up to four hours of paid leave on an annual basis to undertake a screening for cancer. This leave will be excused leave and will not be charged against any other leave to which the employee is entitled.

c) **Blood Donation**

The District must either, at its option:

1. Grant three hours of unpaid leave of absence in any 12-month period to an employee who seeks to donate blood off-premises. The leave may not exceed three hours unless agreed to by the Superintendent or designee; or
2. Allow its employees without use of accumulated leave time to donate blood during work hours at least two times per year at a convenient time and place set by the Superintendent or designee, including allowing an employee to participate in a blood drive at the District.

Leave taken by employees at a District-designated donation alternative (such as a District-sponsored blood drive at the workplace) must be paid leave that is provided without requiring the employee to use accumulated vacation, personal, sick, or other leave time.

The District will not retaliate against an employee for requesting or obtaining a leave of absence under this section. Additional leaves for the purpose of blood donation under any other provision of law will not be prevented.

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SUBJECT: LEAVES OF ABSENCE

d) Bone Marrow Donation

Employees seeking to undergo a medical procedure to donate bone marrow will be granted leaves to do so, the combined length of the leaves to be determined by the physician, but may not exceed 24 work hours unless agreed to by the Superintendent or designee. The District will require verification for the purpose and length of each leave requested by the employee for this purpose.

The District will not retaliate against an employee for requesting or obtaining a leave of absence under this section. Additional leaves for the purpose of bone marrow donation under any other provision of law will not be prevented.

e) Breastfeeding/Lactation

The District will provide paid break time for thirty minutes, and permit the use of existing paid break time or meal time for time in excess of thirty minutes, to allow an employee to express breast milk for their nursing child each time the employee has reasonable need to express breast milk for up to three years following childbirth.

Upon employee request, the District will designate a room or other location to be used by the employee to express breast milk which will be in close proximity to the work area, well lit, shielded from view, and free from workplace or public intrusion. The location will, at a minimum, contain a chair, a working surface, nearby access to clean running water, and an electrical outlet. The location will not be a restroom or toilet stall. The District will provide access to refrigeration for the purposes of storing expressed milk.

If the sole purpose of the location is not dedicated for use by employees to express breast milk, the location will be made available to employees when needed and will not be used for any other purpose while in use. The District will provide notice to all employees as soon as practicable when the location has been designated for use by employees to express breast milk.

At the employee's option, the District will allow the employee to work before or after their normal shift to make up the amount of time used during the unpaid break time(s) so long as the additional time requested falls within the District's normal work hours.

The District will provide a written notification regarding the rights of nursing employees to express breast milk in the workplace to each employee upon hire, annually thereafter, and to employees returning to work following the birth of a child. This notice will be based on a written policy developed by the Commissioner of Labor and will at a minimum:

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LEWISTON-PORTER CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

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SUBJECT: LEAVES OF ABSENCE

1. Inform employees of their rights pursuant to law;
2. Specify how a request may be submitted to the District for a room or other location for use by an employee to express breast milk;
3. Require the District to respond to requests within a reasonable time frame that is not to exceed five business days.

The District will not discriminate or retaliate against an employee who chooses to express breast milk in the workplace.

f) Witnesses or Victims of Crimes

The District will grant an paid leave of absence to an employee, who is a victim of or a witness to a criminal offense, that is required or subpoenaed to appear as a witness, consult with the district attorney, or exercise their rights as provided in the Criminal Procedure Law, the Family Court Act, and the Executive Law.

To use this leave, the employee must provide notice of the need for leave at any time prior to the actual day of leave. The District is permitted to ask the party who sought the attendance or testimony of the employee to provide verification of the employee's service. Employees will not be penalized or discharged for absences by reason of a required appearance as a witness in a criminal proceeding, or consultation with the district attorney, or exercising their rights as provided under the law.

g) Victims of Domestic Violence

Unless the absence would cause an undue hardship to the District, the District will provide reasonable accommodations to employees who are victims of domestic violence who must be absent from work for a reasonable time in accordance with law.

An employee availing themselves of this leave must provide the District with reasonable advance notice, unless providing this notice is not feasible. An employee unable to provide reasonable advance notice must, within a reasonable time after the absence, provide a certification to the District when requested.

To the extent allowed by law, the District will maintain the confidentiality of any information related to an employee's status as a victim of domestic violence.

h) Military Leave

The District will comply with state and federal laws regarding military leave and re-employment.

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LEWISTON-PORTER CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

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SUBJECT: LEAVES OF ABSENCE

i) Jury Duty

As provided by law, any employee who is summoned to serve as a juror and who notifies the District to that effect prior to their term of service will not, on account of absence by reason of jury service, be subject to discharge or penalty. The District will ensure that all absences for this purpose are granted in accordance with law and the terms of any applicable collective bargaining agreement.

j) Voting

Employees who are registered voters and have four consecutive hours either between the opening of the polls and the beginning of their working shift, or between the end of their working shift and the closing of the polls, will be deemed to have sufficient time to vote and will therefore not be eligible for paid leave to vote in any election.

Employees who are registered voters, and do not have sufficient time outside of their working hours to vote in any election, may without loss of pay for up to two hours, take so much time off as will, when added to their voting time outside of their working hours, enable them to vote. The employee will be allowed time off for voting only at the beginning or the end of their working shift, as the District may designate, unless otherwise mutually agreed.

Employees requiring working time off to vote must notify the District not more than ten or less than two working days before the day of the election.

The District must post a notice informing employees of their right to leave in order to vote not less than ten working days before an election and until polls close on election day. This notice will be conspicuously posted in a place where it can be seen by employees as they come and go to their place of work.

29 USC Section 218d
Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 (USERRA), 38 USC Sections 4301-4333

Civil Service Law Sections 71-73 and 159-b
Education Law Sections 1709(16), 2509(6), 2573(12), 3005, 3005-a and 3005-b

Election Law Section 3-110

Executive Law Section 296(22)

General Municipal Law Sections 92, 92-c, and 92-d

Judiciary Law Sections 519 and 521

Labor Law Sections 202-a, 202-i, 202-j, 202-l, and 206-c

Military Law Sections 242 and 243

Penal Law Section 215.14

Adoption Date: 09/23/2024

LEWISTON-PORTER CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

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SUBJECT: FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

The Board, in accordance with the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (as amended) (FMLA), gives "eligible" employees of the District the right to take unpaid leave for a period of up to twelve (12) workweeks in a twelve-month period as determined by the District.

The District uses a "rolling" twelve month period measured backward from the date of any FMLA usage as its method for calculating the leave year period for the commencement of the FMLA leave period. In certain cases, FMLA leave may be taken on an intermittent basis rather than all at once, or the employee may work a part-time schedule.

The entitlement to leave for the birth or placement of a child shall expire at the end of the twelve (12) month period beginning on the date of such birth or placement.

Employees are "eligible" if they have been employed by the District for at least twelve (12) months and for at least 1,250 hours of service during the previous twelve-month period. Full-time teachers are generally deemed to meet the 1,250 hour test. However, a break in employment for military service (i.e., call to active duty) should not interrupt the twelve (12) month/1,250 hours of employment requirement and should be counted toward fulfilling this prerequisite. The law covers both full-time and part-time employees.

Qualified employees may be granted leave for one (1) or more of the following reasons:

- a) The birth of a child and care for the child;
- b) Adoption of a child and care for the child;
- c) The placement of a child with the employee from foster care;
- d) To care for a spouse, minor child or parent who has a "serious health condition" as defined by the FMLA;
- e) To care for an adult child who is incapable of self-care due to a disability (regardless of date of the onset of disability) and has a "serious health condition" as defined by the FMLA; and/or
- f) A "serious health condition" of the employee, as defined by the FMLA, that prevents the employee from performing their job.

A "serious health condition" is defined as an illness, injury, impairment or physical or mental condition that involves inpatient care or continuing treatment by a health care provider that renders the person incapacitated for more than three (3) consecutive calendar days. Furthermore, the first visit to a health care provider for an employee claiming a "serious health condition" under FMLA must occur within seven (7) days of the aforementioned incapacity with the second required visit occurring within thirty (30) days of the incapacitating event. In order for an employee to claim the need for continuous treatment under FMLA for a chronic serious health condition, the condition must require a minimum of two (2) visits per year to a healthcare provider, continue over an extended period of time, and may cause episodic rather than a continuing period of incapacity. A "serious health condition" is also defined as any period of incapacity related to pregnancy or for prenatal care.

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LEWISTON-PORTER CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

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Personnel 2 of 6

SUBJECT: FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

Military Family Leave Entitlements

Military Caregiver Leave

An eligible employee who is the spouse, son, daughter, parent, or next of kin (defined as the nearest blood relative) is entitled to up to twenty-six (26) weeks of leave in a single twelve (12) month period to care for a "military member" who is:

- a) Recovering from a service-connected serious illness or injury sustained while on active duty; or
- b) Recovering from a serious illness or injury that existed prior to the service member's active duty and was aggravated while on active duty; or
- c) A veteran who has a qualifying injury or illness from service within the last five (5) years and aggravates that illness or injury.

This military caregiver leave is available during a single twelve (12) month period during which an eligible employee is entitled to a combined total of twenty-six (26) weeks of all types of FMLA leave. Military Caregiver Leave may be combined with other forms of FMLA-related leave providing a combined total of twenty-six (26) weeks of possible leave for any single twelve (12) month period; however, the other form of FMLA leave when combined cannot exceed twelve (12) of the twenty-six (26) weeks of combined leave. Military Caregiver Leave has a set "clock" for calculating the twelve (12) month period for when FMLA leave begins and tolling starts at the first day of leave taken.

The term "military member" means:

- a) A member of the Regular 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
- b) A veteran (discharged or released under condition other than dishonorable) 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.

"Qualifying Exigency" Leave/Call to Active Duty

An "eligible" employee is entitled to FMLA leave because of "a qualifying exigency" arising out of circumstances where the spouse, son, daughter, or parent of the employee is serving in the Regular Armed Forces or either the National Guard or the Reserves and is on active duty during a war or national emergency called for by the President of the United States or Congress, or has been notified of an impending call to active duty status, in support of a contingency operation. There is no "qualifying exigency" unless the military member is or is about to be deployed to a foreign country.

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LEWISTON-PORTER CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

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SUBJECT: FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

A "qualifying exigency" related to families of the Army National Guard of the United States, Army Reserve, Navy Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air National Guard of the United States, Air Force Reserve and Coast Guard Reserve personnel on (or called to) active duty to take FMLA protected leave to manage their affairs is defined as any one of the following reasons:

- a) Short-notice deployment;
- b) Military events and related activities;
- c) Childcare and school activities;
- d) Parental care leave;
- e) Financial and legal arrangements;
- f) Counseling;
- g) Rest and recuperation (for up to fifteen [15] calendar days);
- h) Post-deployment activities; and
- i) Any additional activities where the employer and employee agree to the leave.

In any case in which the necessity for leave due to a qualifying exigency is foreseeable, the employee shall provide such notice to the employer as is reasonable and practicable. This military-related leave is for up to twelve (12) weeks during a single twelve (12) month period. Leave may be taken intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule.

Upon an employer's request, an employee must provide a copy of the military member's active duty order to support the employee's request for qualifying exigency leave. In addition, the employer may request the following information:

- 1) A statement or description of appropriate facts regarding the exigency that is needed;
- 2) The approximate date on which the exigency commenced or will commence;
- 3) An estimate of the frequency and duration of the exigency if leave is needed on a reduced scheduled basis or intermittently;
- 4) If the exigency requires meeting with a third party, the contact information for the third party and description of the purpose of the meeting;
- 5) Additionally, the certification for qualifying exigency leave for Rest and Recuperation Leave must include a copy of the military member's Rest and Recuperation Leave Orders, or other documentation by the military setting forth the dates of the military member's leave.

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LEWISTON-PORTER CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

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SUBJECT: FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

Substitution of Paid Leave

At the employee's or District's option, certain kinds of paid leave may be substituted for unpaid leave. The District may require the employee to substitute any accrued paid vacation, personal or family leave if the employee is taking leave to care for another due to birth or serious health condition. The District may also require the employee to substitute any of their accrued paid vacation, personal, or medical/sick leave if they seek leave for their own serious health condition. The District may substitute paid vacation, personal, family and the employee's own medical/sick leave if they seek leave under the Military Caregiver Leave.

Implementation/Benefits/Medical Certification

An employee on FMLA leave is entitled to have health benefits maintained while on leave. If an employee was paying all or part of the premium payments prior to leave, the employee will continue to pay their share during the leave period. In some cases, the District may recover premiums paid for maintaining an employee's health coverage if the employee fails to return to work from FMLA leave.

In most instances, an employee has a right to return to the same position or an equivalent position with equivalent pay, benefits and working conditions at the conclusion of the leave.

The Board has a right to thirty (30) days advance notice from the employee where practicable. In addition, the Board may require an employee to submit certification from a health care provider to substantiate that the leave is due to the "serious health condition" of the employee or the employee's immediate family member. Under no circumstance should the employee's direct supervisor contact any health care provider regarding the employee's condition; all contact in this manner must be made by a health care provider (employed by the employer), a human resource professional, a leave administrator or a management official. If the medical certification requested by the employer is found to be deficient, the employer must indicate where the errors are, in writing, and give the employee seven (7) days to provide corrected materials to cure any deficiency prior to any action being taken. The Board reserves the right to require additional medical certifications and/or recertification as permitted under the FMLA and its attendant regulations.

Special Provisions for School District Employees

An instructional employee is an employee whose principal function is to teach and instruct students in a class, a small group, or an individual setting (e.g., teachers, coaches, driving instructors, special education assistants, etc.). Teaching assistants and aides who do not have instruction as the principal function of their job are not considered an "instructional employee."

Intermittent Leave Taken by Instructional Employees

FMLA leave that is taken at the end of the school year and resumes at the beginning of the next school year is not regarded as intermittent leave but rather continuous leave. The period in the interim (i.e., summer vacation) is not counted against an employee and the employee must continue to receive any benefits that are customarily given over the summer break.

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SUBJECT: FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

Intermittent leave may be taken but must meet certain criteria. If the instructional employee requesting intermittent leave will be on that leave for more than twenty percent (20%) of the number of working days during the period for which the leave would extend, the following criteria may be required by the employer:

- a) Take leave for a period or periods of a particular duration, not greater than the duration of the planned treatment; or
- b) Transfer temporarily to an available alternative position for which the employee is qualified, which has equivalent pay and benefits and which better accommodates recurring periods of leave than does the employee's regular position.

Appropriate notice for foreseeable FMLA leave still applies and all employees must be returned to an equivalent position within the School District. Additional work-related certifications, requirements and/or training may not be required of the employee as a contingent of their return to work.

Leave Taken by Instructional Employees Near the End of the Instructional Year

There are also special requirements for instructional employees taking leave and the leave's relation to the end of the term. If the instructional employee begins leave more than five (5) weeks prior to the end of the term, the District may require that the employee take the leave until the end of the term if the leave lasts at least three (3) weeks and the employee would return to work during the three-week period before the end of the term.

If the instructional employee begins leave during the five (5) week period prior to the end of the term because of the birth of a son or daughter; the placement of a son or daughter for adoption or foster care; to care for a spouse, son, daughter, or parent with a serious health condition; or to care for a covered service member, the District may require that the employee remain out for the rest of the term if the leave will last more than two (2) weeks and the employee would return to work during the two(2)-week period before the end of the instructional term.

If the instructional employee begins taking leave during the three (3) weeks prior to the end of the term for any reason identified in the preceding paragraph, the District may require that the employee continue leave until the end of the term if the leave is scheduled to last more than five (5) working days.

Any additional time that is required by the employer due to the timing of the end of the school year, will not be charged against the employee as FMLA leave because it was the employer who requested that the leave extend until the end of the term.

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SUBJECT: FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

FMLA Notice

A notice which explains the FMLA's provisions and provides information concerning the procedures for filing complaints of violations of the FMLA shall be posted in each school building and a notice of an employee's FMLA rights and responsibilities shall be either placed in the employee handbook of the employer or furnished to each new employee upon hire. The employer has five (5) days to supply such notice from the date of hire.

Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (as amended), Public Law 103-3
National Defense Authorization Act of 2008, Public Law
110-181 10 USC 101(a) (13) 29 USC 1630.1 and 2611-2654 29
CFR Part 825 and Part 1630 42 USC 12102
Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996
(HIPAA), Public Law 104-191 45 CFR Parts 160 and 164

NOTE: Refer also to Policy #6552 - Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA)/Military Leaves of Absence

Adoption Date: 09/23/2024

LEWISTON-PORTER CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

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SUBJECT: UNIFORMED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS ACT (USERRA)/MILITARY LEAVES OF ABSENCE

In accordance with the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 (USERRA) and State Law, the District, upon advance notice by the employee, shall grant leaves of absence for service in the uniformed services and/or military duty (hereinafter referred to as "military service" or "military duty") to its employees who are ordered to duty or volunteer for qualifying military service. The employee's notice may be either verbal or written. No advance notice is required if military necessity prevents the giving of notice, or the giving of notice is otherwise impossible or unreasonable under all the circumstances.

Employment Rights

Time during which an employee is absent pursuant to military leave shall not constitute an interruption of continuous employment in the District and no such employee shall be subjected, directly or indirectly, to any loss or diminution of time service, increment, vacation or holiday privileges, or any other right or privilege, by reason of such absence; nor shall any employee be prejudiced by reason of such absence with reference to continuance in employment, reemployment, reinstatement, transfer or promotion.

Salary/Compensation

Every employee shall be paid their salary or other compensation for any and all periods of absence while engaged in the performance of ordered military duty, and while going to and returning from such duty. This payment of salary/compensation shall not exceed a total of 30 days or 22 working days, whichever is greater, in any one calendar year; and shall not exceed 30 days or 22 working days, whichever is greater, in any one continuous period of such absence.

The employee must be permitted, upon request, to use any accrued vacation, annual, or similar leave with pay during the period of military service in order to continue their civilian pay. The District may not require the employee to use accrued leave.

The employee is not entitled to use accrued sick leave during the period of military service, unless the District allows employees to use sick leave for any reason or allows other similarly situated employees on comparable furlough or leave of absence to use accrued paid sick leave.

Employee Benefits

Health Plan Coverage

If the employee has coverage under a health plan in connection with their employment with the District, the employee must be permitted to elect to continue the coverage for a certain period of time as designated in law.

When the employee is performing military service, they are entitled to continuing coverage for himself/herself (and dependents if the plan offers dependent coverage) under a health plan in connection with the employment. The plan must allow the employee an opportunity to continue coverage for a period of time that is the lesser of:

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LEWISTON-PORTER CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

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SUBJECT: UNIFORMED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS ACT (USERRA)/MILITARY LEAVES OF ABSENCE

- a) The 24-month period beginning on the date on which the employee's absence for the purpose of performing military service begins; or
- b) The period beginning on the date on which the employee's absence for the purpose of performing military service begins, and ending on the date on which the employee fails to return from service or apply for a position of reemployment.

Health plan administrators may develop reasonable requirements addressing how continuing coverage may be elected, consistent with the terms of the plan and USERRA's exceptions to the requirement that the employee give advance notice of military service. Further, health plan administrators may develop reasonable procedures for employee payment to continue coverage, consistent with USERRA and the terms of the plan.

Pension/Retirement Plans

While on military duty, any District employee who is a member of any pension or retirement system may elect to contribute to such pension or retirement system the amount which they would have contributed had such employment been continuous. Upon making such contribution, the employee shall have the same rights in respect to membership in the retirement system as they would have had if the employee had been present and continuously engaged in the performance of their position. To the extent that such contributions are paid, absence while engaged in the performance of military duty shall be counted in determining the length of total service under such pension or retirement system.

Alternatively, employees will have an opportunity to make up contributions to the pension or retirement system upon return to employment in the District in accordance with law and the individual employee's pension/retirement system.

Time during which an employee is absent on military duty shall not constitute an interruption of continuous employment, but such time shall not be counted or included in determining the length of total service in the pension or retirement system unless the employee contributes to the pension or retirement system the amount they would have been required to contribute if the employee had been continuously employed during the period of military duty.

Leaves of Absence for Military Spouses

The spouse of a member of the armed forces of the United States, national guard or reserves who has been deployed during a period of military conflict (defined as a period of war declared by the United States Congress, or in which a member of a reserve component of the armed forces is ordered to active duty pursuant to the United States Code), to a combat theater or combat zone of operations shall be allowed up to ten days unpaid leave by their employer. Such leave shall only be used when such person's spouse is on leave from the armed forces of the United States, National Guard or Reserve while deployed during a period of military conflict to a combat theater or combat zone of operations.

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SUBJECT: UNIFORMED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS ACT (USERRA)/MILITARY LEAVES OF ABSENCE

In accordance with law, an employee means a person who performs services for hire for the District for an average of 20 or more hours per week, and includes all individuals employed at any District site having 20 or more District employees, but shall not include independent contractors.

An employer shall not retaliate against an employee for requesting or obtaining a leave of absence as provided above. The provisions of this section shall not affect or prevent an employer from providing leave for military spouses in addition to leave allowed under any other provision of law. The provisions of this section shall not affect an employee's rights with respect to any other employee benefit provided by law.

Reemployment/Restoration Rights ("Escalator Principle")

Per USERRA, as a general rule, the employee is entitled to reemployment in the job position that they would have attained with reasonable certainty if not for the absence due to military service. The position to which the returning service member should be restored has become known as the "escalator position." The escalator principle requires that the employee be reemployed in a position that reflects with reasonable certainty the pay, benefits, seniority, and other job benefits that they would have attained if not for the period of military service.

Depending on the circumstances/intervening events, the escalator principle may cause an employee to be reemployed in a higher or lower position, transferred, laid off, or even terminated.

The employee must be qualified for the reemployment position. The District shall make reasonable efforts to help the employee become qualified to perform the duties of this position. The District is not required to reemploy the employee on their return from military service if the employee cannot, after reasonable efforts by the District, qualify for the appropriate reemployment position.

Per State law, an employee restored to their position after the termination of military duty shall be entitled to the rate of compensation they would have received had the employee remained in their position continuously during the period of military duty; and the employee shall be deemed to have rendered satisfactory and efficient service in the job position during the period of military leave of absence. Further, the employee shall not be subjected directly or indirectly to any loss of time service, increment, or any other right or privilege; nor shall an employee be prejudiced in any way with reference to promotion, transfer, reinstatement or continuance in employment.

All other rights, benefits, and responsibilities of a District employee serving in the military shall be in accordance with law, regulations, and/or the applicable contract/collective bargaining agreement.

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SUBJECT: UNIFORMED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS ACT (USERRA)/MILITARY LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Probationary Service

Public Employees in General

If a public employee (with the exception of the probationary service of "teachers" as described below) enters military duty before the expiration of the probationary period in any position to which they may have been appointed, or to which they may thereafter be appointed or promoted, the time such employee is absent on military duty shall be credited as satisfactory service during this probationary period.

Teachers/Supervisory Staff

In any case where a "teacher" (*as defined in State Education Law Section 3101, the term "teacher" encompasses a broad category of full-time members of the teaching and supervisory staff of the District, and is not limited to "instructional" employees*) enters military duty before the expiration of the probationary period to which they may have been appointed, the time the "teacher" is absent on military duty shall be credited as satisfactory service during this probationary period. If the end of such probationary service occurs while the "teacher" is on military duty or within one year following the termination of military duty, the period of the probationary service may be extended by the Board of Education for a period not to exceed one year from the date of termination of military duty. However, in no event shall the period of probationary service in the actual performance of teaching services extend beyond that required by the School District at the time of the "teacher's" entry into military service.

Collective Bargaining Agreements/Contracts/Plans/Practices

In accordance with USERRA, any State or local law, contract, agreement, policy, plan, or practice that establishes an employment right or benefit that is more beneficial than, or is in addition to, a right or benefit under USERRA, such greater employment right or benefit will supersede this Federal Law.

Notice of Rights and Duties

The District shall provide a notice of the rights, benefits and obligations of employees and the District under USERRA. The District may provide the notice by posting it where employee notices are customarily placed. The District may also provide such notice to its employees in other ways that will minimize costs while ensuring that the full text of the notice is provided (e.g., by handing or mailing out the notice, or distributing the notice via electronic mail).

The U.S. Department of Labor has developed and made available on its web site <http://www.dol.gov/vets/programs/userra/poster.htm> a poster for use by private and State employers (including school districts) that can be posted in order to comply with the notification mandate.

The Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 (USERRA)
38 United States Code (USC) Sections 4301-4333 Public Law 108-454 20 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 1002, Military Law Sections 242 and 243 Education Law Section 3101

Adoption Date: 09/23/2024

LEWISTON-PORTER CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

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Personnel

SUBJECT: REMOTE WORKING

Generally, the District believes that its goals and objectives are best served when employees work in-person on District premises. However, the District recognizes that, in certain circumstances, remote working or telecommuting may be advantageous to both the employee and the District. It may also be necessary in the event of an extraordinary circumstance such as widespread illness, natural disaster, or other emergency situation.

When making decisions about remote working, the District will take into consideration any applicable laws, regulations, collective bargaining agreements, or existing policies and procedures. This policy will be superseded by any conflicting law, regulation, or collective bargaining agreement.

Remote Working Arrangements

Remote working is not an entitlement or a District-wide benefit. The ability to work remotely is completely at the discretion of the District. Except where specifically provided by an applicable collective bargaining agreement, employees will not be permitted to file a grievance as a result of a denial of their request to work remotely.

Upon request, an employee's supervisor, in conjunction with the Superintendent/designee, may grant an employee a full-time, part-time, or short-term remote work arrangement provided that the employee's work is able to be performed remotely and the employee has consistently demonstrated the ability to effectively work independently.

Extraordinary Circumstances

In the event of an extraordinary circumstance such as widespread illness, natural disaster, or other emergency situation, it may be necessary to establish remote working arrangements for some or all employees. In these circumstances, the District will notify employees of whether they are expected to work at home full-time, part-time, or not at all. The District retains the right to change the remote working arrangement for any employee at any time.

Continuity of Work

Unless specifically agreed upon, working remotely will not alter an employee's work schedule, job duties, compensation, benefits, or any other term and condition of employment. Further, while working remotely, employees will be required to remain available during their normal workhours via email, phone, or other means. Failure to respond in a reasonable time frame may result in discipline and/or termination of the remote work arrangement.

Compliance with District Policies and Procedures

District employees who are working remotely are required to comply with any and all applicable District policies, procedures, and other related documents as they normally would if they were working on District premises. Examples include, but are not limited to, the District's policies and procedures on non-discrimination and anti-harassment, protecting the personal information of District employees and students, acceptable use, and copyright. Engaging in prohibited conduct may result in disciplinary action as warranted.

Adoption Date: 09/23/2024

LEWISTON-PORTER CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

2024

7513

Students

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SUBJECT: MEDICATION AND PERSONAL CARE ITEMS

Administration of Medication

The school's registered professional nurse may administer medication to a student during regular school hours and at school sponsored activities under certain conditions. For the purpose of this policy, the term "medication" includes both prescription and non-prescription medications. The school must receive the following before medication will be administered to a student:

- a) The original written order from the student's health care provider stating the name of the medication, precise dosage, frequency, and time of administration;
- b) A written, signed consent from the student's parent or person in parental relation requesting the administration of the medication, as prescribed by the physician, to the student in school; and
- c) The medication in its original container, labeled with the student's name, and delivered to the school health office by the student's parent or person in parental relation. Prescription medication must include the following additional information: name and phone number of pharmacy, date and number of refills, name of medication, dosage, frequency, prescribing physician, route of administration, and other directions.

A student is not permitted to carry any medication on their person in school, or on the school bus, or keep any medication in their school locker(s). Exceptions may apply for students diagnosed with asthma or other respiratory illnesses, diabetes, or allergies who will be permitted to carry and self-administer medication under certain conditions.

All medication orders must be reviewed annually by school health office personnel or whenever there is a change in dosage.

Self-Administration of Medication

Generally

Each student who is permitted to self-administer medication should have an emergency care plan on file with the school. Further, the school will maintain a record of all written consents from the parent or person in parental relation in the student's cumulative health record.

School health office personnel will also maintain regular parental contact in order to monitor the effectiveness of such self-medication procedures and to clarify parental responsibility as to the daily monitoring of their child to ensure that the medication is being utilized in accordance with the physician's or provider's instructions. Additionally, the student will be required to report to the health office on a periodic basis as determined by health office personnel so as to maintain an ongoing evaluation of the student's management of such self-medication techniques, and to work cooperatively with the parents and the student regarding such self-care management.

Students who self-administer medication without proper authorization will be referred for counseling by school nursing personnel, as appropriate. Additionally, school administration and parents will be notified of the unauthorized use of medication by the student, and school administration may determine the proper resolution of this behavior.

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SUBJECT: MEDICATION AND PERSONAL CARE ITEMSStudents with Asthma or Another Respiratory Disease

A student will be permitted to carry and self-administer their prescribed inhaled rescue medication during the school day, on school property, and at any school function if the school health office has the following on file:

- a) Written order/permission and an attestation from a duly authorized health care provider stating that the student has a diagnosis of asthma or other respiratory disease for which inhaled rescue medications are prescribed to alleviate respiratory symptoms or to prevent the onset of exercise induced asthma; the student has demonstrated that they can self-administer the prescribed medication effectively; and the expiration date of the order, the name of the prescribed medication, the dose the student is to self-administer, times when the medication is to be self-administered, and the circumstances which may warrant the use of the medication; and
- b) Written consent from the student's parent or person in parental relation.

Upon written request of the student's parent or person in parental relation, the school will allow the student to maintain an extra inhaled rescue medication in the care and custody of the school's registered professional nurse, nurse practitioner, physician assistant, or school physician.

Students with Allergies

A student will be permitted to carry and self-administer their prescribed EpiPen during the school day, on school property, and at any school function if the school health office has the following on file:

- a) Written order/permission and an attestation from a duly authorized health care provider stating that the student has a diagnosis of an allergy for which an EpiPen is needed for the emergency treatment of allergic reactions; the student has demonstrated that they can self-administer the prescribed EpiPen effectively; and the expiration date of the order, the name of the medicine, the dose the student is to self-administer, and the circumstances which may warrant the use of the medication; and
- b) Written consent from the student's parent or person in parental relation.

Upon written request of the student's parent or person in parental relation, the school will allow the student to maintain an extra EpiPen in the care and custody of a licensed nurse, nurse practitioner, physician assistant, or school physician.

Continued

SUBJECT: MEDICATION AND PERSONAL CARE ITEMS**Students with Diabetes**

A student will be permitted to carry and self-administer their prescribed insulin through an appropriate medication delivery device, and carry and use equipment and supplies necessary to check blood glucose and/or ketone levels during the school day, on school property, and at any school function if the school health office has the following on file:

- a) Written order/permission and an attestation from a duly authorized health care provider stating that the student has a diagnosis of diabetes for which insulin through appropriate medication delivery devices, and the use of equipment and supplies to check blood glucose and/or ketone levels are necessary; the student has demonstrated that they can self-administer effectively, can self-check glucose or ketone levels independently, and can independently follow prescribed treatment orders; and the expiration date of the order, the name of the prescribed insulin the type of insulin delivery system, the dose of insulin the student is to self-administer, times when the insulin is to be self-administered, and the circumstances which may warrant administration by the student. The written permission must also identify the prescribed blood glucose and/or ketone test, the times testing is to be done, and any circumstances which warrant checking a blood glucose and/or ketone level.
- b) Written consent from the student's parent or person in parental relation.

Upon written request of the student's parent or person in parental relation, the school will allow the student to maintain extra insulin, insulin delivery system, glucagon, blood glucose meter, and related supplies to treat the student's diabetes in the care and custody of a licensed nurse, nurse practitioner, physician assistant, or school physician.

Students with diabetes will also be permitted to carry food, oral glucose, or other similar substances necessary to treat hypoglycemia in accordance with District policy.

Storage and Disposal of Medication

The District will comply with applicable state laws, regulations, and guidelines governing the District's receipt, storage, and disposal of medication.

Personal Care Items**Feminine Hygiene Products**

Each school building within the District serving students in any grade from six through 12 will provide feminine hygiene products in building restrooms. These products will be provided at no charge to students.

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LEWISTON-PORTER CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

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Students

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SUBJECT: MEDICATION AND PERSONAL CARE ITEMS

Alcohol-Based Hand Sanitizers

The New York State Education Department (NYSED) permits the use of alcohol-based hand sanitizers in schools. The school medical director may approve and permit the use of alcohol-based hand sanitizers in the District's schools without a physician's order. Parents may provide written notification to the school if they do not have their child use hand sanitizers.

Sunscreen

Students may carry and use FDA-approved sunscreen products for over-the-counter use. The student's parent or person in parental relation must provide written permission for the student to carry and use sunscreen. This written parental consent will be maintained by the school. A student who is unable to physically apply sunscreen may be assisted by unlicensed personnel when directed to do so by the student, if permitted by a parent or person in parental relation, and authorized by the school.

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), 20 USC Section 1400 et seq.
Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 USC Section 794 et seq.
Education Law Sections 902(b), 907, 916, 916-a, 916-b, 919, 921, 6527, 6908(1)(a)(iv), and 6909
Public Health Law Sections 267, 3000-a, 3000-c, and 3000-e
8 NYCRR Sections 136.6 and 136.7

NOTE: Refer also to Policy #7521 - Students with Life-Threatening Health Conditions

Adoption Date: 09/23/2024

SUBJECT: STUDENTS WITH LIFE-THREATENING HEALTH CONDITIONS

Students come to school with diverse health conditions which may impact their learning and their health. Some of these health conditions are serious and may be life-threatening. As a result, students, parents, school staff, and health care providers must all work together to provide the necessary information and training to allow students with chronic health conditions to participate as fully and safely as possible in the school experience. This policy encompasses an array of serious or life-threatening health conditions such as allergies, anaphylaxis, diabetes, seizure disorders, or severe asthma and acute health conditions. All students within the District with known life-threatening conditions will have a comprehensive plan of care in place: an Emergency Care Plan (ECP) or Individualized Healthcare Plan (IHP) and, if appropriate, an Individualized Education Plan (IEP) or Section 504 Plan.

Life-Threatening Health Conditions

For those students with life-threatening health conditions the District must work cooperatively with the parent(s) or person(s) in parental relation and the health care provider(s) to:

- a) Immediately develop an ECP for each at risk student to ensure that all appropriate staff are aware of the student's potential for a life-threatening reaction;
- b) If appropriate, develop an IHP that includes all necessary treatments, medications, training, and educational requirements for the student. If the student is eligible for accommodations based upon the Individuals with Disabilities Act (IDEA), Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, or the Americans with Disabilities Act, the appropriate procedures will be followed regarding evaluation and identification;
- c) Provide training by licensed medical staff (e.g., registered professional nurse) for all adults in a supervisory role in the recognition and emergency management of a specific health condition for specific students;
- d) Obtain specific medical-legal documents duly executed in accordance with New York State law; appropriate health care provider authorization in writing for specific students that includes the frequency and conditions for any testing and/or treatment, symptoms, and treatment of any conditions associated with the health issue; and directions for emergencies;
- e) Secure written parent permission and discuss parental responsibility that includes providing the health care provider's orders, providing any necessary equipment, and participation in the education and co-management of the student as they work toward self-management;

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LEWISTON-PORTER CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

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Students

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SUBJECT: STUDENTS WITH LIFE-THREATENING HEALTH CONDITIONS

- f) Allow supervised students to carry life-saving medication in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and procedures. The District will also encourage parents and students to provide duplicate life-saving medication to be maintained in the health office in the event the independent student misplaces, loses, or forgets their medication;
- g) Assure appropriate and reasonable building accommodations are in place within a reasonable degree of medical certainty.

In addition, the District will:

- a) Provide training for transportation, instructional, food service, or physical education staff, as appropriate, in the recognition of an anaphylactic reaction;
- b) Have standing emergency medical protocols for nursing or other staff;
- c) Request the school medical director to write a non-patient specific order for anaphylaxis treatment agents for the school's registered professional nurse or other staff, as designated by the administration and allowed under federal and New York State laws and regulations, to administer in the event of an unanticipated anaphylactic episode;
- d) Maintain or ensure the maintenance of a copy of the standing order(s) and protocol(s) that authorizes appropriate District staff to administer emergency medications such as anaphylactic treatment agents;
- e) As permitted by New York State law, the District will maintain non-patient specific opioid antagonists (naloxone) on-site in each instructional school facility to ensure ready and appropriate access during emergencies for students or staff. To obtain, store, and use naloxone,
 - 1. The District's medical director has issued a non-patient specific order to the school nurse to administer naloxone on-site; or
- f) As permitted by New York State law, maintain epinephrine auto-injectors for use during emergencies. The District must have sufficient supply available to ensure access for use during emergencies to any student or staff member having symptoms of anaphylaxis whether or not there is a previous history of severe allergic reaction. In case of emergency, trained school staff or school staff directed to use an epinephrine auto-injector device by a health care practitioner may administer an epinephrine auto-injector to any student or staff member having symptoms of anaphylaxis in the District. Districts that maintain epinephrine auto-injectors on-site must provide all teachers with written informational material on the use of an epinephrine auto-injector that has been created and approved by the Commissioner of Health;

Continued

SUBJECT: STUDENTS WITH LIFE-THREATENING HEALTH CONDITIONS

- g) Allow the school registered nurse, nurse practitioner, physician assistant, or physician to train unlicensed school staff to administer prescribed glucagon or epinephrine auto-injectors in emergency situations, where an appropriately licensed health professional is not available, to students with both a written provider order and parent or person in parental relation consent during the school day, on school property, and at any school function. Training will be provided in accordance with specifications outlined in law and regulation;
- h) Ensure that the District-wide school safety plan and building-level emergency response plans include appropriate accommodations for students with life-threatening health conditions;
- i) Encourage families to obtain medic-alert bracelets for students with life-threatening health conditions;
- j) Educate students regarding the importance of immediately reporting symptoms of an allergic reaction.

Creating an Allergen-Safe School Environment

The risk of accidental exposure or cross-contamination is always present in school, particularly for students with food allergies. The school setting is a high-risk environment for accidental ingestion of a food allergen due to the presence of a large number of students, increased exposure to food allergens, and cross-contamination of tables, desks, and other surfaces.

In an effort to prevent accidental exposure to allergens, the District will monitor the following high-risk areas and activities:

- a) Cafeteria;
- b) Food sharing;
- c) Hidden ingredients in art, science, and other projects;
- d) Transportation;
- e) Fundraisers and bake sales;
- f) Parties and holiday celebrations;
- g) Field trips; and
- h) Before and after school programs.

All staff, including substitute staff, should be made aware of student allergies on a need-to-know basis.

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LEWISTON-PORTER CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

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Students

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SUBJECT: STUDENTS WITH LIFE-THREATENING HEALTH CONDITIONS

Empowering Students Toward Medical Self-Management

The District will work toward assisting students in the self-management of their health condition(s) based upon the student's knowledge level and skill by:

- a) Adequately training all staff involved in the care of the student, as appropriate;
- b) Assuring the availability of the necessary equipment or medications;
- c) Providing appropriately trained licensed persons as required by law;
- d) Developing an emergency plan for the student;
- e) Providing ongoing staff and student education;
- f) Teaching students to read food labels and to sharpen refusal skills for foods with unknown ingredients, as appropriate; and
- g) Teaching students to avoid the allergen, including latex, insect, or whatever allergen exists for the student, as appropriate.

Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 USC Section 12101, et seq.
Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), 20 USC Sections 1400-1485
Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 USC Section 794 et seq.
34 CFR Part 300
Education Law Sections 921, 921-a, and 922
8 NYCRR Sections 64.7, 136.6, 136.7, and 136.8
Public Health Law Sections 2500-h, 3000-a, and 3000-c

NOTE: Refer also to Policy #7513 - Medication and Personal Care Items

Adoption Date: 09/23/2024