

~~2018~~2020

3210

Community Relations

SUBJECT: VISITORS TO THE SCHOOL

All visitors will be required to report to the Main Office upon arrival at school and state their business. When any visitor, including parents and volunteers, wishes to enter any school building during school hours, he or she may be asked to present a valid state or government issued photo ID, such as a valid driver's license, prior to entry being permitted. Visitors, who refuse to provide ID, may be asked to either wait in the school building lobby or to leave school premises.

Once the visitor is correctly identified, they will be issued a visitor's pass, which must be worn throughout the duration of the visit. For those buildings utilizing an electronic visitor management system (EVMS), the EVMS will check visitors against known sexual offender databases. Once the visitor's ID is scanned, the EVMS will print a visitor's badge which must be worn throughout the duration of the visit. Visitors should return this badge at the end of their visit so that they may be checked out of the building in a timely fashion. Visitors who refuse to produce IDs or fail the check of sexual offender databases, may be asked to either wait in the school building lobby or to leave school premises.

Visitations to classrooms for any purpose require permission in advance from the building principal in order to allow teachers the opportunity to arrange their schedules to accommodate these requests.

When individual Board members visit the schools, they must abide by the regulations and procedures developed by the administration regarding school visits.

Education Law § 2801
Penal Law §§ 140.10 and 240.35

Adoption Date: ~~11/20/2018~~ 02/18/2020

Personnel

SUBJECT: SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN THE WORKPLACE

The District is committed to maintaining a discrimination-free work environment. Sexual harassment is one form of workplace discrimination. This policy addresses sexual harassment in the workplace and is one component of the District's commitment to a discrimination-free work environment. ~~The District will provide this policy to all employees in writing. The District will post this policy prominently throughout the District to the extent practicable.~~

Sexual harassment is a form of employee misconduct, a violation of District policy, and unlawful. Employees of every level who engage in sexual harassment, including supervisory personnel who engage in sexual harassment, who knowingly allow such behavior to continue, or fail to report suspected sexual harassment will be subject to remedial and/or disciplinary action by the District. Sexual harassment may also subject the District to liability for harm to targets of sexual harassment. Harassers may also be individually subject to liability.

This policy applies to all instances of sexual harassment perpetrated against a "covered person," regardless of immigration status, by anyone in the workplace, including a co-worker, supervisor, or third-party such as a non-employee, paid or unpaid intern, vendor, building security, visitor, volunteer, parent, or student. For purposes of this policy, a "covered person" includes:

- a) Employees;
- b) Applicants for employment;
- c) Paid or unpaid interns; and
- d) Non-employees, which include anyone who is (or is employed by) a contractor, subcontractor, vendor, consultant, or other person providing services pursuant to a contract in the workplace.

Sexual harassment in the workplace can occur between any individuals, regardless of their sex or gender. Unlawful sexual harassment is not limited to the physical workplace itself. Sexual harassment can occur on school grounds, school buses or District vehicles, and at school-sponsored events, programs, or activities, including those that take place at locations off school premises. It can also occur while employees are traveling for District business. Calls, texts, emails, and social media usage can constitute unlawful workplace harassment, even if they occur away from school grounds, on personal devices, or during non-work hours.

What Constitutes Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment 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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SUBJECT: SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN THE WORKPLACE

Under New York State Human Rights Law, sexual harassment is unlawful when it subjects an individual to inferior terms, conditions, or privileges of employment. Harassment need not be severe or pervasive to be unlawful, and can be any harassing conduct that consists of more than petty slights or trivial inconveniences.

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) Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment, even if the reporting individual is not the intended target of the sexual harassment;
- b) Such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of employment; or
- c) Submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting an individual's employment.

A sexually harassing hostile work environment includes, but is not limited to, words, signs, jokes, pranks, intimidation or physical violence which are of a sexual nature, or which are directed at an individual because of that individual's sex. Sexual harassment also consists of any unwanted verbal or physical advances, sexually explicit derogatory statements or sexually discriminatory remarks made by someone which are offensive or objectionable to the recipient, which cause the recipient discomfort or humiliation, which interfere with the recipient's job performance.

Sexual harassment also occurs when a person in authority tries to trade job benefits for sexual favors. This can include hiring, promotion, continued employment or any other terms, conditions or privileges of employment. This is also called "quid pro quo" harassment.

Any covered person who feels harassed should report the conduct so that any violation of this policy can be corrected promptly. Any harassing conduct, even a single incident, can be addressed under this policy.

Examples of Sexual Harassment

The following describes some actions that may constitute unlawful sexual harassment and that are strictly prohibited:

- a) Physical acts of a sexual nature, such as:
 1. Touching, pinching, patting, kissing, hugging, grabbing, brushing against another person's body or poking another person's body; and
 2. Rape, sexual battery, molestation or attempts to commit these assaults.

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SUBJECT: SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN THE WORKPLACE

- b) Unwanted sexual advances or propositions, such as:
 - 1. Requests for sexual favors accompanied by implied or overt threats concerning the target's job performance evaluation, a promotion or other job benefits or detriments; and
 - 2. Subtle or obvious pressure for unwelcome sexual activities.
- c) Sexually oriented gestures, noises, remarks or jokes, or comments about a person's sexuality or sexual experience, which create a hostile work environment.
- d) Sex stereotyping, which occurs when conduct or personality traits are considered inappropriate simply because they may not conform to other people's ideas or perceptions about how individuals of a particular sex should act or look.
- e) Sexual or discriminatory displays or publications anywhere in the workplace, such as pictures, posters, calendars, graffiti, objects, promotional material, reading materials, or other materials that are sexually demeaning or pornographic. This includes such sexual displays on workplace computers or cell phones and sharing such displays while in the workplace.
- f) Hostile actions taken against an individual because of that individual's sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, and the status of being transgender, such as:
 - 1. Interfering with, destroying or damaging a person's workstation, tools or equipment, or otherwise interfering with the individual's ability to perform the job;
 - 2. Sabotaging an individual's work; and
 - 3. Bullying, yelling, or name-calling.

Prohibition of Retaliatory Behavior (Whistle-Blower Protection)

Unlawful retaliation can be any action that could discourage a covered person from coming forward to make or support a sexual harassment claim. Adverse action need not be job-related or occur in the workplace to constitute unlawful retaliation (e.g., threats of physical violence outside of work hours).

The District prohibits any retaliatory behavior directed against complainants, victims, witnesses, and/or any other individuals who participate in the investigation of a complaint of sexual harassment. Such retaliation is unlawful under federal, state, and (where applicable) local law. The New York State Human Rights Law protects any individual who has engaged in "protected activity." Protected activity occurs when a person has:

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- a) Made a complaint of sexual harassment, either internally or with any anti-discrimination agency;
- b) Testified or assisted in a proceeding involving sexual harassment under the Human Rights Law or other anti-discrimination law;
- c) Opposed sexual harassment by making a verbal or informal complaint of harassment to a supervisor, building principal, other administrator, or the Civil Rights Compliance Officer (CRCO);
- d) Reported that another employee has been sexually harassed; or
- e) Encouraged a fellow employee to report harassment.

Even if the alleged harassment does not turn out to rise to the level of a violation of law, the individual is protected from retaliation if the person 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.

Reporting Sexual Harassment

Preventing sexual harassment is everyone's responsibility. The District cannot prevent or remedy sexual harassment unless it knows about it. Any covered person who has been subjected to behavior that may constitute sexual harassment is encouraged to report such behavior to a supervisor, building principal, other administrator, or the CRCO. Anyone who witnesses or becomes aware of potential instances of sexual harassment should report such behavior.

Reports of sexual harassment may be made verbally or in writing. A form for submission of a written complaint is posted on the District website, and all covered persons are encouraged to use this complaint form. Persons who are reporting sexual harassment on behalf of another person should use the complaint form and note that it is being submitted on another person's behalf.

Any person who believes they have been a target of sexual harassment may also seek assistance in other available forums, as explained below in the section on Legal Protections.

Supervisory Responsibilities

All supervisors, building principals, and other administrators who receive a complaint or information about suspected sexual harassment, observe what may be sexually harassing behavior or for any reason suspect that sexual harassment is occurring, are required to report such suspected sexual harassment to the CRCO. In the event the CRCO is the alleged harasser, the report will be directed to another CRCO, if the District has designated another individual to serve in that capacity, or to the Superintendent/designee.

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

Supervisors, building principals, and other administrators will also be subject to discipline for engaging in any retaliation.

Investigating Complaints

All complaints or information about sexual harassment will be investigated, whether that information was reported in verbal or written form. Investigations will be conducted in a timely manner, and will be confidential to the extent possible.

An investigation of any complaint, information or knowledge of suspected sexual harassment will be prompt and thorough, commenced immediately and completed as soon as possible. The investigation will be kept confidential to the extent possible. Disclosure may, however, be necessary to complete a thorough investigation of the charges and/or notify law enforcement officials. All persons involved, including complainants, witnesses, and alleged harassers will be accorded due process, as outlined below, and in accordance with any applicable collective bargaining agreements to protect their rights to a fair and impartial investigation.

The District will not tolerate retaliation against anyone who files complaints, supports another's complaint, or participates in an investigation regarding a violation of this policy.

While the process may vary from case to case, investigations should be done in accordance with the following steps:

- a) Upon receipt of a complaint, the CRCO will conduct an immediate review of the allegations, and take any interim actions (e.g., instructing the respondent to refrain from communications with the complainant), as appropriate. In the event that the CRCO is the alleged harasser, the complaint will be directed to another CRCO or District designee for investigation.
- b) If a complaint is verbal, encourage the individual to complete the complaint form, which is available on the District website, in writing. If he or she refuses, prepare a complaint form based on the verbal reporting.
- c) If documents, emails, or phone records are relevant to the investigation, take steps to obtain and preserve them.
- d) Request and review all relevant documents, including all electronic communications.

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SUBJECT: SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN THE WORKPLACE

- e) Interview all parties involved, including any relevant witnesses. If a student is involved, the District will follow all applicable District policies and procedures regarding questioning students.
- f) Create written documentation of the investigation (such as a letter, memo or email), which contains the following:
 - 1. A list of all documents reviewed, along with a detailed summary of relevant documents;
 - 2. A list of names of those interviewed, along with a detailed summary of their statements;
 - 3. A timeline of events;
 - 4. A summary of prior relevant incidents, reported or unreported; and
 - 5. The basis for the decision and final resolution of the complaint, together with any corrective action(s).
- g) Keep the written documentation and associated documents in a secure and confidential location.
- h) Promptly notify the individual who reported and the individual(s) about whom the complaint was made of the final determination and implement any corrective actions identified in the written document.
- i) Inform the individual who reported of the right to file a complaint or charge externally as outlined in the next section.

If an investigation reveals that discrimination or harassment has occurred, the District will take immediate corrective action as warranted. This action will be taken in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, as well as any and all relevant codes of conduct, District policies and administrative regulations, collective bargaining agreements, and/or third-party contracts.

Annual Training

The District will provide a sexual harassment prevention training program to all employees on an annual basis. The training will be interactive and will include:

- a) An explanation of sexual harassment consistent with guidance issued by the Department of Labor in consultation with the Division of Human Rights;
- b) Examples of conduct that would constitute unlawful sexual harassment;

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SUBJECT: SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN THE WORKPLACE

- c) Information concerning the federal and state statutory provisions concerning sexual harassment and remedies available to victims of sexual harassment;
- d) Information concerning employees' rights of redress and all available forums for adjudicating complaints; and
- e) Information addressing conduct by supervisors and any additional responsibilities for such supervisors.

Notice

The District will provide this policy to all employees in writing. The District will post this policy prominently throughout the District to the extent practicable.

At the time of hiring and at every annual sexual harassment prevention training program, the District will provide each employee a notice containing this policy and the information presented at the District's sexual harassment prevention training program.

This notice will be provided in English and in the language identified by the employee as his or her primary language, provided that the New York State Department of Labor Commissioner has published a template of the model materials in that language.

The notice will be delivered in writing, either in print or digitally. The notice will either link to or include, as an attachment or printed copy, the policy and training materials.

Legal Protections and External Remedies

Sexual harassment is not only prohibited by the District but is also prohibited by state, federal, and, where applicable, local law.

Aside from the District's internal process, individuals 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, an individual may seek the legal advice of an attorney.

In addition to those outlined below, individuals 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 protects covered persons, 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: SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN THE WORKPLACE

Complaints with DHR may be filed any time within one year (three years beginning August 12, 2020) of the harassment. If an individual did not file with DHR, they can sue directly in state court under the HRL, within three years of the alleged 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.

Individuals 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 harassment has occurred. Probable cause cases are forwarded to a public hearing before an administrative law judge. If sexual 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 and civil fines.

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

Contact DHR at (888) 392-3644 or visit dhr.ny.gov/complaint for more information about filing a complaint. The website has a complaint form that can be downloaded, filled out, notarized and mailed to DHR. The website also contains contact information for DHR's regional offices across New York State.

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 USC § 2000e et seq.). An individual can file a complaint with the EEOC anytime within 300 days from the 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, at which point the EEOC will issue a Right to Sue letter permitting the individual to file a complaint in federal court.

The EEOC does not hold hearings or award relief, but may take other action including pursuing cases in federal court on behalf of complaining parties. 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.

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SUBJECT: SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN THE WORKPLACE

An individual 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 file the complaint with the EEOC to preserve the right to proceed in federal court.

Title IX

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in any federally funded education program or activity. The U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights (OCR) enforces Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

For more information about how to file a complaint, contact OCR at 800-421-3481 (TDD 800-877-8339) or visit: <https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/howto.html>. The website contains information about filing the complaint online, by mail, or by email.

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.

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.

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 USC § 2000e et seq.
Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, 20 USC § 1681 et seq.
29 CFR § 1604.11(a)
34 CFR Subtitle B, Chapter I
Civil Service Law § 75-B
Executive Law Article 15
Labor Law § 201-g

NOTE: Refer also to Policies #3420 -- Non-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment in the District
#6122 -- Employee Grievances
#7551 -- Sexual Harassment of Students

Adoption Date: 02/18/2020

LEWISTON-PORTER CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

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Personnel

SUBJECT: HEALTH INSURANCE

Health insurance for certified and support staffs shall be in accordance with their respective negotiated agreements and applicable law.

Continuation of Medical Insurance Coverage at Termination of Employment

Under the provisions of the federal Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA), employees and their dependents are eligible to continue their insurance coverage when termination of their insurance is due to a reduction in their hours worked, or upon termination of their employment.

Under COBRA, employees generally may continue their group health insurance coverage for up to eighteen (18) months. In addition, with the exception of those in self-funded or self-insured plans, employees who have exhausted their federal COBRA coverage may extend their coverage for up to an additional eighteen (18) months, for a total period of thirty-six (36) months, under New York Insurance law.

Dependents of employees are eligible to continue their insurance for up to thirty-six (36) months upon occurrence of one (1) of the following events:

- a) Death of the covered employee; or
- b) Divorce or legal separation from the covered employee; or
- c) An employee becomes eligible for Medicare and ceases to participate in the employer-sponsored plan; or
- d) The dependents of a covered employee reach the maximum age for dependent coverage.

Those who are eligible to continue coverage have up to sixty (60) days to complete the Continuation of Coverage Election Form. Premiums and administrative costs will be paid in accordance with law.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Public Law 111-5
Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985
Insurance Law Section 3221(m)(4)(5) and (6)
Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA), Public Law 111-148

Adoption Date: 02/18/2020
~~11/28/2017~~
~~08/28/2013~~
~~11/15/2011~~
~~10/19/2010~~

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Personnel

SUBJECT: WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Employees injured in the performance of their duties are covered by Workers' Compensation Insurance. Employees shall report work-related injuries immediately to their immediate supervisor. Delay in reporting, if necessary, must be justified to the satisfaction of the Board of Education and/or the insurance agency.

Reimbursement for Workers' Compensation Insurance benefits shall be in accordance with their respective negotiated agreements.

Education Law Sections 1604(31), 1709(34),
and 2503(10)

Adoption Date: 02/18/2020
~~11/28/2017~~
~~1990~~

LEWISTON-PORTER CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

~~2017~~2020

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Personnel

SUBJECT: EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (EAP)

In collaboration with District collective bargaining units, the Board ~~of Education~~ 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.

A joint committee made up of employee bargaining organizations' representatives and the Superintendent's designee shall oversee the operation of the program.

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: 02/18/2020
~~11/28/2017~~
~~1990~~

LEWISTON-PORTER CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

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Personnel

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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 ~~School~~ 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 him/her. 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 him/her.

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 his/her duties within the scope of his/her 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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Personnel

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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, his/her 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 his/her 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 his/her 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 his/her defense, together with the original or a copy of any summons, complaint, process, notice, demand or pleading within ten (10) days after he/she is 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: 02/18/2020
~~11/28/2017~~
~~07/27/2010~~

LEWISTON-PORTER CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

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Personnel

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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 his/her 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

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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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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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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 his/her accrued paid vacation, personal, or medical/sick leave if they seek leave for his/her 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 his/her 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 of Education 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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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: **02/18/2020**

~~11/28/2017~~
~~04/28/2015~~
~~07/23/2013~~
~~12/20/2010~~

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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 ~~School~~ 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 ~~School~~ 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 his/her 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 his/her civilian pay. The ~~School~~ 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 his/her 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, he/she is 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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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 ~~School~~ 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 he/she 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 he/she would have had if the employee had been present and continuously engaged in the performance of his/her 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 he/she 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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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 he/she 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 he/she 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 his/her 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 his/her position after the termination of military duty shall be entitled to the rate of compensation he/she would have received had the employee remained in his/her 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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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 he/she may have been appointed, or to which he/she 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 he/she 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

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11/28/2017
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