

Richmond Board of Trustees

Regular Meeting

Thursday, November 9, 2023

Open Session 6:00 P.M.

The meeting will be held in the **Resource Room**.

The Board of Trustees of the Richmond School District welcomes you to this meeting. Members of the public may be heard on any item on the Board's agenda. Comments of the public on an item that appears on the agenda will be allowed during consideration of that item by the Board. While not required, the Board would appreciate it if you would identify yourself with your name and your address when addressing the Board.

1. **Open Session Call to Order at 6:00 p.m.**

1.1 Flag Salute

2. **Public Comments**

This is an opportunity for any member of the public to address the Governing Board on any matter not on the agenda but which is within the jurisdiction of the Board.

3. **Approval of Agenda**

4. **Reports from Richmond Organizations and Staff**

4.1 **RCA**

4.1.1 RCA Report

4.2 **Superintendent/Principal Report**

4.2.1 School updates

4.2.2 Board training opportunities (National Center)

4.2.3 Hiring 7th & 8th Grade Boys Basketball Coach - Rudy Alkire

4.3 **Director of Buildings and Grounds**

4.3.1 Director of Buildings and Grounds report

4.3.2 King Consulting- Professional Services

4.4 **Certificated Staff and Classified Staff Report**

4.4.1 Certificated Staff Report

4.4.2 Classified Staff Report

5. **Curriculum/Student Performance**

5.1 MAP test results

6. **Business**

6.1 Approval of Williams Act Quarter Statement- Period
Ending October 2023

ACTION

- 6.2 Approval/ Discussion of Temporary/Short-Term Employment Contract for Nursing Services With Connie Herman ACTION
- 6.3 Approval/Discussion of Agreement with King Consulting for Professional Services ACTION
- 6.4 Approval/Discussion of MOU between Richmond Elementary School District and Richmond Teachers Association (RTA) for Expanded Learning Opportunities (ELOP) ACTION
- 7. **Minutes**
 - 7.1 Approval of minutes of the regular meeting on October 12, 2023 ACTION
- 8. **Policy**
 - 8.1 Board Policy 2023 Updates - 1st Reading
 - E 1113-E(2) District and School Websites
 - BP 1160 Political Processes
 - BP 1330 Use of School Facilities
 - AR 1330 Use of School Facilities
 - AR 3311 Bids
 - BP 3312 Contracts
 - BP 3460 Financial Reports and Accountability
 - BP 3551 Food Service Operations/Cafeteria Fund
 - AR 3551 Food Service Operations/Cafeteria Fund
 - BP 4112.2 Certification
 - AR 4112.2 Certification
 - BP 4140 Bargaining Units
 - BP 4240 Bargaining Units
 - BP 4340 Bargaining Units
 - BP 4151 Employee Compensation
 - BP 4251 Employee Compensation
 - BP 4351 Employee Compensation
 - AR 4217.3 Layoff/Rehire
 - AR 4261.1 Personal Illness/Injury Leave
 - AR 4161.2 Personal Leaves
 - AR 4261.2 Personal Leaves
 - AR 4361.2 Personal Leaves
 - AR 4161.8 Family Care and Medical Leave
 - AR 4261.8 Family Care and Medical Leave
 - AR 4361.8 Family Care and Medical Leave
 - BP 5141.5 Mental Health
 - BP 5145.6 Parent/Guardian Notifications

E 5145.6-E(2) Parent/Guardian Notifications

BP 6159.2 Nonpublic, Nonsectarian School and Agency Services for
Special Education

AR 7140 Architectural and Engineering Services

BB 9124 Attorney

BB 9322 Agenda/Meeting Materials

9. Warrants

9.1 Approval of warrant list(s) for November ACTION

10. Correspondence

10.1 Letter from Patricia Gunderson, County Superintendent of Schools,
regarding Lassen County Office of Education's (LCOE) visit on August 24,
2023, pursuant to Education Code Section 1240.

10.2 Letter from Patricia Gunderson, County Superintendent of Schools,
regarding Richmond Elementary School District's 2022-23
Unaudited Actuals.

11. Information: Comments from Board Members

12. Closed Session

12.1 Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957, the Board will
meet regarding Richmond Teachers Association (RTA)
Board Negotiator – Brian Boyer

12.2 Pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.5, the Board will meet
regarding Public Employee Evaluation of Performance
- Superintendent/Principal

13. Reconvene to Open Session

13.1 Announcement of action taken in Closed Session

14. Adjournment

December Meeting

- Organizational Meeting
- Board Bylaw meeting days and times
- Review 1st period Interim Report
- Review PE testing report

2023 Meeting Calendar

December 14, 2023



*Fred Van Vleck, Ed.D. Chief Financial Advisor, Lead Consultant
1234 Abbey Rd. Bayside, CA 95524 – 707-599-0032*

October 18, 2023

Richmond Elementary School
Brian Boyer, Superintendent/Principal
700-585 Richmond Rd.
Susanville, CA 96130

Dear Superintendent Boyer,

I want to extend my appreciation for the opportunity of presenting a proposal from the National Center for Executive Leadership and School Board Development (National Center) to provide a full-day Board Governance/Team Building Workshop. The workshop will be provided by me, **Dr. Fred Van Vleck**, Lead Associate for the National Center. The primary benefit of this workshop is that it will be a foundational step toward developing and ensuring a long-term culture of quality leadership and governance. The process will include reviewing and/or updating your present governance protocols.

The workshop process stimulates active discussion between Board members and provides a product that will help guide the working relationships between Board members and the Superintendent. We assert that the culture of a school board reflects the positive or negative atmosphere created by the way people within the organization treat each other. Teams have unwritten (implicit) or written (explicit) agreements about how they will interact with one another. Effective school boards discuss and agree on the formal structures and processes used by the board and Superintendent, in their functioning as a team. This two-part workshop focuses on how the board will operate and how members agree they will do business to govern effectively.

The initial activity will be focused on presenting leadership style research that will enable Board members to become more effective in working with one another and with the staff members they lead. The workshop provides leaders with an understanding and appreciation for the unique leadership characteristics of each team member they work with and how to synergistically create an effective and productive team. The workshop is designed for each leader to develop a deeper understanding of their leadership tendencies and the unique differences in how their fellow team members lead and react. Each participant will gain a much clearer understanding of themselves and reasons to celebrate the unique differences of each member of the leadership team.

The second activity, which will take the majority of time, will be the Board Protocol Workshop.



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It is an interactive process that enables the school board to “proactively” create governance protocols. The workshop includes video vignettes to stimulate discussion, a highly participatory environment that assists in developing mutual understanding and support between board members, and, most importantly, produces a draft “governance handbook” that formalizes the protocols that will ensure that the school district’s leadership culture is highly functional and respected by those working with and for the Board. *The draft Governance Handbook produced will also include, where appropriate, much of the material that is in the existing Governance Handbook.* The following topics will, minimally, be addressed within the workshop:

- Why protocols are important
- Decision-Making Roles of the Board and Superintendent
- Board Member Authority
- Role of an Individual Board Member
- Addressing Community Concerns/Complaints
- Role of the Board in Networking
- Visiting/Assessing School Staff and Programs
- Board Member Interactions with Staff
- Scheduling of Board Meetings
- Designing and Developing the Board Agenda
- Administration of Oath of Office
- Policy Development and Roles
- Fiscal Decision-making: Role of the Board
- Requesting Information
- Public Board Meetings and Public Meeting Law Implications
- Top Ten Public Meeting Law Mistakes
- Use of Technology and Social Media
- Closed Session Confidentiality
- Conducting the Board Meeting
- Trustee Voting Responsibilities
- Conflict of Interest and Voting Implications
- Public Participation at Board Meetings
- Election of Officers of the Board
- Board and Superintendent Relationship
- Organization of Staff/Hiring and Firing of Staff
- Spokesperson for the School district
- Board and Superintendent Conflicts
- Board Direction: Road Map
- Superintendent Evaluation
- New Board Member Training Expectations
- Review and Implementation of Protocols



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Potential Future Areas of Focus

As a result of the discussions held and decisions made, the following topics may be of future consideration:

- Defining foundations for fiscal integrity
- Board training and development
- Superintendent's Annual Objectives
- Facilitation of the Superintendent's Evaluation
- Strategic Plan/Goal Setting
- Role of the Board in Supporting Leadership and Succession Development
- Organizational Review/Redesign

Time and Financial Consideration

The fee associated with the full-day workshop will include the cost of travel, preparation, presentation of the workshop, and providing leadership style (DiSC) individual surveys for each participant. The presentation fee is \$4600, and the fee for the leadership style reports is \$1,398 (\$181 for each participant survey/report and \$312 for the Team Reports). A description of these reports is noted in Appendix A. The total cost for the workshop will be \$5998.

Preparation

Regarding the logistics related to the workshops, we ask the following:

- Any necessary financial documents are sent to the National Center to complete, in advance of the workshop.
- An LCD projector/Large Monitor will be available and be able to connect to the consultant's laptop;
- A sound/speaker connection to the consultant's laptop be available.
- The room set-up is such that the participants can see one another and have clear visibility to the screen and presenter.
- Meal logistics are addressed by the school district.
- The Board meeting is properly posted as a Study Session.
-

If you have questions or need further information, please feel free to call me at 707-599-0032. I thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Fred Van Vleck".

Fred Van Vleck, Ed.D
Lead Consultant



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DiSC Reports Overview and Charges

DiSC provides individuals and teams with detailed, personalized information to help them apply DiSC learning in a variety of business applications and offers a wide range of practical interpretive reports that help people improve their effectiveness in management and customer service.

PERSONAL PROFILE

People can significantly enhance personal effectiveness by honestly evaluating their behavior and selecting self-management strategies. The Personal Profile can be used to train and coach respondents in specific application areas and to focus respondents' attention on particular areas of behavior.

Everything DiSC Management Profile = \$181.00

The Management Profile will address those areas that help shape your management experience including those priorities that motivate you and those that drain your energy as a manager. In addition, you will learn strategies to help develop the strengths of your organization and employees.

Everything DiSC Workplace Profile = \$181.00

The Workplace Profile uses your individual assessment data to provide a wealth of information about your workplace priorities and preferences. In addition, you will learn how to connect better with colleagues whose priorities and preferences differ from yours and ways to increase your effectiveness in the workplace.

TEAM REPORTS

Team View = \$106.00

Today, as organizations rely more on teams to innovate, problem-solve, produce, and compete at the speed of change, understanding and capitalizing on individual approaches to group processes is key to creating high-performance teams.

The Team View creates a personalized overview of your organizational team.

Group Culture Report = \$206.00

Just as individuals have unique styles; groups also tend to develop their own unique styles or cultures. This culture is an informal combination of behaviors, values, and attitudes that most people in the group take for granted. Put in the simplest terms, culture is "the way we do things."

Although not everybody agrees with or flows with the culture, most group members feel the pressure that a culture exerts to act in a certain way. DiSC does not address all



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elements of culture, but it helps you understand many important needs, goals, fears, emotions, and behaviors within your culture.

Why is Group Culture Important?

Group culture has a large impact on the behavior, attitudes, and satisfaction of each group member. People who fit into the culture often feel right at home in the group. But for other people, the culture leads them to feel like strangers in a strange land. The environment makes them uncomfortable.

Culture also has implications for the group as a whole. It affects such things as the pace at which work gets done, how outsiders are treated, the attention paid to details, or the risks that the group takes. These in turn influence the success of the group in meeting its goals.

Where Does Group Culture Come From?

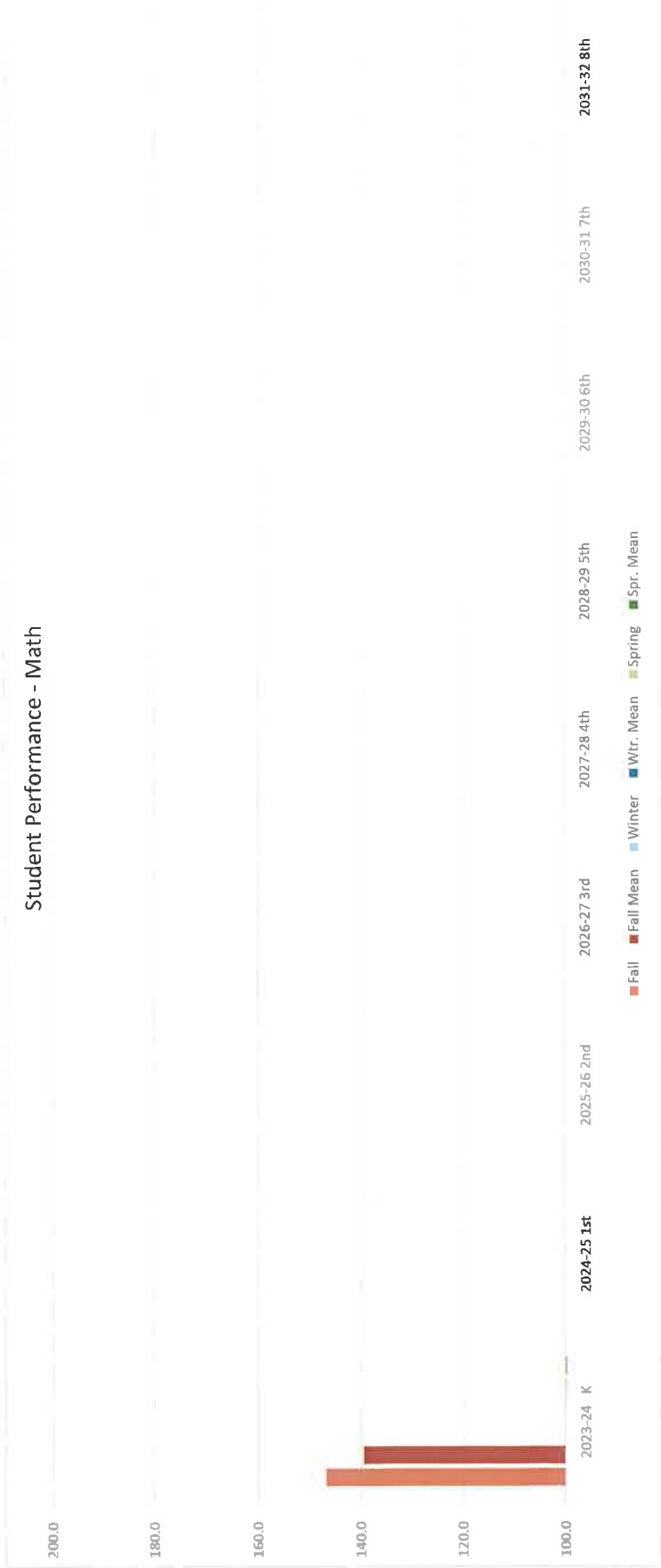
Group culture is not simply the average of all the people in the group. Many different factors determine group culture, such as:

- The style of the group leaders
- The most pronounced styles within the group
- The type of work the group does
- The historical culture of the group
- The cohesion or tension within the group
- The goals and mission that the group faces

These are just some of the factors that help shape group culture. Understanding the origins of your culture may be important if you hope to change it or capitalize on its strengths.

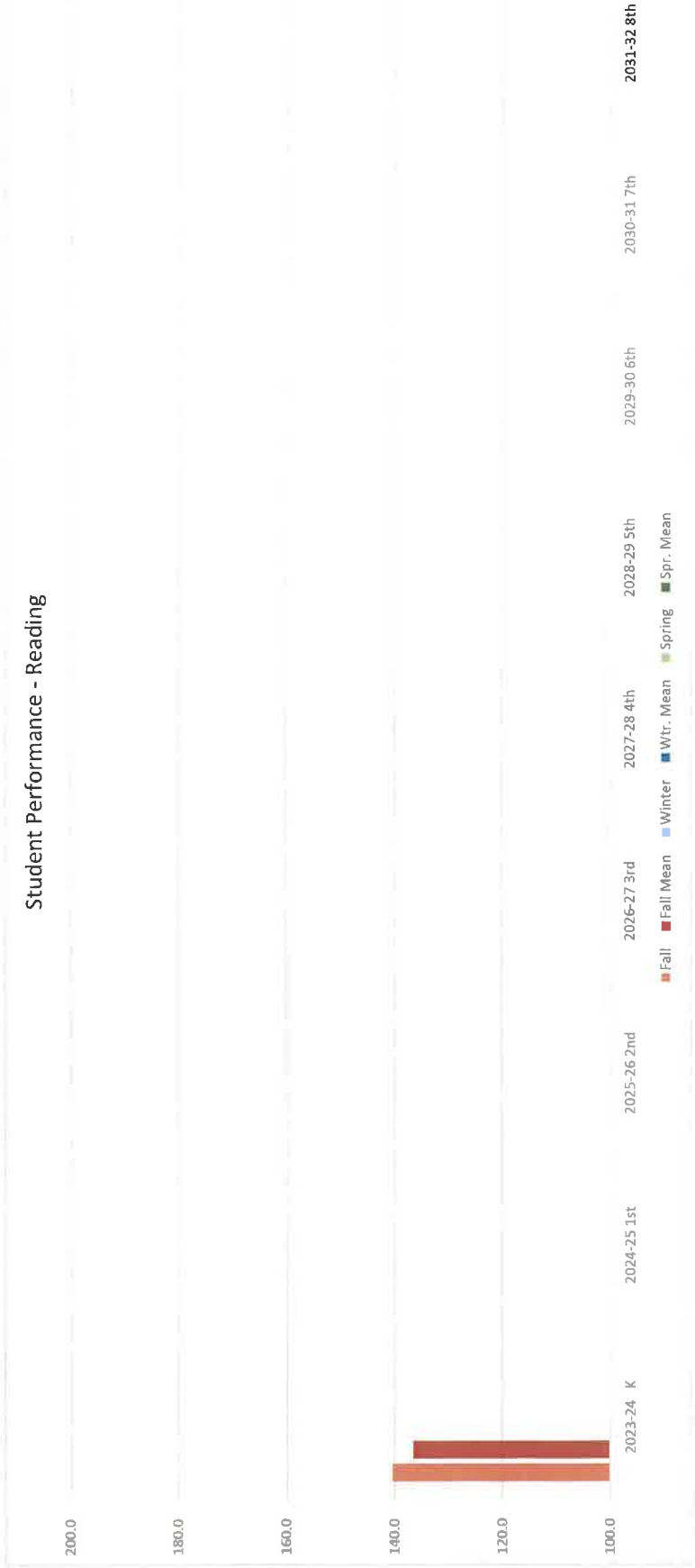
STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MAP CLASS OF 2032

STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MATH									
	2023-24 K	2024-25 1st	2025-26 2nd	2026-27 3rd	2027-28 4th	2028-29 5th	2029-30 6th	2030-31 7th	2031-32 8th
Fall	146.9								
Fall Mean	139.6								
Winter									
Wtr. Mean									
Spring									
Spr. Mean									



STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MAP
CLASS OF 2032

STUDENT PERFORMANCE - READING										
	2023-24 K	2024-25 1st	2025-26 2nd	2026-27 3rd	2027-28 4th	2028-29 5th	2029-30 6th	2030-31 7th	2031-32 8th	
Fall	140.5									
Fall Mean	136.7									
Winter										
Wtr. Mean										
Spring										
Spr. Mean										

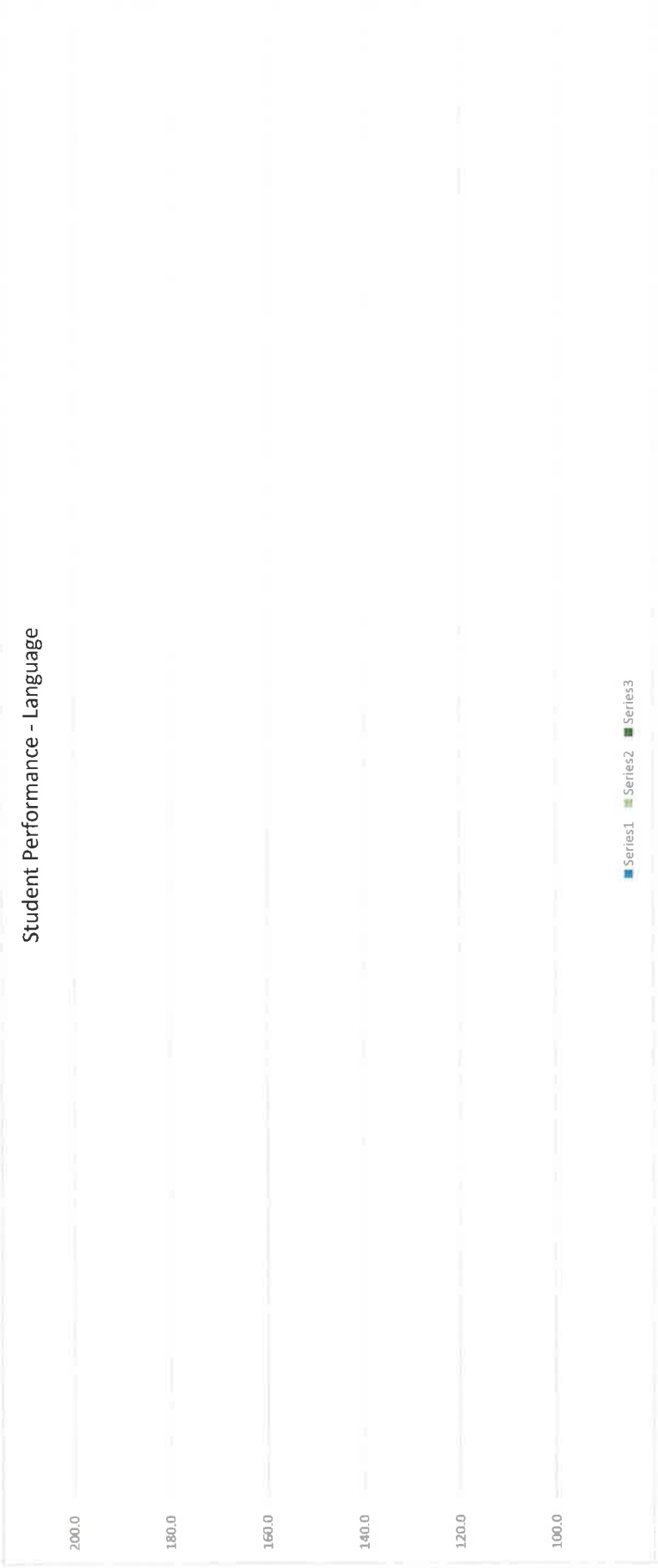


STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MAP
CLASS OF 2032

STUDENT PERFORMANCE - LANGUAGE									
	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32
	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
Fall									
Fall Mean									
Winter									
Wtr. Mean									
Spring									
Spr. Mean									

No Language testing in Kindergarten through 1st grade.

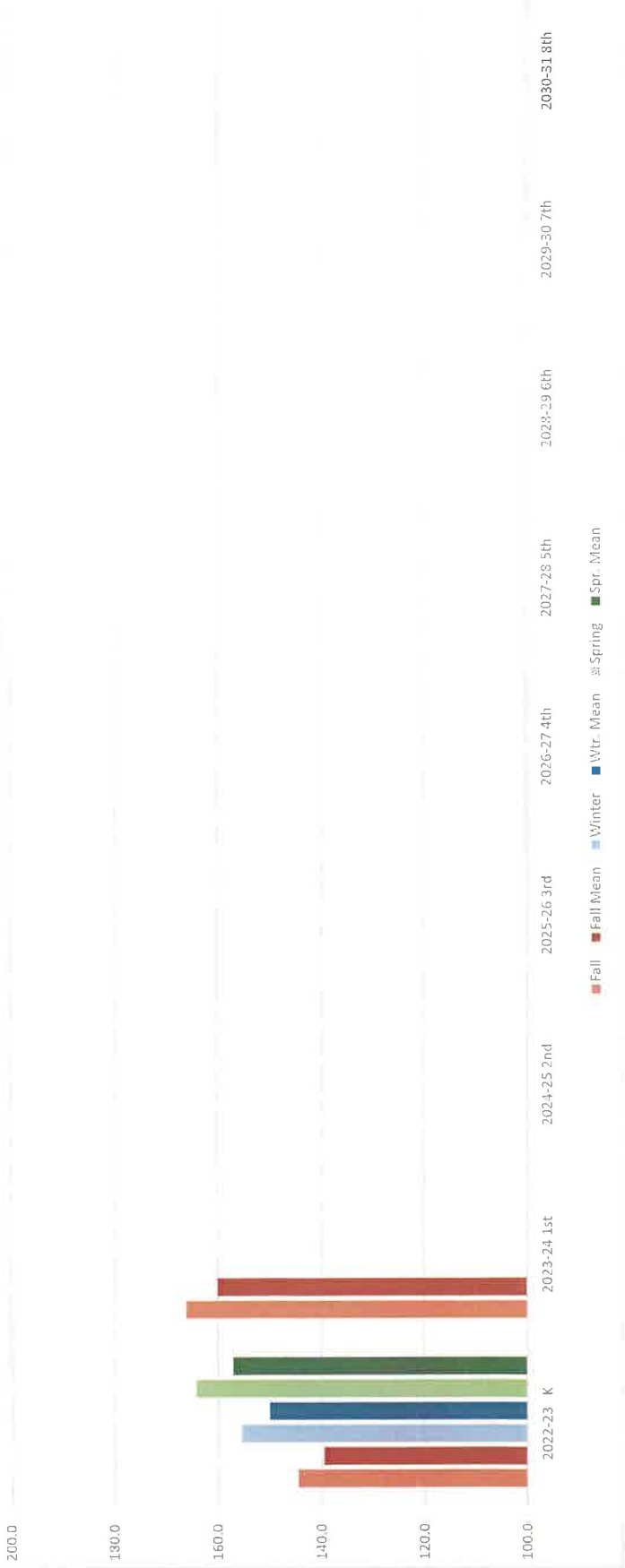
Student Performance - Language



STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MAP
CLASS OF 2031

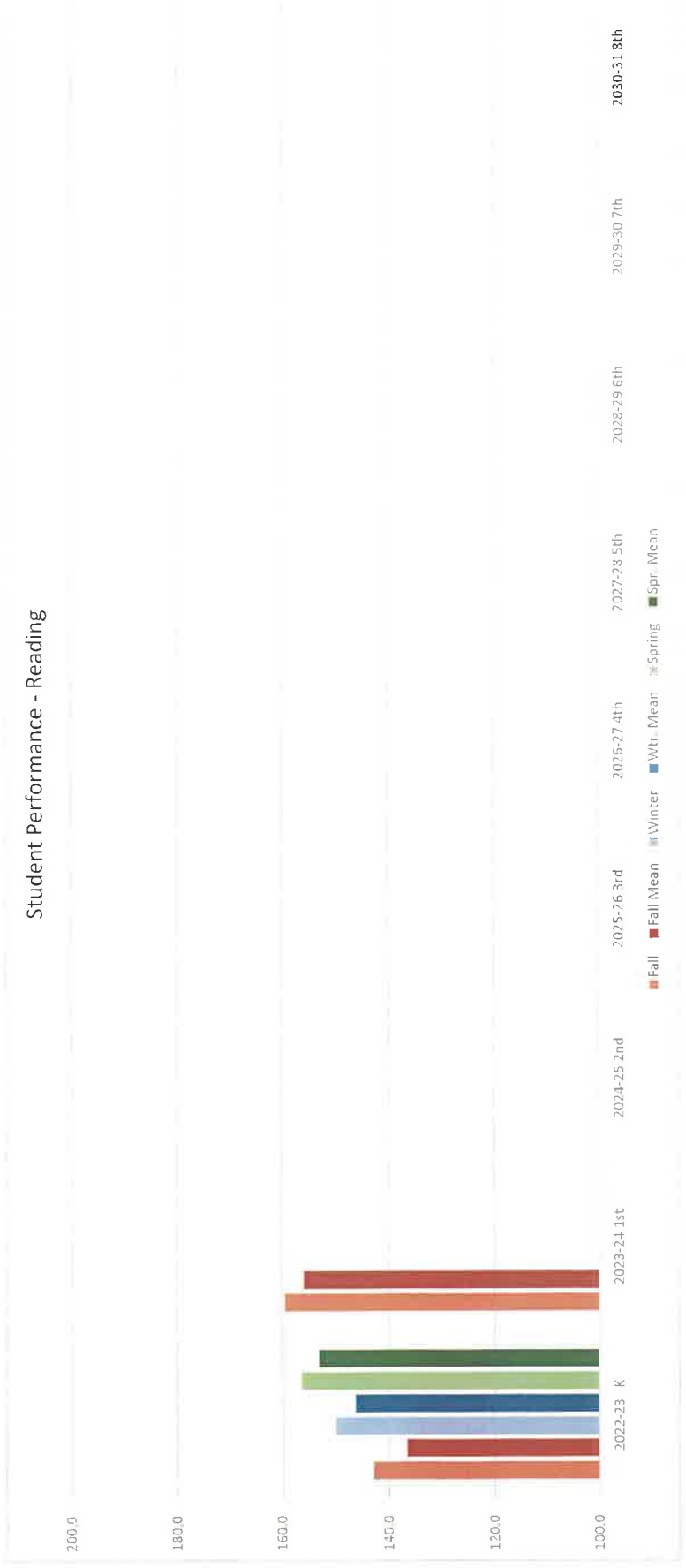
STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MATH									
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31
	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
Fall	144.6	166.1							
Fall Mean	139.6	160.1							
Winter	155.5								
Wtr. Mean	150.1								
Spring	164.2								
Spr. Mean	157.1								

Student Performance - Math



STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MAP CLASS OF 2031

STUDENT PERFORMANCE - READING										
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	
	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	
Fall	142.9	159.5								
Fall Mean	136.7	155.9								
Winter	150.0									
Wtr. Mean	146.3									
Spring	156.4									
Spr. Mean	153.1									

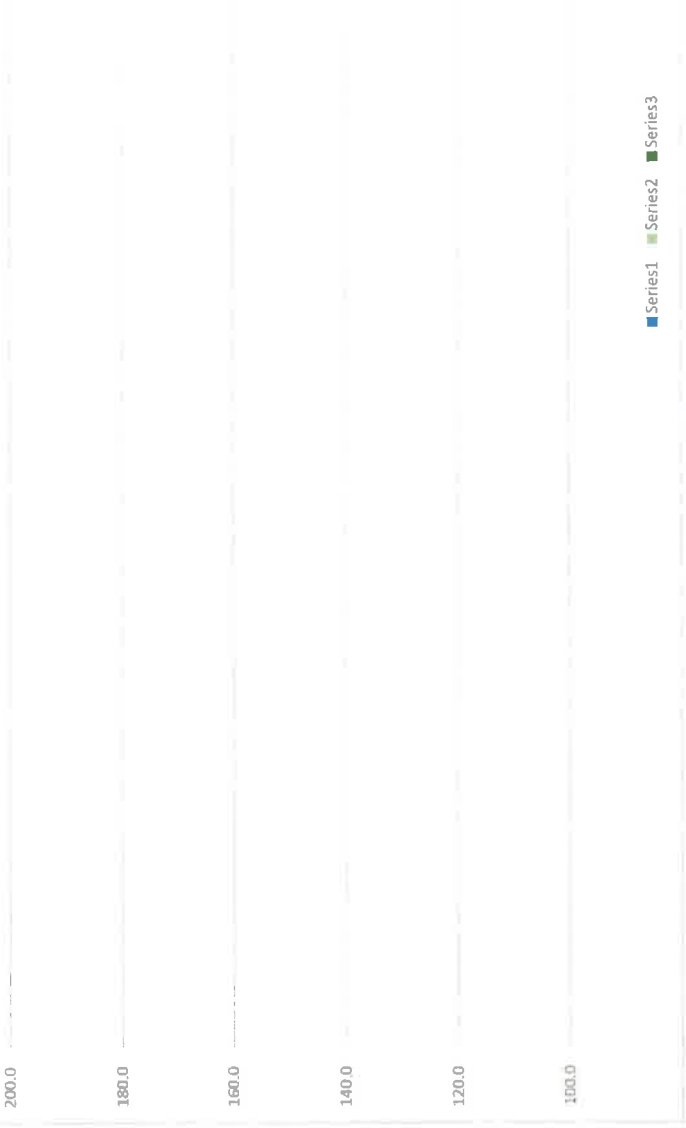


STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MAP
CLASS OF 2031

STUDENT PERFORMANCE - LANGUAGE									
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31
	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
Fall									
Fall Mean									
Winter									
Wtr. Mean									
Spring									
Spr. Mean									

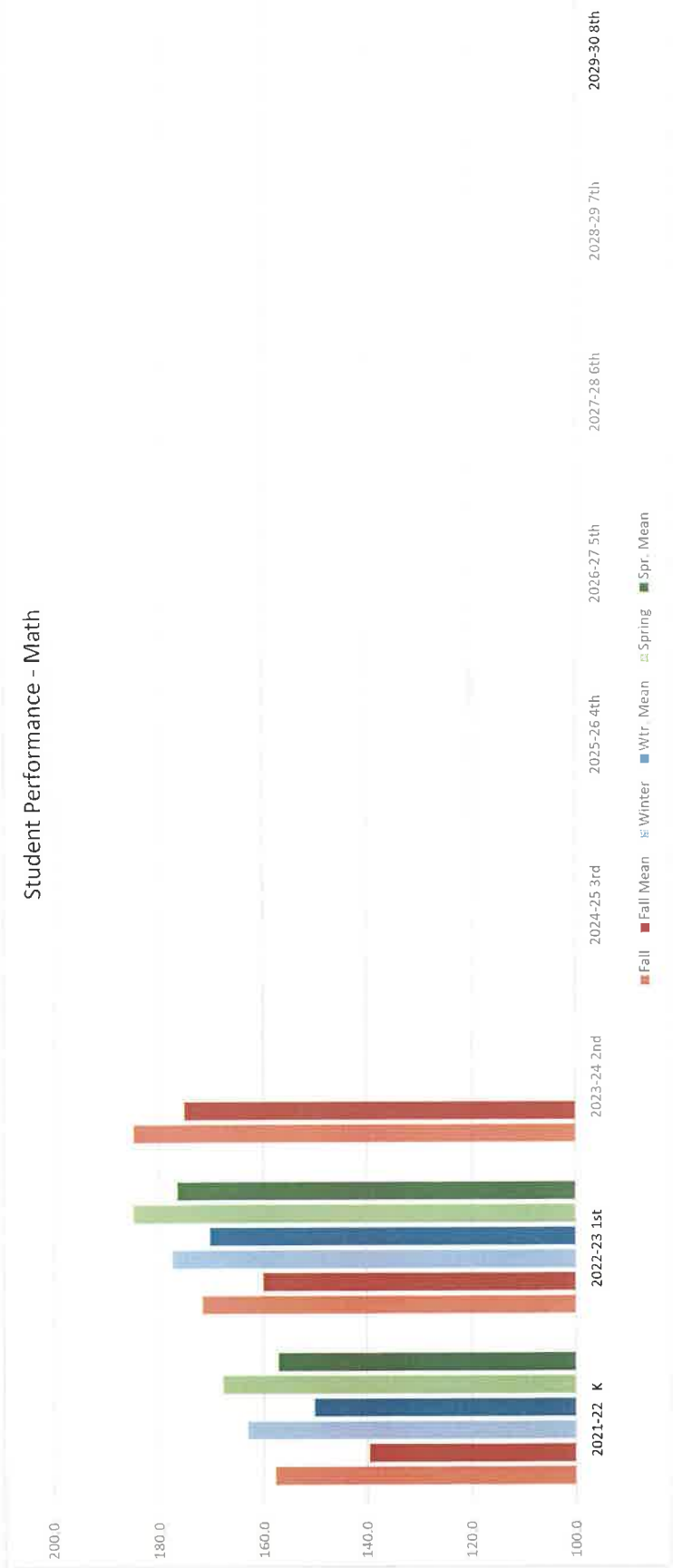
No Language testing in Kindergarten through 1st grade.

Student Performance - Language



STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MAP CLASS OF 2030

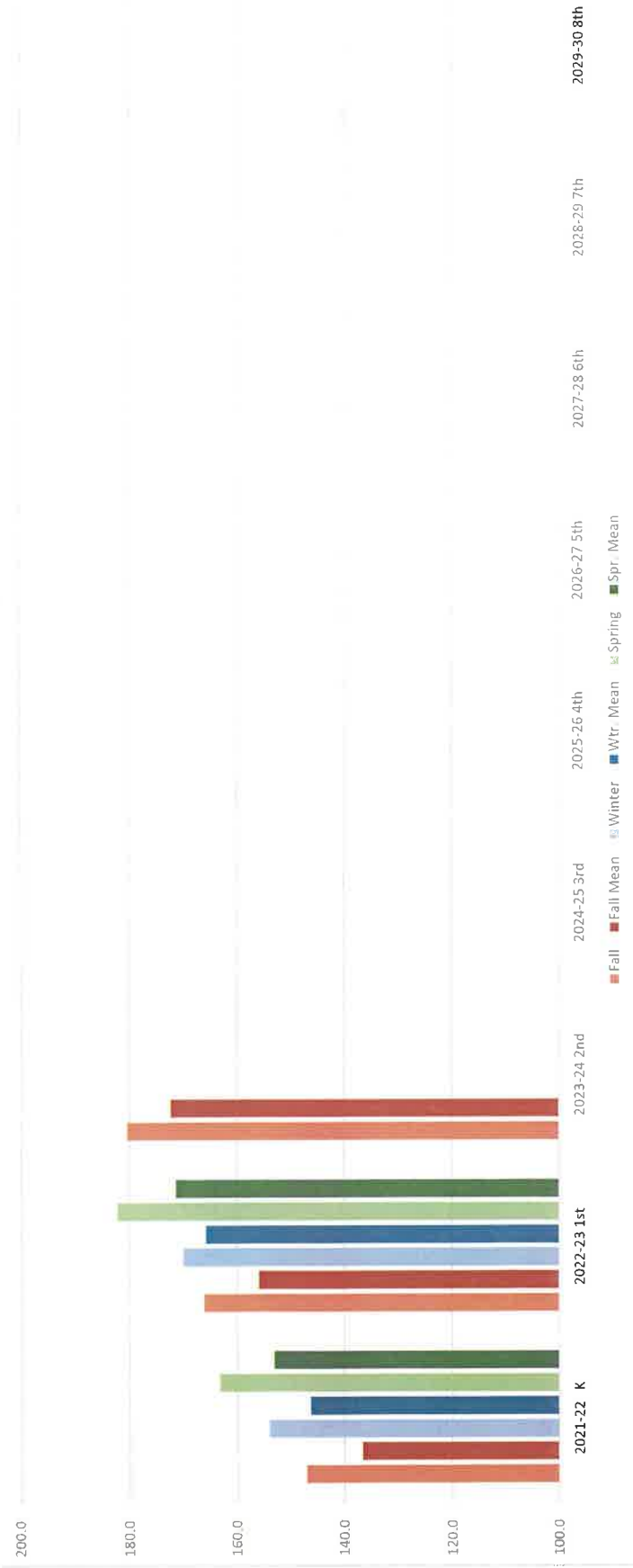
STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MATH										
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	
	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	
Fall	157.7	171.7	184.8							
Fall Mean	139.6	160.1	175.0							
Winter	163.1	177.4								
Wtr. Mean	150.1	170.2								
Spring	167.8	184.8								
Spr. Mean	157.1	176.4								



STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MAP CLASS OF 2030

STUDENT PERFORMANCE - READING										
	2021-22 K	2022-23 1st	2023-24 2nd	2024-25 3rd	2025-26 4th	2026-27 5th	2027-28 6th	2028-29 7th	2029-30 8th	
Fall	147.0	166.2	180.5							
Fall Mean	136.7	155.9	172.4							
Winter	154.1	170.1								
Wtr. Mean	146.3	165.9								
Spring	163.3	182.3								
Spr. Mean	153.1	171.4								

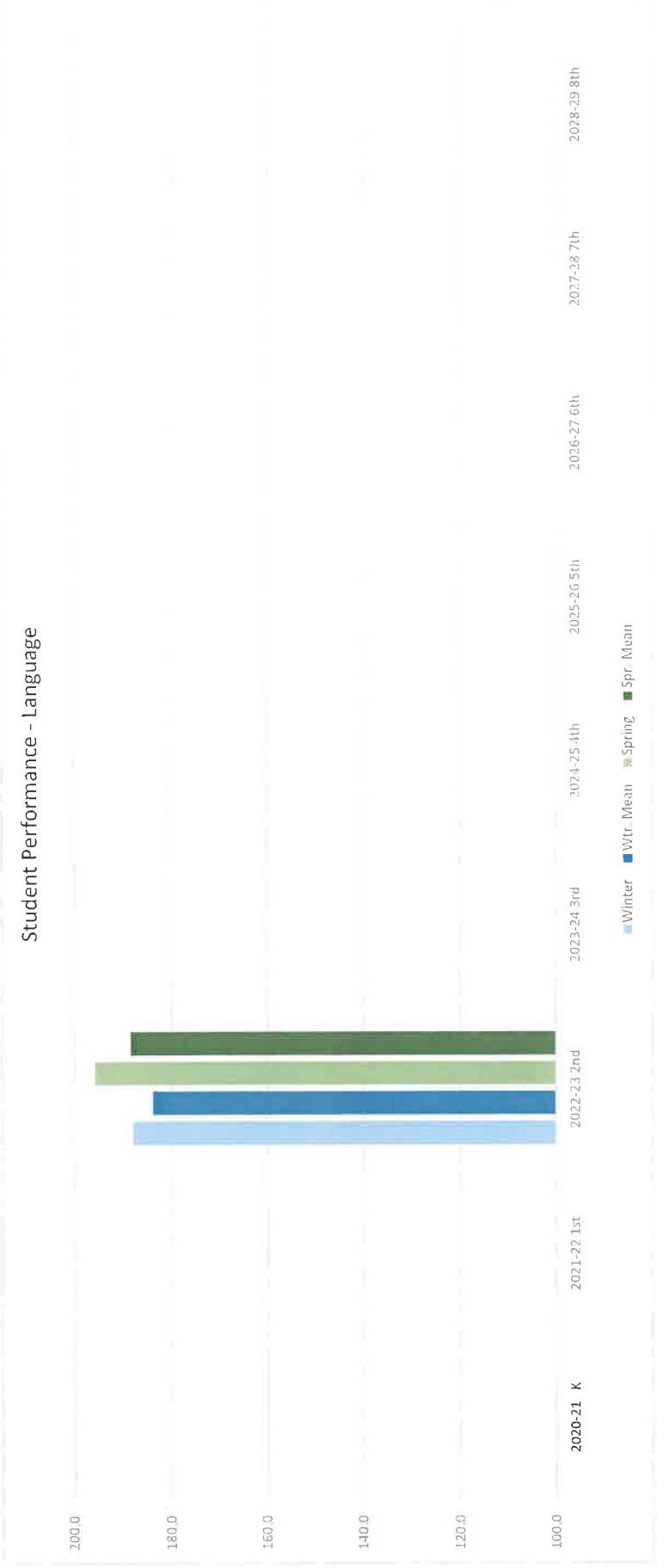
Student Performance - Reading



STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MAP CLASS OF 2030

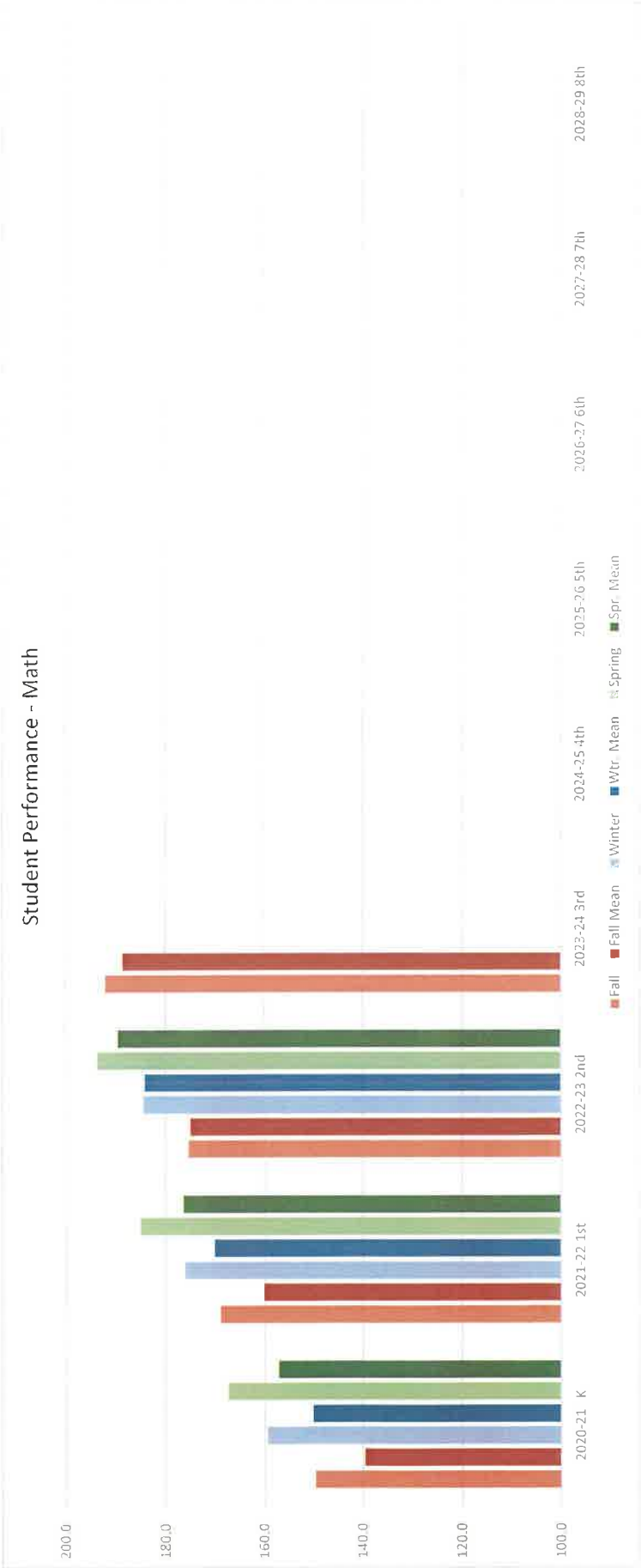
STUDENT PERFORMANCE - LANGUAGE										
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	
	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	
Fall			181.1							
Fall Mean			174.0							
Winter										
Wtr. Mean										
Spring										
Spr. Mean										

No Language testing in Kindergarten through 1st grade.



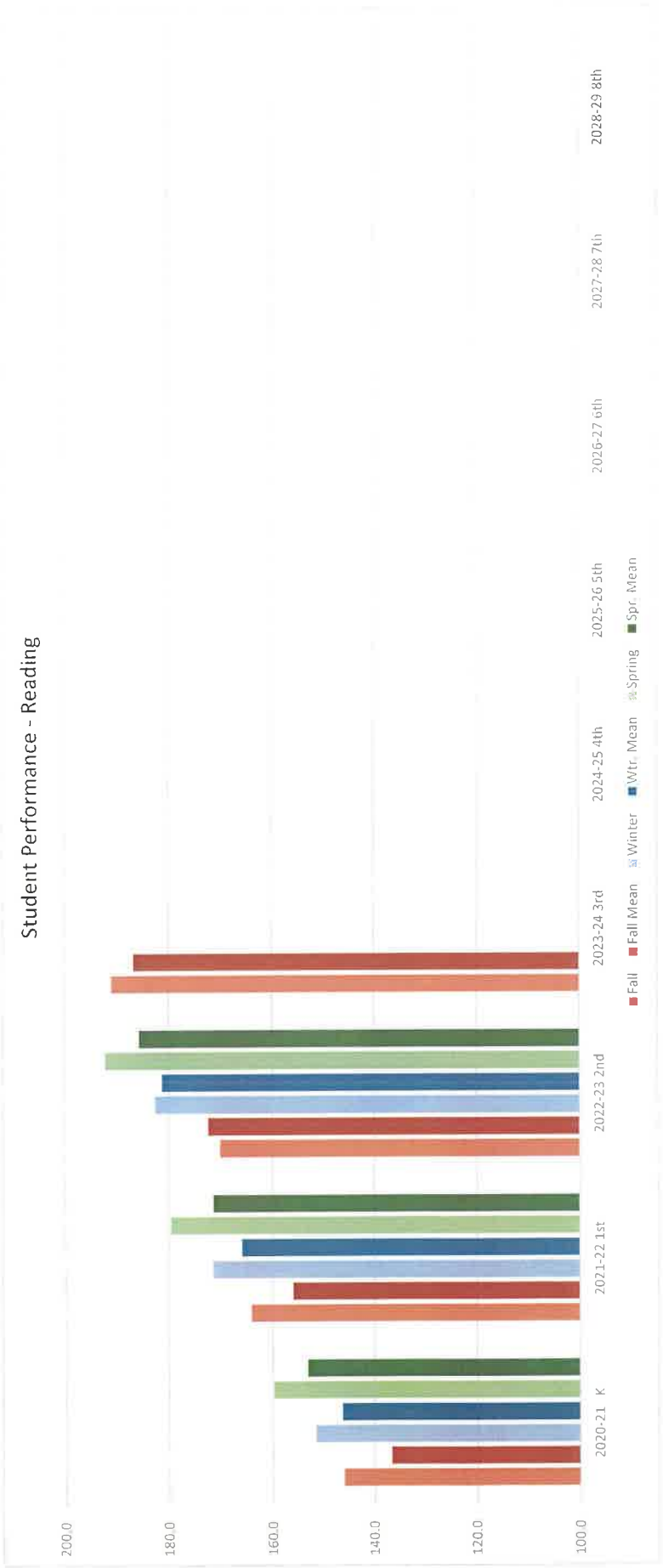
STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MAP CLASS OF 2029

STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MATH										
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	
	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	
Fall	149.7	169.0	175.4	192.0						
Fall Mean	139.6	160.1	175.0	188.5						
Winter	159.4	176.2	184.4							
Wtr. Mean	150.1	170.2	184.1							
Spring	167.5	185.0	193.6							
Spr. Mean	157.1	176.4	189.4							



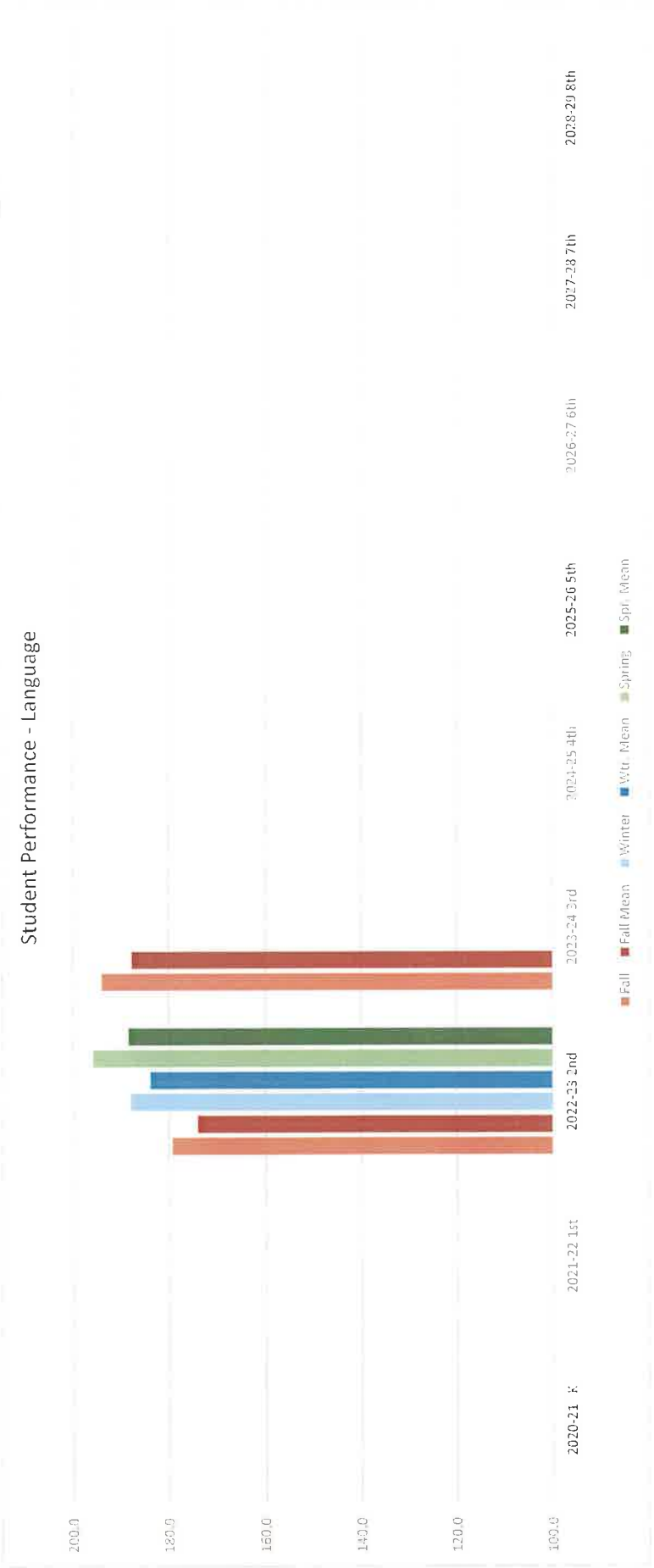
STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MAP CLASS OF 2029

STUDENT PERFORMANCE - READING									
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29
	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
Fall	146.0	164.1	170.1	191.0					
Fall Mean	136.7	155.9	172.4	186.6					
Winter	151.6	171.5	182.6						
Wtr. Mean	146.3	165.9	181.2						
Spring	159.8	179.6	192.2						
Spr. Mean	153.1	171.4	185.6						



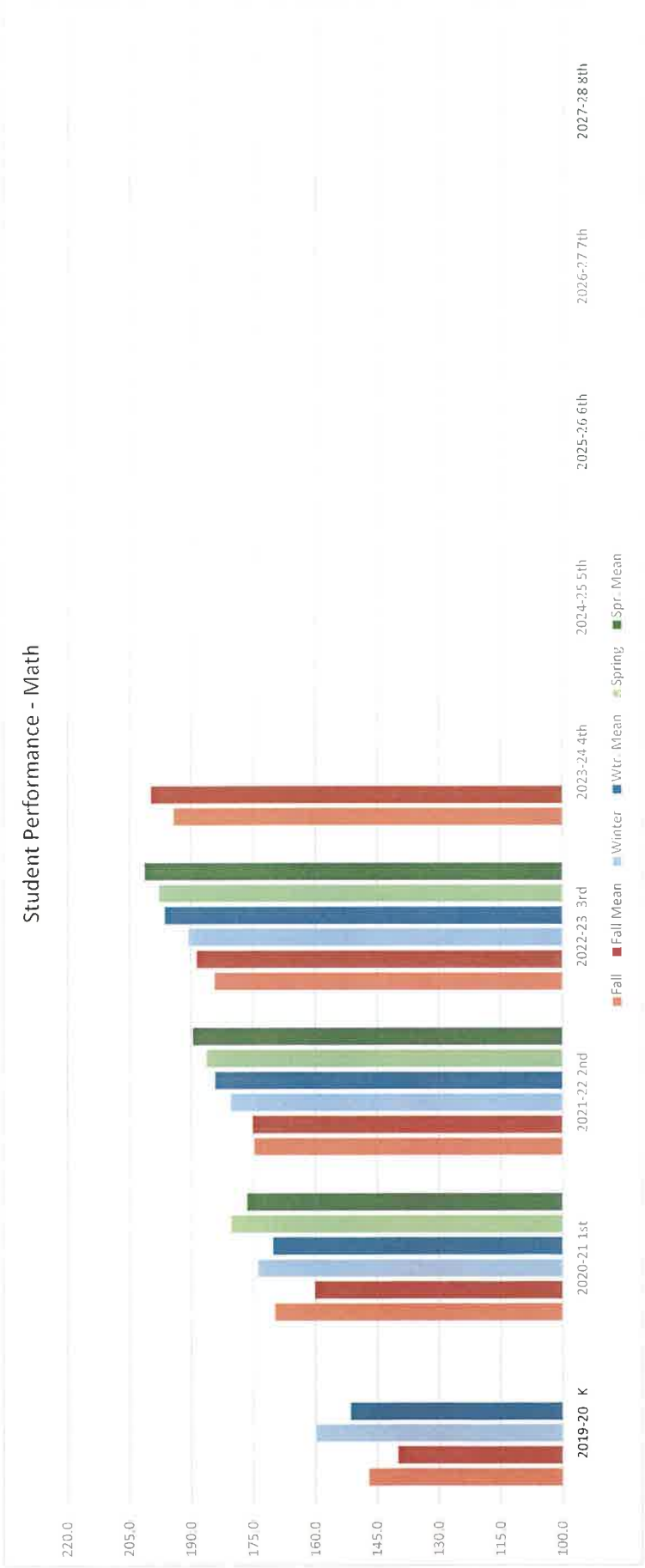
STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MAP CLASS OF 2029

STUDENT PERFORMANCE - LANGUAGE										
	2020-21 K	2021-22 1st	2022-23 2nd	2023-24 3rd	2024-25 4th	2025-26 5th	2026-27 6th	2027-28 7th	2028-29 8th	
Fall			179.3	194.0						No Language testing in Kindergarten through 1st grade.
Fall Mean			174.0	187.7						
Winter			188.0							
Wtr. Mean			183.8							
Spring			195.8							
Spr. Mean			188.4							



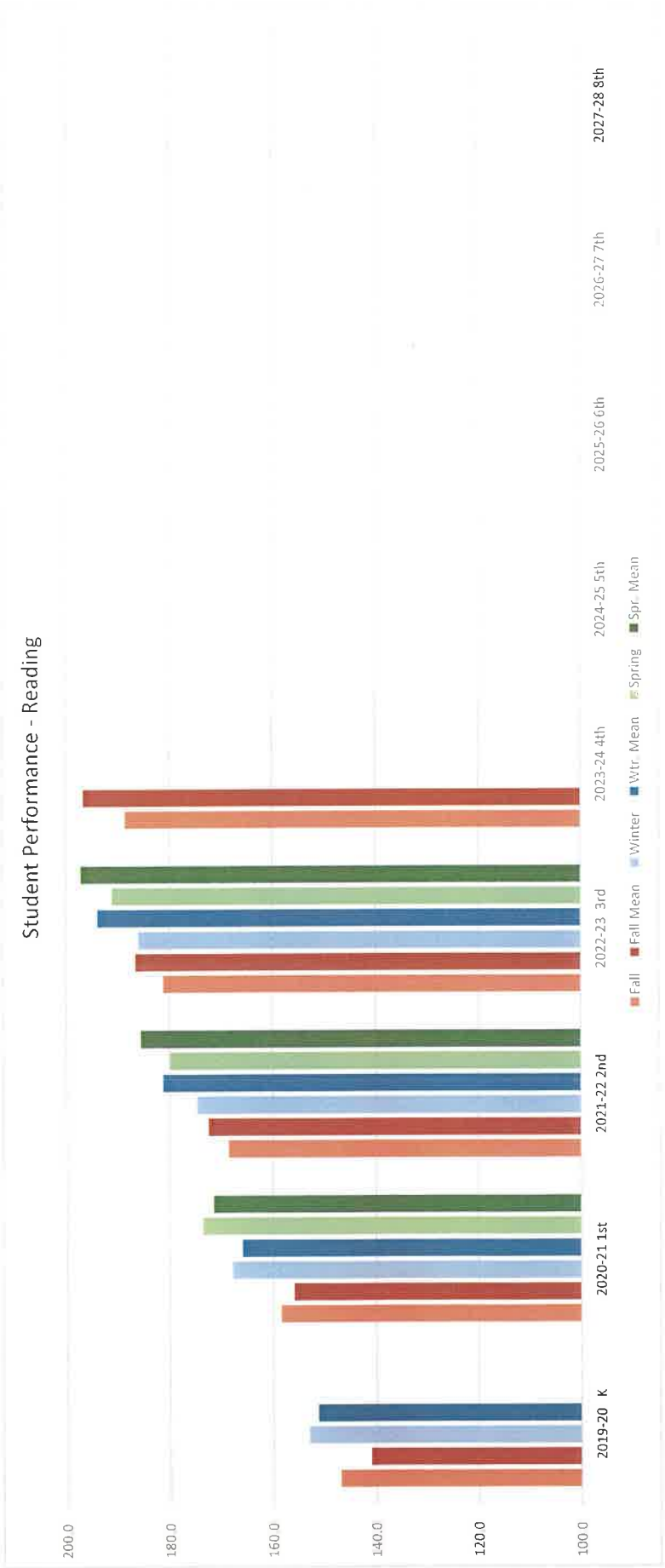
STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MAP CLASS OF 2028

STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MATH											
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28		
	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th		
Fall	147.1	169.8	174.7	184.2	194.1						
Fall Mean	140.0	160.1	175.0	188.5	199.6						
Winter	159.8	173.9	180.3	190.6							
Wtr. Mean	151.5	170.2	184.1	196.2							
Spring		180.3	186.2	197.7							
Spr. Mean		176.4	189.4	201.1							



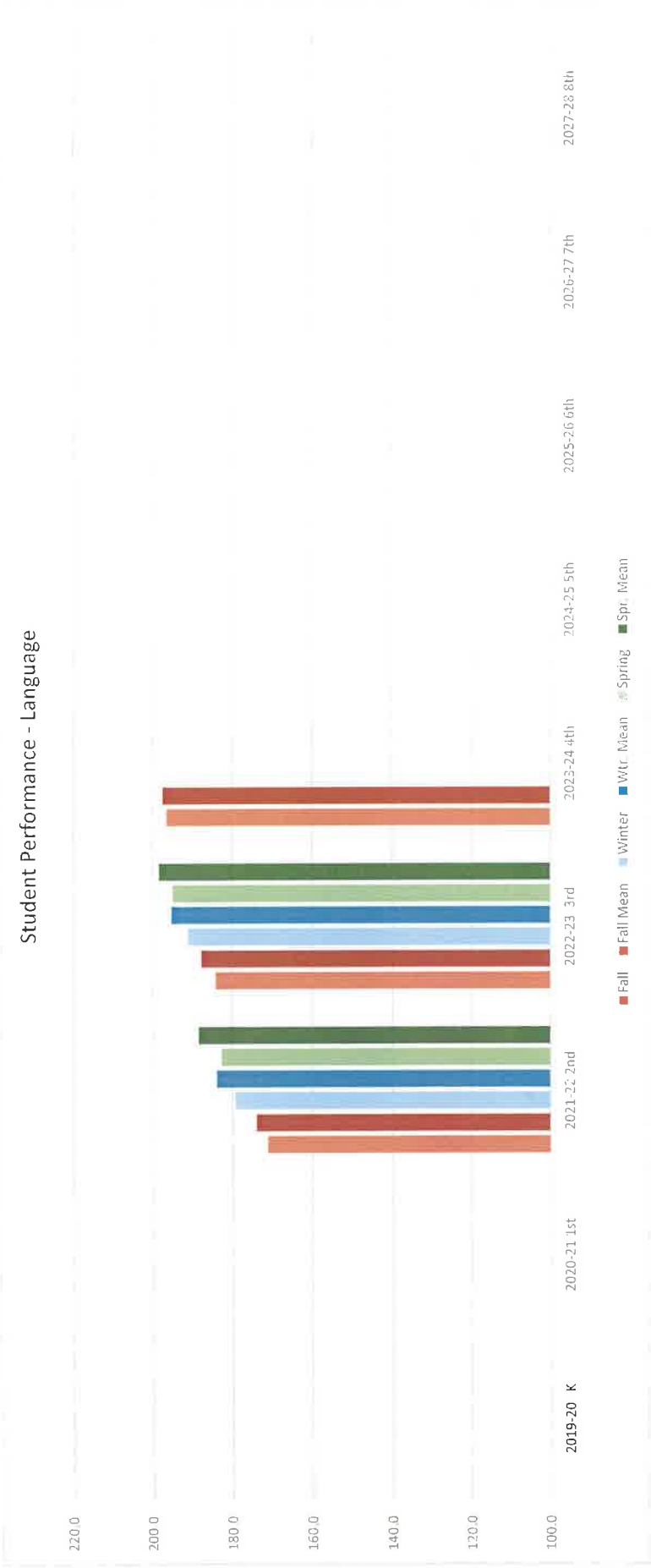
STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MAP CLASS OF 2028

STUDENT PERFORMANCE - READING											
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28		
	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th		
Fall	147.0	158.5	168.5	181.2	188.6						
Fall Mean	141.0	155.9	172.4	186.6	196.7						
Winter	153.1	167.8	174.6	186.0							
Wtr. Mean	151.3	165.9	181.2	193.9							
Spring		173.5	179.9	191.1							
Spr. Mean		171.4	185.6	197.1							



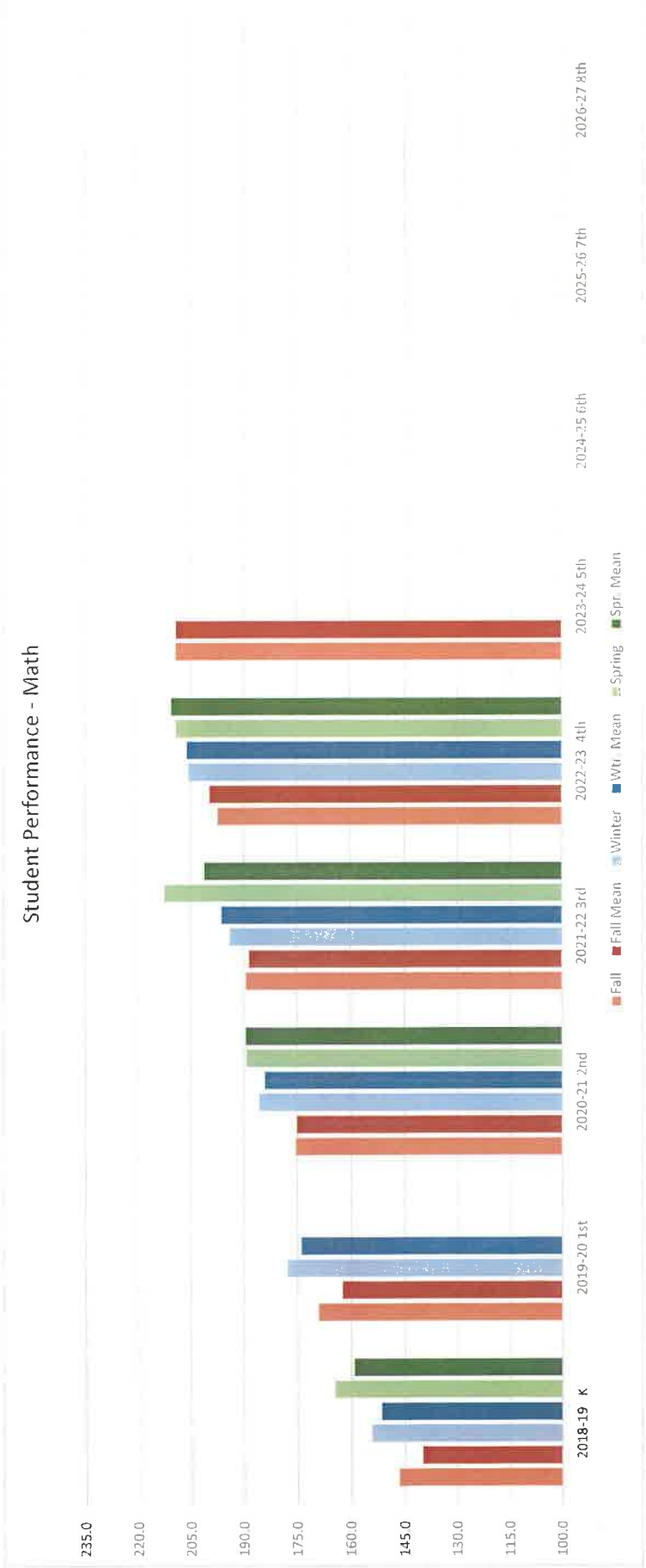
STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MAP CLASS OF 2028

STUDENT PERFORMANCE - LANGUAGE										
	2019-20 K	2020-21 1st	2021-22 2nd	2022-23 3rd	2023-24 4th	2024-25 5th	2025-26 6th	2026-27 7th	2027-28 8th	
Fall			171.1	184.1	196.4					No Language testing in Kindergarten through 1st grade.
Fall Mean			173.9	187.7	197.3					
Winter			179.3	191.1						
Wtr. Mean			183.8	195.1						
Spring			182.7	194.9						
Spr. Mean			188.4	198.3						



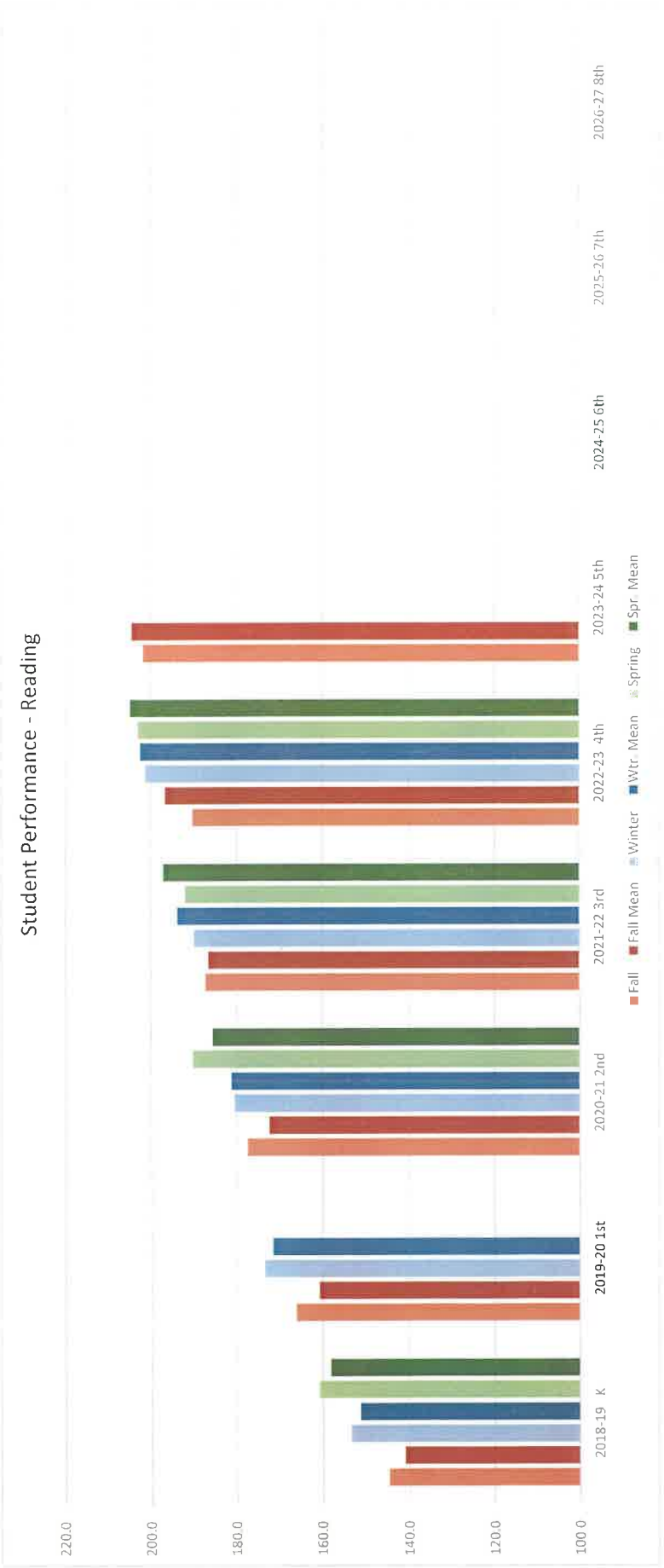
STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MAP CLASS OF 2027

STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MATH											
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27		
	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th		
Fall	146.6	169.1	175.4	189.4	197.3	209.3					
Fall Mean	140.0	162.4	175.0	188.5	199.6	209.1					
Winter	154.3	177.8	185.7	193.9	205.7						
Wtr. Mean	151.5	173.8	184.1	196.2	206.1						
Spring	164.6		189.3	212.7	209.3						
Spr. Mean	159.1		189.4	201.1	210.5						



STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MAP CLASS OF 2027

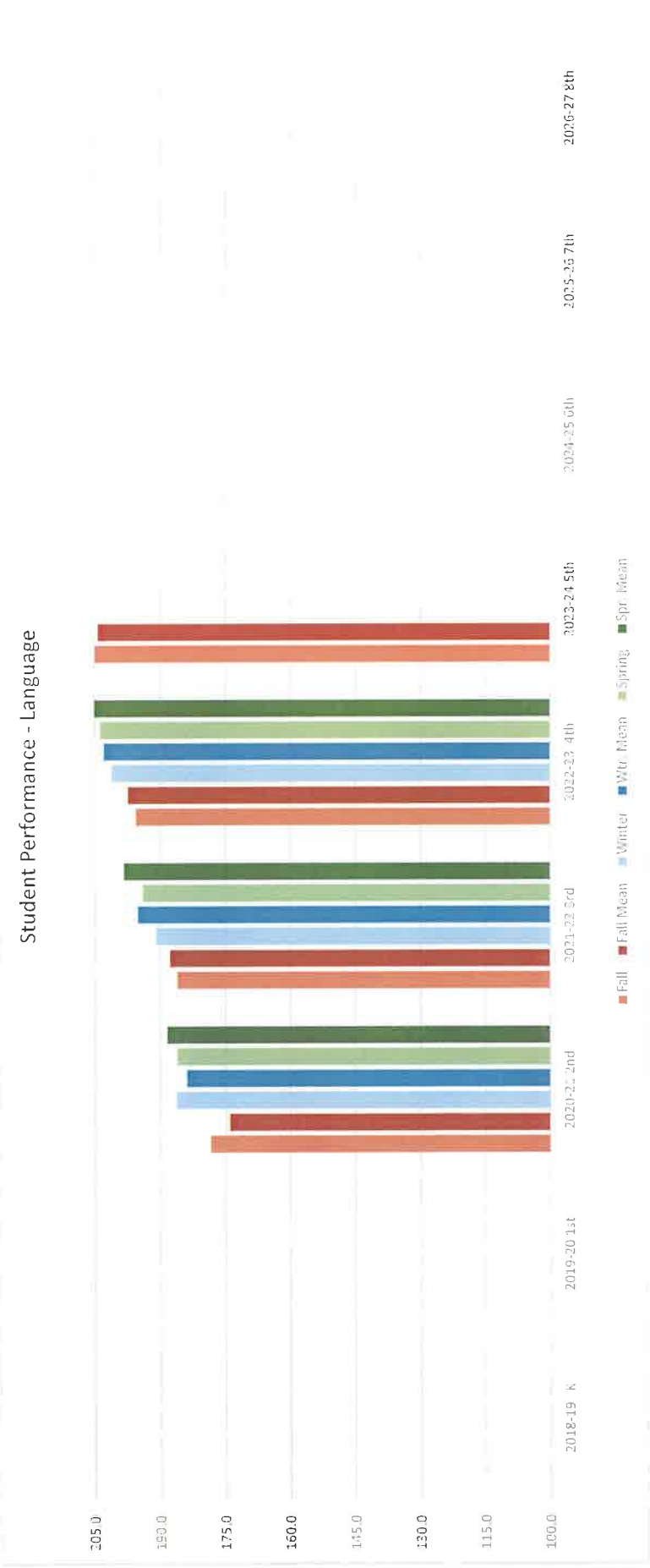
STUDENT PERFORMANCE - READING											
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27		
	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th		
Fall	144.7	166.1	177.4	187.3	190.3	201.8					
Fall Mean	141.0	160.7	172.4	186.6	196.7	204.5					
Winter	153.5	173.5	180.5	190.0	201.3						
Wtr. Mean	151.3	171.5	181.2	193.9	202.5						
Spring	160.8		190.3	192.1	203.1						
Spr. Mean	158.1		185.6	197.1	204.8						



STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MAP CLASS OF 2027

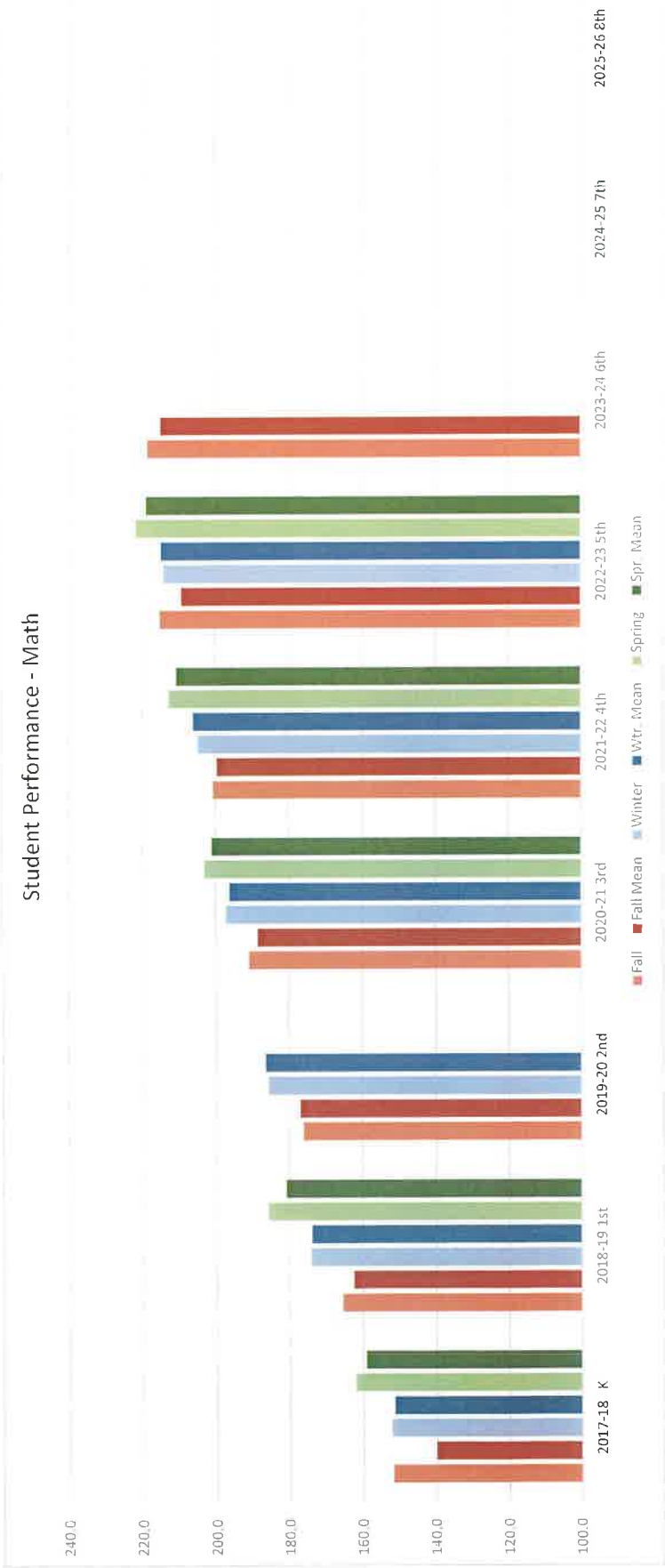
STUDENT PERFORMANCE - LANGUAGE											
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27		
	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th		
Fall			178.5	186.1	195.6	204.9					
Fall Mean			174.0	187.7	197.3	204.2					
Winter			186.3	190.9	201.1						
Wtr. Mean			183.8	195.1	202.9						
Spring			186.1	194.0	203.7						
Spr. Mean			188.4	198.3	205.0						

No Language testing in Kindergarten through 1st grade.



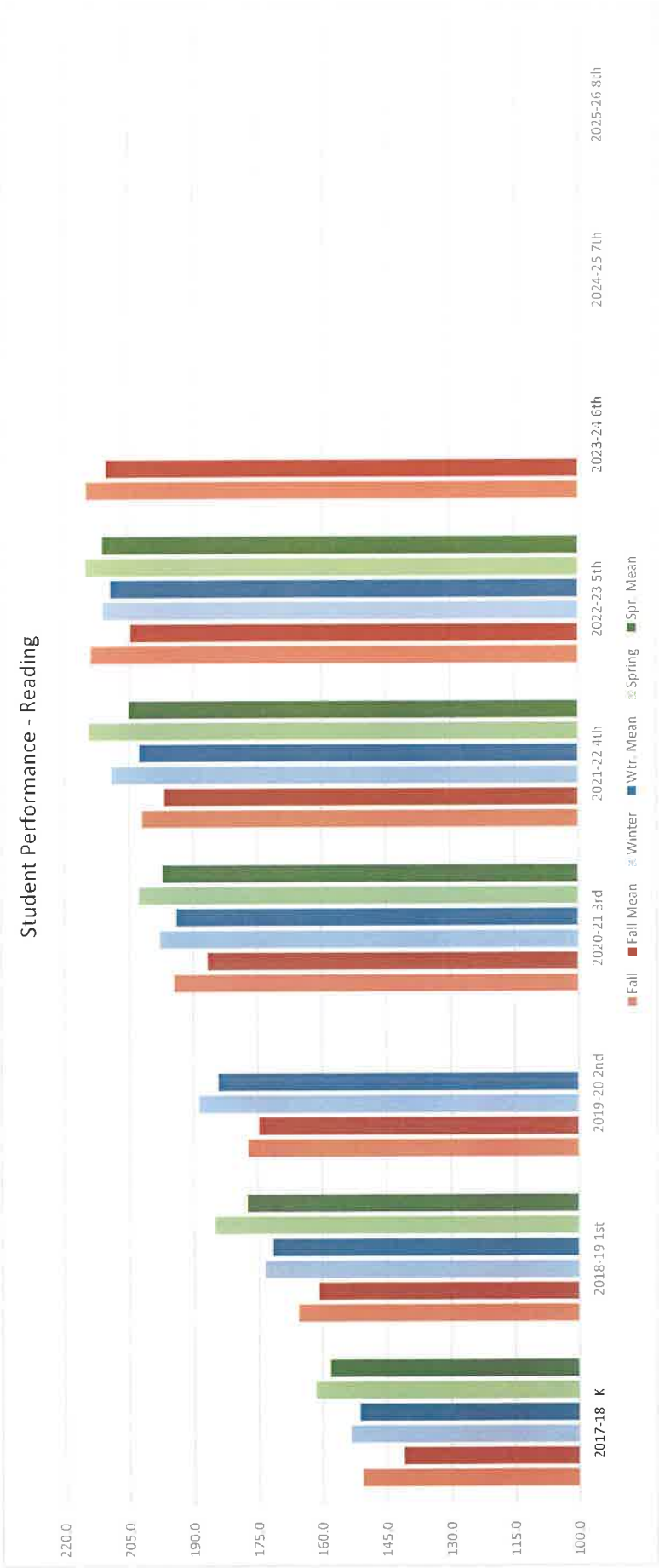
STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MAP CLASS OF 2026

STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MATH										
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	
	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	
Fall	151.9	165.4	176.1	190.9	200.7	215.1	218.4			
Fall Mean	140.0	162.4	176.9	188.5	199.6	209.1	214.8			
Winter	152.4	174.2	185.7	197.2	204.8	214.1				
Wtr. Mean	151.5	173.8	186.4	196.2	206.1	214.7				
Spring	162.0	185.8		203.1	212.7	221.6				
Spr. Mean	159.1	180.8		201.1	210.5	218.8				



STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MAP CLASS OF 2026

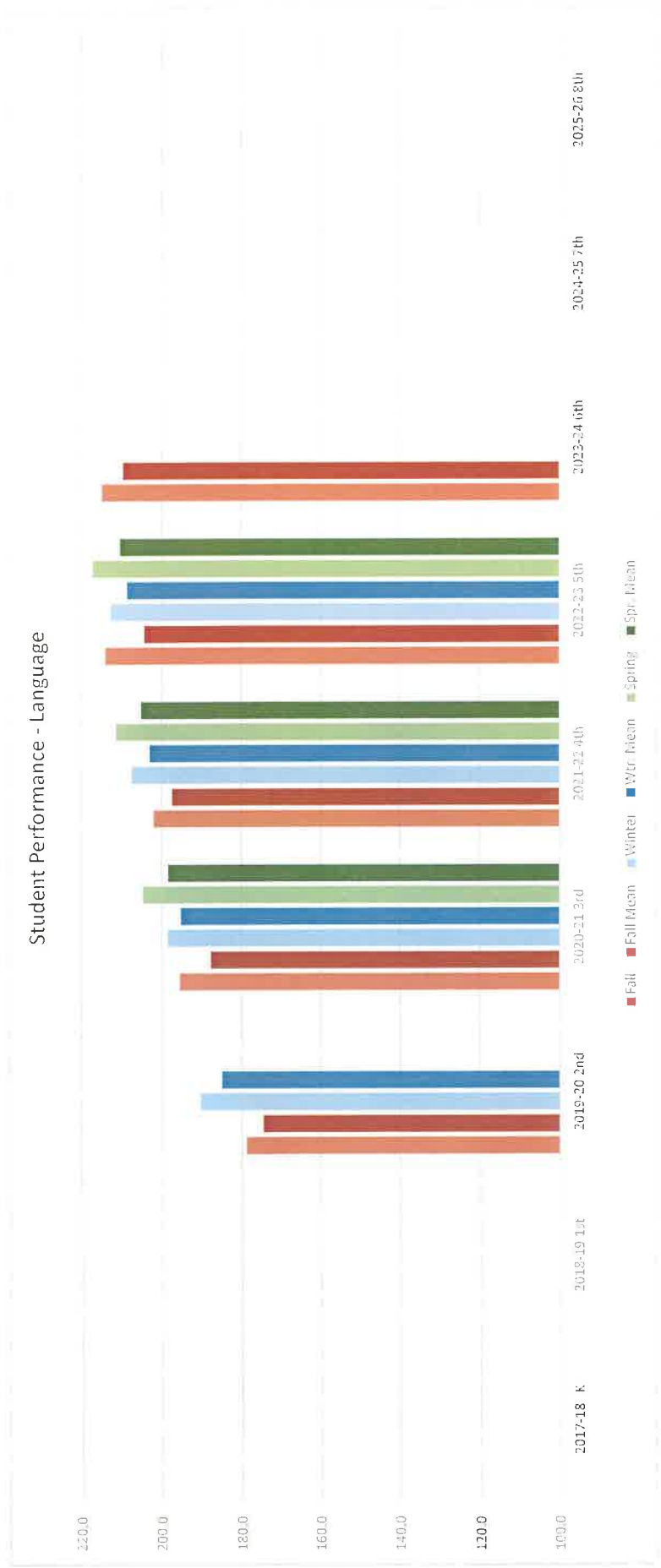
STUDENT PERFORMANCE - READING										
	2017-18 K	2018-19 1st	2019-20 2nd	2020-21 3rd	2021-22 4th	2022-23 5th	2023-24 6th	2024-25 7th	2025-26 8th	
Fall	150.7	165.6	177.3	194.5	201.9	213.7	214.8			
Fall Mean	141.0	160.7	174.7	186.6	196.7	204.5	210.2			
Winter	153.4	173.5	188.7	197.8	208.9	210.9				
Wtr. Mean	151.3	171.5	184.2	193.9	202.5	209.1				
Spring	161.6	185.1		202.7	214.1	214.9				
Spr. Mean	158.1	177.5		197.1	204.8	211.0				



STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MAP CLASS OF 2026

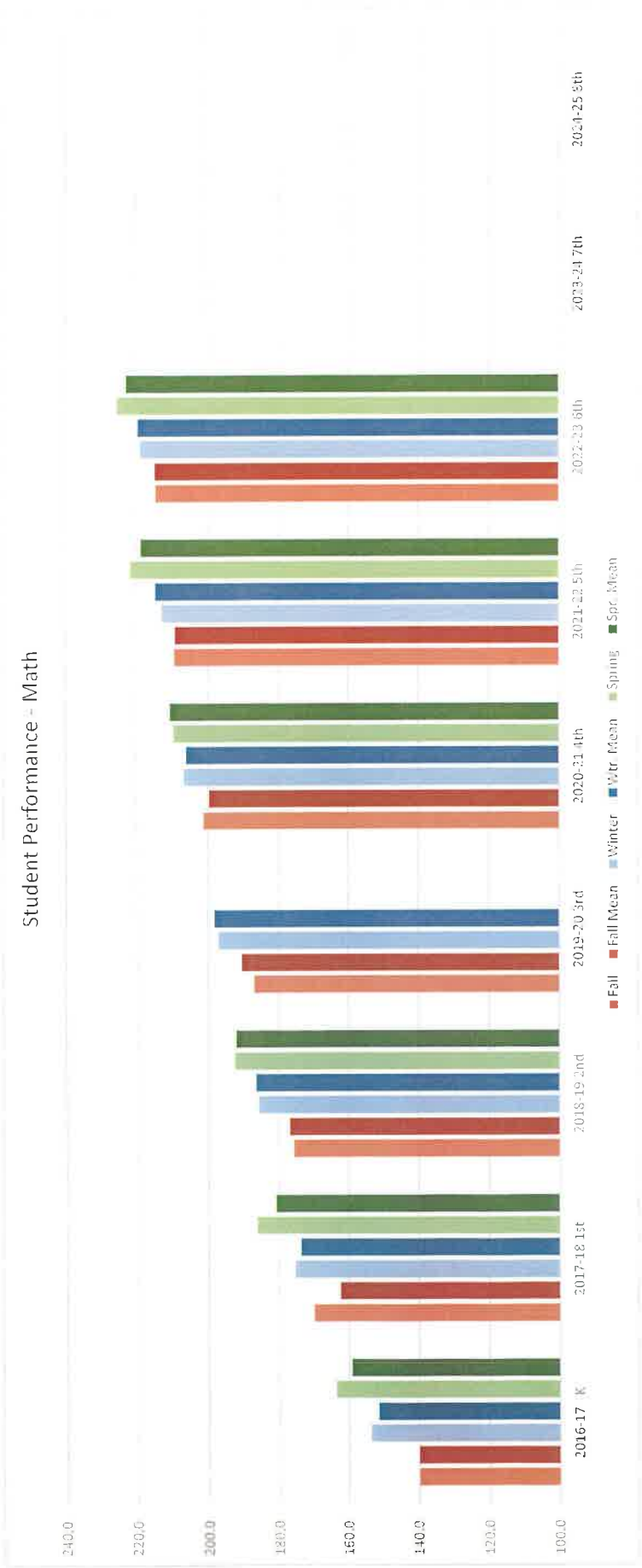
STUDENT PERFORMANCE - LANGUAGE									
	2017-18 K	2018-19 1st	2019-20 2nd	2020-21 3rd	2021-22 4th	2022-23 5th	2023-24 6th	2024-25 7th	2025-26 8th
Fall			178.9	195.5	202.0	214.0	214.8		
Fall Mean			174.5	187.7	197.3	204.2	209.4		
Winter			190.4	198.5	207.5	212.6			
Wtr. Mean			184.9	195.1	202.9	208.5			
Spring				204.7	211.3	217.1			
Spr. Mean				198.3	205.0	210.2			

No Language testing in Kindergarten through 1st grade.



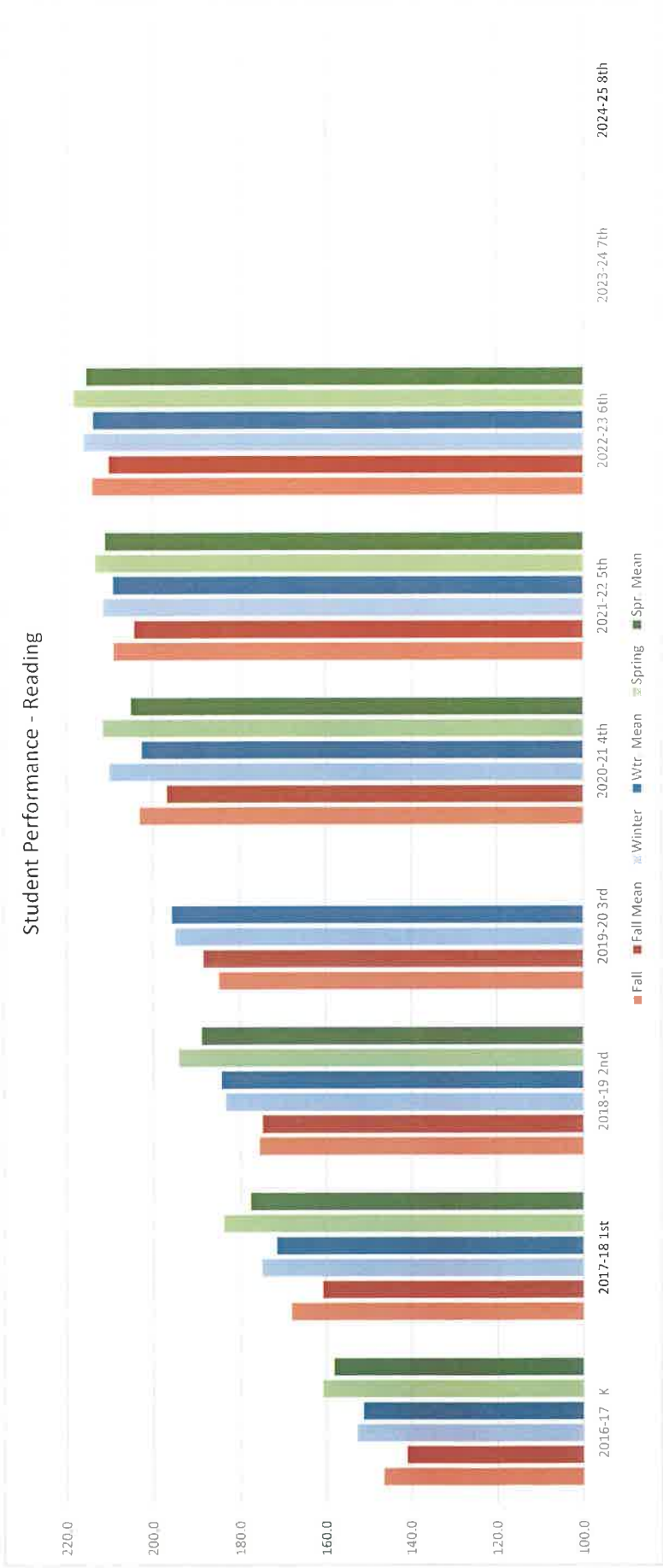
STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MAP CLASS OF 2025

STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MATH										
	2016-17 K	2017-18 1st	2018-19 2nd	2019-20 3rd	2020-21 4th	2021-22 5th	2022-23 6th	2023-24 7th	2024-25 8th	
Fall	140.0	170.1	175.8	187.0	201.2	209.4	214.6			
Fall Mean	140.0	162.4	176.9	190.4	199.6	209.1	214.8			
Winter	153.7	175.6	185.7	197.1	206.7	212.9	218.9			
Wtr. Mean	151.5	173.8	186.4	198.2	206.1	214.7	219.6			
Spring	163.7	186.3	192.5		209.6	221.8	225.5			
Spr. Mean	159.1	180.8	192.1		210.5	218.8	222.9			



STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MAP CLASS OF 2025

STUDENT PERFORMANCE - READING										
	2016-17 K	2017-18 1st	2018-19 2nd	2019-20 3rd	2020-21 4th	2021-22 5th	2022-23 6th	2023-24 7th	2024-25 8th	
Fall	146.5	168.1	175.5	184.8	203.0	209.0	214.0			
Fall Mean	141.0	160.7	174.7	188.3	196.7	204.2	210.2			
Winter	152.8	175.0	183.3	194.9	210.0	211.5	216.0			
Wtr. Mean	151.3	171.5	184.2	195.6	202.5	209.1	213.8			
Spring	160.8	183.7	194.1		211.5	213.3	218.4			
Spr. Mean	158.1	177.5	188.7		205.0	211.0	215.4			

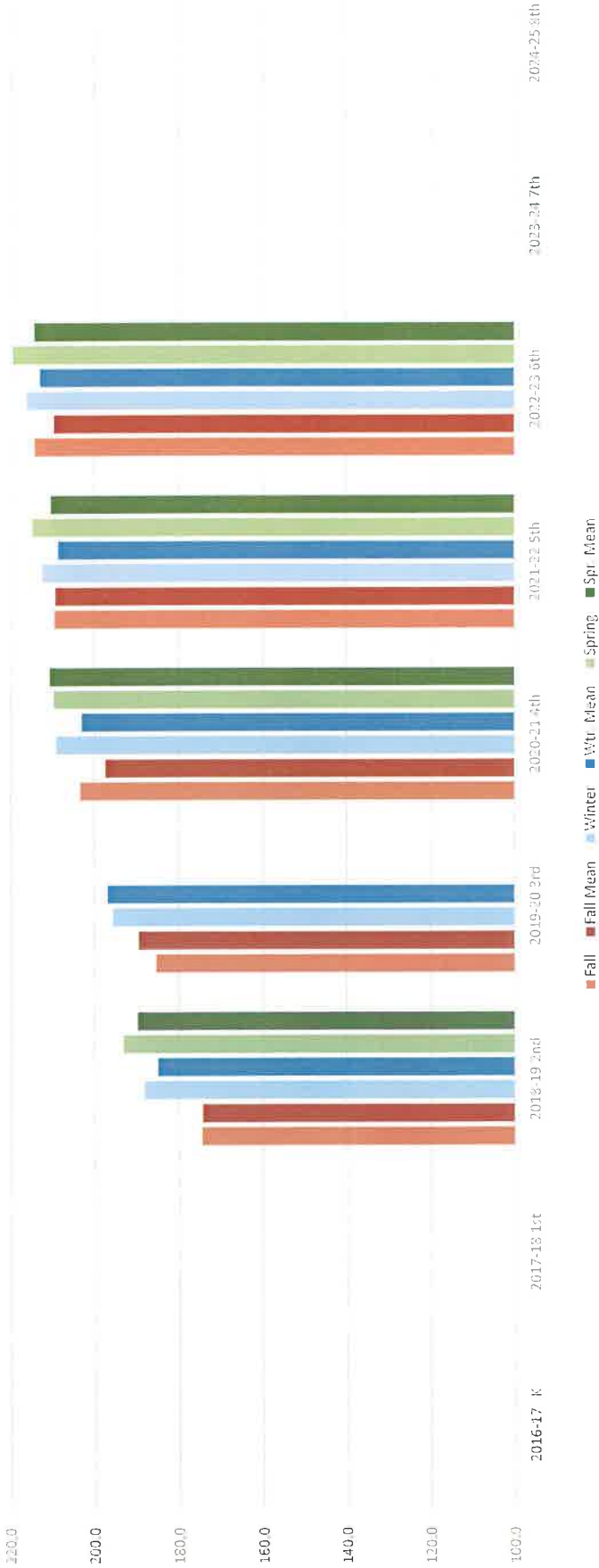


STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MAP CLASS OF 2025

STUDENT PERFORMANCE - LANGUAGE									
	2016-17 K	2017-18 1st	2018-19 2nd	2019-20 3rd	2020-21 4th	2021-22 5th	2022-23 6th	2023-24 7th	2024-25 8th
Fall			174.7	185.4	203.3	209.4	214.2		
Fall Mean			174.5	189.4	197.3	209.1	209.4		
Winter			188.2	195.6	209.0	212.3	216.0		
Wtr. Mean			184.9	196.8	202.9	208.5	212.8		
Spring			193.1		209.6	214.7	219.4		
Spr. Mean			189.7		210.5	210.2	214.2		

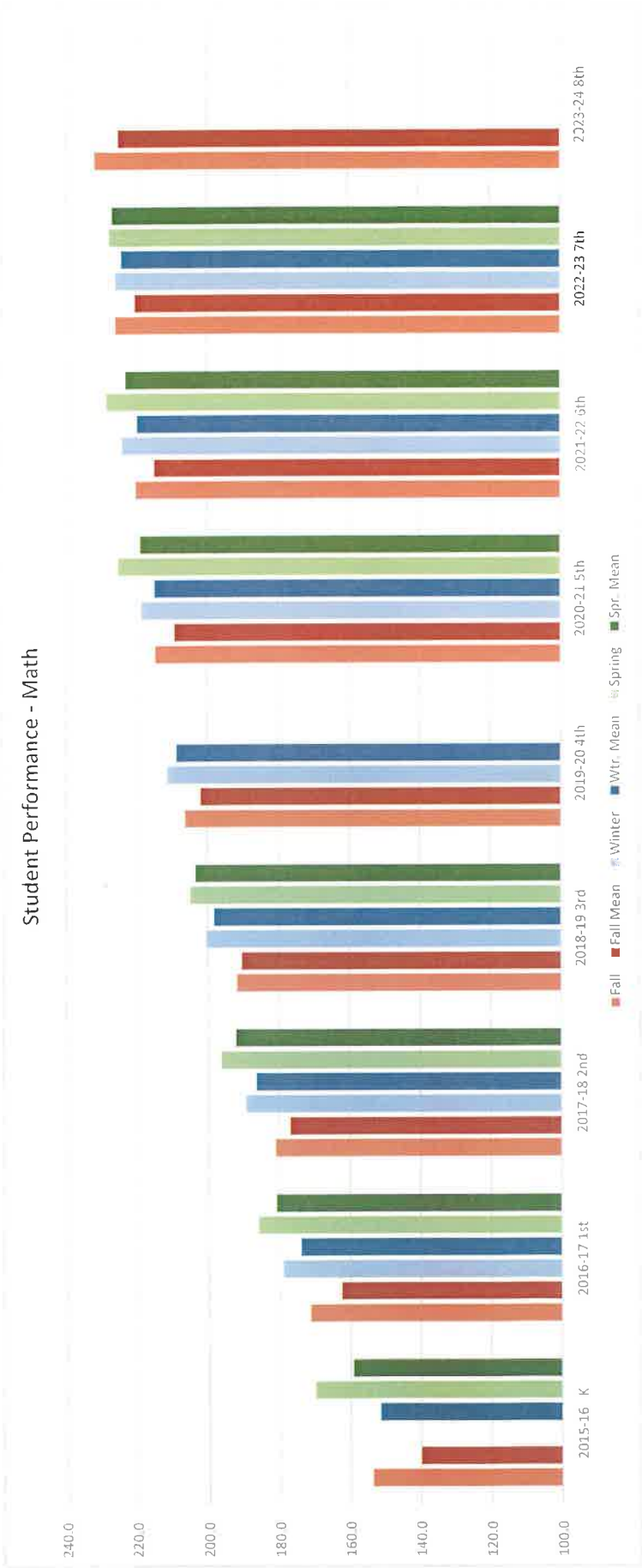
No Language testing in Kindergarten through 1st grade.

Student Performance - Language



STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MAP CLASS OF 2024

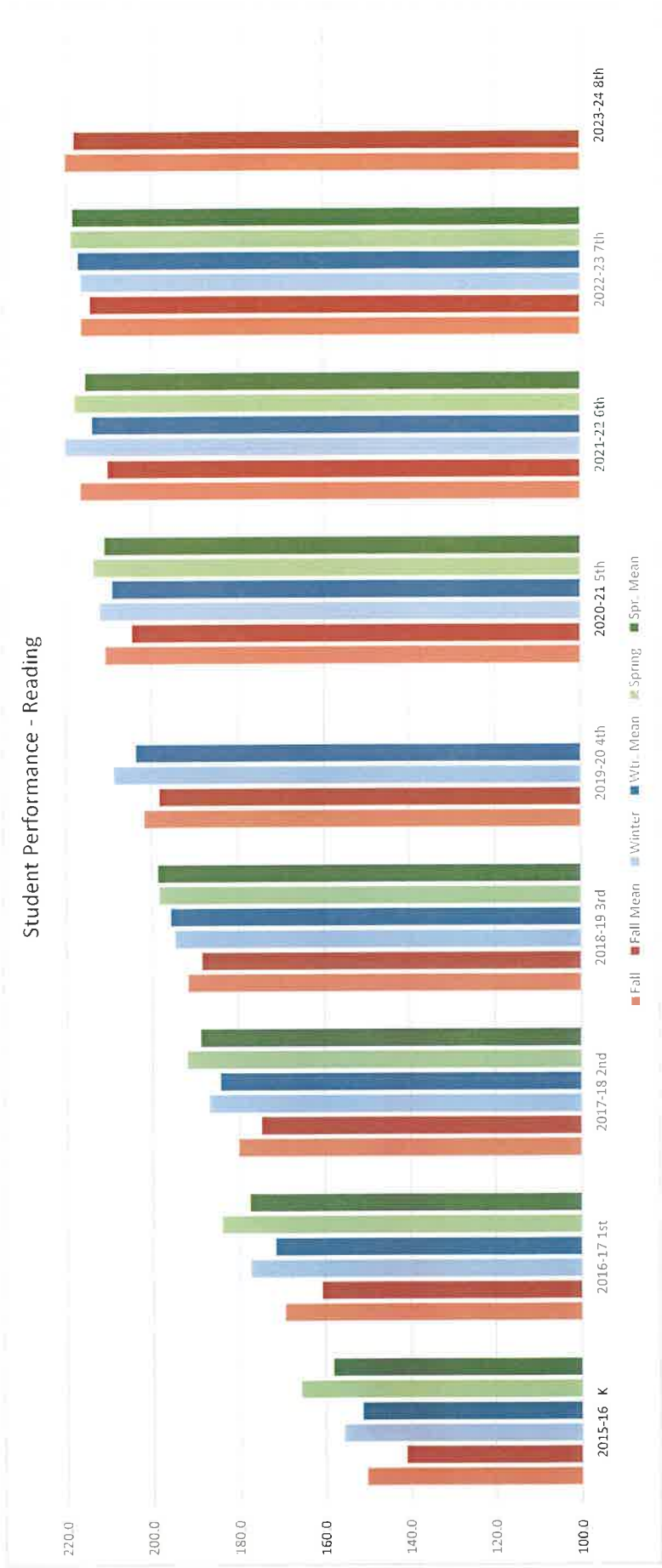
STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MATH											
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24		
	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th		
Fall	153.7	171.3	181.1	191.9	206.3	214.6	220.0	225.7	231.7		
Fall Mean	140.0	162.4	176.9	190.4	201.9	209.1	214.8	220.2	224.9		
Winter		179.0	189.4	200.4	211.2	218.5	223.9	225.7			
Wtr. Mean	151.5	173.8	186.4	198.2	208.7	214.7	219.6	224.1			
Spring	169.9	186.0	196.3	204.9		225.1	228.4	227.6			
Spr. Mean	159.1	180.8	192.1	203.4		218.8	222.9	226.7			



STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MAP

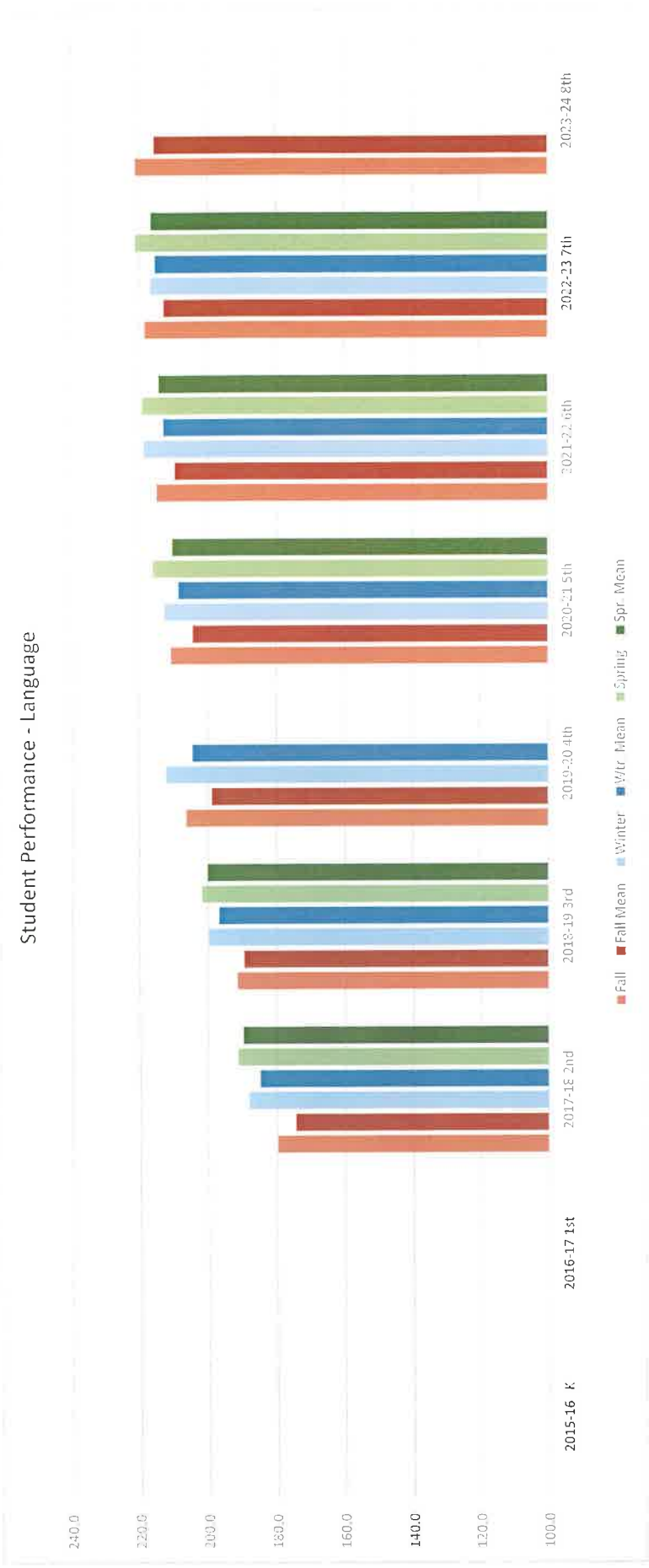
CLASS OF 2024

STUDENT PERFORMANCE - READING											
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24		
	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th		
Fall	150.3	169.4	180.0	191.6	201.7	210.7	216.5	216.3	221.2		
Fall Mean	141.0	160.7	174.7	188.3	198.2	204.5	210.2	214.2	218.0		
Winter	155.7	177.4	186.8	194.6	208.8	212.0	220.5	216.4			
Wtr. Mean	151.3	171.5	184.2	195.6	203.6	209.1	213.8	217.1			
Spring	165.8	183.9	191.9	198.3		213.5	218.0	218.8			
Spr. Mean	158.1	177.5	188.7	198.6		210.9	215.4	218.4			



STUDENT PERFORMANCE - MAP CLASS OF 2024

STUDENT PERFORMANCE - LANGUAGE										
	2015-16 K	2016-17 1st	2017-18 2nd	2018-19 3rd	2019-20 4th	2020-21 5th	2021-22 6th	2022-23 7th	2023-24 8th	
Fall			179.8	191.5	206.3	210.7	214.8	218.3	221.1	No Language testing in Kindergarten through 1st grade.
Fall Mean			174.5	189.4	198.8	204.2	209.4	212.7	215.5	
Winter			188.2	199.8	212.2	212.7	218.7	216.8		
Wtr. Mean			184.9	196.8	204.4	208.5	212.8	215.3		
Spring			191.4	201.7		216.0	219.1	221.2		
Spr. Mean			189.7	200.0		210.2	214.2	216.5		



WILLIAMS LAWSUIT SETTLEMENT **QUARTERLY COMPLAINT SUMMARY FORM**

(Per the requirements of the Williams Lawsuit Settlement, each educational agency must report quarterly to its Governing Board and the County Superintendent of Schools any complaints received related to the Williams Lawsuit.)

- ☒ No, our District has not received any complaints relating to the Williams Lawsuit this quarter.
- ☐ Yes, our District has received a complaint(s) relating to the Williams Lawsuit.

If yes, please attach a copy of the complaint to this Summary Form (removing any confidential student information as appropriate). Please explain the District's resolution of the complaint(s)

This Quarterly Complaint Summary Form is for the period ending:

- ☐ April 2023 ☐ July 2023 ☒ October 2023 ☐ January 2024

District: Richmond ESD Date: 11/09/2023

Superintendent's Signature: _____

6.2

Richmond School District
700-585 Richmond Road
Susanville, CA 96130
530/257-2338

OFFER OF EMPLOYMENT
TEMPORARY OR SHORT-TERM SERVICES

Name: Connie Herman

Date: August 17, 2023

Address: 472-340 Buffum Lane, Susanville, CA 96130

☐ Certificated (temporary)

Position/Title: School Nurse

☒ Classified (short-term)

Classification/Account No. _____

Period of Employment: From: ~~September~~ ^{AUGUST} 17, 2023 To: June 6, 2024

Hours of assignment: 9:00 am – 2:30 pm Hours per day: 5.5 hrs/day Days per week: 2

Description of services to be performed: Provide basic health services, maintain accurate student health records, assist communicating with families regarding illness or injury, and provide health education to primary and elementary grades.

Supervisor: Brian Boyer

Payment for services: Rate: \$42.00 per hour day / week / month (circle one)

Employee will be paid from a time card, due the 15th of each month. Employee is not entitled to sick/vacation leave.

(Appropriate withholdings shall be made on employee earnings, including State and Federal income taxes, mandatory Medicare, FICA and PERS/STRS Retirement contributions.) Short-term/temporary employees will receive only those benefits provided by statute, specifically Workers' Compensation and Unemployment Insurance.

Approved by: [Signature]
Superintendent

10-11-23
Date

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFER
OF TEMPORARY OR SHORT-TERM EMPLOYMENT

I accept this offer of employment and the terms and conditions thereof.

[Signature]
Signed

10-11-23
Date

4.3.2
6.3



KING
CONSULTING

Proposal:

Professional Services

Prepared for:

Richmond Elementary School District

Attention:

Brian Boyer

Superintendent/Principal

bboyer@richmondelementary.com

530-257-2338

Primary Contact:

Jamie King-Iseman

President

jamie@kinginc.com

916-706-3538

KING

916-706-3538 • info@kinginc.com • kinginc.com



Experience and Qualifications

King Consulting is an established and recognized school facility planning firm. We offer a wide array of services to assist school districts of all sites across California and the nation with their school planning needs and funding opportunities.

Our work includes the completion of long-range master plans, boundary studies, demographic studies, enrollment projection studies, developer fee justification studies (both Level I and Level II), developer mitigation, and State/Local/Federal eligibility and funding applications. For the past 25 years, King Consulting has worked with clients throughout California and the nation.

Our professional, enthusiastic staff has over 80 years of combined experience. We are a small firm, with only highly experienced staff who excel in their specific areas of expertise. Our combined experience has resulted in our firm's ability to adhere to timelines and organize projects so that the client's needs are exceedingly met. While we specialize in managing and summarizing complex data analyses, we pride ourselves on our unique ability to disseminate the information to our clients and their stakeholders. We are always excited for the opportunity to meet in person or over the phone to clearly explain anything

needed to our clients' staff, school board, and community. Our clients receive information within a broader context that includes full narrative explanations that school district staff and school board members repeatedly reference throughout the year.

While we excel in all areas of school facility planning, we are most proud of the lasting relationships we form with our clients. We care about our school districts, and we get to know them intimately through the course of our work. For this reason, so many of our clients work with us year after year. King Consulting digs deeper and tries harder in every aspect of our work because we become personally invested in the districts with whom we work.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit this proposal.

Scope of Services

This document represents an agreement between the District and King Consulting. For the compensation stipulated, King Consulting shall provide the following services:

STATE SCHOOL FACILITY PROGRAM FUNDING ELIGIBILITY

Review, prepare, and submit documentation required to maximize the District's New Construction and Modernization eligibility under the State School Facility Program.

- Obtain from the District and State facilities enrollment information required to determine the amount of State Modernization and New Construction grant funding eligibility under the State School Facility Program:
 - Review and compile current CalPADS enrollment data;
 - Review and compile facility database for each District site, including square footage by building, original date of construction, or State Phase C date of construction for facilities modernized under the former Lease Purchase Program;
 - Prepare State Enrollment projections using all available methodologies to ensure maximum eligibility is captured:
 - 5-Year Projection;
 - 10-Year Projection;
 - Modified and Alternative Weighting Mechanisms;
 - Birth Rate Adjustment (by County and Zip Code);
 - Dwelling Unit Research and Augmentation;
 - Student Yield Factor Review;
- Review site diagrams for square footage, classroom counts, and age of facilities. Prepare and update facility capacity database annually to include any new additional facilities;
- Prepare required enrollment and facilities reports for District review and approval to file with the Office of Public School Construction to seek approval of Modernization and New Construction eligibility. Prepare annual updated enrollment and facilities reports as needed or required;
- Secure State Allocation Board approval of District's eligibility.

Continued on next page

STATE SCHOOL FACILITY PROGRAM FUNDING APPLICATION SERVICES

Strategic Funding Plan

Review historical, current, and future District capital facility projects to identify State funding opportunities and develop a Strategic Funding Plan to maximize the District's local funding. Programs include, but are not limited to:

- Modernization
- New Construction
- Career Technical Education Facilities Program
- Facility Hardship
- Financial Hardship
- Seismic Mitigation
- Charter Schools
- Full Day Kindergarten
- Health and Safety Projects
- Preschools, Kitchens, and Health Facilities
- Lead in Water Remediation

Assist with Preparation of State Funding Applications

Assist the District with all applications for State approval and funding. These services may include, but are not limited to:

- California Department of Education (CDE) plan approval requests;
- Division of State Architect (DS) plan approval requests;
- DSA exemption verification;
- Office of Public School Construction (OPSC) Funding Applications (Form 50-04);
- OPSC Fund Releases (Form 50-05);
- OPSC Expenditure Reports (Form 50-06);
- Assistance with potential appeals to the State Allocation Board;
- Preparation of narrative grant applications for CTEFP projects.

Assist with Audit and Expenditure Reporting

Assist the district with the audit process and all expenditure for State funding received under the SFP. These services may include, but are not limited to:

- Provide grant certification requirements checklist to ensure the District is adhering to SFP regulations for all State-funded projects;
- Collect and maintain all documentation that will be required at audit;
- Following approval and funding of project, prepare Detailed List of Project Expenditures, Annual Expenditure Reports, Substantial Progress Reports, etc.;
- Continue to provide support until such time the local auditor and State Controller's Office has certified and closed the project.

Consulting Fees

For the services outlined, the Client shall pay King Consulting at a rate of **2%** of the State funding apportionment amount awarded for all application opportunities outlined in this agreement. King Consulting will provide services as needed and requested by the District. Services will be documented and invoiced following the State Allocation Board funded apportionment date. The District will only be billed upon confirmation of eligibility and a secured funded apportionment.

The scope of work necessary to complete the services listed in this Agreement is dependent upon the availability and quality of the District's enrollment and facilities information.

The fees shall cover all normal business expenses incurred on behalf of the District. Necessary visitations to the District by King Consulting will be reimbursed on an actual and necessary basis. Reimbursed visitations shall have prior approval by the District.

The District shall be responsible for reviewing and verifying all data included in documents, forms, and reports prepared by King Consulting on behalf of the District. The District shall be responsible for consulting legal counsel as related to the preparation and submittal of documents, forms, and reports.

The terms of this agreement shall remain in force unless mutually amended.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

King Consulting shall be reimbursed as follows:

- Mileage for all meetings shall be reimbursed to King Consulting at the IRS standard mileage rate;
- Application filing fees and other State-required fees are the responsibility of the District;
- Express Mail expenses will be documented and reimbursed to King Consulting;
- Reproduction of documents shall be the responsibility of the District. King Consulting will provide duplicating costs at an actual cost basis.

Signatures

This Agreement is between the Richmond Elementary School District and King Consulting.



Brian Boyer
Superintendent/Principal
Richmond Elementary School District

Jamie King-Iseman
President
King Consulting

Date

10/27/2023

Date

SIDE LETTER
between the
RICHMOND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT
and the
RICHMOND TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

(SY 2023-2024)

The Richmond Elementary School District (“District”) and Richmond Teachers Association (“RTA”) are subject to a collective bargaining agreement (“CBA”) ending June 30, 2024.

Article XVII, section H., provides that extra duty by unit members, not subject to a stipend beyond the contracted duty day, shall be compensated at the rate of \$35 per hour.

Notwithstanding the above-mentioned section of the CBA, the District wishes to engage teachers, on a voluntary basis, to provide supplemental instruction to students under the California Expanded Learning Opportunity Program (“ELOP”) state grant.

Under the terms of this Side Letter of Agreement, for the 2023-2024 regular school year only, teachers providing service under the ELOP grant shall receive the sum of \$150 per day (instead of the normal hourly extra duty pay rate) for each full (nine-hour) day of service in the ELOP program they provide on a non-instructional day. This amount shall be pro-rated for partial days of service.

FOR RTA

FOR DISTRICT

By: _____

By: _____
Brian Boyer, Superintendent

Date: _____

Date: _____

RICHMOND SCHOOL BOARD OF TRUSTEES
REGULAR MEETING
October 12, 2023
MINUTES

CALL TO ORDER The meeting was called to order at 6:00 p.m. Led the flag salute.

MEMBERS PRESENT Sadie Albonico, Adam Runyan, Daniel Bertotti, Tracy Langslet

MEMBERS ABSENT Nick McBride

OTHERS PRESENT Brian Boyer, Jeanette Goni, Kelley Phan, Linda Lile, Mandy Cox, Lenna Davis

PUBLIC COMMENT No Public Comment

AGENDA
APPROVAL MSCU (Langslet/Runyan) approved the agenda.

RCA

RCA REPORT 4.1.1 The Superintendent stated he had not received a report from RCA, but reported on the recent Pumpkin Sale and reminded the Board of the upcoming Halloween Carnival.

Superintendent Report

CBEDS
ENROLLMENT 4.2.1 The Superintendent reported the district's CBEDS enrollment as the first Wednesday in October (CBEDS Day) at 185 students.

SUMMER
SURVEY 4.2.2 The Superintendent provided data from the recent Summer Survey sent to Richmond parents asking ten questions. The focus of the survey concentrated on goal and expectations, school climate, and communication.

BOARD
TRAINING 4.2.3 The Superintendent provided information regarding Board training.

ELOP UPDATE 4.2.4 The Superintendent reported there are seven students signed up for before school program, 14 students signed up for after school program, and 31 students signed up for Ag Science with Seth Anderson. He further discussed that the sign up for the 2nd Trimester would be upcoming.

Director of Buildings and Grounds

NEW HIRE 4.3.1 The Superintendent announced the hiring of the new Facility Manager, Shaun Giese. He stated he started October 10th.

Certificated Staff and Classified Staff Report**CERTIFICATED**

STAFF **4.4.1** Kelley Phan and Linda Lile provided an update of classroom activities in TK/K through 8th grades.

CLASSIFIED

STAFF **4.4.2** Mandy Cox provided a report on behalf of classified staff of activities with students. She highlighted the work of Callie Carlton and introduced Lenna Davis.

Curriculum/Student Performance

GATE TESTING **5.1** The Superintendent reported that Ida Bruce, GATE Teacher, has completed testing students to qualify for GATE.

Business**HIRE FACILITY
MANAGER**

6.1 MSCU (Bertotti/Langslet) approved hiring Shaun Giese as the Facility Manager.

**RTI SUNSHINE
LETTER**

6.2 MSCU (Langslet/Bertotti) accepted the RTA Sunshine letter regarding 23-24 Negotiations.

**RESD SUNSHINE
LETTER**

6.3 MSCU (Bertotti/Runyan) accepted the RESD Sunshine letter regarding 23-24 Negotiations.

**WILLIAMS ACT
QUARTERLY**

6.4 MSCU (Langslet/Runyan) approved the Williams Act Quarterly Statement - Period Ending July 2023.

**22/23 REVISED UNAUDITED
ACTUALS**

6.5 MSCU (Langslet/Bertotti) approved the Revised 22/23 Unaudited Actuals.

Minutes

7.1 (Bertotti/Langslet) to approve the minutes of the regular meeting on September 14, 2023.

Ayes - Albonico, Bertotti, Langslet

Noes - None

Abstentions - Runyan

Policy

No Report

Warrants

- 9.1 MSCU(Runyan/Langslet) to approved the warrant list(s) for October

General:	\$ 41,406.56
Cafeteria:	<u>7,290.18</u>
	\$ 48,696.74

Correspondence

No Correspondence

Information: Comments from Board Members

No Comments from Board Members

Closed Session

- 12.1 Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957, the Board met in Closed Session to receive an update on negotiations with Richmond Teachers Association (RTA)
Board Negotiator - Brian Boyer
- 12.2 Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9, the Board met in Closed Session with Legal Counsel regarding Pending Litigation - PERB Case No. SA-CE-3092-E. The Board received an update on the status of a pending Unfair Labor Practice Charge
- 12.3 Pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.5, the Board will meet regarding Public Employee Evaluation of Performance -
Superintendent/Principal

Reconvene Open Session

- 13.1 No Action Take in Closed Session

ADJOURNMENT

Having no further business, the regular meeting adjourned at 7:23 p.m.

Board Policy Manual Richmond Elementary School District

Exhibit 1113-E(2): District And School Websites

Status: **DRAFT**

Original Adopted Date: Pending

MATERIALS REQUIRED TO BE POSTED ON DISTRICT WEBSITE

CSBA NOTE: The following exhibit lists material which the law explicitly requires be posted on district or school websites. See the referenced Board policy, administrative regulation, or Board bylaw for further information about related requirements. The exhibit does not include other postings that may be recommended throughout CSBA's sample policy manual but are not required by law.

Materials to Prominently Display

The following must be posted in a prominent location on the district's website, such as on the home page when required by law:

1. The district's local control and accountability plan (LCAP), any updates or revisions to the LCAP, and the local control funding formula budget overview (Education Code 52064.1, 52065). See AR 0460 - Local Control and Accountability Plan.
2. A direct link to the current board agenda containing the time and location of the meeting and a brief general description of each item of business to be transacted or discussed at the meeting, including items to be discussed in closed session, or a link to the district's agenda management platform where the current agenda shall be the first available (Government Code 54954.2, 54956). Post at least 72 hours before a regular board meeting or 24 hours before a special meeting. See BB 9320 - Meetings and Notices and BB 9322 - Agenda/Meeting Materials.
3. The district's policy on student suicide prevention including, for grades K-6, the age appropriateness of the policy (Education Code 234.6). See BP 5141.52 - Suicide Prevention.
4. The district's policies and procedures prohibiting discrimination, harassment, student sexual harassment, intimidation, bullying, and cyberbullying, including a section on social media bullying that includes all of the references described in Education Code 234.6 as possible forums for social media (Education Code 234.6). See AR 5131.2 - Bullying and AR 5145.3 - Nondiscrimination/Harassment.
5. The district's policy on preventing and responding to hate violence, if the district has adopted such a policy (Education Code 234.6). See BP 5145.9 - Hate-Motivated Behavior.
6. The definition of discrimination and harassment based on sex as described in Education Code 230, including the rights set forth in Education Code 221.8 (Education Code 234.6). See AR 5145.3 - Nondiscrimination/Harassment.
7. Information regarding Title IX prohibitions against discrimination based on a student's sex, gender, gender identity, pregnancy, and parental status, including the name and contact information of the Title IX Coordinator, the rights of students and the public as specified in Education Code 221.8, the responsibilities of the district under Title IX, web links to information about those rights and responsibilities on the websites of the Office for Equal Opportunity and the U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights, a description of how to file a complaint of noncompliance under Title IX with specified components, and a link to Title IX information posted on the California Department of Education's (CDE) website (Education Code 221.6, 221.61, 234.6; 34 CFR 106.8). See AR 5145.3 - Nondiscrimination/Harassment and AR 5145.7 - Sexual Harassment.
8. A link to statewide CDE-compiled resources, including community-based organizations, that provide support to youth who have been subjected to school-based discrimination, harassment, intimidation, or bullying and to their families (Education Code 234.5, 234.6). See AR 5145.3 - Nondiscrimination/Harassment.
9. Posters published by the California Civil Rights Department (CRD) including, "California Law Prohibits Workplace Discrimination and Harassment," and for districts with five or more employees, "The Rights of Employees Who Are Transgender or Gender Nonconforming," "Your Rights and Obligations as a Pregnant Employee," and "Family Care and Medical Leave and Pregnancy Disability Leave" (Government Code 12950). See AR 4030 - Nondiscrimination in Employment and AR 4161.8/4261.8/4361.8 - Family Care and Medical Leave.

10. If the district has formed a community facilities district (Mello-Roos district) for the acquisition or improvement of school facilities, a copy of the annual report for the fiscal year if requested pursuant to Government Code 53343.1, the report provided to the California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission pursuant to Government Code 53359.5, and the report provided to the State Controller's office pursuant to Government Code 12463.2 (Government Code 53343.2). Post within seven months after the last day of the fiscal year. See BP 7212 - Mello-Roos Districts.

Other Postings

The following materials are also required to be posted on the district website. However, there are no specific requirements related to where they are posted on the website.

1. The Special Education Local Plan Area's approved comprehensive local plan for special education, annual budget plan, annual service plan, and annual assurances support plan and any updates or revisions to the plans (Education Code 56205.5). See AR 0430 - Comprehensive Local Plan for Special Education.
2. The district's nondiscrimination policy and regulation, including the complaint procedure and the compliance coordinator's contact information (34 CFR 100.6, 106.8). See BP 0410 - Nondiscrimination in District Programs and Activities and AR 4030 - Nondiscrimination in Employment.
3. Training materials used to train the Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), decisionmaker(s), and any person(s) who facilitates an informal resolution process in response to a Title IX sexual harassment complaint (34 CFR 106.45). See AR 4119.12/4219.12/4319.12 - Title IX Sexual Harassment Complaint Procedures and AR 5145.71 - Title IX Sexual Harassment Complaint Procedures.
4. Contact information for the district's liaison(s) for homeless students and other persons as required by Education Code 48852.6, and information regarding the educational rights and resources available to persons experiencing homelessness (Education Code 48852.6). See AR 6173 - Education for Homeless Children.
5. For all schools offering competitive athletics, the total enrollment of the school classified by gender, the number of students enrolled at the school who participate in competitive athletics classified by gender, and the number of boys' and girls' teams classified by sport and by competition level (Education Code 221.9). The information shall be posted at the end of the school year on the school's website or, if the school does not have a website, on the district's website. See AR 6145.2 - Athletic Competition.
6. If the district has interdistrict attendance agreement(s), the procedures and timelines for requesting an interdistrict transfer permit, including, but not limited to, a link to the board's policy on interdistrict attendance, the date that the district will begin accepting applications, reasons that the district may approve/deny the request, the process for appeal, that failure to meet timelines will be deemed an abandonment of the request, and the condition under which an existing interdistrict transfer permit may be revoked or rescinded (Education Code 46600.2). See AR 5117 - Interdistrict Transfer.
7. If the district has elected to be a school district of choice, application information including, at a minimum, any applicable form, the timeline for a transfer, and an explanation of the selection process (Education Code 48301). See AR 5117 - Interdistrict Transfer.
8. For districts that offer grade 9, the district's policy and protocols related to student placement in mathematics courses (Education Code 51224.7). See AR 6152.1 - Placement in Mathematics Courses.
9. The section(s) of the district's employee code of conduct addressing interactions with students. These section(s) or a link to them shall be posted on each school's website or, if a school does not have its own website, on the district's website in a manner that is accessible to the public without a password. (Education Code 44050) See BP 4119.21/4219.21/4319.21 - Professional Standards and BP 4119.24/4219.24/4319.24 - Maintaining Appropriate Adult-Student Interactions.
10. The district's meal payment collection policy and procedures (U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Memorandum SP 46-2016). See BP/AR 3551 - Food Services Operations/Cafeteria Fund.
11. If the district includes information about the free and reduced-priced meal program on its website, a nondiscrimination statement about the district's status as an equal opportunity provider and the address of the agency with responsibility to handle complaints made against the district (USDA FNS Instruction 113-1). For

the required wording of the statement, see E(1) 3555 - Nutrition Program Compliance.

12. The school's or district's integrated pest management plan, whenever a school chooses to use a pesticide not exempted pursuant to Education Code 17610.5 The plan shall be posted on the school's website or, if the school does not have a website, then on the district's website. (Education Code 17611.5) See AR 3514.2 Integrated Pest Management.
13. When the California Environmental Quality Act requires an environmental impact report, negative declaration, or mitigated negative declaration, those environmental review documents, public notice of the preparation and availability of such documents within a reasonable period of time prior to certification of the environmental impact report, adoption of a negative declaration, or determination that a proposed subsequent project will have no additional significant effect on the environment, and specified notices when written requests for notices have been filed (Public Resources Code 21082.1, 21092, 21092.2).
14. When a citizens' oversight committee is formed after the approval of a bond under the 55 percent majority threshold, the committee's minutes, documents received, and reports issued (Education Code 15280). See AR 7214 - General Obligation Bonds.
15. Copy of each school's school accountability report card, on or before February 1 of each year (Education Code 35258). See BP 0510 - School Accountability Report Card.
16. Results of the Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC) or other accrediting agency's inspection of a school, within 60 days of receiving the results. (This notification could be made in writing to parents/guardians instead of or in addition to posting the results on the district's website.) In addition, if a school loses its WASC or other agency's accreditation, the district and school shall post on their websites a notice of the loss of accreditation and potential consequences (Education Code 35178.4). See BP 6190 - Evaluation of the Instructional Program.

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 32096, as added by SB 1479 (Ch. 850, Statutes of 2022), a district is required to publish its COVID-19 testing plan on the district website.

17. The district's COVID-19 testing plan (Education Code 32096).

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 32526, as amended by AB 185 (Ch. 571, Statutes of 2022,) a district is required to make publicly available on its website interim expenditure reports on the use of Learning Recovery Emergency Funds by December 1, 2024 and December 1, 2027, and a final report on expenditures no later than December 1, 2029.

18. Using the template developed by CDE, the use of Learning Recovery Emergency Funds, with interim reports posted by December 1, 2024 and December 1, 2027, and a final report by December 1, 2029. (Education Code 32526)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 49428.5, as added by AB 748 (Ch. 431, Statutes of 2022), each school site serving students in any of grades 6-12 is required to have a digitized mental health poster that is distributed online to students through social media, websites, portals, and learning platforms at the beginning of each school year.

19. An age appropriate and culturally relevant digitized poster that identifies approaches and shares resources about student mental health, distributed to students online at the beginning of each school year. (Education Code 49428.5)
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Policy 1160: Political Processes

Status: DRAFT

Original Adopted Date: 12/09/2014 | Last Revised Date: 12/15/2022

CSBA NOTE: The following optional policy addresses political activities conducted by members of the Governing Board or district staff acting on behalf of the district. It does not apply to individuals acting as private citizens on their own time and at their own expense. When acting as private citizens, individuals have broad rights under the First Amendment to engage in political activities, including taking positions on electoral measures and candidates and establishing and participating in political action committees.

Education Code 7055 authorizes the district to establish reasonable regulations related to employees engaging in political activity. See BP/AR 4119.25/4219.25/4319.25 - Political Activities of Employees for language implementing this statute as well as language regarding activities by employee organizations.

The ~~Board of Trustees~~Governing Board has a responsibility to actively advocate fiscal and public policy that supports the district's schools and the children in the community. The Board shall be proactive in defining the district's advocacy agenda based on the district's vision and goals and the needs of the district and community. The Board's advocacy efforts shall be conducted in accordance with legal requirements.

Ballot Measures/Candidates

No district funds, services, supplies, or equipment shall be used to urge the support or defeat of any ballot measure or candidate, including any candidate for election to the Board. (Education Code 7054)

CSBA NOTE: Whether an activity is an appropriate use of public funds or an impermissible campaign activity is a complicated analysis. In *Vargas v. City of Salinas*, the California Supreme Court created three categories of activities: (1) permissible informational activities, such as resolutions and providing objective analysis; (2) impermissible campaign activities, such as producing or distributing literature that urges a voter to act a certain way; or (3) unclear activities which do not fall into either group and must be analyzed looking at the "style, tenor, and timing" of the activity. The following two paragraphs reflect the court's analysis of permissible activities. CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel should be consulted when there is a question as to whether an activity is permissible.

The Board may discuss and study the potential effect of proposed or qualified ballot measures on the district's schools at an open and agendized Board meeting. The Board's discussion of the effect of such measures shall include an opportunity for staff and members of the public to speak on all sides of the issue. At that meeting, the Board may adopt a position or resolution in support of or in opposition to a ballot measure. The language in any resolution adopted by the Board shall not urge the public to take any action regarding the measure.

The Board's position on a ballot measure, including any resolution, shall be publicized only through normal district procedures and consistent with regular district practice for reporting Board actions. Such publicity shall be for informational purposes and shall not attempt to influence voters.

CSBA NOTE: Elections Code 9170, as added by AB 1416 (Ch. 751, Statutes of 2022), requires the ballot label or similar description of a school district measure, or other local government measure, on a county ballot to list, either as a supporter or an opponent of the measure, the associations, nonprofit organizations, businesses, or individuals, including current or former elected officials such as board members, who have signed the ballot argument or are listed in the text of the argument for or against the measure, unless the county board of supervisors elects not to list such supporters and opponents.

Individual School Board members may include their name in support of or opposition to a county, city, district, or school measure on a county ballot in accordance with Elections Code 9170.

CSBA NOTE: When it is unclear whether a campaign activity is permissible, the court will analyze the activity based on its "style, tenor and timing" to determine whether it involves an appropriate expenditure of public funds. Examples of things that a court might look for include how the material was distributed (i.e., special edition or regular publication), the language used in the publication (i.e., inflammatory or informational), and whether the distribution was consistent with regular district practice (i.e., regular circulation or special mailing). Districts should be cautious and ensure that any such informational material is an appropriate use of district funds.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee may use district resources to provide students, parents/guardians, and community members with fair and impartial information related to ballot measures, including information about the impact of ballot measures on the district. (Education Code 7054)

In preparing or distributing such informational material, the Superintendent or designee shall analyze the material to help ensure that it is an appropriate informational activity, provides a fair analysis of the issues, and does not advocate passage or defeat of a measure or candidate.

CSBA NOTE: In *Vargas v. City of Salinas*, the court offered examples of activities which would be impermissible campaign activities, as reflected in the following paragraph. In addition, 2 CCR 18901.1 prohibits the use of public funds for a newsletter or "mass mailing" which expressly advocates the election or defeat of a ballot measure or candidate or, when taken in context, urges a particular result. Because violation of this regulation could result in enforcement action by the Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC), districts should proceed with caution and consult with CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel, as appropriate.

District resources, including email or computer systems, shall not be used to disseminate campaign literature. In addition, district resources shall not be used to purchase advertisements, bumper stickers, posters, or similar promotional items that advocate an election result or urge voters to take any action in support of or in opposition to a measure.

CSBA NOTE: Both the courts (*Santa Barbara County Coalition Against Automobile Subsidies v. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments*) and the Attorney General (88 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 46 (2005)) have provided guidance as to the appropriate use of district funds when the district is preparing to submit a bond proposal to the voters for approval. The key distinction is whether the action is taken before or after the measure has been placed on the ballot and whether the activity is directed at swaying voters. Permissible expenditures include researching the need for the measure, formulating and drafting the proposal, and conducting polling and focus groups to assess the feasibility of the measure. Impermissible activities include recruiting and organizing supporters for a campaign, raising funds for the campaign, or hiring a consultant to develop a strategy for building support for the measure.

Political activity related to district bond measures shall, in addition to the above, be subject to the following conditions:

1. The Superintendent/**Principal** or designee may research, draft, and prepare a district bond measure or other initiative for the ballot, but shall not use district resources to influence voters or otherwise campaign for the measure.
2. Upon request, Board members and district administrators may appear at any time before a citizens' group to explain why the Board called for an election on a bond measure and to answer questions. (Education Code 7054.1)

If the presentation occurs during working hours, the employee representing the district shall not urge a citizens' group to vote for or against the bond measure.

3. The Board or any individual Board member may file a written argument for the ballot that is either for or against any school measure. (Elections Code 9501)

Legislation

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 53060.5, the district may engage in legislative activities and lobbying, either directly or through a representative, and the cost of this activity is an appropriate use of district funds. Lobbying activities are regulated by the FPPC (2 CCR 18600-18640) and governed by the Political Reform Act (Government Code 81000-91015).

The Board's responsibility as an advocate for the district may include lobbying and outreach at the state, national, and local levels. The Board and Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall work to establish and maintain ongoing relationships with elected officials, community leaders, and the media in order to communicate district positions and concerns.

The Board and Superintendent/**Principal** shall develop an advocacy action plan to define expectations and responsibilities. This plan may include, but is not limited to, legislative priorities, strategies for outreach to the media and community, development of key messages and talking points, and adoption of positions on specific legislation, regulations, or budget proposals.

In order to strengthen legislative advocacy efforts, the district may work with organizations and coalitions and may join associations whose representatives lobby on behalf of their members in accordance with Government Code 53060.5.

CSBA NOTE: Although the district has the authority to lobby the legislature, it cannot use district resources to urge

the public to lobby the legislature on its behalf. In *Miller v. Miller* the court concluded that urging the public was impermissible election campaigning because the activity was directed to the public and not the legislature.

The district may provide fair and impartial information about legislative issues affecting schools and children and shall inform the community about its advocacy activities. However, informational materials about legislation shall not urge the public to lobby the legislature, Governor, or state agencies on behalf of the district.

CSBA NOTE: An appellate court held in *League of Women Voters v. Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee* that the drafting of legislative proposals was a permissible use of public funds since it was more similar to the exercise of a local agency's governing authority than a campaign activity.

As necessary, the Board may direct the Superintendent/Principal or designee to draft legislative or regulatory proposals which serve the district's interests.

Legal Advocacy

CSBA NOTE: When an issue requires resolution in the courts rather than through legislation, it is permissible for districts to use public funds to initiate or participate in legal advocacy. Toward these ends, districts may choose to join with other districts in a group, such as CSBA's Education Legal Alliance which funds and supports litigation in cases of statewide significance to its members.

The Board recognizes that some issues are more appropriately addressed judicially rather than legislatively. When a legal issue is likely to set a state or national precedent, the district may join with other districts or parties in order to resolve the issue through litigation or other appropriate means.

Political Forums

Forums on political issues may be held in district facilities as long as the forum is made available to all sides of the issue on an equitable basis. (Education Code 7058)

Policy 1330: Use Of School Facilities

Status: DRAFT

Original Adopted Date: 12/09/2014 | Last Revised Date: 12/15/2022

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 38133 mandates the Governing Board to develop rules and regulations related to the management, direction, and control of school facilities. Pursuant to Education Code 38130-38138 (the Civic Center Act), school facilities are civic centers and, under certain circumstances, members of the school community must be allowed to use them for specified purposes. In granting access for the use of school facilities to district residents and community groups, the Board must be careful to avoid discriminating against certain individuals, groups, or viewpoints and thereby violating constitutional requirements, including free speech rights. In *Good News Club v. Milford Central School*, the U.S. Supreme Court held that the school district violated the club's free speech rights when it denied the club's use of school facilities for after-school meetings because of the religious nature of the meetings.

The Board of Trustees/Governing Board believes that school facilities and grounds are a vital community resource which should be used to foster community involvement and development. Therefore, the Board authorizes the use of school facilities by district residents and community groups for purposes specified in the Civic Center Act, to the extent that such use does not interfere with school activities or other school-related uses.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall give priority to school-related activities in the use of school facilities and grounds. Other uses authorized under the Civic Center Act shall be on a first-come, first-served basis.

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 38133, the Board is mandated to develop rules and regulations which must include the items specified below for the management, direction, and control of school facilities.

For the effective management and control of school facilities and grounds, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall maintain procedures and regulations that: (Education Code 38133)

1. Aid, encourage, and assist groups desiring to use school facilities for approved activities
2. Preserve order in school facilities and on school grounds and protect school facilities, including the designation of a person to supervise this task, if necessary
3. Ensure that the use of school facilities or grounds is not inconsistent with their use for school purposes and does not interfere with the regular conduct of schoolwork

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph is optional and may be modified to reflect district practice.

Subject to prior approval by the Board, the Superintendent/Principal or designee may grant the use of school facilities or grounds on those days on which district schools are closed. (Education Code 37220)

There shall be no advertising on school facilities and grounds except as specified in Board Policy 1325 - Advertising and Promotion.

CSBA NOTE: The following optional paragraph may be modified to reflect district practice. A district may enter into an agreement with another entity for the joint use of school facilities or grounds. For considerations to guide the development of such an agreement, see BP 1330.1 - Joint Use Agreements.

As necessary to ensure efficient use of school facilities, the Superintendent/Principal or designee may, with the Board's approval, enter into an agreement for the joint use of any school facilities or grounds. The Board shall approve any such agreement only if it determines that it is in the best interest of the district and the community.

Fees

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 38134 authorizes districts to charge an amount "not to exceed" direct costs for the use of school facilities or grounds by community groups and entities. 5 CCR 14037-14041 contain specific rules adopted by the State Board of Education for determining "direct costs" to be charged for use of school facilities and grounds. See the section "Calculating Direct Costs" below. If the district chooses to charge fees, 5 CCR 14041 requires the Board to adopt a fee schedule that specifies the hourly fee to be charged by the district either for specific school facilities and grounds or for types or categories of school facilities or grounds (e.g., all gymnasiums or playgrounds).

The Board shall adopt a comprehensive schedule of fees to be charged for community use of school facilities and grounds, including, but not limited to, the multipurpose room(s), playing or athletic field(s), track and field venue(s), tennis court(s), and outdoor basketball court(s). The schedule of fees shall be prepared in accordance with 5 CCR

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 38134 mandates each district that chooses to charge the community a fee for the use of school facilities to adopt a policy specifying the activities and organizations that shall be subjected to the fees.

The options below provide suggestions on how districts that choose to charge fees may categorize activities and organizations for that purpose. Option 1 is for use by districts that choose to charge an amount "not to exceed" direct costs to all community groups. Option 2 is for use by districts that choose to grant free use to nonprofit organizations and to groups organized to promote youth and school activities but charge other groups an amount "not to exceed" direct costs. Option 3 is for use by districts that grant free use to school-related organizations only.

Regardless of the option chosen, there is an exception for the use of school facilities and grounds for religious services, as noted below.

OPTION 1: (Amount not to exceed direct costs to all community groups) The Board believes that the use of school facilities or grounds should not result in an expense to the district. The Superintendent or designee shall charge all groups granted the use of school facilities or grounds under the Civic Center Act an amount not to exceed direct costs determined in accordance with 5 CCR 14037-14041. (Education Code 38134) **OPTION 1 ENDS HERE**

OPTION 2: (No charge to nonprofit organizations and youth and school-oriented groups)
CSBA NOTE: This option reflects the common practice among districts to allow free use of school facilities by nonprofit organizations and clubs and associations that promote youth and school activities pursuant to Education Code 38134. Districts that wish to allow free use by some groups but charge other groups should proceed cautiously and ensure that such free use or discount is granted on a reasonable and nondiscriminatory basis. It is strongly recommended that districts consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel before deciding which groups will or will not be charged and, based upon legal counsel's advice, decide whether it would be appropriate to specifically name in the district's policy the community groups that will or will not be charged.

The Board authorizes the use of school facilities or grounds, without charge, by nonprofit organizations and by clubs or associations organized to promote youth and school activities, including, but not limited to, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Camp Fire USA, YMCA, parent-teacher associations, school-community advisory councils, and recreational youth sports leagues that charge participants no more than an average of \$60 per month. Other groups that request the use of school facilities under the Civic Center Act shall be charged an amount not to exceed direct costs determined in accordance with 5 CCR 14037-14041. (Education Code 38134) **OPTION 2 ENDS HERE**

OPTION 3: (No charge to school-related organizations)

The Board authorizes the use of school facilities or grounds without charge to school-related organizations whose activities are directly related to or for the benefit of district schools. All other groups requesting the use of school facilities under the Civic Center Act shall be charged an amount not to exceed direct costs determined in accordance with 5 CCR 14037-14041.

OPTION 3 ENDS HERE

CSBA NOTE: The remainder of this section is for use by all districts regardless of the option chosen above.

Pursuant to Education Code 38134, a district must charge "at least" direct costs to any group using school facilities for religious services even if the district selects Option 2 or Option 3 above and does not charge other groups. However, this may conflict with the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling in *Good News Club v. Milford Central School*, which held that a district's refusal to let a Christian club hold after-school meetings because of its religious nature, while permitting other secular character-building clubs to meet, constituted impermissible viewpoint discrimination under the First Amendment. Due to the potential conflict between this case and state law, districts should take caution in selecting Option 2 or Option 3 above or adopting a policy that charges religious groups direct costs when those costs are not charged to other groups. Districts are advised to consult with CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel with questions about charging religious groups for use of district facilities.

Additionally, when any use of school facilities or grounds is for religious services, the district shall charge an amount at least equal to the district's direct costs. (Education Code 38134)

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 38134 requires the district to charge fair rental value when facilities are used for fundraising activities which are not beneficial to youth, public school activities, or charitable purposes, under the conditions specified below. "Fair rental value" is defined as direct costs plus the amortized costs of the school facilities or grounds used for the duration of the activity.

Groups shall be charged fair rental value when using school facilities or grounds for entertainment or meetings where admission is charged or contributions solicited and net receipts are not to be expended for charitable purposes or for the welfare of the district's students. (Education Code 38134)

Calculating Direct Costs

Direct costs to be charged for community use of each, or each type of, school facility or grounds shall be calculated in accordance with 5 CCR 14038 and may reflect the community's proportionate share of the following costs: (Education Code 38134; 5 CCR 14038-14041)

1. Capital direct costs calculated in accordance with 5 CCR 14039, including the estimated costs of maintenance, repair, restoration, and refurbishment of non-classroom space school facilities or grounds
2. Operational direct costs calculated in accordance with 5 CCR 14040, including estimated costs of supplies, utilities, janitorial services, other services performed by district employees and/or contracted workers, and salaries and benefits paid to district employees directly associated with the administration of the Civic Center Act to operate and maintain school facilities and grounds

CSBA NOTE: The following optional paragraph applies to districts that choose to discount direct cost fees based on the type or category of the applicant, such as to groups with tax-exempt status as authorized pursuant to 5 CCR 14041.

Direct cost fees shall not be discounted to any group or organization except when the discount is specifically authorized in the adopted fee schedule. (5 CCR 14041)

Expending Funds Collected as Capital Direct Costs

Any funds collected as capital direct costs shall be deposited into a special fund to be used only for capital maintenance, repair, restoration, and refurbishment of school facilities and grounds. (5 CCR 14042)

Use of School Facility as Polling Place

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Elections Code 12283, an elections official requesting the use of a school building as a polling place or vote center must include in the request a list of the schools needed. Such requests must be made within sufficient time before the start of the school year so that the Board can determine and notify parents/guardians whether (1) the school will remain in session on those days, (2) the school day will be designated for staff training and development, or (3) the school will be closed to students and nonclassified employees. See BP 6111 - School Calendar.

The Board may authorize the use of school buildings as polling places, or vote centers for election day. The Board may also authorize the use of school buildings, without cost, for the storage of voting machines and other vote-tabulating devices. However, if a city or county elections official specifically requests the use of a school building as a polling place, or vote center on election day and/or during the 10 days preceding election day, as well as during key dates necessary for drop-off, set-up, and pick-up of election materials, as determined by the elections official, the Board shall allow its use for such purpose. If school will be in session, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall identify to elections officials the specific areas of the school buildings not occupied by school activities that will be allowed for use as a polling place or vote center. (Elections Code 12283)

When a school is used as a polling place or vote center, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall provide the elections official a site with an adequate amount of space that will allow the precinct board to perform its duties in a manner that will not impede, interfere, or interrupt the normal process of voting and shall make a telephone line for Internet access available for use by local elections officials if so requested. The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall make a reasonable effort to ensure that the site is accessible to persons with disabilities. (Elections Code 12283)

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall establish procedures to ensure student safety and minimize disruptions whenever school is in session while the facilities are being used as a polling place or vote center.

Regulation 1330: Use Of School Facilities

Status: DRAFT

Original Adopted Date: 12/09/2014 | Last Revised Date: 12/15/2022

CSBA NOTE: The following administrative regulation is mandated for the management, direction, and control of school facilities, pursuant to Education Code 38133.

Application for Use of Facilities

CSBA NOTE: Districts are encouraged to consult with CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel to create a facilities use application and agreement for the use of school facilities and grounds by any entity other than the district.

Any person applying for the use of any school facilities or grounds on behalf of any society, group, or organization shall present written authorization from the group or organization to make the application.

CSBA NOTE: The California Supreme Court has determined that the requirements of Education Code 38135 and 38136 are unconstitutional (ACLU v. Board of Education of City of Los Angeles). Although these provisions have not been repealed, districts are advised not to require any oath affirming that the group does not intend to take actions leading to the overthrow of the government.

Other types of oaths have been held constitutionally acceptable. The California Supreme Court upheld the use of an oath that the individual or group does not intend to use school premises to commit unlawful acts (ACLU v. Board of Education), and the U.S. Supreme Court has upheld affirmative loyalty oaths for public employees, expressing a promise to support the federal and state constitutions (Connell v. Higgenbotham; Cole v. Richardson). The following paragraph is optional.

Anyone applying to use school facilities shall do so as specified in district procedures and in accordance with law.

Civic Center Use

Subject to district policies and regulations, school facilities and grounds shall be available to citizens and community groups as a civic center for the following purposes: (Education Code 32282, 38131, 51860)

1. Public, literary, scientific, recreational, educational, or public agency meetings
2. The discussion of matters of general or public interest

CSBA NOTE: The Attorney General opined in 79 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 248 (1996) that the section of Education Code 38131 which provides that a board may grant the use of school facilities to a religious group to conduct services only when the religious group has no other suitable meeting place is unconstitutional. Although Attorney General opinions do not carry the force of law, they are given deference by the courts in the case of legal challenge. Therefore, a district should consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel before requiring a religious organization to establish that it lacks another suitable meeting place for the conduct of its services in order to rent school facilities. In that same opinion, the Attorney General also determined that Education Code 38131 does not limit the renewability of the temporary use permit for school facilities by a religious organization. Thus, legal counsel should also be consulted before a district refuses to renew a temporary permit. Item #3 below is consistent with the Attorney General's interpretation of Education Code 38131.

3. The conduct of religious services for temporary periods, on a one-time or renewable basis, by any church or religious organization
4. Child care programs to provide supervision and activities for children of preschool and elementary school age
5. The administration of examinations for the selection of personnel or the instruction of precinct board members by public agencies
6. Supervised recreational activities, including, but not limited to, sports league activities for youth that are arranged for and supervised by entities, including religious organizations or churches, and in which youth may participate regardless of religious belief or denomination
7. A community youth center

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 32282, procedures to allow school facilities to be used by public agencies, such as the Red Cross, for mass care and welfare shelters during an emergency must be included in the comprehensive school safety plan. See AR 0450 - Comprehensive Safety Plan.

8. Mass care and welfare shelters during disasters or other emergencies affecting the public health and welfare
9. A ceremony, patriotic celebration, or related educational assembly conducted by a veterans' organization

A *veterans' organization* means the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans, United Spanish War Veterans, Grand Army of the Republic, or other duly recognized organization of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines of the United States, or any of their territories. (Military and Veterans Code 1800)

CSBA NOTE: To enable the district to provide students safety instruction related to using electric, motorized, or nonmotorized bicycles and scooters, Education Code 51860, as amended by AB 2028 (Ch. 116, Statutes of 2022), authorizes the Governing Board to assist local law enforcement, nonprofit associations or organizations specified in Education Code 38134, such as the Girls Scouts, Boys Scouts, and parent-teacher associations, and public agencies that provide such safety instruction, in providing safety instruction to district students.

10. Bicycle, scooter, electric bicycle, motorized bicycle, or motorized scooter safety instruction for district students by local law enforcement, public agencies, nonprofit associations, or organizations specified in Education Code 38134

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 38131 allows the district to grant use of school facilities for other purposes as deemed appropriate. The district may add any other purposes approved by the Board and not inconsistent with existing law.

11. Other purposes deemed appropriate by the Governing Board

Restrictions

CSBA NOTE: In adopting rules for the management and control of school facilities, districts must be careful to ensure that they do not impose restrictions that may violate constitutionally protected rights. Generally, court decisions have held that districts may not discriminate on the basis of a group's viewpoint, and thus the use of facilities should be granted on a neutral basis. In *Good News Club v. Milford Central School*, the U.S. Supreme Court held that a district which prohibited a religious club from using school facilities after school hours for activities for which it allowed other community groups to use the school facilities discriminated against the club on the basis of the club's religious viewpoint in violation of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution.

Because federal and state constitutional free speech issues may be involved when a district denies the use of school facilities to certain groups, it is strongly recommended that a district consult with CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel before doing so.

School facilities or grounds shall not be used for any of the following activities:

1. Any use by an individual or group for the commission of any crime or any act prohibited by law
2. Any use which is inconsistent with the use of school facilities for school purposes or which interferes with the regular conduct of school or school work
3. Any use which involves the possession, consumption, or sale of drugs or any restricted substances, including tobacco

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Business and Professions Code 25608, it is a misdemeanor to possess, consume, sell, give, or deliver any alcoholic beverage to any person in a school building or on school grounds unless a specified exception applies. One such exception is serving alcohol during a special event, pursuant to a license or permit obtained under the Alcohol Beverage Control Act, at district-owned facilities at a time when students are not present. For this purpose, "facilities" include, but are not limited to, office complexes, conference centers, or retreat facilities. Although Business and Professions Code 25608 allows this exception, the district should consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services, district legal counsel, and/or risk management personnel when determining whether to allow alcohol on district property pursuant to this exception. When a district allows the use of its facilities or grounds for events that may involve the serving or consumption of alcoholic beverages, it is recommended that rules and/or

limitations be established to minimize risks to the district and attendees at such events (e.g., requiring security guards and/or additional insurance, limiting the presence of alcoholic beverages to designated areas, limiting the types of beverages and/or how many drinks can be served at a time, specifying the time period during which alcoholic beverages may be served). Item #4 is optional and may be deleted or revised to reflect any limitations imposed on the facility user.

4. Any use which involves the possession, consumption, or sale of alcoholic beverages, except for special events approved by the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee pursuant to Business and Professions Code 25608 which are covered by a special events permit pursuant to Division 9 of the Business and Professions Code and which will occur at a time when students are not on the grounds. Any such use of school facilities shall be subject to any limitations that may be necessary to reduce risks to the district and ensure the safety of participants, as determined by the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee. Applicable limitations shall be clearly stated in the facility use agreement to be signed by the user's representative.

CSBA NOTE: Districts may exclude certain facilities from community use for safety or security reasons. Such facilities might include (1) offices or computer rooms containing records and confidential information and (2) science rooms and other rooms containing hazardous chemicals or equipment that cannot be used safely without special knowledge or skills. The following paragraph is optional and may be revised to specify excluded facilities.

The district may exclude certain school facilities from nonschool use for safety or security reasons.

Damage and Liability

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 38134, a district is authorized to take the actions specified in the following optional paragraph when damage to school facilities or grounds occurs from use by a nonprofit group, organization, club, or association that promotes youth and school activities.

Groups, organizations, or persons using school facilities or grounds shall be liable for any property damage caused by the activity. The district may charge the amount necessary to repair the damages and may deny the group further use of school facilities or grounds. (Education Code 38134)

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 38134 distinguishes the liability and insurance obligations of nonprofit groups, clubs, and associations that promote youth and school activities from those of the district. The district is liable for any injuries resulting from its negligence in the ownership and maintenance of its facilities and grounds and must bear the cost of insuring against these risks and defending itself from related claims.

Any group or organization using school facilities or grounds shall be liable for any injuries resulting from its negligence during the use of district facilities or grounds. The group shall bear the cost of insuring against this risk and defending itself against claims arising from this risk. (Education Code 38134)

Groups or organizations shall provide the district with evidence of insurance against claims arising out of the group's own negligence when using school facilities. (Education Code 38134)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 38134, groups that promote youth and school activities cannot be required to sign hold harmless and indemnification agreements agreeing to defend and indemnify the district against liability arising during the group's use of school facilities to the extent that the agreement requires the group to assume liability for the district's negligence. The statute is unclear as to whether the district can require non-youth-related groups to indemnify the district from any and all injuries resulting from the use of the facilities. Districts wishing to create such an agreement should consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel.

Because hold harmless agreements are only as strong as the groups' credit, districts should generally require proof of insurance in addition to such agreements. When a hold harmless and indemnification agreement appears necessary for any specific school facilities or a specific event, the district's risk manager, insurance carrier, or legal counsel should tailor it to the situation.

When permitted by law, the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall require a hold harmless agreement and indemnification when warranted by the type of activity or the specific facilities being used.

Regulation 3311: Bids

Status: DRAFT

Original Adopted Date: 12/09/2014 | Last Revised Date: 12/15/2022

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 54202, districts are mandated to establish bidding procedures governing the purchase of equipment and supplies. The following administrative regulation reflects the competitive bidding procedures applicable to these purchases, as well as contracts for certain services, public works projects, and repairs and maintenance, when the contract exceeds the amount specified in law.

An alternative procedure for public works projects is provided pursuant to the Uniform Public Construction Cost Accounting Act (UPCCAA) (Public Contract Code 22000-22045), which allows public projects of \$60,000 or less to be performed by district employees and public projects of \$200,000 or less to be awarded through an informal bidding process. See BP/AR 3311.1 - Uniform Public Construction Cost Accounting Procedures. Districts that have adopted the UPCCAA procedures should modify the following regulation to delete or revise conflicting provisions related to contracts for public works. Also see AR 3311.2 - Lease-Leaseback Contracts, AR 3311.3 - Design-Build Contracts, and AR 3311.4 - Procurement of Technological Equipment for procedures applicable to those contracts.

Advertised/Competitive Bids

The district shall advertise for any of the following: (Public Contract Code 20111)

1. A public project contract that involves an expenditure of \$15,000 or more, including a contract for construction, reconstruction, erection, alteration, renovation, improvement, painting, repainting, demolition, or repair work involving a district owned, leased, or operated facility

CSBA NOTE: For the contracts specified in Item #2a-c below, Public Contract Code 20111 requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI) to annually establish a bid limit that reflects U.S. Department of Commerce data. The following paragraph allows the amount to escalate automatically once the SPI has made the annual determination. For 2023, the bid limit is \$109,300.

2. A contract that exceeds the amount specified in law, as annually adjusted by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for any of the following:
 - a. The purchase of equipment, materials, or supplies to be furnished, sold, or leased to the district
 - b. Services, not including construction services or special services and advice in accounting, financial, legal, or administrative matters
 - c. Repairs that are not a public project, including maintenance

Maintenance means routine, recurring, and usual work for preserving, protecting, and keeping a district facility operating in a safe, efficient, and continually usable condition for the intended purpose for which it was designed, improved, constructed, altered, or repaired. Maintenance includes, but is not limited to, carpentry, electrical, plumbing, glazing, and other craft work designed to preserve the facility, as well as repairs, cleaning, and other operations on machinery and other permanently attached equipment. Maintenance does not include painting, repainting, or decorating other than touchup, or among other types of work, janitorial or custodial services and protection provided by security forces. (Public Contract Code 20115)

Instructions and Procedures for Advertised Bids

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall call for bids by placing a notice at least once a week for two weeks in a local newspaper of general circulation published in the district, or if no such newspaper exists, then in some newspaper of general circulation that is circulated in the county. The Superintendent/Principal or designee also may post the notice on the district's website or through an electronic portal. The notice shall state the work to be done or materials or supplies to be furnished and the time and place and website where bids will be opened. (Public Contract Code 20112)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Public Contract Code 2600 all bid documents and construction contracts, when applicable, must contain a notice that the project is subject to the skilled and trained workforce requirements specified in Public Contract Code 2600-2603. Skilled and trained workforce requirements are required for lease-leaseback projects, design-build, and alternative design-build projects. Skilled and trained workforce is optional for all other construction delivery methods. See AR 3311.2 Lease-Leaseback Contracts and AR 3311.3 -- Design-Build Contracts for specific bidding requirements.

The notice shall contain the time, date, and location of any mandatory prebid conference, site visit, or meeting and details regarding when and where project documents, including the final plan and specifications, are available. Any such mandatory visit or meeting shall occur not less than five calendar days after the publication of the initial notice. For lease-leaseback, design-build, and alternative design-build projects, the notice shall specify that the project is subject to skilled and trained workforce requirements. (Education Code 17250.25, 17250.62, 17407.5; Public Contract Code 2600, 6610)

Bid instructions and specifications shall include the following requirements and information:

1. All bidders shall certify in writing the minimum, if not exact, percentage of post-consumer materials in products, materials, goods, or supplies offered or sold. (Public Contract Code 22152)
2. All bids for construction work shall be presented under sealed cover. The district may accept a bid that has been submitted electronically or on paper. (Public Contract Code 20111, 20112)

The bid shall be accompanied by a form of bidder's security, including either cash, a cashier's check payable to the district, a certified check made payable to the district, or a bidder's bond executed by an admitted surety insurer and made payable to the district. The security of unsuccessful bidders shall be returned in a reasonable period of time, but in no event later than 60 days after the bid is awarded. (Public Contract Code 20111, 20112)

3. When a standardized proposal form is provided by the district, bids not presented on the standard form shall be disregarded. (Public Contract Code 20111.5)
4. Bids shall not be accepted after the advertised bid opening time, regardless of whether the bids are actually opened at that time. (Public Contract Code 20112)
5. When two or more identical lowest or highest bids are received, the **Board of Trustees Governing Board** may determine by lot which bid shall be accepted. (Public Contract Code 20117)

CSBA NOTE: Public Contract Code 20103.8 specifies that, in those cases when the bid includes items that may be added to or deducted from the scope of the work in the contract, the bid solicitation must specify the method to be used to determine the lowest bid, as detailed below. Districts should consult with CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel, as appropriate, if they have questions regarding the applicability of this law.

6. If the district requires that the bid include prices for items that may be added to or deducted from the scope of work in the contract, the bid solicitation shall specify which one of the following methods will be used to determine the lowest bid. In the absence of such a specification, only the method provided in Item #6a below shall be used. (Public Contract Code 20103.8)
 - a. The lowest bid shall be the lowest total of the bid prices on the base contract without consideration of the prices on the additive or deductive items.
 - b. The lowest bid shall be the lowest total of the bid prices on the base contract and those additive or deductive items that were specifically identified in the bid solicitation as being used for the purpose of determining the lowest bid price.
 - c. The lowest bid shall be the lowest total of the bid prices on the base contract and those additive or deductive items that, when taken in order from a specifically identified list of those items in the solicitation, and added to or subtracted from the base contract, are less than or equal to a funding amount publicly disclosed by the district before the first bid is opened.

The lowest bid shall be determined in a manner that prevents any information that would identify any of the bidders or proposed subcontractors or suppliers from being revealed to the district before the ranking of all bidders from lowest to highest has been determined. (Public Contract Code 20103.8)

CSBA NOTE: For a bid to be successful, it must conform to bid specifications (i.e., it must be "responsive") and the bidder must be determined to be able to perform the work (i.e., the bidder must be "responsible" as defined in Public Contract Code 1103). There is no right to a due process hearing when the district has merely found the bid to be nonresponsive. However, the district must be careful in making a determination on the "nonresponsiveness" of a bid based on anything other than the

documents submitted. To avoid any confusion, the district should provide clear and comprehensive bid specifications to bidders.

When rejecting the lowest responsive bid on the basis that the bidder is nonresponsive, the district must inform the bidder of the evidence used when making the determination and afford the bidder a hearing with the right to present evidence that the bidder is responsible.

7. In determining the lowest bid, the district shall consider only responsive bids that conform to bid specifications and are submitted by responsible bidders who have demonstrated trustworthiness, quality, fitness, capacity, and experience to satisfactorily perform the public works contract.
 - a. When a bid is determined to be nonresponsive, the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall notify the bidder and give the bidder an opportunity to respond to the determination.
 - b. When the lowest bidder is determined to be nonresponsive, the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall notify the bidder of the right to present evidence of the bidder's responsibility at a hearing before the Board.
8. After being opened, all submitted bids become public records pursuant to Government Code 7920.530 and shall be made available for public review pursuant to law, Board policy, and administrative regulation.

Prequalification Procedure

CSBA NOTE: The following section is optional. Pursuant to Public Contract Code 20111.6, a district with average daily attendance (ADA) of 2,500 or greater is required to prequalify all general contractors and electrical, mechanical, and plumbing subcontractors for any public project of \$1,000,000 or more, when the project uses or is reimbursed from School Facilities Program funds (Education Code 17070.10-17079.30) or other future state school bonds. A model prequalification questionnaire is available on the Department of Industrial Relations website.

Additionally, pursuant to Public Contract Code 20111.5, districts are permitted, but not required, to establish prequalification procedures for other contracts which, by law, require competitive bidding.

When required by law or the Board, the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall establish a uniform system for rating bidders on the basis of completed questionnaires and financial statements in order to determine the size of contracts on which each bidder is qualified to bid. For this purpose, the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall furnish prospective bidders a standardized prequalification questionnaire and financial record which, when completed, shall indicate a bidder's statement of financial ability and experience in performing public works. The bidder's information shall be verified under oath in the manner in which civil law pleadings are verified. The questionnaires and financial statements shall not be public records and shall not be open to public inspection. (Code of Civil Procedure 446; Public Contract Code 20111.5, 20111.6)

When any public project involves an expenditure of \$1,000,000 or more and is funded or reimbursed wholly or partly by the School Facilities Program funds or other future state school bond, the district shall prequalify prospective bidders either quarterly or annually. The prequalification shall be valid for one year and the following requirements shall apply: (Public Contract Code 20111.6)

1. Prospective bidders, including, but not limited to, prime, general engineering, and general building contractors and electrical, mechanical, and plumbing subcontractors, as defined in Public Contract Code 4113 or Business and Professions Code 7056 or 7057, as applicable, shall submit a standardized questionnaire and financial statement 10 or more business days, as determined by the district, before the date fixed for the public opening of sealed bids.
2. Prospective bidders shall be prequalified by the district five or more business days, as determined by the district, before the date fixed for the public opening of sealed bids.

If the project includes electrical, mechanical, or plumbing components that will be performed by electrical, mechanical, or plumbing contractors, the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall make available to all bidders a list of prequalified general contractors and electrical, mechanical, and plumbing subcontractors five or more business days, as determined by the district, before the date fixed for the public opening of sealed bids. (Public Contract Code 20111.6)

For all other contracts requiring competitive bidding, the district may establish a procedure for prequalifying bidders on a quarterly basis and may authorize that prequalification be considered valid for up to one calendar year following

the date of the initial prequalification. Prospective bidders for such contracts shall submit the questionnaire and financial statement at least five days before the date fixed for public opening of sealed bids and shall be prequalified by the district at least one day before the fixed bid-opening date. (Public Contract Code 20111.5)

Award of Contract

The district shall award each contract to the lowest responsible bidder, except in the following circumstances:

1. When the contract is for the procurement and/or maintenance of electronic data processing systems and supporting software, in which case the Board may contract with any one of the three lowest responsible bidders (Public Contract Code 20118.1)
2. When the contract is for any transportation service which involves an expenditure of more than \$10,000 and which will be made with any person or corporation other than a common carrier, municipally owned transit system, or a parent/guardian of a student who is to be transported, in which case the Board may contract with other than the lowest bidder (Education Code 39802)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Public Contract Code 2000-2002, a district is permitted to establish bidding requirements that facilitate the participation of minority, women, disabled veteran, and small business enterprises in contracts. Though minorities and women are included in Public Contract Code 2000, Article 1, Section 31(a) of the California Constitution prohibits the granting of preferences based on race, sex, color, ethnicity, or national origin in state employment and contracting. The district should consult with CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel if there is any question about the granting of preferences to any such business.

3. When the contract is one for which the Board has established goals and requirements relating to participation of disabled veteran or small business enterprises in accordance with Public Contract Code 2000-2002, in which case the Board may contract with the lowest responsible bidder who submits a responsive bid and complies or makes a good faith effort to comply with the goals and requirements (Public Contract Code 2000-2002)
4. When procuring a lease-leaseback contract, in which case the Board shall award the contract based on objective criteria for determining the best combination of price and qualifications in accordance with Education Code 17400 and 17406

CSBA NOTE: Until January 1, 2025, districts may, in accordance with Education Code 17250.25, utilize the design-build method of construction delivery. Pursuant to Education Code 17250.15, design-build means a project delivery process in which both the design and construction of a project are procured from a single entity.

5. When procuring a design-build contract for a public works project in excess of \$1,000,000 in accordance with Education Code 17250.20, in which case the Board may award the contract to either the low bid or the best value to the district, taking into consideration, at a minimum, price, technical design and construction expertise, and life-cycle costs (Education Code 17250.20, 17250.25)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 17250.60-17250.69, as added by AB 185 (Ch. 571, Statutes of 2022), the district may, until January 1, 2029, utilize alternative design-build contracts for public works projects in excess of \$5,000,000. Pursuant to Education Code 17250.60, alternative design-build means a project delivery process in which both the design and construction of a project are procured from a single design-build entity based on its proposed design cost, general conditions, overhead, and profit as a component of the project price.

A contract for an alternative design-build project must be awarded to either the low bidder or the best value, and is subject to further negotiation and amendment pursuant to Education Code 17250.65. Alternative design-build subcontracts are subject to an open book evaluation by the district and the district sets the price based on this open book evaluation. The alternative design-build contract may be subject to further negotiation or amendment and if the district and the design-build entity are unable to reach an agreement, the district may terminate the contract. A district that utilizes the alternative design-build procurement method is required to submit, by January 1, 2028, a report to the Legislature, as specified in Education Code 17250.67. See AR 3311.3 - Design-Build Contracts for more information specific to design-build and alternative design-build projects.

6. When procuring an alternative design-build contract for a public works project in excess of \$5,000,000 in accordance with Education Code 17250.62, in which case the Board may award the contract to either the low

bid or the best value, taking into consideration, at a minimum design cost, general conditions, overhead, and profit as a component of the project price; technical design and construction expertise; and life-cycle costs (Education Code 17250.61, 17250.62)

Protests by Bidders

CSBA NOTE: The law does not specify a procedure for handling protests by bidders. The following optional section provides one such procedure and should be modified to reflect district practice.

If the bidder believes that the award is not in compliance with law, Board policy, or the bid specification, the bidder may protest the award. A protest must be filed in writing with the Superintendent/Principal or designee within five working days after receipt of notification of the contract award and shall include all documents supporting or justifying the protest. A bidder's failure to file the protested documents in a timely manner shall constitute a waiver of the right to protest the award of the contract.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall review the documents submitted with the bidder's claims and render a decision in writing within 30 working days. The Superintendent/Principal or designee may also convene a meeting with the bidder in order to attempt to resolve the problem.

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph provides a process for appealing a bid award to the Board. Although the law does not specify the notice to be given in this circumstance, CSBA recommends at least three business days which may be modified to reflect district practice.

The bidder may appeal the Superintendent/Principal or designee's decision to the Board. The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall provide notice to the bidder of the date and time for Board consideration of the protest at least three business days before the Board meeting. The Board's decision shall be final.

Limitation on Use of Sole Sourcing

CSBA NOTE: "Sole sourcing" is the practice by which one brand name product is specified, although comparable, competitive products are available. Public Contract Code 3400 allows sole sourcing in limited circumstances and requires that the specification of the designated product be followed by the words "or equal," so that bidders for such a contract are able to base their bids on the use of other products of equal functionality that may result in cost savings for the district. The following section is optional.

In any contract for the construction, alteration, or repair of school facilities, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall ensure that the bid specification: (Public Contract Code 3002, 3400)

1. Does not directly or indirectly limit bidding to any one specific concern
2. Does not call for a designated material, product, thing, or service by a specific brand or trade name, unless the specification is followed by the words "or equal," so that bidders may furnish any equal material, product, thing, or service

In any such case, the bid specification shall provide a time period, before and/or after the award of the contract, for the contractor to submit data substantiating the request for substituting the designated material, product, thing, or service. If no such time period is specified, the contractor may submit the data within 35 days after the award of the contract.

CSBA NOTE: The following optional paragraph is for use by districts with ADA of more than 2,500. For the repair or replacement of the roof of a public facility, a material must meet the requirements specified below to be considered "equal" pursuant to Public Contract Code 3000-3010.

When the bid is for a roof project, a material, product, thing, or service is considered "equal" to that designated if it is equal in quality, durability, design, and appearance; will perform the intended function equally well; and conforms substantially to the detailed requirements in the bid specification. (Public Contract Code 3002)

However, the Superintendent/Principal or designee may designate a specific material, product, thing, or service by brand or trade name, also known as sole sourcing, if the Board has made a finding, described in the invitation for bids or request for proposals (RFP), that a particular material, product, thing, or service is designated for any of the following purposes: (Public Contract Code 3400)

1. To conduct a field test or experiment to determine its suitability for future use
2. To match others in use on a particular public improvement that has been completed or is in the course of

completion

3. To obtain a necessary item that is only available from one source
4. To respond to the Board's declaration of an emergency, as long as the declaration has been approved by four-fifths of the Board when issuing the invitation for bid or RFP

Bids Not Required

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph lists those items that may be purchased through a "piggybacked" bid; see the accompanying Board policy. Many districts have used the piggyback procedure to purchase portable and relocatable buildings. The Attorney General has opined in 89 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 1, 2006 that a district may not rely on the piggyback exception to contract for the acquisition and installation of factory-built modular building components (i.e., roofs and walls) for installation on a permanent foundation. This opinion does not apply to typical portable or relocatable single-classroom buildings, because they lack a permanent foundation and building mobility. Additionally, in 2022 the State Allocation Board (SAB) notified districts that modular school facilities must be competitively bid and districts that use piggyback contracts for modular facilities are ineligible for state funding from SAB administered programs. Districts considering using the piggyback process for relocatables, portables, modulars, and the like should consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel.

Without advertising for bids and upon a determination that it is in the best interest of the district, the Board may "piggyback" by authorizing another public corporation or agency, by contract, lease, requisition, or purchase order, to lease data-processing equipment or to purchase materials, supplies, equipment, automotive vehicles, tractors, and other personal property for the district in the manner that the other public corporation or agency is authorized to make the leases or purchases from a vendor. Alternatively, if the public corporation or agency has an existing contract with a vendor for the lease or purchase of personal property, the district may authorize the lease or purchase of personal property directly from the vendor and make payments under the same terms that are available to the public corporation or agency under the contract. (Public Contract Code 20118)

CSBA NOTE: The following optional paragraph reflects the authority granted to public agencies pursuant to Government Code 4217.10-4217.18 to enter into energy service contracts without competitive bidding when the agency's governing body determines that the contract is in the best interest of the agency based on the "cost-benefit" analysis specified in Government Code 4217.12.

Without advertising for bids, the Board may enter into an energy service contract and any related facility ground lease, when it determines that the terms of the contract and lease are in the best interest of the district and meet the cost effectiveness requirements specified in Government Code 4217.12. The Board's determination shall be made at a regularly scheduled public hearing of which notice is given to the public at least two weeks in advance and shall be based on a cost and saving comparison finding specified in Government Code 4217.12. (Government Code 4217.12)

Supplementary textbooks, library books, educational films, audiovisual materials, test materials, workbooks, instructional computer software packages, or periodicals may be purchased in any amount without taking estimates or advertising for bids. (Public Contract Code 20118.3)

Perishable foodstuffs and seasonal commodities needed in the operations of cafeterias may be purchased through bid or on the open market. (Education Code 38083)

Bids shall not be required for day labor under circumstances specified in Public Contract Code 20114. Day labor shall include the use of maintenance personnel employed on a permanent or temporary basis. (Public Contract Code 20114)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Public Contract Code 20113, a district may award contracts without competitive bidding in emergency situations, as specified below. In *Marshall v. Pasadena Unified School District*, a court held that the definition of "emergency" in Public Contract Code 1102 is applicable. Public Contract Code 1102 defines "emergency" as a "sudden, unexpected occurrence that poses a clear and imminent danger, requiring immediate action to prevent or mitigate the loss or impairment of life, health, property, or essential public services."

In an emergency when any repairs, alterations, work, or improvement to any school facility is necessary to permit the continuance of existing school classes or to avoid danger to life or property, the Board may, by unanimous vote and with the approval of the County Superintendent of Schools, contract for labor and materials or supplies without advertising for or inviting bids or may authorize the use of day labor or force account for the emergency purpose. (Public Contract Code 1102, 20113)

The district may purchase any surplus property from the federal government or any of its agencies in any quantity needed for the operation of its schools without taking estimates or advertising for bids. (Education Code 17602)

Policy 3312: Contracts

Status: DRAFT

Original Adopted Date: 12/09/2014 | Last Revised Date: 12/15/2022

CSBA NOTE: Several statutes authorize the Governing Board to contract for services, equipment, materials, and supplies on behalf of the district. Such statutes include, but are not limited to, Education Code 17596 which allows a broad range of services to be performed under a "continuing contract" and Education Code 45103.5 which authorizes a contract for management consulting services relating to food service.

Some contracts are subject to certain specific legal requirements which, if not complied with, may render the contract void or unenforceable. For instance, when contracting for the purchase of equipment, materials, or supplies in excess of the current bid limit (\$109,300 for 2023), the district must seek competitive bids, pursuant to Public Contract Code 20111. See sections below titled "Contracts for Non-nutritious Foods or Beverages," "Contracts for Electronic Products and Services," "Contracts for Digital Storage and Maintenance of Student Records," and "Contracts for Personal Services" for specific requirements and/or restrictions related to those contracts. See AR 3311.3 - Design-Build Contracts for information about design-build contracts for public works projects in excess of \$1,000,000 and for alternative design-build projects in excess of \$5,000,000. The district should consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel when questions arise about legal requirements for specific kinds of contract.

The ~~Board of Trustees~~Governing Board recognizes its responsibility to enter into contracts on behalf of the district for the acquisition of equipment, supplies, services, and other resources necessary for the achievement of district goals. In exercising this authority to enter into a contract, the Board shall ensure that the district's interest is protected, that the terms of the contract conform to applicable legal standards, including the bidding requirements in Public Contract Code 20111.

CSBA NOTE: When entering into a contract, a school district is required to comply with California's conflict of interest laws, including, but not limited to, Government Code 1090 (financial interest in a contract), Government Code 87100-87500 (Political Reform Act), and Government Code 84308, as amended by SB 1439 (Ch. 848, Statutes of 2022), related to conflict of interest from campaign contributions. The violation of any of these laws could result in cancellation of the contract and, in certain cases, the Board members and/or district officials implicated could be subject to civil and criminal penalties. For example, pursuant to Government Code 84308, as amended, Board members are prohibited from participating in decisions involving parties who have provided campaign contributions of more than \$250 in the prior 12 months. Additionally, pursuant to Public Contract Code 6102, as added by SB 34 (Ch. 297, Statutes of 2022), a contract executed on or after January 1, 2023, including a contract negotiated prior to January 1, 2023, is voidable if entered into in violation of a state or federal crime relating to bribery of a public official, including, but not limited to, a violation of Penal Code 68 or 86. For more information related to the policy on conflict of interest, see BB 9270 - Conflict of Interest.

In addition, Board members and district employees involved in the making of contracts on behalf of the district shall comply with the district's conflict of interest policy as specified in Board Bylaw 9270 - Conflict of Interest.

CSBA NOTE: The following optional paragraph may be revised to specify any desired limits to this delegation of authority.

The Board may, by a majority vote, delegate to the Superintendent/Principal or designee the authority to enter into contracts on behalf of the district. To be valid or to constitute an enforceable obligation against the district, all such contracts must be approved and/or ratified by the Board.

CSBA NOTE: The following optional paragraph reflects the requirements of Education Code 35182.5 which are applicable to contracts for exclusive or nonexclusive advertising and sale of carbonated beverages or non-nutritious foods or beverages. Though not required for all contracts, such requirements help to minimize public waste and ensure transparency in public contracting and should be adopted by the Board for other contracts. See "Contracts for Non-nutritious Foods or Beverages" below.

Every contract entered into on behalf of the district shall be made available for public inspection, except when the law prohibits disclosure. No contract shall prohibit a district employee from disparaging the goods or services of any contracting party.

Contracts for Non-nutritious Foods or Beverages

CSBA NOTE: Foods and beverages that do not meet nutritional standards specified in law may not be sold in schools except under limited circumstances; see BP/AR 3554 - Other Food Sales. Schools that do not participate in the National School Lunch or Breakfast program are required to comply with the nutritional standards in Education

Code 49431-49431.7 and 5 CCR 15500-15501 and 15575-15578 from one-half hour before the school day to one-half hour after it. Schools that participate in the National School Lunch or Breakfast program must comply with the stricter of the nutritional standards in 7 CFR 210.11 and 220.12 and Education Code 49431-49431.7 between midnight before and one-half hour after the end of the school day.

The district shall not enter into or renew a contract for the sale of foods or beverages that do not meet applicable nutritional standards specified in Education Code 49431-49431.7, 5 CCR 15500-15501 or 15575-15578, or 7 CFR 210.11 or 220.12, unless the contract specifies that such sale will occur off campus or outside the time restriction specified in the applicable law.

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 35182.5, the district may not enter into a contract that grants exclusive or nonexclusive sales or advertising for carbonated beverages, non-nutritious beverages, or non-nutritious foods unless the Board holds a public hearing and, as mandated, adopts a policy that ensures that internal controls are in place to protect the integrity of public funds, that the funds raised will benefit public education, and that the contracts are entered into on a competitive basis.

Before the district enters into or renews a contract that grants exclusive or nonexclusive advertising or sale of carbonated beverages, non-nutritious beverages, or non-nutritious foods as defined in law, the Board shall ensure that the district has sufficient internal controls in place to protect the integrity of public funds and to ensure that funds raised as a result of the contract benefit public education. (Education Code 35182.5)

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 35182.5 does not define the term "internal controls." Items #1-2 below are based on suggested "internal controls" as recommended by the California Association of School Business Officials (CASBO) and should be modified to reflect the specific internal controls developed by the district.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall develop the district's internal control procedures to protect the integrity of public funds. Such internal controls may include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Procedures that produce accurate and reliable financial statements and, at the same time, safeguard the assets, financial resources, and integrity of every employee responsible for handling money or property. Control systems shall be systematically evaluated and revised to keep pace with the changing responsibilities of management.
2. Procedures to ensure that district personnel do not handle cash or product at the school site. The contract shall specify that the vendor stock the machines and shall provide cash accounting, along with a check, for district proceeds directly to the control office.

CSBA NOTE: Optional Items #1-4 below are not required by law, but present additional factors for the Board to consider to help ensure that the funds raised benefit public education in accordance with Education Code 35182.5. The following list should be modified to reflect district practice.

To ensure that funds raised by the contract benefit district schools and students:

1. The Superintendent/Principal or designee may invite parents/guardians, students, staff, and interested community members to make recommendations regarding the contract, including recommendations as to how the funds will be spent in a manner that benefits public education.
2. Prior to ratifying the contract, the Board shall designate the specific programs and activities that will be funded by the proceeds of the contract and consider how the contract reflects the district's vision and goals.
3. The contract shall specify that the contractor report, on a quarterly basis, to the Superintendent/Principal or designee the number of food items or beverages sold within the district and the amount of money raised by the sales. The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall report these amounts to the Board on a regular basis.
4. The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall ensure that the contract does not limit the ability of student and parent organizations to plan and operate fundraising activities.

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 35182.5 mandates Board policy to ensure that the contract is entered into on a competitive basis pursuant to Public Contract Code 20111 or through the issuance of a Request for Proposal. Public Contract Code 20111 requires districts to seek competitive bids through advertisements for contracts or services exceeding an amount specified in law. For a detailed procedure for the bidding of contracts, see AR 3311 - Bids.

Any contract for the sale or advertisement of non-nutritious foods or carbonated or non-nutritious beverages shall be entered into on a competitive bid basis pursuant to Public Contract Code 20111 or through the issuance of a Request for Proposal. (Education Code 35182.5)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 35182.5, the public hearing required before the district may enter into or renew a contract for non-nutritious foods or carbonated or non-nutritious beverages may be met through an annual public hearing to review and discuss existing and potential contracts for the sale of foods and beverages on campuses, as provided in Option 1 below. Option 2 is available for districts that prefer to hold a public hearing for the making or renewal of each contract involving non-nutritious foods or beverages.

OPTION 1: (Annual public hearing to review and discuss existing and potential contracts)

~~The Board shall hold an annual public hearing to review and discuss all existing and potential contracts for the sale of foods and beverages on campus, including those sold as full meals or through competitive sales, fundraisers, or vending machines. The Board shall hold a public meeting for any contract not discussed at the annual public hearing. (Education Code 35182.5)~~

OPTION 1 ENDS HERE

OPTION 2: (Public hearing for the making or renewal of each contract)

The Board shall not enter into or renew any contract that grants exclusive or nonexclusive advertising or sale of carbonated beverages, non-nutritious beverages, on non-nutritious foods until parents/guardians, students, and members of the public have had an opportunity to comment on the contract at a public hearing held during a regularly scheduled Board meeting. The Board shall clearly, and in a manner recognizable to the general public, identify in the agenda the contract to be discussed at the meeting. (Education Code 35182.5)

OPTION 2 ENDS HERE

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph is applicable to both Options 1 and 2.

The public hearing shall include, but not be limited to, a discussion of the nutritional value of foods and beverages sold within the district; the availability of fresh fruit, vegetables, and grains in school meals and snacks, including locally grown and organic produce; the amount of fat, sugar, and additives in the foods and beverages discussed; and barriers to student participation in school breakfast and lunch programs. (Education Code 35182.5)

The contract shall be accessible to the public and may not include a confidentiality clause that would prevent the district or a district school from making any part of the contract public. (Education Code 35182.5)

Contracts for Electronic Products or Services

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 35182.5 prohibits districts or schools from entering into contracts for electronic products or services that require dissemination of advertising to students, unless the following conditions are satisfied. This section should be modified to reflect any additional requirements included by the district.

The Board shall not enter into a contract for electronic products or services that requires the dissemination of advertising to students, unless the Board: (Education Code 35182.5)

1. Enters into the contract at a noticed, public hearing of the Board.
2. Makes a finding that the electronic product or service is or would be an integral component of the education of students.
3. Makes a finding that the district cannot afford to provide the electronic product or service unless it contracts to permit dissemination of advertising to students.
4. As part of the district's normal, ongoing communication to parents/guardians, provides written notice that the advertising will be used in the classroom or other learning center.
5. Offers parents/guardians the opportunity to request in writing that their child not be exposed to the program that contains the advertising. A request shall be honored for the school year in which it is submitted, or longer if specified, but may be withdrawn by the parents/guardians at any time.

Contracts for Digital Storage and Maintenance of Student Records

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 49073.1, the Board is mandated to adopt a policy when the district chooses to enter into a contract with a third party to provide services specified in the following section.

The district may enter into or renew a contract with a third party for the purpose of providing services, including

cloud-based services, for the digital storage, management, and retrieval of student records and/or to provide digital educational software that authorizes a third-party provider of digital educational software to access, store, and use student records. For these purposes, student records include any information maintained by the district that is directly related to a student and any information acquired directly from the student through the use of instructional software or applications assigned to the student by a teacher or other district employee, and do not include de-identified information. (Education Code 49073.1)

Any such contract shall contain all of the following: (Education Code 49073.1)

1. A statement that student records continue to be the property of and under the control of the district
2. If applicable, a description of the means by which students may retain possession and control of their own student-generated content, as defined in Education Code 49073.1, including options by which a student may transfer student-generated content to a personal account
3. A prohibition against the third party using any information in the student record for any purpose other than those required or specifically permitted by the contract
4. A description of the procedures by which a parent/guardian or a student age 18 years or older may review personally identifiable information in the student's records and correct erroneous information
5. A description of the actions the third party will take, including the designation and training of responsible individuals, to ensure the security and confidentiality of student records
6. A description of the procedures for notifying the affected parent/guardian, or the affected student if age 18 years or older, in the event of an unauthorized disclosure of the student's records
7. A certification that a student's records shall not be retained or available to the third party upon completion of the terms of the contract and a description of how that certification will be enforced, except that these requirements shall not apply to student-generated content if the student chooses to establish or maintain an account with the third party for the purpose of storing that content
8. A description of how the district and the third party will jointly ensure compliance with the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, 20 USC 1232g
9. A prohibition against the third party using personally identifiable information in student records to engage in targeted advertising

Contracts for Personal Services

CSBA NOTE: The following optional paragraph is applicable when the district chooses to contract for personal services that are currently or customarily performed by its classified employees. Pursuant to Education Code 45103.1, such a contract may be entered into or renewed by the district in order to achieve cost savings, but only if the contract (1) is awarded through a publicized, competitive bidding process; (2) does not result in displacement of district employees (layoff, demotion, involuntary transfer to a new classification, etc.); and (3) meets other specified conditions.

In order to achieve cost savings, the district may enter into or renew a contract for any personal service that is currently or customarily performed by classified employees, if the contract does not displace school district employees and meets other conditions specified in Education Code 45103.1. To enter into or renew such a contract, the Board shall ensure that the district meets the numerous conditions specified in Education Code 45103.1.

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 45103.1 also permits personal service contracts that do not meet the conditions specified in the paragraph above in the circumstances as listed below.

In addition, the district may enter into or renew any contract for personal service without meeting the conditions described above, if any of the following conditions exists: (Education Code 45103.1)

1. The contract is for new district functions and the Legislature has specifically mandated or authorized the performance of the work by independent contractors
2. The services contracted are not available within the district, cannot be performed satisfactorily by district employees, or are of such a highly specialized or technical nature that the necessary expert knowledge,

experience, and ability are not available through the district

3. The services are incidental to a contract for the purchase or lease of real or personal property, including, but not be limited to, agreements to service or maintain office equipment or computers that are leased or rented
 4. The district's policy, administrative, or legal goals and purposes cannot be accomplished through the utilization of persons selected pursuant to the regular or ordinary district hiring process
 5. The nature of the work is such that the criteria for emergency appointments, as defined in Education Code 45103.1, apply
 6. The contractor will provide equipment, materials, facilities, or support services that could not feasibly be provided by the district in the location where the services are to be performed
 7. The services are of such an urgent, temporary, or occasional nature that the delay that would result from using the district's regular or ordinary hiring process would frustrate their very purpose
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Policy 3460: Financial Reports And Accountability

Status: DRAFT

Original Adopted Date: 12/09/2014 | Last Revised Date: 12/15/2022

CSBA NOTE: The following policy is optional and should be revised to reflect district practice.

The ~~Board of Trustees~~**Governing Board** is committed to ensuring public accountability and the fiscal health of the district. The Board shall adopt sound fiscal management policies and practices, oversee the district's financial condition, and continually evaluate whether the district's budget and financial operations support the district's goals for student achievement.

CSBA NOTE: The following optional paragraph sets the Governing Board's expectation that the district's financial reports will adhere to generally accepted financial and accounting standards. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is a nonprofit agency that establishes financial and accounting standards for state and local government agencies, including school districts. By using the California Department of Education's (CDE) standardized account code structure (SACS) software to develop financial reports, the district will be assured of complying with generally accepted accounting principles prescribed by GASB and meeting other state and federal reporting guidelines.

The Superintendent/~~Principal~~ or designee shall ensure that district financial reports are prepared in accordance with law and in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and financial reporting standards stipulated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board and the California Department of Education (CDE). The Superintendent or designee shall establish a system of ongoing internal controls to ensure the reliability of financial reporting.

When required by law or as directed by the Board, the Superintendent/~~Principal~~ or designee shall submit to the Board reports of the district's financial status, including, but not limited to, any report specified in this Board policy or accompanying administrative regulation. When submission of any such report to a local, state, and/or federal agency requires prior Board approval, the Superintendent or designee shall provide the report to the Board in sufficient time to enable the Board to carefully review the report without breaking any applicable submission deadline.

CSBA NOTE: The Fiscal Crisis and Management Assistance Team (FCMAT) is an independent entity whose primary mission is to help districts identify, prevent, and resolve financial, operational, and data management challenges, including assisting districts to avert fiscal insolvency, providing districts with fiscal management assistance, and creating efficient organizational operations. According to FCMAT's, "Indicators of Risk or Potential Insolvency for K-12 Local Education Agencies," the indicators of risk or potential insolvency include conditions related to unreliable budget development, insufficient budget monitoring or updates, inadequate cash management, mismanaged collective bargaining agreements, increasing and/or unplanned contributions and transfers, continuing deficit spending, mismanaged employee benefits, inattention to enrollment and attendance reporting, decreasing fund balance and reserve for economic uncertainty, ineffective internal controls and fraud prevention, breakdown in leadership and communication, lack of multiyear planning, inattention to non-voter-approved debt and risk management, lack of position control, and other issues of concern.

In reviewing the district's budget, the County Superintendent of Schools is required by Education Code 42127 and 42127.6 to consider any studies, reports, evaluations, or audits of the district that contain evidence of fiscal distress based on the standards and criteria specified in Education Code 33127 or a finding that the district is in moderate or high risk of intervention based on the most common FCMAT indicators of a district needing intervention; see BP/AR 3100 - Budget. In the event of any such evidence or finding, or if the district is showing fiscal distress under state criteria and standards for budgets or interim reports, as specified in 5 CCR 15440-15451 and 15453-15464, the County Superintendent is required to investigate whether the district may be unable to meet the current year's or two subsequent fiscal years' financial obligations.

The Board shall regularly assess the district's financial position and communicate the results to the public, and shall use financial reports to determine the actions and budget amendments, if any, that are needed to ensure the district's financial stability. If district conditions predict fiscal distress or indicate that the district might not be able to meet its fiscal obligations, the Board and Superintendent/~~Principal~~ or designee shall take action to resolve these conditions without delay. The Board shall work cooperatively with the County Superintendent of Schools to improve the district's fiscal health and may contract with an external individual or organization to provide the district with needed advice or fiscal management or training.

CSBA NOTE: When a district is fiscally insolvent and is considering applying to the state for an emergency apportionment that exceeds 200 percent of the recommended reserve for that district, Education Code 41326 requires the Board to first discuss the need for that apportionment at a regular or special meeting. At that meeting,

the Board is required to receive testimony from parents/guardians, exclusive representatives of employees of the district, and other community members. Any district that receives such an apportionment is subject to the conditions set forth in Education Code 41326, including assumption of all the Board's legal rights, duties, and powers by the County Superintendent, who is required to appoint, with concurrence from the Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI) and President of the State Board of Education (SBE), or the President's designee, an administrator to exercise the authority.

If the district is facing fiscal insolvency, the Board may consider applying to the state for an emergency apportionment that exceeds 200 percent of the district's recommended reserve. Before applying for such emergency apportionment, the Board shall discuss, at a regular or special meeting, the need for an emergency apportionment and receive testimony regarding the apportionment from parents/guardians, the exclusive representatives of employees of the district, and other members of the community. (Education Code 41326)

Unaudited Actual Receipts and Expenditures

On or before September 15, the Board shall approve and file with the County Superintendent a statement of the district's unaudited actual receipts and expenditures for the preceding fiscal year. The Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall prepare this statement using the state's standardized account code structure (SACS) as prescribed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI). (Education Code 42100)

Gann Appropriations Limit Resolution

On or before September 15, the Board shall, at a regular or special meeting, adopt a resolution identifying, pursuant to Government Code 7900-7914, the district's estimated appropriations limit for the current fiscal year and the actual appropriations limit for the preceding fiscal year. Documentation used to identify these limits shall be made available to the public on the day of the Board meeting. (Education Code 42132; Government Code 7910)

Interim Reports/Certification of Ability to Meet Fiscal Obligations

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 42130 requires that the district issue two interim reports, as described below, based on the criteria and standards for fiscal stability adopted by SBE pursuant to Education Code 33127. These criteria and standards are delineated in 5 CCR 15453-15464. See the accompanying administrative regulation for further information about the contents of the interim reports.

Each fiscal year, the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall submit two interim reports to the Board. The first report shall cover the district's financial and budgetary status for the period ending October 31 and the second report shall cover the period ending January 31. These reports and supporting data shall be made available by the district for public review. (Education Code 42130)

Within 45 days after the close of the period reported, the Board shall approve the interim report and, on the basis of the interim report and any additional financial information known by the Board, shall certify in writing whether the district will be able to meet its fiscal obligations for the remainder of the fiscal year and, based on current forecasts, for the two subsequent fiscal years. The certification shall be classified as one of the following: (Education Code 42130, 42131)

1. "Positive certification" indicating that the district will meet its financial obligations for the current fiscal year and two subsequent fiscal years
2. "Qualified certification" indicating that the district may not meet its financial obligations for the current fiscal year or two subsequent fiscal years
3. "Negative certification" indicating that the district will be unable to meet its financial obligations for the remainder of the fiscal year or the subsequent fiscal year

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 42130 and 42131 require that the interim report and certification be submitted to the County Superintendent in a format or on forms prescribed by the SPI. CDE requires that these be reported using the SACS software. Pursuant to Education Code 42131, upon receiving the certification, the County Superintendent is required to send any qualified or negative certification, along with the interim report, to the State Controller and the SPI.

The Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall submit a copy of each interim report and certification to the County Superintendent using the state's SACS software, as prescribed by the SPI. (Education Code 42130, 42131)

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 42131 gives the County Superintendent 75 days after the close of the reporting

period to downgrade the district's positive certification to qualified or negative or a qualified certification to negative. Districts may appeal the County Superintendent's determination to the SPI, who will then determine the certification to be given to the district.

If the district's certification is subsequently changed by the County Superintendent from a positive to a qualified or negative certification, or from a qualified to a negative certification, the Board may appeal the decision to the SPI within five days of receiving the notice of change. (Education Code 42131)

CSBA NOTE: Whenever the district receives a qualified or negative certification, Education Code 42131 requires the County Superintendent, within 75 days after the close of the reporting period, to submit comments on the certification to the State Controller and the SPI and report any remedial action proposed or taken under the authority granted by Education Code 42127.6. Pursuant to Education Code 42127.6, the County Superintendent is required to take one or more of the following actions: (1) assign a fiscal expert to advise the district on the financial problems; (2) conduct a study of the district's financial and budgetary conditions including, but not limited to, a review of internal controls; (3) direct the district to submit a financial projection of all fund and cash balances as of June 30 of the current year and subsequent fiscal years; (4) require the district to encumber all contracts and other obligations, prepare appropriate cash flow analyses and monthly or quarterly budget revisions, and appropriately record all receivables and payables; (5) direct the district to submit a proposal for addressing the fiscal conditions that caused the negative or qualified certification; (6) withhold Board stipend and Superintendent compensation if requested financial information is not provided; and/or (7) assign FCMAT to review and provide recommendations to improve the district's teacher hiring process, teacher retention rate, percentage of provision of highly qualified teachers, and extent of teacher misassignment. Education Code 42131 also authorizes the State Controller to conduct an audit or review of the financial condition of any district having a negative or qualified certification.

Pursuant to Education Code 42652, a district that receives a qualified or negative certification also may lose the County Superintendent's or SPI's approval to draw warrants on the county treasury. Furthermore, pursuant to Education Code 42133, a district that receives a qualified or negative certification must have the County Superintendent's approval before issuing any certificates of participation, tax anticipation notes, revenue bonds, or other non-voter-approved debt; see the section "Non-Voter-Approved Debt Report" in the accompanying administrative regulation.

Whenever a district with a qualified or negative certification is negotiating a collective bargaining agreement, it must allow the County Superintendent 10 working days to review and comment on the proposed collective bargaining agreement pursuant to Government Code 3540.2; see BP 4143/4243 - Negotiations/Consultation.

Whenever the district receives a qualified or negative certification from the Board or the County Superintendent, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall cooperate in the implementation of any remedial actions taken or prescribed by the County Superintendent. (Education Code 42131)

CSBA NOTE: Whenever the district's second interim report is accompanied by a qualified or negative certification, the district must submit another financial statement by June 1 as described below; this report is sometimes referred to as the "third interim report."

If the second interim report is accompanied by a qualified or negative certification, the Board shall, no later than June 1, provide to the County Superintendent, the State Controller, and the SPI a financial statement as of April 30 ("third interim report") that projects the district's fund and cash balances through June 30. (Education Code 42131)

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 42637 authorizes the County Superintendent, upon concluding at any time during the fiscal year that the district's budget does not comply with criteria and standards for fiscal stability adopted by SBE, to conduct a comprehensive review of the district's financial and budgetary conditions and, if such a review is conducted, requires the County Superintendent to report the findings to the Board at a public meeting. According to FCMAT's, "Fiscal Oversight Guide," the County Superintendent must exercise this authority when the district receives a negative certification and is authorized to do so when the district receives a qualified certification. After receiving the report, the Board is required to respond to the recommendations within 15 days.

If at any time during the fiscal year, the County Superintendent concludes that the district's budget does not comply with the standards and criteria for financial stability and conducts a comprehensive review of the district's financial and budgetary conditions, the Board shall review any report of the County Superintendent's findings and recommendations at a public Board meeting. Within 15 days of receiving the report, the district shall notify the County Superintendent and the SPI of the Board's proposed actions on the recommendation. (Education Code 42637)

Audit Report

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 41020, the Board must, no later than May 1 of each year, arrange for an audit of all the district's funds. However, if the Board has not provided for an audit by April 1, the County Superintendent must do so at the district's cost. Thus, the paragraph below reflects the April 1 deadline.

Pursuant to Education Code 41020, any district contract for auditing services must be approved by the Board and the County Superintendent if the district has a disapproved budget, has received a negative certification on any budget or interim report during the current fiscal year or either of the two preceding fiscal years, or has otherwise been determined by the County Superintendent to have a lack of going concern.

By April 1 of each year, the Board shall provide for an annual audit of the district's books and accounts. (Education Code 41020)

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 41020 requires the Board to select an auditor from a directory of certified public accountants and public accountants deemed by the State Controller as qualified to conduct audits of local education agencies. The State Controller is required to publish this directory by December 31 of each year.

In addition, Education Code 41020.5 prohibits the Board from employing any accountant identified by the State Controller as ineligible based on failure of past audits to comply with provisions of the K-12 annual audit guide. The State Controller will annually notify districts of ineligible accountants by March 1.

To conduct the audit, the Board shall select a certified public accountant or public accountant licensed by the State Board of Accountancy from among those deemed qualified by the State Controller. (Education Code 41020, 41020.5)

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 41020 requires that districts rotate auditors as specified below. However, the district may request that the Education Audit Appeals Panel waive this requirement if no otherwise eligible auditor is available to perform the audit.

Except when, as determined by the Education Audits Appeal Panel, no otherwise eligible auditor is available, a public accounting firm whose lead or coordinating audit partner having primary responsibility for the audit or whose audit partner responsible for reviewing the audit has performed audit services for the district in each of the six previous fiscal years shall not be selected to perform a district audit. (Education Code 41020)

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 41020.3 requires the Board to review the audit report at an open meeting by January 31 of each year. However, Education Code 41020 requires that the audit report be filed with the County Superintendent, CDE, and State Controller no later than December 15. Thus, it is recommended that the Board conduct its review of the audit prior to December 15 whenever possible.

No later than December 15, the report of the audit for the preceding fiscal year shall be filed with the County Superintendent, CDE, and the State Controller. (Education Code 41020)

Prior to December 15 whenever possible, but in no case later than January 31, the Board shall review, at an open meeting, the annual district audit for the prior year, any audit exceptions identified in that audit, the recommendations or findings of any management letter issued by the auditor, and any description of correction or plans to correct any exceptions or any issue raised in a management letter. (Education Code 41020.3)

The Board shall have an opportunity at the meeting to ask questions of the auditor and request further information about the audit findings.

Policy 3551: Food Service Operations/Cafeteria Fund

Status: DRAFT

Original Adopted Date: 12/09/2014 | Last Revised Date: 12/15/2022

CSBA NOTE: The following conditionally mandated policy may be revised to reflect district practice. Pursuant to U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Memorandum SP 46-2016, districts participating in the National School Lunch and/or Breakfast Program (42 USC 1751-1769j, 1773) are mandated to adopt policy addressing meal charges; see the section "Meal Sales" below and the accompanying administrative regulation. However, with the establishment of the California Universal Meal Program pursuant to Education Code 49501.5, all public schools in California must provide free of charge, a nutritionally adequate breakfast and lunch to any student who requests a meal, regardless of the student's free or reduced-price meal eligibility status. Consequently, certain program requirements may no longer be applicable. For example, the California Department of Education (CDE) which, by law, provides guidance and oversight on the use of federal funding in nutrition programs, clarifies in Nutrition Services Division Management Bulletin SNP-04-2023 that districts that operate a non-pricing program such as the California Universal Meals Program, the Community Eligibility Program, or Provision 2 at all sites are not required to establish a meal charge policy because no students are charged for meals.

In view of the potential conflict between the federal requirement and CDE guidance, it is recommended that districts adopt this policy and accompanying administrative regulation which addresses meal charges, even if the district operates a non-pricing program such as the California Universal Meals Program. Districts with questions about meal charge policies should consult CSBA's District and County Offices of Education or district legal counsel.

Pursuant to 7 CFR 210.9, 210.14, and 220.7, districts participating in the National School Lunch and/or Breakfast program must maintain a nonprofit school food service program. Revenues received through the program may be used for the operation or improvement of the food service program, but not to purchase land or buildings unless otherwise approved by USDA's Food and Nutrition Services, or to construct buildings. Authorized expenditures are specified in Education Code 38101 and defined in CDE's, "California School Accounting Manual."

The Board of Trustees Governing Board intends that school food services shall be a self-supporting, nonprofit program. To ensure program quality and cost effectiveness, the Superintendent or designee shall centralize and direct the purchasing of foods and supplies, the planning of menus, and the auditing of all food service accounts for the district.

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph is for use by districts that participate in the National School Lunch and/or Breakfast Program and may be adapted for use by other districts. Pursuant to 42 USC 1776 and 7 CFR 210.30, USDA has established minimum professional standards for food service directors and granted CDE the authority to adopt more flexible standards for districts with average daily attendance of less than 2,500. See CDE's Nutrition Services Division Management Bulletin SNP-13-2020 for updated information about state hiring standards.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall ensure that food service director(s) possess the qualifications required by 7 CFR 210.30 and California Department of Education (CDE) standards.

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph is for use by districts participating in the National School Lunch and/or Breakfast Program. Pursuant to 42 USC 1776, such districts must ensure that food service personnel and other appropriate personnel who conduct or oversee administrative procedures receive training, at least once each year, on food service administrative practices (i.e., training in application, certification, verification, meal counting, and meal claiming procedures). In addition, all food service personnel are required to receive annual training that is designed to improve the accuracy of approvals for free and reduced-price meals and the identification of reimbursable meals at the point of service and to ensure program compliance and integrity. Food service personnel must obtain certification on an annual basis to demonstrate competence in the training. Such training is required to include modules on nutrition, health and food safety standards and methodologies, and any other appropriate topics as determined by the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture. See CDE's website for online training that meets these requirements.

At least once each year, food service administrators, other appropriate personnel who conduct or oversee administrative procedures, and other food service personnel shall receive training provided by CDE. (42 USC 1776)

Meal Sales

CSBA NOTE: In accordance with Education Code 49501.5, each district is required to provide a nutritionally adequate breakfast and lunch free of charge to any student who requests a meal, regardless of the student's eligibility for participation in the federal free or reduced-price meal program. Consequently, only nonprogram foods may be sold to students. For further information, see BP 3553 - Free and Reduced Price Meals.

Pursuant to Education Code 49495, as added by AB 558 (Ch. 905, Statutes of 2022), CDE has developed guidance, "Breakfast and Snacks for Nonschoolaged Children," available on its website, which provides information on the allowability and options for offering nonschoolaged children breakfast or a morning snack at a school site.

Any student who requests a meal shall be served a nutritionally adequate breakfast and lunch free of charge, each school day. (Education Code 49501.5)

As permitted by law, additional or second meals, adult meals, and other nonprogram foods, such as smart snack compliant food and beverages sold in vending machines, may be sold to students. (Education Code 38082, 49501.5)

Meals may be sold to district employees, Board members, and employees or members of the fund or association maintaining the cafeteria. (Education Code 38082)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 38082, the Governing Board is authorized to adopt a resolution to permit the serving of meals to individuals and organizations other than those specified in the preceding paragraph. CDE's Nutrition Services Division Management Bulletin SNP-04-2021 states that funds from the National School Lunch or Breakfast Program may not be used to serve any nonstudent, that the price of an adult meal must fully cover all costs incurred in the production of the meal, including USDA Food fair market value, and that the common practice of 50 cent markup method to price adult meals may not be in compliance with USDA FNS instruction. The following optional paragraph is for districts that have adopted such a resolution and should be revised to reflect district practice.

In addition, meals may be sold to nonstudents, including parents/guardians, volunteers, students' siblings, or other individuals, who are authorized by the Superintendent/Principal or designee to be on campus. Any meals served to nonstudents shall not be subsidized by federal or state reimbursements, food service revenues, or U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) foods.

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 38084, the district may determine meal prices consistent with the goal of paying the costs of maintaining the cafeterias (exclusive of the costs of housing and equipping cafeterias or other costs determined by Board resolution, which are paid from district funds other than the cafeteria fund, pursuant to Education Code 38100).

Meal prices, as recommended by the Superintendent/Principal or designee and approved by the Board, shall be based on the costs of providing food services and consistent with Education Code 38084 and 42 USC 1760.

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to USDA Memorandum SP 46-2016, districts participating in the National School Lunch and/or Breakfast Program are mandated to have a written and clearly communicated meal charge policy. See the accompanying administrative regulation for additional language fulfilling this mandate.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall establish strategies and procedures for the collection of meal payments. Such procedures shall conform with 2 CFR 200.426 and any applicable CDE guidance. The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall clearly communicate these procedures to students and parents/guardians, and shall make this policy and the accompanying administrative regulation available to the public pursuant to Education Code 49557.5.

Cafeteria Fund and Account

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 38090, money received for the sale of food or for any services performed by the cafeterias may be paid into the county treasury to the credit of a "cafeteria fund" for the district.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall establish a cafeteria fund independent of the district's general fund.

CSBA NOTE: The following optional paragraph may be revised to reflect district practice. 2 CFR Part 200, Appendix VII and USDA Memorandum SP60-2016 provide information regarding allowable indirect costs that may be charged to the nonprofit school food service account. Also see the accompanying administrative regulation.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall ensure that state and federal funds provided through school meal programs are allocated only for purposes related to the operation or improvement of food services and for reasonable and necessary indirect program costs as allowed by law.

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 38103 allows the Board, at its discretion and with the approval of the County Superintendent of Schools who is responsible for a countywide payroll/retirement system under Education Code 42646, to have wages, salaries, and benefits of food service employees paid either from the district's general fund (Option 1 below) or from the district's cafeteria fund (Option 2).

OPTION 1: (Food service employees paid from general fund) The wages, salaries, and benefits of food service employees shall be paid from the district's general fund. At any time, the Board may order reimbursement from the district's cafeteria fund for these payments in amounts prescribed by the Board and not exceeding the costs actually incurred. (Education Code 38103) **OPTION 1 ENDS HERE**

OPTION 2: (Food service employees paid from cafeteria fund)

The wages, salaries, and benefits of food service employees shall be paid from the cafeteria fund. (Education Code 38103)

OPTION 2 ENDS HERE

Contracts with Outside Services

CSBA NOTE: The following section is optional. Pursuant to Education Code 45103.5, the district is authorized to contract for consulting services related to food service management. Education Code 45103.5, 42 USC 1758, and 7 CFR 210.16 authorize a district, under specified conditions, and with approval of CDE, to contract with a food service management company to manage food service operations in any district school. See the accompanying administrative regulation for related requirements.

With Board approval, the district may enter into a contract for food service consulting services or management services in one or more district schools. (Education Code 45103.5; 42 USC 1758; 7 CFR 210.16)

Procurement of Foods, Equipment and Supplies

CSBA NOTE: The following two paragraphs reflect requirements for districts participating in the National School Lunch and/or Breakfast Program.

Pursuant to 7 CFR 210.21, districts are required to comply with all requirements for purchasing commercial food products served in the school meal programs, including those outlined in the Buy American provision. USDA's Memorandum SP 38-2017 clarifies that a district participating in the National School Lunch and/or Breakfast Program or any entity purchasing food on its behalf must, to the maximum extent practicable, purchase domestically grown and processed foods, as defined. According to the Memorandum, a domestic commodity or product is deemed to be "substantially using" domestic agricultural commodities when over 51 percent of the final processed product consists of agricultural commodities produced in the United States. Districts should include a Buy American clause in all product specifications, solicitations, purchase orders, and any other procurement documents to ensure contractors are aware of this requirement.

Limited exceptions to the Buy American requirement are described in USDA's Memorandum SP 38-2017. If the district is using one of these exceptions, it must maintain documentation justifying the exception(s).

Pursuant to Education Code 49563, CDE has made information available on its website; see the, "Buy American Provision," section in, "Procurement in the CNPs Frequently Asked Questions".

To the maximum extent practicable, foods purchased for use in school meals by the district or by any entity purchasing food on its behalf shall be domestic commodities or products. Domestic commodity or product means an agricultural commodity that is produced in the United States and a food product that is processed in the United States substantially using agricultural commodities that are produced in the United States. (42 USC 1760; 7 CFR 210.21)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Food and Agriculture Code 58596.3, as added by SB 490 (Ch. 602, Statutes of 2022), commencing on January 1, 2024, districts participating in the National School Lunch and/or Breakfast Program, except those with annual reimbursement of less than \$1,000,000, are also required to comply with the requirements specified in the following paragraph.

When soliciting for bids and contracts for the purchase of an agricultural food product, the district shall specify in the solicitation that only the purchase of agricultural food products grown, packed, or processed domestically is authorized, unless a specific exception applies. A nondomestic food product may be purchased for use in the district's food service program only as a last resort when the product is not produced or manufactured in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities of a satisfactory quality, the quality of the domestic product is inferior to the quality of the nondomestic product, or the bid or price of the nondomestic product is more than 25 percent lower than the bid or price of the domestic product. In such cases, the Superintendent or designee shall retain documentation justifying the use of the exception for three years from the date of purchase. (Food and Agriculture Code 58596.3)

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph applies to all districts, whether or not they participate in the National School Lunch or Breakfast Program. Food and Agriculture Code 58595, as amended by AB 778 (Ch. 576, Statutes of 2022), requires a district to accept a bid or price for an agricultural food product grown in California before accepting a bid or price for a domestic agricultural food product that is grown outside the state, when the conditions specified below are met.

Furthermore, the district shall accept a bid or price for an agricultural food product grown in California before accepting a bid or price for a domestic agricultural food product that is grown outside the state, if the quality of the California-grown product is comparable and the bid or price does not exceed the lowest bid or price for domestic product produced outside the state. (Food and Agriculture Code 58595)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Public Contract Code 20111, districts participating in a federally funded child nutrition program, such as the National School Lunch and/or Breakfast Program, must comply with the federal procurement standards of 2 CFR 200.318-200.326 in regard to bid solicitations and awards. Also see BP/AR 3230 - Federal Grant Funds. Districts that do not participate in such a program may revise the following paragraph.

Bid solicitations and awards for purchases of equipment, materials, or supplies in support of the district's child nutrition program, or for contracts awarded pursuant to Public Contract Code 2000, shall be consistent with the federal procurement standards in 2 CFR 200.318-200.326. Awards shall be let to the most responsive and responsible party. Price shall be the primary consideration, but not the only determining factor, in making such an award. (Public Contract Code 20111)

Program Monitoring and Evaluation

The Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall present to the Board, at least annually, financial reports regarding revenues and expenditures related to the food service program.

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph is for use by districts that have one or more schools participating in the National School Lunch Program, School Breakfast Program, Seamless Summer Feeding Option, and/or other federal meal program. The state monitoring process (the Administrative Review) includes a review of district compliance with requirements for federal meal programs, including a review of resource management in the food service program as provided in the following paragraph. CDE performs an administrative review of participating districts every three years. See CDE's nutrition services website for a current list of documents that may be requested for the review.

The Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall provide all necessary documentation required for the Administrative Review conducted by CDE to ensure compliance of the district's food service program with federal requirements.

Regulation 3551: Food Service Operations/Cafeteria Fund

Status: DRAFT

Original Adopted Date: 12/09/2014 | Last Revised Date: 12/15/2022

CSBA NOTE: With the establishment of the California Universal Meal Program pursuant to Education Code 49501.5, all public schools in California must provide free of charge, a nutritionally adequate breakfast and lunch to any student who requests a meal, regardless of the student's free or reduced-price meal eligibility status. To receive state reimbursement for the two meals, districts must participate in both the National School Lunch Program and the School Breakfast Program and comply with the requirement to have a written and clearly communicated meal charge policy as mandated pursuant to U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Memorandum SP 46-2016. However, some requirements of the National School Lunch Program and/or School Breakfast Program are no longer applicable.

The California Department of Education's (CDE) Nutrition Services Division Management Bulletin SNP-04-2023 clarifies that districts that operate a non-pricing program such as the California Universal Meals Program, the Community Eligibility Program, or Provision 2 at all sites are not required to establish a meal charge policy because no students are charged for meals. However, if any school in the district charges for meals because it does not only operate a non-pricing program at all sites, the district is mandated to adopt and communicate a meal charge policy.

In view of the potential conflict between the federal requirement and CDE guidance, it is recommended that districts adopt this administrative regulation and accompanying Board policy which addresses meal charges, even if the district operates a non-pricing program such as the California Universal Meals Program. Districts with questions about meal charge policies should consult CSBA's District and County Offices of Education or district legal counsel.

The district may revise the following paragraphs accordingly.

Payments for Meals

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall maintain a system for accurately recording payments received and tracking meals provided to each student.

At the beginning of the school year, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall communicate the district's meal payment policies through multiple methods, including, but not limited to:

1. Explaining the meal charge policy within registration materials provided to parents/guardians at the start of the school year
2. Including the policy in print versions of student handbooks, if provided to parents/guardians annually
3. Providing the policy whenever parents/guardians are notified regarding the application process for free and reduced-price meals, such as in the distribution of eligibility forms at the start of the school year
4. Posting the policy on the district's website

Reimbursement Claims

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 49501.5, as amended by SB 114 (Ch. 48, Statutes of 2023), CDE is required to provide state meal reimbursement to districts that participate in, and meet the requirements of, the federal School Breakfast Program and National School Lunch Program, and any applicable state laws or regulations, for reduced-price and paid meals served to students. For additional information on California's Universal Meals Program, see BP/AR 3550 - Food Service/Child Nutrition Program and BP/AR 3553 - Free and Reduced Price Meals.

To streamline administration of state and federal meal programs, CDE has developed an online Child Nutrition Information and Payment System which must be used to submit reimbursement claims and to submit and track the status of applications and USDA food requests.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall maintain records of the number of meals served each day by school site and by category of free and reduced-price meals. The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall submit reimbursement claims for school meals to the California Department of Education (CDE) using the online Child Nutrition Information and Payment System.

Donation of Leftover Food

The District shall take steps to minimize food waste and reduce food insecurity in district schools. (Health and Safety Code 114079)

CSBA NOTE: Beginning January 1, 2024, districts with an on-site food facility, such as a school cafeteria, are required to donate edible food that would otherwise be thrown away to a food recovery organization, unless the district demonstrates the existence of extraordinary circumstances beyond its control that makes such compliance impracticable. Additionally, pursuant to 14 CCR 18995.1 and 18995.4, beginning January 1, 2024, districts with an on-site food facility will be inspected by the governmental entity that provides solid waste collection services regarding its edible food recovery program and may be issued a Notice of Violation for noncompliance. If a Notice of Violation is issued, compliance is required within 60 days, unless extended by the enforcing agency because compliance is impracticable due to extenuating circumstances, as specified in 14 CCR 18991.3. For more information regarding organic waste reduction requirements, including a model edible food recovery agreement, see CalRecycle's, "Resources for Local Education Agencies: K-12 Public Schools and School Districts," available on its website. Also see BP/AR 3511.1 -- Integrated Waste Management for additional requirements related to waste diversion and recovery.

The Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall arrange to recover the maximum amount of edible food that would otherwise be disposed for donation to a local food recovery organization. (14 CCR 18991.3)

The district may also provide sharing tables where students and staff may return appropriate unused cafeteria food items to be made available to students during the course of a regular school meal time. If food on the sharing tables is not taken by a student, the school cafeteria may donate the food to a food bank or any other nonprofit charitable organization. (Health and Safety Code 114079)

Food that may be donated includes prepackaged, nonpotentially hazardous food with the packaging still intact and in good condition, whole uncut produce that complies with Health and Safety Code 113992, unopened bags of sliced fruit, unopened containers of milk that are immediately stored in a cooling bin maintained at 41 degrees Fahrenheit or below, and perishable prepackaged food if it is placed in a proper temperature-controlled environment. The preparation, safety, and donation of food shall be consistent with Health and Safety Code 113980. (Health and Safety Code 114079)

The Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall maintain records related to edible food recovery including a list of each food recovery service or organization that collects or receives the district's edible food, contact information for the service or organization, the types of food, frequency, and quantity that will be collected or hauled by the district, and a copy of contracts or written agreements between the district and food recovery services or organizations. (14 CCR 18991.4)

Cafeteria Fund and Account

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 38093 authorizes the Governing Board to establish one or more cafeteria revolving accounts to be treated as revolving cash accounts of the cafeteria fund.

All proceeds from food sales and other services offered by the cafeteria shall be deposited in the cafeteria fund as provided by law. (Education Code 38090, 38093)

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 38101 permits a district, with approval from CDE, to utilize cafeteria funds to pay for the purchase of a mobile food facility. However, if the district uses federal reimbursements from any of the federal child nutrition programs for such purchase, the mobile food facility shall only be used to support the administration of those federal programs. Mobile food facilities used for any purposes other than to support the administration of federal child nutrition programs shall not be purchased with cafeteria funds.

The cafeteria fund shall be used only for those expenditures authorized by the ~~Board of Trustees~~**Governing Board** as necessary for the operation of school cafeterias in accordance with Education Code 38100-38103, 2 CFR Part 200 Appendix VII, and the California School Accounting Manual.

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph is optional. By law, cafeteria funds may be used for the operation and improvement of school food services. For example, pursuant to Education Code 49550.5, districts may use cafeteria funds to supplement the cost of providing universal breakfast provided they submit the required certification to CDE.

The district may use cafeteria funds to supplement the provision of a nutritionally adequate breakfast and/or lunch to district students when permitted by law.

Any charges to, or transfers from, a food service program shall be dated and accompanied by a written explanation of the purpose of and basis for the expenditure. (Education Code 38101)

CSBA NOTE: The following optional paragraph may be revised to reflect district practice. 2 CFR Part 200 Appendix VII, USDA's guidance, "SP 60-2016," and CDE's website, "Frequently Asked Questions about Indirect Costs," provide information regarding allowable indirect costs that may be charged to the nonprofit school food service account. Indirect costs are those that are incurred for the benefit of multiple programs or objectives and typically support administrative overhead functions (e.g., accounting, payroll, purchasing, utilities, janitorial services). Each program or objective that benefits from the indirect cost bears a commensurate portion of the cost. Costs may be charged to the nonprofit food service account only if properly documented.

Indirect costs charged to the food service program shall be based on either the district's prior year indirect cost rate as approved by CDE or the statewide average approved indirect cost rate for the second prior fiscal year, whichever is less. (Education Code 38101)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 7 CFR 210.14 and 220.7, net cash resources (i.e., all monies that have accrued to the nonprofit school food service at any given time, less cash payable) should not exceed three months' average expenditures or such other amount as may be approved by CDE. If there is a surplus, then according to USDA's guidance, "Indirect Costs: Guidance for State Agencies and School Food Authorities," the district must lower the price of paid lunches, improve food quality, or make other improvements to school meal operations. CDE's Nutrition Services Division Management Bulletin SNP-04-2022 states that in an effort to provide flexibility to districts affected by various natural disasters and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, CDE has increased the excess net cash resources limitation to six months' average operating expenditures.

Net cash resources in the nonprofit school food service shall not exceed six months' average expenditures. (7 CFR 210.14, 220.7)

U.S. Department of Agriculture Foods

CSBA NOTE: The following optional section is for use by districts that participate in the National School Lunch Program and receive foods from USDA pursuant to 42 USC 1755 and 7 CFR 250.1-250.70. CDE is responsible for ordering and distributing USDA foods for use in California schools.

The district shall provide facilities for the storage and control of foods received through the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) that protect against theft, spoilage, damage, or other loss. Such storage facilities shall maintain donated foods in sanitary conditions, at the proper temperature and humidity, and with adequate air circulation. The district shall comply with all federal, state, or local requirements related to food safety and health and procedures for responding to a food recall, as applicable, and shall obtain all required health inspections. (7 CFR 250.14)

The Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall maintain inventories of USDA foods in accordance with 7 CFR 250.59 and CDE procedures, and shall ensure that foods are used before their expiration dates.

USDA donated foods shall be used in school lunches as far as practicable. USDA foods also may be used in other nonprofit food service activities, including, but not limited to, school breakfasts or other meals, a la carte foods sold to students, meals served to adults directly involved in the operation and administration of the food service and to other school staff, and training in nutrition, health, food service, or general home economics instruction for students, provided that any revenues from such activities accrue to the district's nonprofit food service account. (7 CFR 250.59)

Contracts with Outside Services

CSBA NOTE: The following optional section is for use by districts that contract for food service management services pursuant to Education Code 49554, 42 USC 1758, or 7 CFR 210.16 or consulting services pursuant to Education Code 45103.5, and should be modified to reflect the type(s) of contracts the district maintains; see the accompanying Board policy.

Pursuant to CDE's Nutrition Services Division Management Bulletin SNP-05-2023, a district that participates in the School Nutrition Programs must obtain prior CDE approval for all food service management company Request for Proposals, Invitation for Bids, proposed contracts, contracts, and contract amendments. Districts currently using, or planning to use, the services of a food service management company must conduct a competitive procurement process. CDE suggests districts submit their bid solicitation documents in January, or at least 120 days prior to the anticipated contract execution date, whichever comes first. See AR 3311 - Bids for additional information on bidding requirements.

The term of any contract for food service management or consulting services shall not exceed one year. Any renewal of the contract or further requests for proposals to provide such services shall be considered on a year-to-year basis. (Education Code 45103.5; 7 CFR 210.16)

Any contract for management of the food service operation shall be approved by CDE and comply with the conditions in Education Code 49554 and 7 CFR 210.16 as applicable. The district shall retain control of the quality, extent, and general nature of its food services. (Education Code 49554; 42 USC 1758; 7 CFR 210.16)

Any contract for consulting services shall not result in the supervision of food service classified staff by the management consultant, nor shall it result in the elimination of any food service classified staff or position or have any adverse effect on the wages, benefits, or other terms and conditions of employment of classified food service staff or positions. All persons providing consulting services shall be subject to applicable employment conditions related to health and safety as listed in Education Code 45103.5. (Education Code 45103.5)

Policy 4112.2: Certification

Status: DRAFT

Original Adopted Date: 12/09/2014 | Last Revised Date: 12/15/2022

CSBA NOTE: Under the authority granted by Education Code 44252, the Commission on Teacher Credentialing (CTC) establishes standards and procedures for the issuance and renewal of multiple subject, single subject, education specialist, and other credentials, certificates, and permits and approves applications. Pursuant to Education Code 44251, a preliminary credential is generally valid for five years, during which time the employee must complete the requirements for the clear credential in order to continue to serve in a certificated position. The clear credential must be renewed every five years, but renewal does not require completion of additional coursework or service requirements.

All candidates for a teaching credential must demonstrate proficiency in the subject matter area of the intended credential as specified in Education Code 44259. To implement statutory changes to the subject matter competence requirements pursuant to AB 130 (Ch. 44, Statutes of 2021), CTC has adopted 5 CCR 80096, which includes revisions based on the Office of Administrative Law's feedback; see CTC Coded Correspondence 22-06 for more information on the regulation.

Assignment to certain positions within the district may require additional qualifications. For example, see AR 4112.22 - Staff Teaching English Learners, AR 4112.23 - Special Education Staff, and BP/AR 4113 - Assignment.

The ~~Board of Trustees~~Governing Board recognizes that the district's ability to provide a high-quality educational program is dependent upon the employment of certificated staff who are adequately prepared and have demonstrated proficiency in basic skills and competency in the subject matter to be taught. The Superintendent or designee shall ensure that persons employed to fill positions requiring certification qualifications possess the appropriate credential, permit, or other certification document from the Commission on Teacher Credentialing (CTC) and fulfill any additional state, federal, or district requirements for the position.

The Superintendent/~~Principal~~ or designee shall provide assistance and support to teachers holding preliminary credentials to enable them to meet the qualifications required for the clear credential.

Priorities for Hiring Based on Unavailability of Credentialed Teacher

CSBA NOTE: To the extent possible, the district must hire a "fully prepared" teacher who holds a clear or preliminary teaching credential in the subject or setting of the assignment. The Governing Board may authorize a fully credentialed teacher to serve in an assignment outside the area authorized by the credential if specified criteria are met; see BP/AR 4113 - Assignment and CTC's, "Assignment Resources," available on its web site. Education Code 44225.7 permits the district to hire a candidate who is not a fully credentialed teacher in accordance with the hiring hierarchy provided in Items #1-3 below if the Board has adopted an annual resolution that it has made reasonable efforts to recruit a fully prepared teacher for the assignment.

The Superintendent/~~Principal~~ or designee shall make reasonable efforts to recruit a fully prepared teacher who is authorized in the subject or setting for each assignment or, when necessary, a fully prepared teacher serving on a local assignment option. Whenever a teacher with a clear or preliminary credential is not available, and the Board adopts a resolution that it has made reasonable efforts to recruit a fully prepared teacher for the assignment, the Superintendent/~~Principal~~ or designee shall make reasonable efforts to recruit an individual for the assignment in the following order: (Education Code 44225.7)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 44225.7, if a credentialed teacher is not available, priority for employment must be given to an individual who is enrolled in an approved internship program, as provided in Item #1 below. CTC Coded Correspondence 13-01 clarifies that such an individual must possess a CTC-issued intern credential.

1. A candidate who enrolls in an approved internship program in the region of the district and possesses an intern credential

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 44225.7, next priority for filling a position should be for a candidate who is scheduled to complete preliminary credential requirements within six months, as provided in Item #2 below. CTC Coded Correspondence 13-01 clarifies that such an individual must qualify for and obtain a provisional internship permit (PIP) or short-term staff permit (STSP).

Pursuant to 5 CCR 80021-80021.1, the district may employ persons with a PIP when the district has

conducted a diligent search but has been unable to recruit a credentialed teacher, or an STSP when needed to immediately staff classrooms based on unforeseen circumstances. Each of these options requires the district to provide orientation, training, and/or guidance; see the accompanying administrative regulation.

2. A candidate who is scheduled to complete preliminary credential requirements within six months and who is granted a provisional internship permit (PIP) or short-term staff permit issued by CTC

CSBA NOTE: 5 CCR 80021.1 requires that a notice of intent to employ a person with a PIP be made public as described in the following paragraph. A copy of the agenda item and the Superintendent or designee's verification of the Board's favorable action must be included as part of the application to the CTC along with other required verifications; see the accompanying administrative regulation.

The Board shall take action to approve, at an open Board meeting, a notice of its intent to employ a PIP applicant for a specific position. (5 CCR 80021.1)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 44225.7, when the district is unable to recruit a credentialed teacher or a teacher who meets the qualifications specified in Items #1-2 above, it may request CTC to approve the assignment of a person who does not meet those criteria. According to CTC Coded Correspondence 13-01, such an individual would need to qualify for a "variable term waiver." For further information about variable term waivers, see 5 CCR 80125 and CTC's, "Waiver Requests Guidebook".

3. An individual who has been granted a credential waiver by CTC

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 5 CCR 80023.2, 80026, and 80027-80027.1, the Board must annually approve a Declaration of Need for Fully Qualified Educators prior to hiring a person with an emergency permit or a limited assignment permit to teach outside the area of certification. The form for the Declaration of Need is available on CTC's web site. Pursuant to 5 CCR 80026, the Declaration of Need must be approved at a regularly scheduled public Board meeting and is valid for up to 12 months, expiring on June 30 following its submission to CTC.

Annually, the Board shall, prior to requesting that CTC issue an emergency permit or limited assignment permit, approve a Declaration of Need for Fully Qualified Educators. The Declaration of Need shall be approved by the Board as an action item at a regularly scheduled open Board meeting, with the entire Declaration of Need being included in the Board agenda (Education Code 44225, 44225.7; 5 CCR 80023.2, 80026, 80027, 80027.1)

The Declaration of Need shall certify that there is an insufficient number of certificated persons who meet the district's specified employment criteria for the position(s) and that the district has made reasonable efforts to recruit individuals who meet the qualifications specified in Items #1-2 above. The Declaration of Need shall also indicate the number and type of emergency permits and limited assigned permits that the district estimates it will need during the valid period of the Declaration of Need, based on the previous year's actual needs and projections of enrollment. It shall also specify each subject to be listed on the General Education Limited Assignment Single Subject Teaching Permits and the target language on Emergency Bilingual Permits. Whenever the actual number of permits needed exceeds the estimate by 10 percent, the Board shall revise and resubmit the Declaration of Need. (5 CCR 80026)

Whenever it is necessary to employ noncredentialed teachers to fill a position requiring certification qualifications, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall provide support and guidance in accordance with law to ensure the quality of the instructional program.

National Board for Professional Teaching Standards Certification

CSBA NOTE: The following optional section may be revised to reflect district practice. The National Board for Professional Teaching Standards (NBPTS) offers teachers a voluntary, rigorous advanced certification process to improve their practice as educators. Districts can encourage teacher participation by coordinating a cohort of teachers through school or district-based programs, their county office of education, or the NBPTS Resource Center at Stanford University or other NBPTS support networks. A list of current NBPTS support networks can be found on the NBPTS web site.

Additionally, the California NBPTS provides grants to districts through the NBPTS Incentive Program, for the purpose of providing incentives to teachers who have attained certification from NBPTS and agree to teach at a high-priority school for at least five years, and teachers who initiate the process of pursuing a NBPTS certification when teaching at a high-priority school. Pursuant to Education Code 44395, as amended by AB 181 (Ch. 52, Statutes of 2022), grants for teachers who have attained certification will be disbursed from the California Department of Education (CDE), and funds that are unused for teachers initiating the program are required to be applied to future candidates; see CDE's web site for more information.

Districts and schools may use U.S. Department of Education grant funds (e.g., Title I, Part A; Title II, Part A; Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Part B), as well as district resources for beginning teachers, for costs associated with teachers pursuing, achieving, and maintaining National Board certification.

The Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall promote a career continuum that includes participation of district teachers in professional learning that supports their completion of advanced certification awarded by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards (NBPTS). The Superintendent or designee may coordinate a cohort of teachers through school or district programs or other available networks.

With Board approval and funding, and consistent with the collective bargaining agreement and applicable law, the Superintendent/**Principal** may provide an incentive program for teacher participation in NBPTS certification, which may include:

1. Defraying, subsidizing, or reimbursing the registration, certification, or maintenance fees for NBPTS certification
2. Providing bonuses, step increases, or differential pay for teachers who maintain their certification and continue to teach in the district, with priority given to teachers at Title I schools and schools serving a majority of low-income students
3. Providing substitute teachers to provide release time for participating teachers
4. Providing stipends for teacher participation that match other professional development stipends
5. Compensating mentor teachers who support other teachers' professional learning aligned to NBPTS standards

Parental Notifications

CSBA NOTE: The following section is for use by districts that receive federal Title I funds, and may be used or adapted by other districts at their discretion.

20 USC 6312 requires districts receiving federal Title I funds to provide the following annual notification to parents/guardians of students in any school receiving Title I funds. Such districts may choose to provide the same notification to all schools, regardless of whether they receive Title I funds.

At the beginning of each school year, the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall notify the parents/guardians of each student attending a school receiving Title I funds that they may request information regarding the professional qualifications of their child's classroom teacher including, but not limited to, whether the teacher: (20 USC 6312)

1. Has met state qualification and licensing criteria for the grade levels and subject areas in which the teacher provides instruction
2. Is teaching under emergency or other provisional status through which state qualification or licensing criteria have been waived
3. Is teaching in the field of discipline of the teacher's certification

In addition, the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall notify parents/guardians in a timely manner whenever their child has been assigned, or has been taught for four or more consecutive weeks by, a teacher who does not meet applicable state certification or licensure requirements at the grade level and subject area to which the teacher has been assigned. (20 USC 6312)

Regulation 4112.2: Certification

Status: DRAFT

Original Adopted Date: 12/09/2014 | Last Revised Date: 12/15/2022

Verification of Credentials

CSBA NOTE: The following optional section may be revised to reflect district practice. Pursuant to Education Code 44330, 44332.5, and 44857, each person employed in a position requiring certification qualifications must register a valid credential not later than 60 days after beginning employment in the district or not later than 60 days after renewing a credential. Pursuant to Education Code 44332.5, a district with over 10,000 average daily attendance (ADA) may provide for the registration of its own certificated employees' credentials. If it does not do so, or if the district has 10,000 ADA or less, certificated employees' credentials must be registered with the county office of education (COE).

Pursuant to 5 CCR 80001, the official record of a credential includes any credential in a paper or electronic format, including, but not limited to, information obtained from CTC's web site. Since CTC does not provide credentials in a paper format, the district must obtain verification of its employees' certification through CTC's online service and may print the displayed information.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall verify that each employee in a position requiring certification qualifications possesses a valid certification document issued by the Commission on Teacher Credentialing (CTC). Such verification shall occur not later than 60 days after the commencement of employment or the renewal of a credential. (Education Code 44857)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 44332, 44332.5, and 44332.6, an individual may be employed while CTC is processing the application if the individual holds a temporary certificate issued by a district with over 10,000 ADA or the COE, indicating that the individual has passed the state assessment of teachers' basic skills and completed a criminal record check. Education Code 44332, 44332.5, and 44332.6 require the district or COE, prior to issuing a temporary certificate, to obtain a certificate of clearance (fingerprint clearance) from CTC to satisfy the criminal record check requirement.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall verify that any person who is employed by the district while CTC is processing the application for certification possesses a temporary certificate based on a demonstration of basic skills and completion of a criminal background check. (Education Code 44332, 44332.5, 44332.6)

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall maintain records of the appropriate certification of all employees serving in certificated positions.

Basic Skills Proficiency

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 44830 provides that a district cannot employ an individual in a position requiring certification unless that person has met the basic skills proficiency requirement or is exempted from the requirement by law. Such exemptions are specified in Education Code 44252 and 44830. Unless exempted, persons who have been granted a credential by CTC have met the basic skills proficiency requirement as a condition of obtaining the credential.

The district shall not initially hire a person in a position requiring certification, on a permanent, temporary, or substitute basis, unless that person has demonstrated basic skills proficiency in reading, writing, and mathematics or is specifically exempted from the requirement by law. (Education Code 44252, 44252.6, 44830)

CSBA NOTE: According to CTC leaflet CL-667, "Basic Skills Requirement," the basic skills proficiency requirement may be met as reflected in Items #1-8, below.

A person may demonstrate basic skills proficiency in reading, writing, and mathematics by:

1. Passage of the California Basic Educational Skills Test (CBEST) (Education Code 44252.5)
2. Passage of the California Subject Examinations for Teachers: Multiple Subjects plus Writing Skills Examination
3. Passage of the California State University (CSU) Early Assessment Program or the CSU Placement Examinations (Education Code 44252)
4. Achieving a qualifying score on the Scholastic Aptitude Test or the American College Test (Education Code 44252)

5. Achieving a qualifying score on College Board Advanced Placement Examinations
6. Passage of a basic skills examination from another state

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 44252, a person is exempt from the basic skills proficiency test requirement by earning at least a letter grade of B in qualifying coursework determined by a credential preparation program, or determined by CTC for an applicant not enrolled in a California credential preparation program. "Qualifying coursework" means a course or courses taken at a regionally accredited institution of higher education for academic credit that applies toward the requirements for an associate's degree, baccalaureate degree, or higher degree. Qualifying coursework does not include professional development or continuing education units, inservice training or workshops, or courses where credits do not apply toward the requirements for an associate's degree, baccalaureate degree, or higher degree. Pursuant to Education Code 44203, the definition of a "regionally accredited institution" includes an institution of higher education that held preaccreditation status at the time the degree of an applicant for a credential was conferred if the institution achieved full accreditation status within five years of earning preaccreditation status in addition to an institution of higher education that has already been designated as regionally accredited.

7. Qualifying coursework (Education Code 44252)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 44252, a person is exempt from the basic skills proficiency test requirement if a credential preparation program or CTC determines that an applicant has demonstrated proficiency through a combination of coursework, as described in Item #7, above, passage of a component or components of the basic skills proficiency test, and scores described in Items #3 and 4, above.

8. Qualifying coursework and exams (Education Code 44252)

The district may hire a certificated employee who has not taken a test of basic skills proficiency if the employee has not yet been afforded the opportunity to take the test, provided that the employee takes the test at the earliest opportunity. The employee may remain employed by the district pending the receipt of the test results. (Education Code 44830)

An out-of-state prepared teacher shall meet the basic skills requirement within one year of being issued a California preliminary credential by CTC unless the teacher has completed a basic skills proficiency test in another state, passed a basic skills proficiency test developed and administered by the district, by cooperating districts or by the county office of education (COE), or is otherwise exempted by law. The district shall develop a basic skills proficiency test, which shall be at least equivalent to the district test required for high school graduation, for purposes of assessing out-of-state prepared teachers pending completion of the basic skills requirement. (Education Code 44252, 44274.2; 5 CCR 80071.4, 80413.3)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 44252 and 44830, persons holding or applying for a "designated subjects special subjects" credential must be assessed with a district basic skills proficiency test, unless their credential requires possession of a bachelor's degree in which case they are required to meet the state basic skills proficiency requirement. When such persons are employed by a consortium of districts or a joint powers agreement, the test may instead be established by the boards of those entities.

Any person holding or applying for a "designated subjects special subjects" credential which does not require possession of a bachelor's degree shall pass a district proficiency test in lieu of meeting the state basic skills proficiency requirement. (Education Code 44252, 44830)

The district may charge a fee to persons being tested to cover the costs of developing, administering, and grading the district proficiency test. (Education Code 44252, 44830)

Short-Term Staff Permit

CSBA NOTE: 5 CCR 80021 establishes the short-term staff permit (STSP) to immediately fill teacher vacancies based on unforeseen circumstances. Pursuant to 5 CCR 80021, CTC will issue the STSP to an individual only once and for no more than one year. The STSP will expire no later than July 1, unless the STSP is for a summer school assignment in which case the STSP will expire no later than September 1.

The district may request that CTC issue a short-term staff permit (STSP) to a qualified applicant whenever there is a need to immediately fill a classroom based on unforeseen circumstances, including, but not limited to: (5 CCR 80021)

1. Enrollment adjustments requiring the addition of another teacher
2. Inability of the teacher of record to finish the school year due to approved leave or illness
3. The applicant's need for additional time to complete preservice requirements for enrollment into an approved internship program
4. Inability of the applicant to enroll in an approved internship program due to timelines or lack of space in the program
5. Unavailability of a third-year extension of an internship program or the applicant's withdrawal from an internship program

The Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall ensure that the applicant possesses a bachelor's or higher degree from a regionally accredited college or university, has met the basic skills proficiency requirement unless exempted by state law or regulations, and has satisfied the coursework/experience requirements specified in 5 CCR 80021 for the multiple subject, single subject, or education specialist STSP as appropriate. (5 CCR 80021)

When requesting issuance of an STSP, the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall submit to CTC: (5 CCR 80021)

1. Verification that the district has conducted a local recruitment for the permit being requested
2. Verification that the district has provided the permit holder with orientation to the curriculum and to instruction and classroom management techniques and has assigned a mentor teacher for the term of the permit
3. Written justification for the permit signed by the Superintendent or designee

CSBA NOTE: 5 CCR 80021 provides that a holder of the STSP is authorized to provide the same service as a holder of the preliminary or clear credential of the same type (i.e., multiple subject, single subject, education specialist). 5 CCR 80021 provides that all STSPs will also include an English learner authorization allowing the holder to provide services in English language development (ELD) and specially designed academic instruction in English (SDAIE); see AR 4112.22 - Staff Teaching English Learners. Upon request by the district and verification of the applicant's target-language proficiency, the STSP may instead include a bilingual authorization allowing the holder to provide instruction for primary language development or content instruction delivered in the primary language, in addition to ELD and SDAIE.

The holder of an STSP may be assigned to provide the same service as a holder of a multiple subject, single subject, or education specialist credential in accordance with the authorizations specified on the permit. (5 CCR 80021)

Provisional Internship Permit

CSBA NOTE: 5 CCR 80021.1 establishes the provisional internship permit (PIP) to staff classrooms when appropriately credentialed teachers cannot be found after a diligent search. 5 CCR 80021.1 provides that the PIP will be issued for one calendar year and may not be renewed.

Before requesting that CTC issue a provisional internship permit (PIP), the district shall conduct a diligent search for a suitable credentialed teacher or intern, including, but not limited to, distributing job announcements, contacting college and university placement centers, and advertising in print or electronic media. (5 CCR 80021.1)

Whenever a suitable credentialed teacher cannot be found after a diligent search, the Superintendent or designee may request that CTC issue a PIP to an applicant who possesses a bachelor's or higher degree from a regionally accredited college or university, has met the basic skills proficiency requirement unless exempted by state law or regulations, and has satisfied the coursework/experience requirements specified in 5 CCR 80021.1 for the multiple subject, single subject, or education specialist PIP as appropriate. (5 CCR 80021.1)

When submitting the request for a PIP, the district shall provide verification of all of the following: (5 CCR 80021.1, 80026.5)

1. A diligent search has been conducted for a suitable credentialed teacher or suitable qualified intern as evidenced by documentation of the search.
2. Orientation, guidance, and assistance will be provided to the permit holder as specified in 5 CCR 80026.5. The orientation shall include, but not be limited to, an overview of the curriculum the permit holder is expected to

teach and effective instruction and classroom management techniques at the permit holder's assigned level. The permit holder also shall receive guidance and assistance from an experienced educator who is a certificated district employee or a certificated retiree from a California district or COE and who has completed at least three years of full-time classroom teaching experience.

3. The district will assist the permit holder in developing a personalized plan through a district-selected assessment that would lead to subject-matter competence related to the permit.
4. The district will assist the permit holder to seek and enroll in subject-matter training, such as workshops or seminars and site-based courses, along with training in test-taking strategies, and shall assist the permit holder in meeting the credential subject-matter competence requirement related to the permit.
5. A notice of intent to employ the applicant in the identified position has been made public. The district shall submit a copy of the agenda item presented at an open Governing Board meeting which states the name of the applicant, the assignment in which the applicant will be employed including the name of the school, subject(s), and grade(s) that the applicant will be teaching, and that the applicant will be employed on the basis of a PIP. The district also shall submit a signed statement from the Superintendent or designee that the agenda item was acted upon favorably.
6. The candidate has been apprised of steps to earn a credential and enroll in an internship program.

CSBA NOTE: 5 CCR 80021.1 provides that a holder of the PIP is authorized to provide the same service as a holder of the preliminary or clear credential of the same type (i.e., multiple subject, single subject, education specialist). In addition, 5 CCR 80021.1 provides that all PIPs will include an English learner authorization allowing the holder to provide services in ELD and SDAIE; see AR 4112.22 - Staff Teaching English Learners. Upon request by the district and verification of the applicant's target-language proficiency, the PIP may instead include a bilingual authorization allowing the holder to provide instruction for primary language development or content instruction delivered in the primary language, in addition to ELD and SDAIE.

The holder of a PIP may be assigned to provide the same service as a holder of a multiple subject, single subject, or education specialist credential in accordance with the authorizations specified on the permit. (5 CCR 80021.1)

Teaching Permit for Statutory Leave

CSBA NOTE: 5 CCR 80022 establishes the Teaching Permit for Statutory Leave (TPSL), which authorizes the holder to serve as the interim teacher of record when a teacher takes a statutory leave. The applicable statutory leaves are specified in 5 CCR 80022. The TPSL is valid for one calendar year from the first day of the month immediately following the date of issuance, but may be renewed on an annual basis provided that the holder completes additional requirements as specified and the district verifies that it will provide continued mentoring and support.

Qualifications required for the TPSL include possession of a bachelor's or higher degree, completion of the basic skills requirement unless exempted by state law or regulations, completion of the subject-matter requirement for the authorization, and 45 hours of preservice preparation in the content areas listed in 5 CCR 80022. The design and delivery of the preservice preparation are at the discretion of the district and, as described in CTC Coded Correspondence 16-10, may include existing training and development programs, new preparation courses or modules, and/or partnerships with the COE, neighboring districts, colleges and universities, or private companies. CTC does not accredit or oversee any TPSL preparation. The following paragraph may be revised to reflect district practice.

Whenever there is an anticipated need for the district to temporarily fill the teaching assignment of a teacher of record who will be on sick leave, differential sick leave, industrial accident or illness leave, pregnancy disability leave, administrative leave related to dismissal and suspension proceedings, military leave, or family care and medical leave under the federal Family and Medical Leave Act or California Family Rights Act, the Superintendent or designee may request that CTC issue a Teaching Permit for Statutory Leave (TPSL) to a qualified individual who will be serving as the interim teacher of record. Prior to submitting an application to CTC, the district shall provide the applicant with 45 hours of preparation in the content areas listed in 5 CCR 80022. (5 CCR 80022)

A request for the TPSL shall only be submitted if the district has made reasonable efforts to hire a substitute with a full teaching credential that matches the setting and/or subject for the statutory leave position and no such candidate is available. (5 CCR 80022)

The district shall verify to CTC that it will provide the interim teacher: (5 CCR 80022)

1. An orientation to the assignment before or during the first month of service in the statutory leave assignment
2. An average of two hours of mentoring, support, and/or coaching per week through a system of support coordinated and/or provided by a mentor who possesses a valid life or clear credential that would also authorize service in the statutory leave assignment
3. Lesson plans for the first four weeks of the assignment as well as continued assistance in the development of curriculum, lesson planning, and individualized education programs

CSBA NOTE: The TPSL authorizes the interim teacher of record to serve for the full length of the statutory leave. CTC Coded Correspondence 16-10 clarifies that, when more than one acceptable leave is taken consecutively, the holder of the TPSL may continue to serve as the interim teacher of record for the entire length of those leaves.

The holder of the TPSL may serve as the interim teacher of record for up to the full length of the leave(s) during the school year. (5 CCR 80022)

The Superintendent/~~Principal~~ or designee shall maintain documentation on the assignment in accordance with 5 CCR 80022 and annually report data on the use of the TPSL to the County Superintendent of Schools for assignment monitoring pursuant to Education Code 44258.9. (5 CCR 80022)

The Superintendent/~~Principal~~ or designee may annually request renewal of the TPSL, provided that no substitute with a full teaching credential is available for the assignment. The application for each reissuance shall include verification that the interim teacher has completed an additional 45 hours of preparation and the district is continuing to provide mentoring in accordance with Items #2-3 above. (5 CCR 80022)

Long-Term Emergency Permits

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 44225.7, the district may request that CTC grant an applicant a one-year emergency permit in accordance with Education Code 44300 and 5 CCR 80023-80026.6 when a "fully prepared teacher," defined as a teacher who has completed a teacher preparation program, is unavailable to the district. Emergency permits may only be issued for the resource specialist permit (5 CCR 80024.3.1), teacher librarian services permit (5 CCR 80024.6), crosscultural, language and academic development permit (CLAD) (5 CCR 80024.8), and bilingual authorization permit (5 CCR 80024.7).

Pursuant to 5 CCR 80023.1, an emergency permit may be renewed for up to two additional one-year periods (for a maximum of three years of service).

In order to request an emergency permit, the district must first demonstrate that it has made reasonable efforts to recruit candidates who are enrolled in an intern program or are scheduled to complete preliminary credential requirements within six months and must submit a Declaration of Need for Fully Qualified Educators; see the accompanying Board policy.

As necessary, the Superintendent/~~Principal~~ or designee may request that CTC issue an emergency resource specialist permit, emergency teacher librarian services permit, emergency crosscultural language and academic development permit (CLAD), or emergency bilingual authorization permit. (5 CCR 80024.3.1, 80024.6, 80024.7, 80024.8)

The Superintendent/~~Principal~~ or designee shall provide any first-time recipient of an emergency teaching permit with an orientation which, to the extent reasonably feasible, shall occur before beginning a teaching assignment. The Superintendent or designee may vary the nature, content, and duration of the orientation to match the amount of training and experience previously completed by the emergency permit teacher. The orientation shall include, but not be limited to, the curriculum the teacher is expected to teach and effective techniques of classroom instruction and classroom management at the assigned grade-level span. The emergency permit holder also shall receive guidance and assistance from an experienced educator who is a certificated district employee or a certificated retiree from a California district or COE and who has completed at least three years of full-time classroom teaching experience. (5 CCR 80026.5)

Early Childhood Education Emergency Specialist Permit/Emergency Transitional Kindergarten Permit (ETK)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 44300, as amended by AB 210 (Ch. 62, Statutes of 2022), the district may request a one-year early childhood education (ECE) emergency specialist permit that authorizes the teaching of all subjects in a self-contained transitional kindergarten (TK) general education classroom. Applicants for an ECE emergency specialist permit must meet the following qualifications and possess a baccalaureate or higher degree from a regionally accredited institution of higher education, hold a valid CTC-issued child development permit at the

teacher or higher level, and satisfy subject matter requirements in accordance with Education Code 44300. For more information regarding staffing requirements for TK, see BP 6170.1 - Transitional Kindergarten.

If, after conducting a diligent search, the district has been unable to recruit a sufficient number of certificated teachers, including teacher candidates pursuing full certification through internship, district internship, or other alternative routes established by CTC, the Superintendent/Principal or designee may request CTC to issue a one-year early childhood education (ECE) emergency specialist permit that authorizes the teacher to teach all subjects in a self-contained transitional kindergarten (TK) general education classroom. (Education Code 44300)

The request to CTC shall include the following justifications for the need for the ECE emergency specialist permit: (Education Code 44300)

1. Annual documentation that the district has adopted in policy and practice a process for conducting a diligent search as defined in Education Code 44300
2. A Declaration of Need for Fully Qualified Educators based on the documentation set forth in Item #1, and adopted by the Board at a regularly scheduled Board meeting
3. Verification that the district will provide the required orientation, mentoring, and support
4. The Board's receipt, at a regularly scheduled Board meeting, of a report on the orientation, mentoring, and support described in Item #3

The district may request CTC to renew the ECE emergency specialist permit for one additional year provided the following occurs: (Education Code 44300)

1. The applicant verifies current enrollment in a commission-approved teacher preparation program that will result in a credential authorizing teaching TK
2. The district submits a Declaration of Need for Fully Qualified Educators in the same manner as described in Item #2, above
3. The district verifies that the applicant continues to successfully serve in the assignment on the basis of the ECE emergency specialist permit
4. The district verifies continued orientation, mentoring, and support, with reporting to the Board in the same manner as described in Item #3, above

Substitute Teaching Permits

The district may employ a person whose credential or permit authorizes substitute teaching services, provided that:

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 44300, as amended by SB 1397 (Ch. 335, Statutes of 2022), CTC is required, until July 1, 2024, to waive the basic skills proficiency requirement for the issuance of an emergency 30-day substitute permit. This waiver may not be used to satisfy the basic skills proficiency requirement for any other teaching credential, permit, or certificate.

1. A person holding an emergency 30-day substitute teaching permit, STSP, PIP, TPSL, or any valid teaching or services credential that requires at least a bachelor's degree and completion of the CBEST, shall not serve as a substitute for more than 30 days for any one teacher during the school year or as a substitute in a special education classroom for more than 20 days for any one teacher during the school year. (5 CCR 80025, 80025.3, 80025.4)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 5 CCR 80025.1, an emergency career substitute teaching permit requires the individual to possess a baccalaureate or higher degree from a regionally accredited institution of higher education and pass the CBEST unless exempted by state law or regulations. In addition, pursuant to Education Code 44300.5, as added by AB 1876 (Ch. 113, Statutes of 2022), the district must verify that either the applicant has completed three consecutive years of at least 90 days per year of day-to-day substitute teaching in the district in the three years immediately preceding the application, that the applicant has completed at least 90 days per year of day-to-day substitute teaching accumulated from one or more districts participating in a consortium with the district in the three years immediately preceding the application, or if the COE is responsible for the assignment of day-to-day substitutes for the districts in its jurisdiction, that the applicant has completed three consecutive years of at least 90 days per year of day-to-

day substitute teaching accumulated from one or more districts in the county requesting the permit in the three years immediately preceding the date of application.

2. A person with an emergency career substitute teaching permit shall not serve as a substitute for more than 60 days for any one teacher during the school year. (5 CCR 80025.1)
3. A person with an emergency substitute teaching permit for prospective teachers shall not serve as a substitute for more than 30 days for any one teacher during the school year and not more than 90 days total during the school year. (5 CCR 80025.2)
4. A person with an emergency designated subjects 30-day substitute teaching permit for career technical education shall teach only in a program of technical, trade, or vocational education and shall not serve as a substitute for more than 30 days for any one teacher during the school year. (5 CCR 80025.5)

CSBA NOTE: 5 CCR 80025 and 80025.5 require the district to have a Statement of Need on file before employing a person with an emergency substitute permit pursuant to Item #1 or 4 above. CTC's Statement of Need form is available on CTC's web site.

Before employing a person with an emergency substitute permit pursuant to Item #1 or 4 above, the Superintendent, Principal or designee shall prepare and keep on file a signed Statement of Need for the school year. The Statement of Need shall describe the situation or circumstances that necessitate the use of a 30-day substitute permit holder and state either that a credentialed person is not available or that the available credentialed person does not meet the district's specified employment criteria. (5 CCR 80025, 80025.5)

Policy 4140: Bargaining Units

Status: DRAFT

Original Adopted Date: 12/09/2014 | Last Revised Date: 03/16/2023

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 3544, an employee organization may become the employees' exclusive representative for negotiations by filing a request with the district providing proof that a majority of the employees in an appropriate unit wish to be represented by that organization. Notice of such request must be immediately posted conspicuously on all employee bulletin boards in each district facility in which members of the unit are employed. Government Code 3544.1 requires the district to grant the request for recognition unless (1) the district doubts the appropriateness of the unit, (2) another employee organization files a challenge to the appropriateness of the unit or submits a competing claim of representation within 15 work days of the posting of notice of the written request, or (3) the district currently has a lawful written agreement with another employee organization representing the same employees.

"Exclusive representative," as defined in Government Code 3540.1, means an employee organization recognized or certified as the exclusive negotiating representative for all district employees other than management and confidential employees.

Government Code 3543 provides that public school employees have the right to represent themselves individually in their employment relations with the district except that, once an exclusive representative has been recognized, an employee in that unit is prohibited from meeting and negotiating with the district.

The ~~Board of Trustees~~Governing Board recognizes the right of district employees to form a bargaining unit and to select an employee organization as the exclusive representative to represent the employees in the employees' employment relationship with the district. The Board is committed to negotiating in good faith with recognized employee organizations and respecting the rights of employees and employee organizations.

The district shall not dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of any employee organization or contribute financial or other support to it. (Government Code 3543.5)

CSBA NOTE: In East Whittier School District, the Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) found that the district's policy limiting the wearing of union buttons that favor or oppose any matter that is the subject of negotiations in the classroom or in other instructional areas in the presence of students violated the Educational Employment Relations Act (EERA), as there was no finding of special circumstances which would limit the established right of employees to wear union buttons in the workplace, nor was there a finding that wearing the union buttons was a political activity. PERB continues to use a case-by-case approach to determine whether a district's policy restricting the wearing of union buttons by employees is justified by special circumstances, as seen in PERB's ruling in City of Sacramento with regard to union insignia on employees' hardhats. Due to the legal uncertainty in this area, districts are encouraged to consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel prior to limiting the wearing of union buttons that support the union's position in collective bargaining.

Employees shall not be prohibited from wearing union buttons or other items that favor or oppose the formation of a bargaining unit or any matter that is the subject of negotiations.

Formation of Bargaining Units

CSBA NOTE: The following section contains legal requirements for the certification or recognition of bargaining units for different categories of employees.

Certificated and classified employees shall not be included in the same bargaining unit. (Government Code 3545)

A bargaining unit of supervisory employees may be recognized if the bargaining unit includes all supervisory employees and is not represented by an employee organization that represents district employees who are supervised by the supervisory employees. (Government Code 3545)

For this purpose, supervisory employee means any employee, regardless of job description, having authority, in the interest of the district, to hire, transfer, suspend, lay off, recall, promote, discharge, assign, reward, or discipline other employees, or the responsibility to assign work to, direct, or adjust grievance of other employees, or effectively recommend that action, when the exercise of that authority is not of a merely routine or clerical nature, but requires the use of independent judgment. (Government Code 3540.1)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 3543.4, management and confidential employees, as defined in

Government Code 3540.1, are excluded from the right to be represented in negotiations by an employee organization. PERB ultimately determines, based upon the duties of the position, which positions qualify as "management" or "confidential" and thus are excluded from bargaining.

Employees serving in management, senior management, or confidential positions shall not be represented by an exclusive representative. In the employment relationship with the district, such employees may represent themselves or be represented by an employee organization whose membership is composed entirely of employees designated as holding those positions. An employee organization representing management or confidential employees shall not be permitted to meet and negotiate with the district on behalf of the employees. (Government Code 3543.4)

Management employee means an employee in a position having significant responsibilities for formulating district policies or administering district programs. Management positions shall be designated by the Board which may be subject to review by the Public Employment Relations Board. (Government Code 3540.1)

Confidential employee means any employee who is required to develop or present management positions with respect to employer-employee relations or whose duties normally require access to confidential information that is used to contribute significantly to the development of management positions. (Government Code 3540.1)

Membership

CSBA NOTE: Government Code 3550 prohibits districts from deterring or discouraging district employees or job applicants from becoming or remaining members of an employee organization, authorizing representation by an employee organization, or authorizing dues or fee deductions to an employee organization. Pursuant to Government Code 3551.5, as added by SB 931 (Ch. 823, Statutes of 2022), any district found by PERB to be in violation of this prohibition may be subject to civil penalties of \$1,000 for each affected employee, up to a maximum of \$100,000 in total, and may be ordered to pay attorney's fees and costs to the employee organization.

The district shall not deter or discourage employees or job applicants from becoming or remaining members of an employee organization, authorizing representation by an employee organization, or authorizing dues or fee deductions to an employee organization. In addition, the district shall not impose or threaten to impose reprisals on employees, discriminate or threaten to discriminate against employees, or otherwise interfere with, restrain, or coerce employees because of their membership or nonmembership in an employee organization. (Government Code 3543.5, 3550, 3551.5)

CSBA NOTE: The remainder of this section is optional. Government Code 3553 establishes requirements for districts that choose to disseminate a mass communication regarding employees' rights to join, support, or refrain from joining or supporting an employee organization. A "mass communication" means any written document, including a script for an oral or recorded presentation or message, intended for multiple employees.

Districts should exercise caution and consult with CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel before communicating with employees about their rights to join or not join an employee organization to avoid violating the law against unfair labor practices. When an employee approaches the district with questions specifically about the benefits of the membership in an employee organization, the employee should be referred to the employee organization.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee may communicate with district employees regarding their rights to join and/or support an officially recognized employee organization or to refrain from joining or supporting an officially recognized employee organization. Such communications shall be factual and accurate, and may not promise a benefit, threaten a reprisal, or in any way deter or discourage employees from joining an employee organization or paying dues.

However, before disseminating to multiple employees any mass communication concerning employees' rights under the law, such as a written document or script for oral or recorded presentation or message, the Superintendent or designee shall meet and confer with the employees' exclusive representative regarding the content of the communication. If the district and exclusive representative do not come to agreement on the content of the mass communication, the Superintendent or designee may disseminate the district's mass communication, provided that at the same time, copies of the exclusive representative's communication, which shall be of reasonable length, are also distributed. (Government Code 3553)

Access to New Employee Orientations

The district shall permit employee organizations access to new employee orientation or onboarding process where newly hired employees are advised, whether in person, online, or through other means or mediums, of their

employment status, rights, benefits, duties, responsibilities, or any other employment-related matters. The district shall provide employee organizations at least 10 days' notice in advance of an orientation, except that a shorter notice may be provided if an unforeseeable, urgent need critical to the district's operation prevents the required 10 days' notice. (Government Code 3555.5, 3556)

Following a request to negotiate by either party, the structure, time, and manner of access to new employee orientations shall be determined by mutual agreement of the district and the exclusive representative. If the district and exclusive representative fail to reach an agreement, matters related to access to the new employee orientation shall be subject to compulsory interest arbitration. The district and employee organization may mutually agree to submit any dispute to compulsory interest arbitration at any time. In addition, if any dispute arises during negotiations and is not resolved within 45 days after the first meeting or within 60 days after the initial request to negotiate, whichever is earlier, either party may make a demand for compulsory interest arbitration. The arbitrator selection process shall commence within 14 days of a party's demand for compulsory interest arbitration. When any such dispute arises during the summer when the district's administrative office is closed, the timeline shall commence on the first day the administrative office reopens. The decision of the arbitrator shall be issued within 10 days and shall be final and binding on the parties. (Government Code 3556, 3557)

The date, time, and place of a new employee orientation shall not be disclosed to anyone other than employees, the exclusive representative, or a vendor that is contracted to provide a service for purposes of the orientation. (Government Code 3556)

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph applies until June 30, 2025, unless the date is extended by law. Government Code 3556, as amended by SB 191 (Ch. 67, Statutes of 2022), provides additional obligations for public employers under the conditions specified in the following paragraph.

Until June 30, 2025, in addition to above provisions regarding new employee orientations, the district shall ensure the following: (Government Code 3556)

1. When an inperson new employee orientation has not been conducted within 30 days of hiring any new employee who is working in person, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall permit the exclusive representative to schedule an inperson meeting which newly hired employees shall have an opportunity to attend, at the employee's worksite and during employment hours. Each newly hired employee within the bargaining unit shall be provided at least 30 minutes of paid time to attend the meeting, during which the exclusive representative shall be permitted to communicate directly with the newly hired employees.

Within seven days of an exclusive representative's request to schedule such an inperson meeting, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall provide an appropriate on-site meeting space.

2. When, by reason of a state or local public health order limiting the size of gatherings, the district is prohibited from organizing a new employee orientation, an exclusive representative may schedule multiple meetings to ensure that newly hired employees have an opportunity to attend without exceeding the maximum allowable number of people. If such an order prohibits all gatherings, the exclusive representative may schedule a meeting(s) once the order is lifted or modified to permit gatherings.

Alternative access to these meetings shall be determined through mutual agreement between the district and the exclusive representative.

Access to Employee Contact Information

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 3558, districts are required to provide recognized employee organizations with specified contact information for new employees in the bargaining unit, as provided below. The information required by Government Code 3558 must be provided in a manner consistent with Government Code 7928.300, which authorizes disclosure of an employee's home address, home telephone number(s), and personal cell phone number to an employee organization unless the district receives a written request by the employee to not disclose the information. Pursuant to Government Code 7928.300, the personal email address of an employee is not disclosable unless used by the employee to conduct public business. The following paragraph should be revised if districts have an agreement with their employee organization(s) requiring more frequent or more detailed contact lists.

In *County of Los Angeles v. Los Angeles County Employee Relations Commission*, the California Supreme Court held that (1) an employer has a duty to provide information relevant to collective bargaining to the applicable bargaining unit and failure to do so is a violation of the employer's obligation to bargain in good faith; (2) the

disclosure of an employee's home address and phone number(s) by an employer to the union is presumptively relevant to the union's role as bargaining agent and does not violate the employee's constitutional right of privacy; and (3) other avenues for implementing privacy safeguards are available, such as bargaining for a notice and opt-out procedure or drafting employment contracts that will notify employees that their home contact information is subject to disclosure to the union and that they may request nondisclosure.

The Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall provide an exclusive representative with the name, job title, department, work location, telephone numbers (work, home, and personal cell phone), personal email address(es) on file with the district, and home address of any newly hired employee within 30 days of hire or by the first pay period of the month following hire, unless the exclusive representative has agreed to a different interval for the provision of the information. In addition, the Superintendent or designee shall provide the exclusive representative the same information in regard to all employees in the bargaining unit at least every 120 days, unless more frequent or detailed lists are required by agreement with the exclusive representative. (Government Code 3558, 7928.300)

However, the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall not disclose: (Government Code 3558, 6207, 6215, 6215.2, 7928.300)

1. The home address and any phone numbers on file for employees performing law enforcement-related functions

CSBA NOTE: The Safe at Home address confidentiality program has been in existence pursuant to Government Code 6207 to protect victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. This type of protection has been extended, pursuant to Government Code 6215 and 6215.2, as amended by SB 1131 (Ch. 554, Statutes of 2022), to employees who face threats of violence, or violence or harassment from the public because of the employee's work for the district.

2. The home address, home telephone or personal cell phone number(s), or personal email address(es) of any employee who is a participant in the Safe at Home address confidentiality program pursuant to Government Code 6207
3. The employee's home address, home telephone and personal cell phone numbers, and personal email address of an employee not performing law enforcement related functions if the employee has submitted a written request to keep such information private. In such instances, the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall also remove the employee's home address, and home telephone and personal cell phone numbers from any mailing list maintained by the district unless the list is only used by the district to contact the employee.

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 3558, an employee organization is authorized, after notifying the district of a violation of the district's employee information disclosure obligations, to file a special unfair labor practice charge with PERB. If the alleged violation involves the provision of an inaccurate or incomplete list of employees, Government Code 3558 allows the district 20 calendar days to cure the alleged violation and to give the exclusive representative written notice of the actions taken. If a violation is found, PERB is required to assess against the district a civil penalty of \$10,000 and attorney's fees and costs in addition to any other remedy provided by law.

Within 20 calendar days after an exclusive representative notifies the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee that a list of employees provided by the district is inaccurate or incomplete, the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall take steps to correct the list and provide a new list of employees to the exclusive representative. (Government Code 3558)

CSBA NOTE: Government Code 3558 limits to three times within any 12-month period a district's opportunity to cure when an inaccurate or incomplete list has been provided to an exclusive representative. The following paragraph offers a way to avoid or minimize possible violation and may be revised to reflect district practice.

To provide accurate information, the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall review the list of contact information for district employees at the beginning of each school year, or more often as appropriate.

Communications with Employees

Employee organizations may have access at reasonable times to areas in which employees work and may use district facilities at reasonable times for the purpose of meetings. Subject to reasonable regulation, employee organizations may also use institutional bulletin boards, mailboxes, and other means of communication to communicate with employees. (Government Code 3543.1)

Access to district means of communication shall be limited in cases where such access would be disruptive to district operations.

Membership Dues or Other Payments to an Employee Organization

CSBA NOTE: Bargaining unit employees who choose to join the employee organization pay membership dues, which are deducted from the employee's salary or wage payment as provided below. Pursuant to the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Janus v. American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees*, bargaining unit employees who choose not to join an employee organization cannot be required to pay any fees to the employee organization. However, pursuant to Education Code 45060 and 45168, an employee who chooses not to join an employee organization may be charged fees for applicable services, programs, or committees provided to the employee by the employee organization if that nonmember employee first affirmatively and voluntarily consents to pay those fees to the employee organization, as required by *Janus v. AFSCME*.

Education Code 45060 and 45168 set forth the process for handling authorizations, changes, and cancellations for dues or other payments, and provide safeguards for districts that rely on information provided by an employee organization concerning such payroll deductions (i.e., the employee organization's indemnification of the district against any employee's claim based on such reliance).

When drawing an order for the salary or wage payment of a bargaining unit employee of an employee organization, the district shall deduct any amount which has been requested by the employee in a revocable written authorization for the purpose of paying dues or other payments for any service, program, or committee provided or sponsored by the employee organization. (Education Code 45060, 45168)

An employee organization that certifies that it has and will maintain individual employee authorizations shall handle and process employee written authorizations for payroll deductions. When an employee organization provides such a certification to the district, the district shall rely on information from the employee organization regarding the amounts of such payroll deductions and from which employees. The employee organization shall not be required to submit to the district a copy of the written authorization in order for the payroll deductions to be effective. However, when there is a dispute about the existence or terms of the written authorization, a copy of the employee's written authorization shall be submitted to the district. The employee organization shall indemnify the district for any employee claims regarding payroll deductions made by the district in reliance on notification from the employee organization. (Education Code 45060, 45168)

When an employee organization which has declined to certify that it will handle and process employee written authorizations makes a request for payroll deductions, the district shall request a copy of the employee's written authorization before making the payroll deductions. (Education Code 45060, 45168)

A written authorization shall remain in effect until expressly revoked in writing by the employee and pursuant to the terms of the written authorization. Employee requests to cancel or change authorizations for payroll deductions for employee organizations shall be directed to the employee organization rather than the district. The employee organization shall be responsible for processing these requests. The district shall rely on the information provided by the employee organization regarding whether deductions for an employee organization were properly canceled or changed. The employee organization shall be required to indemnify the district for any claims made by an employee for deductions made by the district in reliance on information from the employee organization. (Education Code 45060, 45168)

Policy 4240: Bargaining Units

Status: DRAFT

Original Adopted Date: 12/09/2014 | Last Revised Date: 03/16/2023

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 3544, an employee organization may become the employees' exclusive representative for negotiations by filing a request with the district providing proof that a majority of the employees in an appropriate unit wish to be represented by that organization. Notice of such request must be immediately posted conspicuously on all employee bulletin boards in each district facility in which members of the unit are employed. Government Code 3544.1 requires the district to grant the request for recognition unless (1) the district doubts the appropriateness of the unit, (2) another employee organization files a challenge to the appropriateness of the unit or submits a competing claim of representation within 15 work days of the posting of notice of the written request, or (3) the district currently has a lawful written agreement with another employee organization representing the same employees.

"Exclusive representative," as defined in Government Code 3540.1, means an employee organization recognized or certified as the exclusive negotiating representative for all district employees other than management and confidential employees.

Government Code 3543 provides that public school employees have the right to represent themselves individually in their employment relations with the district except that, once an exclusive representative has been recognized, an employee in that unit is prohibited from meeting and negotiating with the district.

The ~~Board of Trustees~~Governing Board recognizes the right of district employees to form a bargaining unit and to select an employee organization as the exclusive representative to represent the employees in the employees' employment relationship with the district. The Board is committed to negotiating in good faith with recognized employee organizations and respecting the rights of employees and employee organizations.

The district shall not dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of any employee organization or contribute financial or other support to it. (Government Code 3543.5)

CSBA NOTE: In East Whittier School District, the Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) found that the district's policy limiting the wearing of union buttons that favor or oppose any matter that is the subject of negotiations in the classroom or in other instructional areas in the presence of students violated the Educational Employment Relations Act (EERA), as there was no finding of special circumstances which would limit the established right of employees to wear union buttons in the workplace, nor was there a finding that wearing the union buttons was a political activity. PERB continues to use a case-by-case approach to determine whether a district's policy restricting the wearing of union buttons by employees is justified by special circumstances, as seen in PERB's ruling in City of Sacramento with regard to union insignia on employees' hardhats. Due to the legal uncertainty in this area, districts are encouraged to consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel prior to limiting the wearing of union buttons that support the union's position in collective bargaining.

Employees shall not be prohibited from wearing union buttons or other items that favor or oppose the formation of a bargaining unit or any matter that is the subject of negotiations.

Formation of Bargaining Units

CSBA NOTE: The following section contains legal requirements for the certification or recognition of bargaining units for different categories of employees.

Certificated and classified employees shall not be included in the same bargaining unit. (Government Code 3545)

A bargaining unit of supervisory employees may be recognized if the bargaining unit includes all supervisory employees and is not represented by an employee organization that represents district employees who are supervised by the supervisory employees. (Government Code 3545)

For this purpose, supervisory employee means any employee, regardless of job description, having authority, in the interest of the district, to hire, transfer, suspend, lay off, recall, promote, discharge, assign, reward, or discipline other employees, or the responsibility to assign work to, direct, or adjust grievance of other employees, or effectively recommend that action, when the exercise of that authority is not of a merely routine or clerical nature, but requires the use of independent judgment. (Government Code 3540.1)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 3543.4, management and confidential employees, as defined in

Government Code 3540.1, are excluded from the right to be represented in negotiations by an employee organization. PERB ultimately determines, based upon the duties of the position, which positions qualify as "management" or "confidential" and thus are excluded from bargaining.

Employees serving in management, senior management, or confidential positions shall not be represented by an exclusive representative. In the employment relationship with the district, such employees may represent themselves or be represented by an employee organization whose membership is composed entirely of employees designated as holding those positions. An employee organization representing management or confidential employees shall not be permitted to meet and negotiate with the district on behalf of the employees. (Government Code 3543.4)

Management employee means an employee in a position having significant responsibilities for formulating district policies or administering district programs. Management positions shall be designated by the Board which may be subject to review by the Public Employment Relations Board. (Government Code 3540.1)

Confidential employee means any employee who is required to develop or present management positions with respect to employer-employee relations or whose duties normally require access to confidential information that is used to contribute significantly to the development of management positions. (Government Code 3540.1)

Membership

CSBA NOTE: Government Code 3550 prohibits districts from deterring or discouraging district employees or job applicants from becoming or remaining members of an employee organization, authorizing representation by an employee organization, or authorizing dues or fee deductions to an employee organization. Pursuant to Government Code 3551.5, as added by SB 931 (Ch. 823, Statutes of 2022), any district found by PERB to be in violation of this prohibition may be subject to civil penalties of \$1,000 for each affected employee, up to a maximum of \$100,000 in total, and may be ordered to pay attorney's fees and costs to the employee organization.

The district shall not deter or discourage employees or job applicants from becoming or remaining members of an employee organization, authorizing representation by an employee organization, or authorizing dues or fee deductions to an employee organization. In addition, the district shall not impose or threaten to impose reprisals on employees, discriminate or threaten to discriminate against employees, or otherwise interfere with, restrain, or coerce employees because of their membership or nonmembership in an employee organization. (Government Code 3543.5, 3550, 3551.5)

CSBA NOTE: The remainder of this section is optional. Government Code 3553 establishes requirements for districts that choose to disseminate a mass communication regarding employees' rights to join, support, or refrain from joining or supporting an employee organization. A "mass communication" means any written document, including a script for an oral or recorded presentation or message, intended for multiple employees.

Districts should exercise caution and consult with CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel before communicating with employees about their rights to join or not join an employee organization to avoid violating the law against unfair labor practices. When an employee approaches the district with questions specifically about the benefits of the membership in an employee organization, the employee should be referred to the employee organization.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee may communicate with district employees regarding their rights to join and/or support an officially recognized employee organization or to refrain from joining or supporting an officially recognized employee organization. Such communications shall be factual and accurate, and may not promise a benefit, threaten a reprisal, or in any way deter or discourage employees from joining an employee organization or paying dues.

However, before disseminating to multiple employees any mass communication concerning employees' rights under the law, such as a written document or script for oral or recorded presentation or message, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall meet and confer with the employees' exclusive representative regarding the content of the communication. If the district and exclusive representative do not come to agreement on the content of the mass communication, the Superintendent/Principal or designee may disseminate the district's mass communication, provided that at the same time, copies of the exclusive representative's communication, which shall be of reasonable length, are also distributed. (Government Code 3553)

Access to New Employee Orientations

The district shall permit employee organizations access to new employee orientation or onboarding process where newly hired employees are advised, whether in person, online, or through other means or mediums, of their

employment status, rights, benefits, duties, responsibilities, or any other employment-related matters. The district shall provide employee organizations at least 10 days' notice in advance of an orientation, except that a shorter notice may be provided if an unforeseeable, urgent need critical to the district's operation prevents the required 10 days' notice. (Government Code 3555.5, 3556)

Following a request to negotiate by either party, the structure, time, and manner of access to new employee orientations shall be determined by mutual agreement of the district and the exclusive representative. If the district and exclusive representative fail to reach an agreement, matters related to access to the new employee orientation shall be subject to compulsory interest arbitration. The district and employee organization may mutually agree to submit any dispute to compulsory interest arbitration at any time. In addition, if any dispute arises during negotiations and is not resolved within 45 days after the first meeting or within 60 days after the initial request to negotiate, whichever is earlier, either party may make a demand for compulsory interest arbitration. The arbitrator selection process shall commence within 14 days of a party's demand for compulsory interest arbitration. When any such dispute arises during the summer when the district's administrative office is closed, the timeline shall commence on the first day the administrative office reopens. The decision of the arbitrator shall be issued within 10 days and shall be final and binding on the parties. (Government Code 3556, 3557)

The date, time, and place of a new employee orientation shall not be disclosed to anyone other than employees, the exclusive representative, or a vendor that is contracted to provide a service for purposes of the orientation. (Government Code 3556)

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph applies until June 30, 2025, unless the date is extended by law. Government Code 3556, as amended by SB 191 (Ch. 67, Statutes of 2022), provides additional obligations for public employers under the conditions specified in the following paragraph.

Until June 30, 2025, in addition to above provisions regarding new employee orientations, the district shall ensure the following: (Government Code 3556)

1. When an inperson new employee orientation has not been conducted within 30 days of hiring any new employee who is working in person, the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall permit the exclusive representative to schedule an inperson meeting which newly hired employees shall have an opportunity to attend, at the employee's worksite and during employment hours. Each newly hired employee within the bargaining unit shall be provided at least 30 minutes of paid time to attend the meeting, during which the exclusive representative shall be permitted to communicate directly with the newly hired employees.

Within seven days of an exclusive representative's request to schedule such an inperson meeting, the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall provide an appropriate on-site meeting space.

2. When, by reason of a state or local public health order limiting the size of gatherings, the district is prohibited from organizing a new employee orientation, an exclusive representative may schedule multiple meetings to ensure that newly hired employees have an opportunity to attend without exceeding the maximum allowable number of people. If such an order prohibits all gatherings, the exclusive representative may schedule a meeting(s) once the order is lifted or modified to permit gatherings.

Alternative access to these meetings shall be determined through mutual agreement between the district and the exclusive representative.

Access to Employee Contact Information

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 3558, districts are required to provide recognized employee organizations with specified contact information for new employees in the bargaining unit, as provided below. The information required by Government Code 3558 must be provided in a manner consistent with Government Code 7928.300, which authorizes disclosure of an employee's home address, home telephone number(s), and personal cell phone number to an employee organization unless the district receives a written request by the employee to not disclose the information. Pursuant to Government Code 7928.300, the personal email address of an employee is not disclosable unless used by the employee to conduct public business. The following paragraph should be revised if districts have an agreement with their employee organization(s) requiring more frequent or more detailed contact lists.

In *County of Los Angeles v. Los Angeles County Employee Relations Commission*, the California Supreme Court held that (1) an employer has a duty to provide information relevant to collective bargaining to the applicable bargaining unit and failure to do so is a violation of the employer's obligation to bargain in good faith; (2) the

disclosure of an employee's home address and phone number(s) by an employer to the union is presumptively relevant to the union's role as bargaining agent and does not violate the employee's constitutional right of privacy; and (3) other avenues for implementing privacy safeguards are available, such as bargaining for a notice and opt-out procedure or drafting employment contracts that will notify employees that their home contact information is subject to disclosure to the union and that they may request nondisclosure.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall provide an exclusive representative with the name, job title, department, work location, telephone numbers (work, home, and personal cell phone), personal email address(es) on file with the district, and home address of any newly hired employee within 30 days of hire or by the first pay period of the month following hire, unless the exclusive representative has agreed to a different interval for the provision of the information. In addition, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall provide the exclusive representative the same information in regard to all employees in the bargaining unit at least every 120 days, unless more frequent or detailed lists are required by agreement with the exclusive representative. (Government Code 3558, 7928.300)

However, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall not disclose: (Government Code 3558, 6207, 6215, 6215.2, 7928.300)

1. The home address and any phone numbers on file for employees performing law enforcement-related functions

CSBA NOTE: The Safe at Home address confidentiality program has been in existence pursuant to Government Code 6207 to protect victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. This type of protection has been extended, pursuant to Government Code 6215 and 6215.2, as amended by SB 1131 (Ch. 554, Statutes of 2022), to employees who face threats of violence, or violence or harassment from the public because of the employee's work for the district.

2. The home address, home telephone or personal cell phone number(s), or personal email address(es) of any employee who is a participant in the Safe at Home address confidentiality program pursuant to Government Code 6207
3. The employee's home address, home telephone and personal cell phone numbers, and personal email address of an employee not performing law enforcement related functions if the employee has submitted a written request to keep such information private. In such instances, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall also remove the employee's home address, and home telephone and personal cell phone numbers from any mailing list maintained by the district unless the list is only used by the district to contact the employee.

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 3558, an employee organization is authorized, after notifying the district of a violation of the district's employee information disclosure obligations, to file a special unfair labor practice charge with PERB. If the alleged violation involves the provision of an inaccurate or incomplete list of employees, Government Code 3558 allows the district 20 calendar days to cure the alleged violation and to give the exclusive representative written notice of the actions taken. If a violation is found, PERB is required to assess against the district a civil penalty of \$10,000 and attorney's fees and costs in addition to any other remedy provided by law.

Within 20 calendar days after an exclusive representative notifies the Superintendent/Principal or designee that a list of employees provided by the district is inaccurate or incomplete, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall take steps to correct the list and provide a new list of employees to the exclusive representative. (Government Code 3558)

CSBA NOTE: Government Code 3558 limits to three times within any 12-month period a district's opportunity to cure when an inaccurate or incomplete list has been provided to an exclusive representative. The following paragraph offers a way to avoid or minimize possible violation and may be revised to reflect district practice.

To provide accurate information, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall review the list of contact information for district employees at the beginning of each school year, or more often as appropriate.

Communications with Employees

Employee organizations may have access at reasonable times to areas in which employees work and may use district facilities at reasonable times for the purpose of meetings. Subject to reasonable regulation, employee organizations may also use institutional bulletin boards, mailboxes, and other means of communication to communicate with employees. (Government Code 3543.1)

Access to district means of communication shall be limited in cases where such access would be disruptive to district operations.

Membership Dues or Other Payments to an Employee Organization

CSBA NOTE: Bargaining unit employees who choose to join the employee organization pay membership dues, which are deducted from the employee's salary or wage payment as provided below. Pursuant to the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Janus v. American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees*, bargaining unit employees who choose not to join an employee organization cannot be required to pay any fees to the employee organization. However, pursuant to Education Code 45060 and 45168, an employee who chooses not to join an employee organization may be charged fees for applicable services, programs, or committees provided to the employee by the employee organization if that nonmember employee first affirmatively and voluntarily consents to pay those fees to the employee organization, as required by *Janus v. AFSCME*.

Education Code 45060 and 45168 set forth the process for handling authorizations, changes, and cancellations for dues or other payments, and provide safeguards for districts that rely on information provided by an employee organization concerning such payroll deductions (i.e., the employee organization's indemnification of the district against any employee's claim based on such reliance).

When drawing an order for the salary or wage payment of a bargaining unit employee of an employee organization, the district shall deduct any amount which has been requested by the employee in a revocable written authorization for the purpose of paying dues or other payments for any service, program, or committee provided or sponsored by the employee organization. (Education Code 45060, 45168)

An employee organization that certifies that it has and will maintain individual employee authorizations shall handle and process employee written authorizations for payroll deductions. When an employee organization provides such a certification to the district, the district shall rely on information from the employee organization regarding the amounts of such payroll deductions and from which employees. The employee organization shall not be required to submit to the district a copy of the written authorization in order for the payroll deductions to be effective. However, when there is a dispute about the existence or terms of the written authorization, a copy of the employee's written authorization shall be submitted to the district. The employee organization shall indemnify the district for any employee claims regarding payroll deductions made by the district in reliance on notification from the employee organization. (Education Code 45060, 45168)

When an employee organization which has declined to certify that it will handle and process employee written authorizations makes a request for payroll deductions, the district shall request a copy of the employee's written authorization before making the payroll deductions. (Education Code 45060, 45168)

A written authorization shall remain in effect until expressly revoked in writing by the employee and pursuant to the terms of the written authorization. Employee requests to cancel or change authorizations for payroll deductions for employee organizations shall be directed to the employee organization rather than the district. The employee organization shall be responsible for processing these requests. The district shall rely on the information provided by the employee organization regarding whether deductions for an employee organization were properly canceled or changed. The employee organization shall be required to indemnify the district for any claims made by an employee for deductions made by the district in reliance on information from the employee organization. (Education Code 45060, 45168)

Policy 4340: Bargaining Units

Status: DRAFT

Original Adopted Date: 12/09/2014 | Last Revised Date: 03/16/2023

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 3544, an employee organization may become the employees' exclusive representative for negotiations by filing a request with the district providing proof that a majority of the employees in an appropriate unit wish to be represented by that organization. Notice of such request must be immediately posted conspicuously on all employee bulletin boards in each district facility in which members of the unit are employed. Government Code 3544.1 requires the district to grant the request for recognition unless (1) the district doubts the appropriateness of the unit, (2) another employee organization files a challenge to the appropriateness of the unit or submits a competing claim of representation within 15 work days of the posting of notice of the written request, or (3) the district currently has a lawful written agreement with another employee organization representing the same employees.

"Exclusive representative," as defined in Government Code 3540.1, means an employee organization recognized or certified as the exclusive negotiating representative for all district employees other than management and confidential employees.

Government Code 3543 provides that public school employees have the right to represent themselves individually in their employment relations with the district except that, once an exclusive representative has been recognized, an employee in that unit is prohibited from meeting and negotiating with the district.

The ~~Board of Trustees~~Governing Board recognizes the right of district employees to form a bargaining unit and to select an employee organization as the exclusive representative to represent the employees in the employees' employment relationship with the district. The Board is committed to negotiating in good faith with recognized employee organizations and respecting the rights of employees and employee organizations.

The district shall not dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of any employee organization or contribute financial or other support to it. (Government Code 3543.5)

CSBA NOTE: In East Whittier School District, the Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) found that the district's policy limiting the wearing of union buttons that favor or oppose any matter that is the subject of negotiations in the classroom or in other instructional areas in the presence of students violated the Educational Employment Relations Act (EERA), as there was no finding of special circumstances which would limit the established right of employees to wear union buttons in the workplace, nor was there a finding that wearing the union buttons was a political activity. PERB continues to use a case-by-case approach to determine whether a district's policy restricting the wearing of union buttons by employees is justified by special circumstances, as seen in PERB's ruling in City of Sacramento with regard to union insignia on employees' hardhats. Due to the legal uncertainty in this area, districts are encouraged to consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel prior to limiting the wearing of union buttons that support the union's position in collective bargaining.

Employees shall not be prohibited from wearing union buttons or other items that favor or oppose the formation of a bargaining unit or any matter that is the subject of negotiations.

Formation of Bargaining Units

CSBA NOTE: The following section contains legal requirements for the certification or recognition of bargaining units for different categories of employees.

Certificated and classified employees shall not be included in the same bargaining unit. (Government Code 3545)

A bargaining unit of supervisory employees may be recognized if the bargaining unit includes all supervisory employees and is not represented by an employee organization that represents district employees who are supervised by the supervisory employees. (Government Code 3545)

For this purpose, supervisory employee means any employee, regardless of job description, having authority, in the interest of the district, to hire, transfer, suspend, lay off, recall, promote, discharge, assign, reward, or discipline other employees, or the responsibility to assign work to, direct, or adjust grievance of other employees, or effectively recommend that action, when the exercise of that authority is not of a merely routine or clerical nature, but requires the use of independent judgment. (Government Code 3540.1)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 3543.4, management and confidential employees, as defined in

Government Code 3540.1, are excluded from the right to be represented in negotiations by an employee organization. PERB ultimately determines, based upon the duties of the position, which positions qualify as "management" or "confidential" and thus are excluded from bargaining.

Employees serving in management, senior management, or confidential positions shall not be represented by an exclusive representative. In the employment relationship with the district, such employees may represent themselves or be represented by an employee organization whose membership is composed entirely of employees designated as holding those positions. An employee organization representing management or confidential employees shall not be permitted to meet and negotiate with the district on behalf of the employees. (Government Code 3543.4)

Management employee means an employee in a position having significant responsibilities for formulating district policies or administering district programs. Management positions shall be designated by the Board which may be subject to review by the Public Employment Relations Board. (Government Code 3540.1)

Confidential employee means any employee who is required to develop or present management positions with respect to employer-employee relations or whose duties normally require access to confidential information that is used to contribute significantly to the development of management positions. (Government Code 3540.1)

Membership

CSBA NOTE: Government Code 3550 prohibits districts from deterring or discouraging district employees or job applicants from becoming or remaining members of an employee organization, authorizing representation by an employee organization, or authorizing dues or fee deductions to an employee organization. Pursuant to Government Code 3551.5, as added by SB 931 (Ch. 823, Statutes of 2022), any district found by PERB to be in violation of this prohibition may be subject to civil penalties of \$1,000 for each affected employee, up to a maximum of \$100,000 in total, and may be ordered to pay attorney's fees and costs to the employee organization.

The district shall not deter or discourage employees or job applicants from becoming or remaining members of an employee organization, authorizing representation by an employee organization, or authorizing dues or fee deductions to an employee organization. In addition, the district shall not impose or threaten to impose reprisals on employees, discriminate or threaten to discriminate against employees, or otherwise interfere with, restrain, or coerce employees because of their membership or nonmembership in an employee organization. (Government Code 3543.5, 3550, 3551.5)

CSBA NOTE: The remainder of this section is optional. Government Code 3553 establishes requirements for districts that choose to disseminate a mass communication regarding employees' rights to join, support, or refrain from joining or supporting an employee organization. A "mass communication" means any written document, including a script for an oral or recorded presentation or message, intended for multiple employees.

Districts should exercise caution and consult with CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel before communicating with employees about their rights to join or not join an employee organization to avoid violating the law against unfair labor practices. When an employee approaches the district with questions specifically about the benefits of the membership in an employee organization, the employee should be referred to the employee organization.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee may communicate with district employees regarding their rights to join and/or support an officially recognized employee organization or to refrain from joining or supporting an officially recognized employee organization. Such communications shall be factual and accurate, and may not promise a benefit, threaten a reprisal, or in any way deter or discourage employees from joining an employee organization or paying dues.

However, before disseminating to multiple employees any mass communication concerning employees' rights under the law, such as a written document or script for oral or recorded presentation or message, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall meet and confer with the employees' exclusive representative regarding the content of the communication. If the district and exclusive representative do not come to agreement on the content of the mass communication, the Superintendent/Principal or designee may disseminate the district's mass communication, provided that at the same time, copies of the exclusive representative's communication, which shall be of reasonable length, are also distributed. (Government Code 3553)

Access to New Employee Orientations

The district shall permit employee organizations access to new employee orientation or onboarding process where newly hired employees are advised, whether in person, online, or through other means or mediums, of their

employment status, rights, benefits, duties, responsibilities, or any other employment-related matters. The district shall provide employee organizations at least 10 days' notice in advance of an orientation, except that a shorter notice may be provided if an unforeseeable, urgent need critical to the district's operation prevents the required 10 days' notice. (Government Code 3555.5, 3556)

Following a request to negotiate by either party, the structure, time, and manner of access to new employee orientations shall be determined by mutual agreement of the district and the exclusive representative. If the district and exclusive representative fail to reach an agreement, matters related to access to the new employee orientation shall be subject to compulsory interest arbitration. The district and employee organization may mutually agree to submit any dispute to compulsory interest arbitration at any time. In addition, if any dispute arises during negotiations and is not resolved within 45 days after the first meeting or within 60 days after the initial request to negotiate, whichever is earlier, either party may make a demand for compulsory interest arbitration. The arbitrator selection process shall commence within 14 days of a party's demand for compulsory interest arbitration. When any such dispute arises during the summer when the district's administrative office is closed, the timeline shall commence on the first day the administrative office reopens. The decision of the arbitrator shall be issued within 10 days and shall be final and binding on the parties. (Government Code 3556, 3557)

The date, time, and place of a new employee orientation shall not be disclosed to anyone other than employees, the exclusive representative, or a vendor that is contracted to provide a service for purposes of the orientation. (Government Code 3556)

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph applies until June 30, 2025, unless the date is extended by law. Government Code 3556, as amended by SB 191 (Ch. 67, Statutes of 2022), provides additional obligations for public employers under the conditions specified in the following paragraph.

Until June 30, 2025, in addition to above provisions regarding new employee orientations, the district shall ensure the following: (Government Code 3556)

1. When an inperson new employee orientation has not been conducted within 30 days of hiring any new employee who is working in person, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall permit the exclusive representative to schedule an inperson meeting which newly hired employees shall have an opportunity to attend, at the employee's worksite and during employment hours. Each newly hired employee within the bargaining unit shall be provided at least 30 minutes of paid time to attend the meeting, during which the exclusive representative shall be permitted to communicate directly with the newly hired employees.

Within seven days of an exclusive representative's request to schedule such an inperson meeting, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall provide an appropriate on-site meeting space.

2. When, by reason of a state or local public health order limiting the size of gatherings, the district is prohibited from organizing a new employee orientation, an exclusive representative may schedule multiple meetings to ensure that newly hired employees have an opportunity to attend without exceeding the maximum allowable number of people. If such an order prohibits all gatherings, the exclusive representative may schedule a meeting(s) once the order is lifted or modified to permit gatherings.

Alternative access to these meetings shall be determined through mutual agreement between the district and the exclusive representative.

Access to Employee Contact Information

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 3558, districts are required to provide recognized employee organizations with specified contact information for new employees in the bargaining unit, as provided below. The information required by Government Code 3558 must be provided in a manner consistent with Government Code 7928.300, which authorizes disclosure of an employee's home address, home telephone number(s), and personal cell phone number to an employee organization unless the district receives a written request by the employee to not disclose the information. Pursuant to Government Code 7928.300, the personal email address of an employee is not disclosable unless used by the employee to conduct public business. The following paragraph should be revised if districts have an agreement with their employee organization(s) requiring more frequent or more detailed contact lists.

In *County of Los Angeles v. Los Angeles County Employee Relations Commission*, the California Supreme Court held that (1) an employer has a duty to provide information relevant to collective bargaining to the applicable bargaining unit and failure to do so is a violation of the employer's obligation to bargain in good faith; (2) the

disclosure of an employee's home address and phone number(s) by an employer to the union is presumptively relevant to the union's role as bargaining agent and does not violate the employee's constitutional right of privacy; and (3) other avenues for implementing privacy safeguards are available, such as bargaining for a notice and opt-out procedure or drafting employment contracts that will notify employees that their home contact information is subject to disclosure to the union and that they may request nondisclosure.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall provide an exclusive representative with the name, job title, department, work location, telephone numbers (work, home, and personal cell phone), personal email address(es) on file with the district, and home address of any newly hired employee within 30 days of hire or by the first pay period of the month following hire, unless the exclusive representative has agreed to a different interval for the provision of the information. In addition, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall provide the exclusive representative the same information in regard to all employees in the bargaining unit at least every 120 days, unless more frequent or detailed lists are required by agreement with the exclusive representative. (Government Code 3558, 7928.300)

However, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall not disclose: (Government Code 3558, 6207, 6215, 6215.2, 7928.300)

1. The home address and any phone numbers on file for employees performing law enforcement-related functions

CSBA NOTE: The Safe at Home address confidentiality program has been in existence pursuant to Government Code 6207 to protect victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. This type of protection has been extended, pursuant to Government Code 6215 and 6215.2, as amended by SB 1131 (Ch. 554, Statutes of 2022), to employees who face threats of violence, or violence or harassment from the public because of the employee's work for the district.

2. The home address, home telephone or personal cell phone number(s), or personal email address(es) of any employee who is a participant in the Safe at Home address confidentiality program pursuant to Government Code 6207
3. The employee's home address, home telephone and personal cell phone numbers, and personal email address of an employee not performing law enforcement related functions if the employee has submitted a written request to keep such information private. In such instances, the Superintendent or designee shall also remove the employee's home address, and home telephone and personal cell phone numbers from any mailing list maintained by the district unless the list is only used by the district to contact the employee.

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 3558, an employee organization is authorized, after notifying the district of a violation of the district's employee information disclosure obligations, to file a special unfair labor practice charge with PERB. If the alleged violation involves the provision of an inaccurate or incomplete list of employees, Government Code 3558 allows the district 20 calendar days to cure the alleged violation and to give the exclusive representative written notice of the actions taken. If a violation is found, PERB is required to assess against the district a civil penalty of \$10,000 and attorney's fees and costs in addition to any other remedy provided by law.

Within 20 calendar days after an exclusive representative notifies the Superintendent/Principal or designee that a list of employees provided by the district is inaccurate or incomplete, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall take steps to correct the list and provide a new list of employees to the exclusive representative. (Government Code 3558)

CSBA NOTE: Government Code 3558 limits to three times within any 12-month period a district's opportunity to cure when an inaccurate or incomplete list has been provided to an exclusive representative. The following paragraph offers a way to avoid or minimize possible violation and may be revised to reflect district practice.

To provide accurate information, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall review the list of contact information for district employees at the beginning of each school year, or more often as appropriate.

Communications with Employees

Employee organizations may have access at reasonable times to areas in which employees work and may use district facilities at reasonable times for the purpose of meetings. Subject to reasonable regulation, employee organizations may also use institutional bulletin boards, mailboxes, and other means of communication to communicate with employees. (Government Code 3543.1)

Access to district means of communication shall be limited in cases where such access would be disruptive to district operations.

Membership Dues or Other Payments to an Employee Organization

CSBA NOTE: Bargaining unit employees who choose to join the employee organization pay membership dues, which are deducted from the employee's salary or wage payment as provided below. Pursuant to the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Janus v. American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees*, bargaining unit employees who choose not to join an employee organization cannot be required to pay any fees to the employee organization. However, pursuant to Education Code 45060 and 45168, an employee who chooses not to join an employee organization may be charged fees for applicable services, programs, or committees provided to the employee by the employee organization if that nonmember employee first affirmatively and voluntarily consents to pay those fees to the employee organization, as required by *Janus v. AFSCME*.

Education Code 45060 and 45168 set forth the process for handling authorizations, changes, and cancellations for dues or other payments, and provide safeguards for districts that rely on information provided by an employee organization concerning such payroll deductions (i.e., the employee organization's indemnification of the district against any employee's claim based on such reliance).

When drawing an order for the salary or wage payment of a bargaining unit employee of an employee organization, the district shall deduct any amount which has been requested by the employee in a revocable written authorization for the purpose of paying dues or other payments for any service, program, or committee provided or sponsored by the employee organization. (Education Code 45060, 45168)

An employee organization that certifies that it has and will maintain individual employee authorizations shall handle and process employee written authorizations for payroll deductions. When an employee organization provides such a certification to the district, the district shall rely on information from the employee organization regarding the amounts of such payroll deductions and from which employees. The employee organization shall not be required to submit to the district a copy of the written authorization in order for the payroll deductions to be effective. However, when there is a dispute about the existence or terms of the written authorization, a copy of the employee's written authorization shall be submitted to the district. The employee organization shall indemnify the district for any employee claims regarding payroll deductions made by the district in reliance on notification from the employee organization. (Education Code 45060, 45168)

When an employee organization which has declined to certify that it will handle and process employee written authorizations makes a request for payroll deductions, the district shall request a copy of the employee's written authorization before making the payroll deductions. (Education Code 45060, 45168)

A written authorization shall remain in effect until expressly revoked in writing by the employee and pursuant to the terms of the written authorization. Employee requests to cancel or change authorizations for payroll deductions for employee organizations shall be directed to the employee organization rather than the district. The employee organization shall be responsible for processing these requests. The district shall rely on the information provided by the employee organization regarding whether deductions for an employee organization were properly canceled or changed. The employee organization shall be required to indemnify the district for any claims made by an employee for deductions made by the district in reliance on information from the employee organization. (Education Code 45060, 45168)

Policy 4151: Employee Compensation

Status: DRAFT

Original Adopted Date: 12/09/2014 | Last Revised Date: 12/15/2022

CSBA NOTE: Districts that include provisions related to employee compensation in their collective bargaining agreements should modify or delete the following optional policy accordingly.

In order to recruit and retain employees committed to the district's goals for student learning, the ~~Board of Trustees~~**Governing Board** recognizes the importance of offering a competitive compensation package which includes salaries and health and welfare benefits.

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 45023 and 45162 require the Governing Board to adopt salary schedules for certificated and classified employees, respectively. For districts operating under a merit system, Education Code 45268 specifies that the personnel commission will recommend a salary schedule for classified employees to the Board for approval and that the Board may not amend the schedule without first giving the commission an opportunity to respond to the amendments.

The Board shall adopt separate salary schedules for certificated, classified, and supervisory and administrative personnel. These schedules shall comply with law and collective bargaining agreements and shall be printed and made available for review at the district office. (Education Code 45022, 45023, 45160, 45162, 45268)

Each certificated employee, except an employee in an administrative or supervisory position, shall be classified on the salary schedule on the basis of uniform allowance for education level and years of experience, unless the Board and employee organization negotiate and mutually agree to a salary schedule based on different criteria. Certificated employees shall not be placed in different classifications on the schedule, nor paid different salaries, solely on the basis of the grade levels at which they teach. (Education Code 45028)

Salary schedules for staff who are not a part of a bargaining unit shall be determined by the Board at the recommendation of the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee.

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 45038, certificated employees may be paid once every two weeks, twice a month, or once every four weeks. The Board may also choose to pay certificated employees, or one or more individual employees, in 10, 11, or 12 equal payments over the year. Education Code 45039 provides that, if the Board arranges to pay certificated employees in 12 equal payments for the year, it may pay each monthly installment at the end of each calendar month, regardless of whether the employees are engaged in teaching during the month. Education Code 45165 addresses salary payments for classified employees who are employed 9-11 months per year.

Additionally, pursuant to Education Code 45500, districts may participate in the Classified School Employee Summer Assistance Program whereby eligible classified employees may elect to have up to 10 percent of the employee's monthly salary withheld and paid out during the summer recess in either one or two payments.

Education Code 45048 and 45165 provide specific timelines for issuing salary payments depending on the frequency of payments. If payments are not made in a timely manner, the district is required to pay the employee interest on the unpaid amount.

The following paragraph may be revised to reflect the payroll schedule determined by the Board.

The Board shall determine the frequency and schedule of salary payments, including whether payments for employees who work less than 12 months per year will be made over the course of the school year or in equal installments over the calendar year. However, if the district participates in the Classified School Employee Summer Assistance Program, eligible classified employees may elect to have up to 10 percent of the employee's monthly salary withheld and paid out during the summer recess in either one or two payments. (Education Code 45038, 45039, 45048, 45165, 45500)

CSBA NOTE: According to Office of Management and Budget Memorandum M-20-17, during extraordinary circumstances, such as a pandemic, which interrupt district operations, employees paid with federal grant funds can continue to be paid out of federal grant funds as long as other similarly situated employees paid with nonfederal funds are continuing to get compensated. The following optional paragraph establishes such emergency contingencies so that the Board may continue to provide employee compensation during such times.

In extraordinary circumstances or emergency situations, the Board may determine to continue to compensate employees during periods of extended closure or disruption of normal district operations when permitted by law and consistent with collective bargaining agreements and memoranda of understanding.

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 29 CFR 516.4, districts are required to post a notice of the minimum wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) (29 USC 201-219) in a conspicuous place at all work sites. The poster that must be used by state and local governments is available on the website of the U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall post a notice explaining the Fair Labor Standards Act's wage and hour provisions in a conspicuous place at each work site. (29 CFR 516.4)

Overtime Compensation

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to the FLSA (29 CFR 553.20) and Education Code 45128, employees who are not specifically exempted by law, including classified employees in both merit and non-merit system districts, must receive overtime pay or compensatory time off at a rate not less than one and one-half times their regular rate of pay for hours worked in excess of eight hours in any one day and/or in excess of 40 hours per calendar week. However, if the Board has established a work day of less than eight hours but at least seven hours, and a work week of less than 40 hours but at least 35 hours, all time worked in excess of the established work schedule must be deemed overtime.

Pursuant to Education Code 45130, districts are not required to pay overtime for any classified positions established by the Board, or by the personnel commission in a merit system district, as supervisory, administrative, or executive. In approving positions for exclusion from the overtime provisions, the Board or personnel commission must certify in writing that the duties, flexibility of hours, salary, benefit structure, and authority of the positions are of such a nature that they should be set apart from those positions which are subject to the overtime provisions; see BP/AR 4300 - Administrative and Supervisory Personnel. However, Education Code 45130 requires that, if a classified employee in an exempt position is required to work on a holiday designated in law or by the Board, the employee must be paid the regular pay for that day plus compensation or compensatory time off at a rate not less than the employee's normal rate of pay.

Overtime pay requirements are also not applicable to school administrators or teachers in elementary or secondary schools under specific exemptions in 29 USC 213 and 29 CFR 541.303. Pursuant to 29 CFR 541.303 and 541.600, teachers do not need to meet the salary level requirement to be exempt from overtime rules. 29 CFR 541.204 provides that, to be exempt from overtime rules, administrators must either meet the salary level requirement or be compensated on a salary basis that is at least equal to the entrance salary for teachers in the administrator's school.

District employees shall be paid an overtime rate of not less than one and one-half times their regular rate of pay for any hours worked in excess of eight hours in one day and/or 40 hours in one work week, or twice their regular rate of pay for any hours worked in excess of 12 hours in one day or eight hours on the seventh consecutive day of work. However, teachers, school administrators, and other employees in positions established by the Board as executive, administrative, or professional shall be exempt from overtime rules. (Education Code 45128, 45130; 29 USC 213; 29 CFR 541.0-541.710, 553.27, 553.32)

CSBA NOTE: The following optional paragraph is for use by districts that allow employees to take compensatory time off in lieu of overtime compensation as authorized by 29 USC 207 and 29 CFR 553.20-553.25. Time off in lieu of overtime compensation is allowed only if provided for in a collective bargaining agreement or other agreement and must be provided at the rate of at least one and one-half hours for each hour of overtime work.

Pursuant to 29 CFR 553.21, an employee must be allowed to use earned compensatory time within a "reasonable period" after making the request. 29 CFR 553.25 provides that a "reasonable period" is determined on a case-by-case basis by considering customary work practices such as the normal work schedule, anticipated peak workloads based on past experience, emergency requirements for staff and services, and the availability of qualified substitute staff. Education Code 45129 provides that the compensatory time off must be used within 12 calendar months.

When authorized in a collective bargaining agreement or other agreement between the district and employees, an employee may take compensatory time off in lieu of overtime compensation, provided the employee has not accrued compensatory time in excess of the limits specified in 29 USC 207. An employee who has requested the use of compensatory time shall be allowed to use such time within 12 calendar months after making the request if the use of the compensatory time does not unduly disrupt district operations. (Education Code 45129; 29 USC 207; 29 CFR 553.20-553.25)

For each nonexempt employee, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall maintain records on the employee's wages, hours, and other information specified in 29 CFR 516.5-516.6.

Wage Overpayment

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 44042.5, as added by AB 185 (Ch. 571, Statutes of 2022) and amended by SB 114 (Ch. 48, Statutes of 2023), requires districts to follow the process specified below when a wage overpayment is made to a district employee. If the provisions of this section are in conflict with a collective bargaining agreement or a memorandum of understanding that was in effect on July 31, 2022, such agreements shall be controlling until the expiration or renewal of such agreements. The district should consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel when questions arise about legal requirements for specific wage overpayments.

If, following the determination of an overpayment, the employee disputes the overpayment, the district shall initiate legal action and obtain a court order or binding arbitration decision. Binding arbitration may only apply to such overpayment disputes if a memorandum of understanding between the district and exclusive representative sets forth procedures for adjudicating such wage overpayment disputes that meet the minimum requirements set forth in Education Code 44042.5.

If the district determines an employee has been overpaid, the district shall notify the employee in writing of the overpayment, afford the employee an opportunity to respond before commencing any recoupment actions, and inform the employee of the employee's rights to dispute the existence or amount of the claimed overpayment. If the employee agrees there was an overpayment in the claimed amount, reimbursement shall be made to the district through one of the methods described in Education Code 44042.5 as mutually agreed upon by the employee and the district. (Education Code 44042.5)

If a mutual agreement on a method of reimbursement is not reached, within 30 days of the employee verifying the overpayment amount, the district shall recoup the overpayment through payroll deductions in accordance with Education Code 44042.5.

If the employee does not respond or disputes the existence or amount of the district's claimed overpayment, the district shall, with board approval, initiate a legal action to recover the overpayment. (Education Code 44042.5)

If the employee separates from the district before the overpayment is fully repaid, the district shall withhold the remaining balance due from any money owed to the employee upon separation, provided that the state minimum wage is still paid to the employee as required by Education Code 44042.5. The Superintendent or designee may consult with legal counsel to calculate the amount to withhold.

If an outstanding overpayment balance still remains, the district shall, with Board approval, exercise any legal means to recover the remaining amount owed by the employee. (Education Code 44042.5)

Legal action to recover any overpayment under this policy shall be initiated within three years from the date of the overpayment, which for leave credits is the date that the employee receives compensation in exchange for leave erroneously credited to the employee. (Education Code 44042.5)

Policy 4251: Employee Compensation

Status: DRAFT

Original Adopted Date: 12/09/2014 | Last Revised Date: 12/15/2022

CSBA NOTE: Districts that include provisions related to employee compensation in their collective bargaining agreements should modify or delete the following optional policy accordingly.

In order to recruit and retain employees committed to the district's goals for student learning, the ~~Board of Trustees~~**Governing Board** recognizes the importance of offering a competitive compensation package which includes salaries and health and welfare benefits.

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 45023 and 45162 require the Governing Board to adopt salary schedules for certificated and classified employees, respectively. For districts operating under a merit system, Education Code 45268 specifies that the personnel commission will recommend a salary schedule for classified employees to the Board for approval and that the Board may not amend the schedule without first giving the commission an opportunity to respond to the amendments.

The Board shall adopt separate salary schedules for certificated, classified, and supervisory and administrative personnel. These schedules shall comply with law and collective bargaining agreements and shall be printed and made available for review at the district office. (Education Code 45022, 45023, 45160, 45162, 45268)

Each certificated employee, except an employee in an administrative or supervisory position, shall be classified on the salary schedule on the basis of uniform allowance for education level and years of experience, unless the Board and employee organization negotiate and mutually agree to a salary schedule based on different criteria. Certificated employees shall not be placed in different classifications on the schedule, nor paid different salaries, solely on the basis of the grade levels at which they teach. (Education Code 45028)

Salary schedules for staff who are not a part of a bargaining unit shall be determined by the Board at the recommendation of the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee.

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 45038, certificated employees may be paid once every two weeks, twice a month, or once every four weeks. The Board may also choose to pay certificated employees, or one or more individual employees, in 10, 11, or 12 equal payments over the year. Education Code 45039 provides that, if the Board arranges to pay certificated employees in 12 equal payments for the year, it may pay each monthly installment at the end of each calendar month, regardless of whether the employees are engaged in teaching during the month. Education Code 45165 addresses salary payments for classified employees who are employed 9-11 months per year.

Additionally, pursuant to Education Code 45500, districts may participate in the Classified School Employee Summer Assistance Program whereby eligible classified employees may elect to have up to 10 percent of the employee's monthly salary withheld and paid out during the summer recess in either one or two payments.

Education Code 45048 and 45165 provide specific timelines for issuing salary payments depending on the frequency of payments. If payments are not made in a timely manner, the district is required to pay the employee interest on the unpaid amount.

The following paragraph may be revised to reflect the payroll schedule determined by the Board.

The Board shall determine the frequency and schedule of salary payments, including whether payments for employees who work less than 12 months per year will be made over the course of the school year or in equal installments over the calendar year. However, if the district participates in the Classified School Employee Summer Assistance Program, eligible classified employees may elect to have up to 10 percent of the employee's monthly salary withheld and paid out during the summer recess in either one or two payments. (Education Code 45038, 45039, 45048, 45165, 45500)

CSBA NOTE: According to Office of Management and Budget Memorandum M-20-17, during extraordinary circumstances, such as a pandemic, which interrupt district operations, employees paid with federal grant funds can continue to be paid out of federal grant funds as long as other similarly situated employees paid with nonfederal funds are continuing to get compensated. The following optional paragraph establishes such emergency contingencies so that the Board may continue to provide **employee compensation** during such times.

In extraordinary circumstances or emergency situations, the Board may determine to continue to compensate employees during periods of extended closure or disruption of normal district operations when permitted by law and consistent with collective bargaining agreements and memoranda of understanding.

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 29 CFR 516.4, districts are required to post a notice of the minimum wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) (29 USC 201-219) in a conspicuous place at all work sites. The poster that must be used by state and local governments is available on the website of the U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall post a notice explaining the Fair Labor Standards Act's wage and hour provisions in a conspicuous place at each work site. (29 CFR 516.4)

Overtime Compensation

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to the FLSA (29 CFR 553.20) and Education Code 45128, employees who are not specifically exempted by law, including classified employees in both merit and non-merit system districts, must receive overtime pay or compensatory time off at a rate not less than one and one-half times their regular rate of pay for hours worked in excess of eight hours in any one day and/or in excess of 40 hours per calendar week. However, if the Board has established a work day of less than eight hours but at least seven hours, and a work week of less than 40 hours but at least 35 hours, all time worked in excess of the established work schedule must be deemed overtime.

Pursuant to Education Code 45130, districts are not required to pay overtime for any classified positions established by the Board, or by the personnel commission in a merit system district, as supervisory, administrative, or executive. In approving positions for exclusion from the overtime provisions, the Board or personnel commission must certify in writing that the duties, flexibility of hours, salary, benefit structure, and authority of the positions are of such a nature that they should be set apart from those positions which are subject to the overtime provisions; see BP/AR 4300 - Administrative and Supervisory Personnel. However, Education Code 45130 requires that, if a classified employee in an exempt position is required to work on a holiday designated in law or by the Board, the employee must be paid the regular pay for that day plus compensation or compensatory time off at a rate not less than the employee's normal rate of pay.

Overtime pay requirements are also not applicable to school administrators or teachers in elementary or secondary schools under specific exemptions in 29 USC 213 and 29 CFR 541.303. Pursuant to 29 CFR 541.303 and 541.600, teachers do not need to meet the salary level requirement to be exempt from overtime rules. 29 CFR 541.204 provides that, to be exempt from overtime rules, administrators must either meet the salary level requirement or be compensated on a salary basis that is at least equal to the entrance salary for teachers in the administrator's school.

District employees shall be paid an overtime rate of not less than one and one-half times their regular rate of pay for any hours worked in excess of eight hours in one day and/or 40 hours in one work week, or twice their regular rate of pay for any hours worked in excess of 12 hours in one day or eight hours on the seventh consecutive day of work. However, teachers, school administrators, and other employees in positions established by the Board as executive, administrative, or professional shall be exempt from overtime rules. (Education Code 45128, 45130; 29 USC 213; 29 CFR 541.0-541.710, 553.27, 553.32)

CSBA NOTE: The following optional paragraph is for use by districts that allow employees to take compensatory time off in lieu of overtime compensation as authorized by 29 USC 207 and 29 CFR 553.20-553.25. Time off in lieu of overtime compensation is allowed only if provided for in a collective bargaining agreement or other agreement and must be provided at the rate of at least one and one-half hours for each hour of overtime work.

Pursuant to 29 CFR 553.21, an employee must be allowed to use earned compensatory time within a "reasonable period" after making the request. 29 CFR 553.25 provides that a "reasonable period" is determined on a case-by-case basis by considering customary work practices such as the normal work schedule, anticipated peak workloads based on past experience, emergency requirements for staff and services, and the availability of qualified substitute staff. Education Code 45129 provides that the compensatory time off must be used within 12 calendar months.

When authorized in a collective bargaining agreement or other agreement between the district and employees, an employee may take compensatory time off in lieu of overtime compensation, provided the employee has not accrued compensatory time in excess of the limits specified in 29 USC 207. An employee who has requested the use of compensatory time shall be allowed to use such time within 12 calendar months after making the request if the use of the compensatory time does not unduly disrupt district operations. (Education Code 45129; 29 USC 207; 29 CFR 553.20-553.25)

For each nonexempt employee, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall maintain records on the employee's wages, hours, and other information specified in 29 CFR 516.5-516.6.

Wage Overpayment

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 44042.5, as added by AB 185 (Ch. 571, Statutes of 2022) and amended by SB 114 (Ch. 48, Statutes of 2023), requires districts to follow the process specified below when a wage overpayment is made to a district employee. If the provisions of this section are in conflict with a collective bargaining agreement or a memorandum of understanding that was in effect on July 31, 2022, such agreements shall be controlling until the expiration or renewal of such agreements. The district should consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel when questions arise about legal requirements for specific wage overpayments.

If, following the determination of an overpayment, the employee disputes the overpayment, the district shall initiate legal action and obtain a court order or binding arbitration decision. Binding arbitration may only apply to such overpayment disputes if a memorandum of understanding between the district and exclusive representative sets forth procedures for adjudicating such wage overpayment disputes that meet the minimum requirements set forth in Education Code 44042.5.

If the district determines an employee has been overpaid, the district shall notify the employee in writing of the overpayment, afford the employee an opportunity to respond before commencing any recoupment actions, and inform the employee of the employee's rights to dispute the existence or amount of the claimed overpayment. If the employee agrees there was an overpayment in the claimed amount, reimbursement shall be made to the district through one of the methods described in Education Code 44042.5 as mutually agreed upon by the employee and the district. (Education Code 44042.5)

If a mutual agreement on a method of reimbursement is not reached, within 30 days of the employee verifying the overpayment amount, the district shall recoup the overpayment through payroll deductions in accordance with Education Code 44042.5.

If the employee does not respond or disputes the existence or amount of the district's claimed overpayment, the district shall, with board approval, initiate a legal action to recover the overpayment. (Education Code 44042.5)

If the employee separates from the district before the overpayment is fully repaid, the district shall withhold the remaining balance due from any money owed to the employee upon separation, provided that the state minimum wage is still paid to the employee as required by Education Code 44042.5. The Superintendent/Principal or designee may consult with legal counsel to calculate the amount to withhold.

If an outstanding overpayment balance still remains, the district shall, with Board approval, exercise any legal means to recover the remaining amount owed by the employee. (Education Code 44042.5)

Legal action to recover any overpayment under this policy shall be initiated within three years from the date of the overpayment, which for leave credits is the date that the employee receives compensation in exchange for leave erroneously credited to the employee. (Education Code 44042.5)

Policy 4351: Employee Compensation

Status: DRAFT

Original Adopted Date: 12/09/2014 | Last Revised Date: 12/15/2022

CSBA NOTE: Districts that include provisions related to employee compensation in their collective bargaining agreements should modify or delete the following optional policy accordingly.

In order to recruit and retain employees committed to the district's goals for student learning, the **Board of Trustees**~~Governing Board~~ recognizes the importance of offering a competitive compensation package which includes salaries and health and welfare benefits.

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 45023 and 45162 require the Governing Board to adopt salary schedules for certificated and classified employees, respectively. For districts operating under a merit system, Education Code 45268 specifies that the personnel commission will recommend a salary schedule for classified employees to the Board for approval and that the Board may not amend the schedule without first giving the commission an opportunity to respond to the amendments.

The Board shall adopt separate salary schedules for certificated, classified, and supervisory and administrative personnel. These schedules shall comply with law and collective bargaining agreements and shall be printed and made available for review at the district office. (Education Code 45022, 45023, 45160, 45162, 45268)

Each certificated employee, except an employee in an administrative or supervisory position, shall be classified on the salary schedule on the basis of uniform allowance for education level and years of experience, unless the Board and employee organization negotiate and mutually agree to a salary schedule based on different criteria. Certificated employees shall not be placed in different classifications on the schedule, nor paid different salaries, solely on the basis of the grade levels at which they teach. (Education Code 45028)

Salary schedules for staff who are not a part of a bargaining unit shall be determined by the Board at the recommendation of the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee.

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 45038, certificated employees may be paid once every two weeks, twice a month, or once every four weeks. The Board may also choose to pay certificated employees, or one or more individual employees, in 10, 11, or 12 equal payments over the year. Education Code 45039 provides that, if the Board arranges to pay certificated employees in 12 equal payments for the year, it may pay each monthly installment at the end of each calendar month, regardless of whether the employees are engaged in teaching during the month. Education Code 45165 addresses salary payments for classified employees who are employed 9-11 months per year.

Additionally, pursuant to Education Code 45500, districts may participate in the Classified School Employee Summer Assistance Program whereby eligible classified employees may elect to have up to 10 percent of the employee's monthly salary withheld and paid out during the summer recess in either one or two payments.

Education Code 45048 and 45165 provide specific timelines for issuing salary payments depending on the frequency of payments. If payments are not made in a timely manner, the district is required to pay the employee interest on the unpaid amount.

The following paragraph may be revised to reflect the payroll schedule determined by the Board.

The Board shall determine the frequency and schedule of salary payments, including whether payments for employees who work less than 12 months per year will be made over the course of the school year or in equal installments over the calendar year. However, if the district participates in the Classified School Employee Summer Assistance Program, eligible classified employees may elect to have up to 10 percent of the employee's monthly salary withheld and paid out during the summer recess in either one or two payments. (Education Code 45038, 45039, 45048, 45165, 45500)

CSBA NOTE: According to Office of Management and Budget Memorandum M-20-17, during extraordinary circumstances, such as a pandemic, which interrupt district operations, employees paid with federal grant funds can continue to be paid out of federal grant funds as long as other similarly situated employees paid with nonfederal funds are continuing to get compensated. The following optional paragraph establishes such emergency contingencies so that the Board may continue to provide employee compensation during such times.

In extraordinary circumstances or emergency situations, the Board may determine to continue to compensate employees during periods of extended closure or disruption of normal district operations when permitted by law and consistent with collective bargaining agreements and memoranda of understanding.

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 29 CFR 516.4, districts are required to post a notice of the minimum wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) (29 USC 201-219) in a conspicuous place at all work sites. The poster that must be used by state and local governments is available on the website of the U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division.

The Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall post a notice explaining the Fair Labor Standards Act's wage and hour provisions in a conspicuous place at each work site. (29 CFR 516.4)

Overtime Compensation

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to the FLSA (29 CFR 553.20) and Education Code 45128, employees who are not specifically exempted by law, including classified employees in both merit and non-merit system districts, must receive overtime pay or compensatory time off at a rate not less than one and one-half times their regular rate of pay for hours worked in excess of eight hours in any one day and/or in excess of 40 hours per calendar week. However, if the Board has established a work day of less than eight hours but at least seven hours, and a work week of less than 40 hours but at least 35 hours, all time worked in excess of the established work schedule must be deemed overtime.

Pursuant to Education Code 45130, districts are not required to pay overtime for any classified positions established by the Board, or by the personnel commission in a merit system district, as supervisory, administrative, or executive. In approving positions for exclusion from the overtime provisions, the Board or personnel commission must certify in writing that the duties, flexibility of hours, salary, benefit structure, and authority of the positions are of such a nature that they should be set apart from those positions which are subject to the overtime provisions; see BP/AR 4300 - Administrative and Supervisory Personnel. However, Education Code 45130 requires that, if a classified employee in an exempt position is required to work on a holiday designated in law or by the Board, the employee must be paid the regular pay for that day plus compensation or compensatory time off at a rate not less than the employee's normal rate of pay.

Overtime pay requirements are also not applicable to school administrators or teachers in elementary or secondary schools under specific exemptions in 29 USC 213 and 29 CFR 541.303. Pursuant to 29 CFR 541.303 and 541.600, teachers do not need to meet the salary level requirement to be exempt from overtime rules. 29 CFR 541.204 provides that, to be exempt from overtime rules, administrators must either meet the salary level requirement or be compensated on a salary basis that is at least equal to the entrance salary for teachers in the administrator's school.

District employees shall be paid an overtime rate of not less than one and one-half times their regular rate of pay for any hours worked in excess of eight hours in one day and/or 40 hours in one work week, or twice their regular rate of pay for any hours worked in excess of 12 hours in one day or eight hours on the seventh consecutive day of work. However, teachers, school administrators, and other employees in positions established by the Board as executive, administrative, or professional shall be exempt from overtime rules. (Education Code 45128, 45130; 29 USC 213; 29 CFR 541.0-541.710, 553.27, 553.32)

CSBA NOTE: The following optional paragraph is for use by districts that allow employees to take compensatory time off in lieu of overtime compensation as authorized by 29 USC 207 and 29 CFR 553.20-553.25. Time off in lieu of overtime compensation is allowed only if provided for in a collective bargaining agreement or other agreement and must be provided at the rate of at least one and one-half hours for each hour of overtime work.

Pursuant to 29 CFR 553.21, an employee must be allowed to use earned compensatory time within a "reasonable period" after making the request. 29 CFR 553.25 provides that a "reasonable period" is determined on a case-by-case basis by considering customary work practices such as the normal work schedule, anticipated peak workloads based on past experience, emergency requirements for staff and services, and the availability of qualified substitute staff. Education Code 45129 provides that the compensatory time off must be used within 12 calendar months.

When authorized in a collective bargaining agreement or other agreement between the district and employees, an employee may take compensatory time off in lieu of overtime compensation, provided the employee has not accrued compensatory time in excess of the limits specified in 29 USC 207. An employee who has requested the use of compensatory time shall be allowed to use such time within 12 calendar months after making the request if the use of the compensatory time does not unduly disrupt district operations. (Education Code 45129; 29 USC 207; 29 CFR 553.20-553.25)

For each nonexempt employee, the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall maintain records on the employee's wages, hours, and other information specified in 29 CFR 516.5-516.6.

Wage Overpayment

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 44042.5, as added by AB 185 (Ch. 571, Statutes of 2022) and amended by SB 114 (Ch. 48, Statutes of 2023), requires districts to follow the process specified below when a wage overpayment is made to a district employee. If the provisions of this section are in conflict with a collective bargaining agreement or a memorandum of understanding that was in effect on July 31, 2022, such agreements shall be controlling until the expiration or renewal of such agreements. The district should consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel when questions arise about legal requirements for specific wage overpayments.

If, following the determination of an overpayment, the employee disputes the overpayment, the district shall initiate legal action and obtain a court order or binding arbitration decision. Binding arbitration may only apply to such overpayment disputes if a memorandum of understanding between the district and exclusive representative sets forth procedures for adjudicating such wage overpayment disputes that meet the minimum requirements set forth in Education Code 44042.5.

If the district determines an employee has been overpaid, the district shall notify the employee in writing of the overpayment, afford the employee an opportunity to respond before commencing any recoupment actions, and inform the employee of the employee's rights to dispute the existence or amount of the claimed overpayment. If the employee agrees there was an overpayment in the claimed amount, reimbursement shall be made to the district through one of the methods described in Education Code 44042.5 as mutually agreed upon by the employee and the district. (Education Code 44042.5)

If a mutual agreement on a method of reimbursement is not reached, within 30 days of the employee verifying the overpayment amount, the district shall recoup the overpayment through payroll deductions in accordance with Education Code 44042.5.

If the employee does not respond or disputes the existence or amount of the district's claimed overpayment, the district shall, with board approval, initiate a legal action to recover the overpayment. (Education Code 44042.5)

If the employee separates from the district before the overpayment is fully repaid, the district shall withhold the remaining balance due from any money owed to the employee upon separation, provided that the state minimum wage is still paid to the employee as required by Education Code 44042.5. The Superintendent/Principal or designee may consult with legal counsel to calculate the amount to withhold.

If an outstanding overpayment balance still remains, the district shall, with Board approval, exercise any legal means to recover the remaining amount owed by the employee. (Education Code 44042.5)

Legal action to recover any overpayment under this policy shall be initiated within three years from the date of the overpayment, which for leave credits is the date that the employee receives compensation in exchange for leave erroneously credited to the employee. (Education Code 44042.5)

Regulation 4217.3: Layoff/Rehire

Status: DRAFT

Original Adopted Date: 12/09/2014 | Last Revised Date: 12/15/2022

CSBA NOTE: The following optional regulation is subject to collective bargaining, and may be deleted by those districts whose agreements fully cover the provisions specified below.

Education Code 45114, 45117, 45298, and 45308 establish the procedures by which the Governing Board may lay off and reemploy classified employees.

Because of the complexity of related Education Code provisions and the interaction with collective bargaining agreements, it is strongly recommended that the district consult with CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel before instituting layoff proceedings.

Classified employees shall be subject to layoff for lack of work or lack of funds. (Education Code 45114, 45308)

A classified employee shall not be laid off if a short-term employee is retained to render a service that the classified employee is qualified to render. (Education Code 45117)

Order of Layoff Within a Classification/Determination of Seniority

Within each class, the order of layoff shall be determined by length of service. (Education Code 45114, 45308)

Length of service shall be determined by the date of hire. The employee who has been employed the shortest time in the class, plus higher classes, by the district shall be laid off first. (Education Code 45308)

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph applies to both Options 1 and 2. Pursuant to Education Code 45105 and 45259, persons employed in "restricted positions" are classified employees. However, they do not acquire permanent status or seniority credits unless they satisfy the conditions specified below.

For an employee in a "restricted position" under Education Code 45105 or 45259, the original date of employment in the restricted position shall be used to determine the length of service, provided the employee has completed six months of satisfactory service and has successfully passed the qualifying examination required for service in the class. (Education Code 45105)

Notice of Layoff and Hearing Rights

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 45117 applies to both districts that have adopted the merit system and those that have not. Education Code 45117 specifies notice requirements and hearing rights the district must provide to permanent classified employees, as defined, who are subject to layoff due to lack of work or lack of funds, including that notice be given no later than March 15. If a permanent classified employee is not given the required notice and a right to a hearing in accordance with law, the employee is deemed reemployed for the next school year.

Pursuant to Education Code 45117 a "permanent employee" is defined as an employee who was permanent at the time the notice or right to a hearing was required and an employee who became permanent after the date of the required notice.

Whenever a permanent classified employee is to be laid off for lack of work or lack of funds, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall, no later than March 15 and before the employee is given formal notice by the Governing Board, give to the employee written notice of the recommendation, the reasons that the employee's services will not be required for the ensuing year, any displacement rights, reemployment rights, and the employee's right to a hearing. The district shall adhere to the notice, hearing, and layoff procedures in Education Code 45117, Government Code 11503 and 11505, and other applicable provisions of law. (Education Code 45117)

An employee who is so notified may request a hearing to determine if there is cause for not reemploying the employee for the ensuing year. The request shall be in writing and shall be delivered to the person who sent notice to the employee, on or before March 15 but not less than seven days after the date the notice is served on the employee. Failure of an employee to request a hearing on or before the date specified shall constitute a waiver of the employee's right to a hearing. (Education Code 45117)

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall serve an employee who timely requests a hearing with District Statement of Reduction in Force documents. The employee has five calendar days from service of the documents to timely file a notice of participation with the district. The parties are entitled to discovery, if requested within 15 days

of service. (Education Code 45117)

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 45117 allows permanent classified employees given notice of a layoff to request a hearing before an administrative law judge. Education Code 45117, as amended by AB 185 (Ch. 571, Statutes of 2022), authorizes such employee to be represented at the hearing by an attorney or by a nonattorney representative of the employee organization designated as the exclusive representative of the district's classified employees. On or before May 7, the administrative judge is required to submit the proposed decision, containing a determination as to the sufficiency of the cause and a recommendation as to disposition regarding the layoff, to the Board for consideration and to the affected employee(s).

If a hearing is requested by a permanent classified employee, the proceeding shall be conducted and a decision made by an administrative law judge in accordance with Government Code 11500-11529. At the hearing, the employee may be represented by an attorney or by a nonattorney representative of the employee organization designated as the exclusive representative for classified employees. The Board shall make a final decision regarding the sufficiency of the cause and disposition of the layoff upon receipt of the administrative law judge's proposed decision. None of the findings, recommendations, or determinations in the proposed decision prepared by the administrative law judge shall be binding on the Board. (Education Code 45117)

Following the Board's decision, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall give final notice of termination to the affected employee(s) before May 15 unless a continuance was granted after a request for hearing was made, in which case such date may be extended by the number of days of the continuance. (Education Code 45117)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 45117, the district may reduce classified staff due to lack of work or lack of funds when the Board determines, during the time between five days after the enactment of the Budget Act and August 15, that the district's total local control funding formula apportionment per unit of ADA for the fiscal year of the Budget Act has not increased by at least two percent.

If during the time between five days after the enactment of an annual Budget Act and August 15 of the fiscal year to which the Budget Act applies, the Board determines that the district's local control funding formula apportionment per unit of ADA for that fiscal year has not increased by at least two percent, and that it is therefore necessary to decrease the number of classified employees due to lack of work or lack of funds, the Board may issue a District Statement of Reduction in Force to those employees in accordance with a schedule of notice and hearing adopted by the Board, and layoff proceedings shall be carried out as required by law. (Education Code 45117)

When classified positions are eliminated as a result of the expiration of a specifically funded program, the district shall give written notice to the affected employee(s) not less than 60 days prior to the effective date of the layoff informing the employee(s) of the layoff date, any displacement rights, and employment rights. (Education Code 45117)

The district is not required to provide a layoff notice to any person hired as a short-term employee for a period not exceeding 60 days whose service may not be extended or renewed. (Education Code 45117)

Additionally, the district may release probationary classified employees without notice or hearing for reasons other than lack of work or lack of funds. (Education Code 45117)

Reemployment

CSBA NOTE: The following optional section specifies the rights of employees who are laid off or who take voluntary demotion or reduction in assigned time in lieu of layoff. Pursuant to Education Code 45308, laid-off classified employees have reemployment rights which are enforced in order of seniority rather than reverse order of layoff. In *Tucker v. Grossmont Union High School District*, a California appellate court ruled that a laid-off employee's reemployment right entitled the employee to preference over any new applicant to available positions for which the employee is qualified, including positions in different classes from which the employee was laid off.

Classified employees laid off because of lack of work or lack of funds shall be eligible for reemployment for a period of 39 months and shall be reemployed in preference to new applicants. Reemployment shall be in order of seniority. Persons so laid off also have the right to apply and establish their qualification for vacant promotional positions within the district during the 39-month period. (Education Code 45114, 45298, 45308)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to *San Mateo City School District v. Public Employment Relations Board*, districts may adopt procedures which implement Education Code 45113 and 45114 as long as such procedures do not replace or set aside mandatory Education Code provisions. These procedures may be adopted pursuant to Board policy and/or collective bargaining agreement.

The following optional paragraph should be deleted by districts with a collective bargaining agreement that contains reemployment procedures, unless the district also has unrepresented classified employees.

When a vacancy occurs, the district shall give the employee with the most seniority an opportunity to accept or reject the position, by first calling the employee at the employee's last known telephone number to notify the employee of the vacancy and then sending written notice by certified and standard mail to the employee's last known address. The employee shall advise the district of the decision by any means no later than 10 calendar days from the date the notice was sent. If the employee accepts, the employee shall report to work no later than two calendar weeks from the vacancy notification date or on a later date specified by the district.

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph is optional and may be modified to reflect district practice.

In order to be reemployed, the employee must be capable of performing the essential duties of the job with or without reasonable accommodations. When an otherwise eligible employee is unable to perform the essential duties of the job, the employee shall be kept on the reemployment list until another opportunity becomes available or the period of reemployment eligibility expires, whichever occurs first.

CSBA NOTE: An argument can be made that, absent a collective bargaining provision to the contrary, once a district has offered a laid-off classified employee a position pursuant to the employee's reemployment rights under Education Code 45298 and that employee has refused the position, the district has discharged its duty to that employee. Whether such action conflicts with an employee's statutory right to reemployment is unclear.

The following two optional paragraphs should be used only with the approval of CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or the district's legal counsel; the number of refusals that will trigger the removal of the employee's name from the district's reemployment list should be modified accordingly.

Upon rejecting two offers of reemployment, the employee's name shall be removed from the reemployment list and the employee will forfeit all reemployment rights to which the employee would otherwise be entitled.

When an employee is notified of a vacancy and fails to respond or report to work within time limits specified by district procedures, the employee's name shall be removed from the reemployment list and all reemployment rights to which the employee would otherwise be entitled shall be forfeited.

If an employee is reemployed in a new position and fails to complete the probationary period in the new position, the employee shall be returned to the reemployment list for the remainder of the 39-month period. The remaining time period shall be calculated as the time remaining in the 39-month period as of the date of reemployment. (Education Code 45114, 45298)

Reinstatement of Benefits

CSBA NOTE: The following optional section should be deleted by districts that do not reinstate laid-off employee benefits upon reemployment and those whose collective bargaining agreements address the issue.

When a laid-off employee is reemployed, all accumulated sick leave credit shall be restored.

A laid-off permanent employee shall be reemployed with all rights and benefits accorded at the time of layoff.

A laid-off probationary employee shall be reemployed as a probationary employee, and the previous time served toward the completion of the required probationary period shall be counted. The employee shall also be reemployed with all rights and benefits accorded to a probationary employee at the time of layoff.

A laid-off employee, when reemployed, shall be placed on the salary step held at the time of layoff. An employee who was bumped into a lower class shall, when reinstated to the previous class, be placed on the salary step to which the employee would have progressed had the employee remained there. An adjusted anniversary date shall be established for step increment purposes so as to reflect the actual amount of time served in the district.

Voluntary Demotion or Reduction of Hours

Classified employees who take voluntary demotion or voluntary reduction in assigned time in lieu of layoff, or in order to remain in their present position rather than be reclassified or reassigned, shall be granted the same rights as employees who are laid off. In addition, such employees shall retain eligibility to be considered for reemployment in their previously held class or position with increased assigned time, for an additional period of time up to 24 months as determined by the Board on a class-by-class basis, provided that the same test of fitness under which they

qualified for appointment to that class shall still apply. (Education Code 45114, 45298)

Employees who take voluntary demotion or voluntary reduction in assigned time in lieu of layoff shall have the option of returning to a position in their former class or to positions with increased assigned time as vacancies become available and without limitation of time. If there is a valid reemployment list, they shall be ranked on that list in accordance with their proper seniority. (Education Code 45114, 45298)

Regulation 4261.1: Personal Illness/Injury Leave

Status: DRAFT

Original Adopted Date: 12/09/2014 | **Last Revised Date:** 12/15/2022

CSBA NOTE: The following administrative regulation is subject to collective bargaining. Education Code 45191 provides a minimum of 12 days of personal illness or injury leave (sick leave) per year for classified employees working five days a week, in both merit and non-merit system districts. The Governing Board may allow more sick leave at its discretion; if it does so, the following paragraph should be revised accordingly.

Labor Code 245-249 (the Healthy Workplaces, Healthy Families Act) require districts to grant a minimum of one hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours worked to their employees who work for 30 days within a year of employment, including classified employees. Pursuant to Labor Code 246, a district may use a different sick leave accrual method which provides for the accrual to be on a regular basis so that employees accrue at least 24 hours of sick leave or paid time off by the 120th calendar day of employment or each calendar year or 12-month period.

The provisions of Labor Code 245-249 are very broad and only district employees covered by a valid collective bargaining agreement may be exempted from them, if the collective bargaining agreement expressly provides paid sick leave in an amount equal to or exceeding the amount of leave required pursuant to Labor Code 246, includes final and binding arbitration of disputes regarding the application of the paid sick days provisions, and provides premium wage rates for all overtime hours worked and a regular hourly rate of pay of not less than 30 percent more than the state minimum wage rate. Since many districts may not satisfy all of the conditions for this exemption, this administrative regulation reflects the requirements of Labor Code 245-249. Any district which has a collective bargaining agreement that meets all of the conditions for exemption may modify this administrative regulation accordingly.

For additional requirements of Labor Code 245-249, see sections titled "Short-Term and Substitute Employees" and "Healthy Workplaces, Healthy Families Act Requirements" below. For sick leave for certificated employees, see AR 4161.1/4361.1 - Personal Illness/Injury Leave.

Classified employees employed five days a week are entitled to 12 days' leave of absence with full pay for personal illness or injury (sick leave) per fiscal year. Employees who work less than a full fiscal year or fewer than five days a week (part-time employees) shall be granted sick leave in proportion to the time they work. However, part-time employees who are entitled to less than 24 hours of paid sick leave per fiscal year due to the amount of time worked shall be granted sick leave pursuant to Labor Code 246, if they are eligible. (Education Code 45191; Labor Code 245-249)

Use of Sick Leave

CSBA NOTE: Items #1-8 below reflect allowable uses of sick leave specified in law. The district may expand this list to include any additional purposes authorized by law, authorized by the district, or included in a bargaining agreement.

A classified employee may use sick leave for absences due to:

1. Accident or illness, whether or not the absence arises out of or in the course of employment, or by quarantine which results from contact in the course of employment with other persons having a contagious disease (Education Code 45199)

CSBA NOTE: Although Education Code 45193 does not expressly provide classified employees leave for miscarriage, in order to treat employees consistently, the Board may grant leave to classified employees for miscarriage as provided for certificated employees pursuant to Education Code 44965 and 44978.

2. Pregnancy, miscarriage, childbirth, and related recovery (Education Code 45193)
3. Personal necessity (Education Code 45207)

CSBA NOTE: Optional Item #4 below may be revised to specify a different minimum increment.

4. Medical and dental appointments, in increments of not less than one hour
5. Industrial accident or illness when leave granted specifically for that purpose has been exhausted (Education Code 45192)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) (29 USC 2612) and California Family

Rights Act (CFRA) (Government Code 12945.2), a district is required to grant leave to an eligible employee to bond with a child after the birth, adoption, or foster care placement of the child. For this purpose, employees may, but are not required to, use sick leave for any otherwise unpaid FMLA or CFRA leave.

For further information regarding parental leave, see AR 4161.8/4261.8/4361.8 - Family Care and Medical Leave.

6. Need of an employee to bond with a child within one year of the child's birth, adoption, or foster care placement (parental leave) (Education Code 45196.1; Government Code 12945.2; 29 USC 2612; 29 CFR 825.112)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Labor Code 233, any district that provides sick leave to its employees is required to permit an employee to use sick leave, in an amount not less than the sick leave that would be accrued during six months at the employee's then current rate of entitlement, for the purposes specified in Items #7-8 below. Pursuant to Labor Code 233, designation of sick leave taken under this provision is at the sole discretion of the employee. Labor Code 233 does not extend the maximum period of leave to which an employee is entitled under CFRA or FMLA, regardless of whether the employee receives sick leave compensation during that leave.

For the purpose of using sick leave to attend to the health care needs of a family member, as specified in Item #7 below, Labor Code 245.5, as amended by AB 1041 (Ch. 748, Statutes of 2022), includes a designated person in the definition of a "family member," in addition to an employee's spouse, registered domestic partner, child (biological, adopted, or foster child; stepchild; legal ward; or a child to whom the employee stands in loco parentis), parent (biological, adoptive, or foster parent; stepparent; legal guardian of an employee or the employee's spouse or registered domestic partner; or a person who stood in loco parentis when the employee was a minor child), grandparent, grandchild, or sibling. Government Code 12945.2, as amended by AB 1041, defines a "designated person" as any individual related by blood or whose association with the employee is the equivalent of a family relationship. The designated person may be identified by the employee at the time the employee requests the leave, and the district may limit the employee to one designated person per 12-month period for family care and medical leave. For further information regarding medical leave, see AR 4161.8/4261.8/4361.8 - Family Care and Medical Leave.

For additional information about leaves for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking granted in accordance with Item #8 below, see AR 4161.2/4261.2/4361.2 - Personal Leaves.

7. Need of the employee or the employee's family member, including a designated person, as defined in Labor Code 245.5, for the diagnosis, care, or treatment of an existing health condition or for preventive care (Government Code 12945.2; Labor Code 233, 246.5)
8. Need of the employee to seek or obtain any relief or medical attention specified in Labor Code 230(c) and 230.1(a) for the health, safety, or welfare of the employee or the employee's child, when the employee has been a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking (Labor Code 233, 246.5)

For the purposes specified in Items #7-8, an employee may use, in any calendar year, the amount of sick leave that would be accrued during six months at the employee's then current rate of entitlement. (Labor Code 233)

An employee may take leave for personal illness or injury at any time during the year, even if credit for such leave has not yet been accrued. However, a new full-time classified employee shall not be entitled to more than six days of sick leave, or the proportionate amount to which the employee may be entitled, until the first day of the month after the employee has completed six months of active service with the district. (Education Code 45191)

Unused days of sick leave shall be accumulated from year to year without limitation. (Education Code 45191)

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph is optional.

An employee shall reimburse the district for any unearned sick leave used as of the date of termination.

The district shall not require newly employed classified employees to waive leave accumulated in a previous district. However, if the employee's previous employment was terminated for cause, the transfer of the accumulated leave shall be made only if approved by the Governing Board. (Education Code 45202)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 45202, classified employees who are terminated after at least one year of employment for any reason unrelated to discipline are entitled to have their accumulated sick leave transferred with them in certain circumstances. The following paragraph, which provides for the notification of employees as a

way to implement this provision, is optional and may be revised to reflect district practice.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall notify any classified employee whose employment with the district is terminated after at least one calendar year for reasons other than for cause that, if the employee accepts employment in another district, county office of education, or community college district within one year of the termination of employment, the employee may request that the district transfer any accumulated sick leave to the new employer. (Education Code 45202)

Additional Leave for Disabled Military Veterans

In addition to any other entitlement for sick leave with pay, a classified employee who is a former active duty member of the U.S. Armed Forces or a former or current member of the California National Guard or a federal reserve component shall be entitled to sick leave with pay of up to 12 days for the purpose of undergoing medical treatment, including mental health treatment, for a military service-connected disability rated at 30 percent or higher by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. An eligible employee who works less than five days per week shall be entitled to such leave in proportion to the time worked. (Education Code 45191.5)

The amount of leave shall be credited to the employee either on the date the employee receives confirmation of the submission of the disability application to the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs or on the first day the employee begins or returns to employment after active duty, whichever is later. When the employee receives the disability rating decision, the employee shall report that information to the Superintendent or designee. If the disability rating decision makes the employee eligible for the leave, the time used before the decision shall be counted toward the 12-day maximum leave. If the disability rating decision makes the employee ineligible for the leave, the district may change the sick leave time used before the disability rating decision to an alternative leave balance. (Education Code 45191.5)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 45191.5, the district may require proof that a leave granted under this law is used for treatment of a military service-connected disability. The following paragraph may be revised to reflect district practice.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee may require verification, in accordance with the section "Verification Requirements" below, that the employee used the leave to obtain treatment of a military service-connected disability.

Leave for military-service connected disability shall be available for 12 months following the first date that the leave was credited. Leave not used during the 12-month period shall not be carried over and shall be forfeited. (Education Code 45191.5)

Notification of Absence

CSBA NOTE: The following optional section may be revised to reflect district practice.

An employee shall notify the Superintendent/Principal or the designated manager or supervisor of the need to be absent as soon as such need is known so that the services of a substitute may be secured as necessary. This notification shall include an estimate of the expected duration of absence. If the absence becomes longer than estimated, the employee shall so notify the district. If the duration of absence becomes shorter than estimated, the employee shall notify the district not later than three o'clock in the afternoon of the day preceding the day on which the employee intends to return to work. If the employee fails to notify the district and the failure results in a substitute being secured, the cost of the substitute shall be deducted from the employee's pay.

Continued Absence After Available Sick Leave Is Exhausted/Differential Pay

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 45196, districts may choose one of two methods for compensating classified employees who have exhausted their paid leaves and continue to be absent due to illness or injury.

Option 1 below is for use by districts that subtract the actual cost of a substitute from the absent employee's salary for up to five months. Pursuant to Education Code 45196, the amount paid to a substitute must be less than the absent employee's salary unless the Board has adopted a salary schedule for substitutes. In *California School Employees Association v. Tustin Unified School District*, the court ruled that a district could deduct from the absent employee's salary only the cost of an outside substitute employee, not the cost of existing classified employee(s) working additional hours to fill the position during the absence.

Option 2 is mandated pursuant to Education Code 45196 for districts that annually credit regular classified

employees with at least 100 working days of paid sick leave and, after they have exhausted all fully paid leaves, compensate them at 50 percent or more of their regular salary for the remainder of the 100 working days. Option 2 may be revised to specify more than 100 working days and/or the level of compensation the district will pay an employee, if it chooses to pay more than 50 percent of the employee's salary.

Districts that maintain a catastrophic leave program for their classified employees should specify how the program will affect the differential leave pay to which the employee may be entitled.

OPTION 1:

When a classified employee has exhausted all paid leaves, including sick leave, and continues to be absent on account of illness or injury for a period of five months or less, the district shall deduct from the employee's regular salary for that period an amount that does not exceed the actual cost of a substitute to fill the position. (Education Code 45196)

The five-month period shall commence on the first day of the leave of absence and shall run concurrently with any other paid leave.

OPTION 1 ENDS HERE

~~OPTION 2: Each year, each regular classified employee shall be credited with no fewer than 100 working days of paid leave for personal illness or injury, including current year and accumulated days of leave. When the current year and accumulated days at full pay are exhausted, the remainder of the 100 days shall be compensated at least 50 percent of the employee's regular salary. Any of the 100 days of leave not used during the year in which they are credited shall be forfeited and shall not accumulate from year to year. This paid leave shall be exclusive of any other paid leave, holidays, vacation, or compensatory time to which the employee may be entitled. (Education Code 45196) OPTION 2 ENDS HERE~~

Parental Leave

CSBA NOTE: The following section is subject to any conflicting provision in a collective bargaining agreement that provides greater parental leave rights.

During each school year, a classified employee may use all available sick leave, including accumulated sick leave, for the purpose of parental leave for a period of up to 12 work weeks. The 12-week period shall be reduced by any period of sick leave, including accumulated sick leave, taken during a period of such parental leave. (Education Code 45196.1)

CSBA NOTE: Unlike leave taken pursuant to Government Code 12945.2, leave taken pursuant to Education Code 45196.1 does not require an employee to have at least 1,250 hours of service with the district during the previous 12-month period in order to be eligible for parental leave. See AR 4161.8/4261.8/4361.8 - Family Care and Medical Leave for further information on requirements related to the California Family Rights Act.

Eligibility for such leave shall not require 1,250 hours of service with the district during the previous 12 months. (Education Code 45196.1)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 45196.1, the district is required to provide differential pay to a classified employee for up to 12 work weeks when the employee has exhausted all available sick leave, including accumulated sick leave, and continues to be absent due to parental leave pursuant to Government Code 12945.2. Such an employee is entitled to receive differential pay, calculated in the same manner described in Option 1 or 2 in the section "Continued Absence After Available Sick Leave Is Exhausted/Differential Pay" above. Education Code 45196.1 requires that, regardless of the type of differential pay system used by the district, employees must receive at least 50 percent of their regular salary for any portion of the 12-week parental leave that remains following the exhaustion of sick leave. The following paragraph may be revised to specify a percentage higher than 50 percent in accordance with district practice.

Since Education Code 45196.1 does not expressly require districts to provide differential pay to employees who are eligible for parental leave pursuant to Government Code 12945.6, it is unclear whether such employees would be entitled to differential pay. Districts should consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel if they have questions regarding differential pay for such employees.

An employee who has exhausted all available sick leave, including accumulated sick leave, and continues to be absent on account of parental leave shall receive differential pay of at least 50 percent of the employee's regular salary for the remainder of the 12 work weeks. (Education Code 45196.1)

Parental leave taken pursuant to Education Code 45196.1 shall run concurrently with the parental leave taken pursuant to Government Code 12945.2 or 12945.6, and the aggregate amount of parental leave shall not exceed 12 work weeks in a 12-month period. (Education Code 45196.1; Government Code 12945.2, 12945.6)

Extension of Leave

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 45195, the following extension of leave may be either paid or unpaid, and the Board may grant full pay for the full 18 months' allowable absence, if desired.

A permanent employee who is absent because of a personal illness or injury and who has exhausted all available sick leave, vacation, compensatory overtime, and any other paid leave shall be so notified, in writing, and offered an opportunity to request additional leave. The Board may grant the employee additional leave, paid or unpaid, for a period not to exceed six months and may renew this leave for two additional six-month periods or for lesser periods. The total additional leave granted shall not exceed 18 months. (Education Code 45195)

If the employee is still unable to return to work after all available paid and unpaid leaves have been exhausted, the employee shall be placed on a reemployment list for a period of 39 months. If during this time the employee becomes medically able, the employee shall be offered reemployment in the first vacancy in the classification of the employee's previous assignment. During the 39 months, the employee's reemployment shall take preference over all other applicants except those laid off for lack of work or lack of funds, in which case the employee shall be ranked according to seniority. (Education Code 45195)

Verification Requirements

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 45191 mandates the Board to adopt regulations that require proof of illness or injury and prescribe the means of verification. However, Education Code 45191 provides that these regulations shall not discriminate against evidence of treatment and the need for treatment by the practice of a well-recognized religion. The following section should be modified to reflect district practice and any procedures that have been specified in bargaining agreements.

Labor Code 233 requires districts to allow their employees to use sick leave for the purposes specified in Labor Code 246.5. Because Labor Code 246.5 is silent on requests for verification, and requires an employer to provide an employee with paid sick days upon oral or written request, districts should be cautious in requiring verification for sick leave used for the purposes specified in Labor Code 246.5 (Items #7-8 in the section "Use of Sick Leave" above). Although a district is permitted to require verification from an employee who is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, pursuant to Labor Code 230 and 230.1, a general insistence on verification could be deemed a violation of Labor Code 246.5. Any district with questions regarding its authority related to verification should consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel.

After any absence due to illness or injury, the employee shall submit a completed and signed district absence form to the employee's immediate supervisor.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee may require verification whenever an employee's absence record shows chronic absenteeism or a pattern of absences immediately before or after weekends and/or holidays or whenever available evidence clearly indicates that an absence is not related to illness or injury.

In addition, the Superintendent or designee may require an employee to visit a physician selected by the district, at district expense, in order to receive a report on the medical condition of the employee. The report shall include a statement as to the employee's need for additional leave of absence and a prognosis as to when the employee will be able to return to work. If the report concludes that the employee's condition does not warrant continued absence, the Superintendent or designee may, after giving notice to the employee, deny the request for additional leave.

CSBA NOTE: 42 USC 2000ff-1, the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act, and its implementing regulations, 29 CFR 1635.1-1635.12, specify that it is unlawful for a district to request, require, or purchase an employee's or family member's individual genetic information except in complying with the medical certification requirements for family care and medical leave purposes or with the employee's prior written authorization. See AR 4161.8/4261.8/4361.8 - Family Care and Medical Leave. Pursuant to 29 CFR 1635.9, any such information received by the district must be kept confidential as specified below.

Any district request for additional verification by an employee's physician or a district-selected physician shall be in writing and shall specify that the report to be submitted to the district should not contain the employee's genetic information. Any genetic information received by the district on behalf of an employee shall be treated as a

confidential medical record, maintained in a file separate from the employee's personnel file, and shall not be disclosed except in accordance with 29 CFR 1635.9.

Before returning to work, an employee who has been absent for surgery, hospitalization, or extended medical treatment may be asked to submit a letter from a physician stating that the employee is able to return to work and stipulating any necessary restrictions or limitations.

Short-Term and Substitute Employees

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Labor Code 245-249, the district is required to grant a minimum of one hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours worked by an employee who works for 30 days within a year of employment. In implementing this requirement, Labor Code 246 permits the district to use any of the options specified below. Option 1 provides for paid leave accrual based on one hour for every 30 hours worked. Option 2 allows an accrual method that provides for a regular accrual basis and ensures that the employee receives 24 hours of paid sick leave by the 120th calendar day of employment or each calendar year or 12-month period. Option 3 is for any district that credits employees with 24 hours or three days of paid sick leave at the beginning of each year and does not allow unused sick leave to carry over to the next year. In addition, pursuant to Labor Code 245.5, retired annuitants who have not reinstated to the applicable public retirement system are excluded from participation in these leave benefit provisions. The district should select the option below which corresponds to its approach under Labor Code 246.

See section below titled "Healthy Workplaces, Healthy Families Act Requirements" for additional requirements.

OPTION 1:

Except for a retired annuitant who is not reinstated to the retirement system, short-term or substitute employees who work for 30 or more days within a year of their employment shall be entitled to one hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours worked. Accrued paid sick days shall carry over to the following year of employment, up to a maximum of 48 hours. (Labor Code 246)

OPTION 1 ENDS HERE

OPTION 2:

Except for a retired annuitant who is not reinstated to the retirement system, short-term or substitute employees who work for 30 or more days within a year of their employment shall accrue, on a regular basis, paid sick leave of up to 24 hours by the 120th calendar day of their employment or each calendar year or 12-month period. Accrued paid sick days shall carry over to the following year of employment, up to a maximum of 48 hours. (Labor Code 246)

OPTION 2 ENDS HERE

OPTION 3:

Except for a retired annuitant who is not reinstated to the retirement system, short-term or substitute employees who work for 30 or more days within a year of their employment shall be credited with 24 hours or three days of paid sick leave for that year. Unused sick leave shall not carry over to the following year of employment. (Labor Code 246)

OPTION 3 ENDS HERE

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph applies to all the above options.

Short-term or substitute employees may begin to use accrued paid sick days on the 90th day of their employment, after which they may use the sick days as they are accrued. (Labor Code 246)

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph applies to all of the above options and reflects the intent of the Healthy Workplaces, Healthy Families Act to enable California workers to address their own and their family's health needs and to provide them with economic security when they need to take time off work for reasons of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The following paragraph may be revised to include additional reasons for which short-term or substitute employees may use sick leave, pursuant to district policy or practice. Pursuant to Labor Code 247.5, a district is not required to inquire into the purposes for which an employee uses paid leave.

A short-term or substitute employee may use accrued sick leave for absences due to: (Labor Code 246.5)

1. The employee's own need or the need of a family member, as defined in Labor Code 245.5, for the diagnosis, care, or treatment of an existing health condition or for preventive care
2. Need of the employee to obtain or seek any relief or medical attention specified in Labor Code 230(c) and 230.1(a) for the health, safety, or welfare of the employee, or the employee's child, when the employee has been a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking

Healthy Workplaces, Healthy Families Act Requirements

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Labor Code 245-249, all employers, including those that provide paid time off to their employees under existing policy or other law, must comply with the requirements specified in the following section. Pursuant to Labor Code 248.5, noncompliance with the Healthy Workplaces, Healthy Families Act could result in an enforcement action against the employer, including the imposition of civil and monetary penalties. Any district with questions regarding the applicability of this law should consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel.

No employee, including a short-term or substitute employee, shall be denied the right to use accrued sick days and the district shall not in any manner discriminate or retaliate against an employee for using or attempting to use sick leave, filing a complaint with the Labor Commissioner, or alleging district violation of Labor Code 245-249.

To ensure the district's compliance with Labor Code 245-249, the Superintendent or designee shall:

1. At a conspicuous location in each workplace, display a poster on paid sick leave that includes the following information:
 - a. That an employee is entitled to accrue, request, and use paid sick days
 - b. The number of sick days provided by Labor Code 245-249
 - c. The terms of use of paid sick days
 - d. That discrimination or retaliation against an employee for requesting and/or using sick leave is prohibited by law and that an employee has the right to file a complaint with the Labor Commissioner if the district discriminates or retaliates against the employee
 2. Provide at least 24 hours or three days of paid sick leave to each eligible employee to use per year and allow eligible employees to use accrued sick leave upon reasonable request
 3. Provide eligible employees written notice, on their pay stub or other document issued with their pay check, of the amount of paid sick leave they have available
 4. Keep a record documenting the hours worked and paid sick days accrued and used by each eligible employee for three years
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Regulation 4161.2: Personal Leaves

Status: DRAFT

Original Adopted Date: 12/09/2014 | Last Revised Date: 12/15/2022

CSBA NOTE: The following administrative regulation is subject to collective bargaining agreements.

Personal leaves granted to district employees shall be used as permitted in this administrative regulation, other Board-approved policy or district regulation, or applicable collective bargaining agreement.

CSBA NOTE: Family Code 297.5 extends to registered domestic partners the same rights that are available under state law to spouses. Thus, any reference to an employee's spouse throughout this administrative regulation also applies to a registered domestic partner, even if not expressly stated in the applicable state statute (e.g., Education Code, Military and Veterans Code). Districts should consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel if a question arises as to leave provisions relative to an employee's domestic partner.

For the purpose of any personal leave offered pursuant to state law, a registered domestic partner shall have the same rights, protections, and benefits as a spouse and any protections provided to a spouse's child shall also apply to a child of a registered domestic partner. (Family Code 297.5)

Whenever possible, employees shall request personal leaves in advance and prepare suitable instructions, including lesson plans as applicable, for a substitute employee.

Bereavement

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 12945.7, as added by AB 1949 (Ch. 767, Statutes of 2022), districts are required to provide up to five days of bereavement leave for the death of an employee's "family member," as defined, if the employee was employed by the district for at least 30 days prior to the commencement of the bereavement leave. Education Code 44985 and 45194 grant three days, or five days if out-of-state travel is required, of paid bereavement leave for certificated and classified employees upon the death of a member of the employee's "immediate family." Government Code 12945.7, as added by AB 1949, potentially expands the length of this leave. Education Code 44985 and 45194 grant bereavement leave for a member of the employee's "immediate family," the definition of which is more expansive than a "family member," pursuant to Government Code 12945.7. Any bereavement leave taken under the Education Code and/or Government Code runs concurrently and not consecutively.

The bereavement leave days do not need to be taken consecutively, but must be taken within three months of the family member's date of death. Districts with existing policies that provide employees less than five days of paid bereavement leave must continue to give employees the number of paid days specified in the policy, but may provide the remainder of the five days as unpaid bereavement leave. Districts must allow employees to use any paid vacation, personal leave, sick leave, or compensatory time off for the balance of the unpaid bereavement leave. Additionally, Government Code 12945.7, as added by AB 1949, makes it unlawful to retaliate or discriminate against an employee for using bereavement leave or to interfere with an employee's right to use bereavement leave.

Districts with questions about bereavement leave should consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel.

The following paragraphs may be revised to reflect district practice.

Employees are entitled to a leave of up to five days upon the death of any member of the employee's immediate family, as defined in Education Code 44985 and 45194. (Government Code 12945.7)

No deduction shall be made from the employee's salary, nor shall such leave be deducted from any other leave to which the employee is entitled. (Education Code 44985, 45194; Government Code 12945.7)

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 44985 and 45194 allow the Governing Board to expand the class of relatives listed below as "immediate family" and enlarge the benefits provided by law. In addition, Government Code 12945.2 includes a parent-in-law in the definition of "parent" for purposes of California Family Rights Act (CFRA) leave. Thus, to ensure consistency, the definition of "immediate family" includes "parent-in-law" as permitted by law.

Immediate Family means a parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, or grandchild of the employee or of the spouse of the employee, and the spouse, domestic partner, child, child-in-law, or sibling of the employee, or any relative living in the immediate household of the employee. (Education Code 44985, 45194)

At the employee's request, bereavement leave may be extended under personal necessity leave provisions as provided in the section "Personal Necessity" below. (Education Code 44981, 45207)

Personal Necessity

CSBA NOTE: Employees may use a maximum of seven days of accumulated personal illness/injury leave (sick leave) for reasons of personal necessity pursuant to Education Code 44981 (certificated employees) and 45207 (classified employees). Pursuant to Education Code 44981 and 45207, a higher maximum may be set for certificated and/or classified employees in the applicable collective bargaining agreement, or by Board resolution for classified employees who are not covered by a collective bargaining agreement. Districts that have established a maximum that is higher than seven days should modify the following paragraph accordingly.

Education Code 45207 clarifies that provisions pertaining to personal necessity leave also apply to districts that have adopted the merit system for classified employees in accordance with Education Code 45240-45320.

Employees may use a maximum of seven days of accrued personal illness/injury leave (sick leave) during each school year for reasons of personal necessity. (Education Code 44981, 45207)

Acceptable reasons for the use of personal necessity leave include:

1. Death of a member of the employee's immediate family when the number of days of absence exceeds the limits set by bereavement leave provisions (Education Code 44981, 45207; Government Code 12945.7)
2. An accident involving the employee or the employee's property, or the person or property of a member of the employee's immediate family (Education Code 44981, 45207)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 44981, a certificated employee may use personal necessity leave for the serious illness of a member of the employee's immediate family. The Board may extend these provisions to classified employees under the authority granted to the Board by Education Code 45207. Districts are cautioned to consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel regarding any interaction of Education Code provisions with Labor Code 233, 245.5, and 246.5, which allow the use of sick leave for the need of the employee or family member for the diagnosis, care, or treatment of an existing health condition or for preventive care and which include in the definition of "family member" a registered domestic partner, grandparent, and sibling. See AR 4161.1/4361.1 - Personal Illness/Injury Leave and AR 4261.1 - Personal Illness/Injury Leave.

Pursuant to Government Code 12945.2 and Labor Code 245.5, as amended by AB 1041 (Ch. 748, Statutes of 2022), CFRA provides an eligible employee with up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave to care for a designated person who has a serious health condition, in addition to caring for a child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, spouse, or domestic partner. A "designated person" is defined as any individual related by blood or whose association with the employee is the equivalent of a family relationship. The employee may identify the designated person at the time the employee requests the leave. The district may limit the employee to taking CFRA leave to care for one designated person per 12-month period. For further information regarding medical leave, see AR 4161.8/4261.8/4361.8 - Family Care and Medical Leave.

3. Illness, preventive care, or other need of a member of the employee's family, as defined in Labor Code 245.5 (Education Code 44981; Government Code 12945.2; Labor Code 246.5)

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 45207 provides that classified employees may use sick leave for required court appearances, as provided in Item #4 below. Circumstances under which employees may take time off, with pay, for court appearances are described in the section on "Leave to Perform Legal Duties" below.

4. A classified employee's appearance in any court or before any administrative tribunal as a litigant, party, or witness under subpoena or other order (Education Code 45207)

CSBA NOTE: Items #5 and #6 are optional and may be deleted or modified to reflect district practice.

5. Fire, flood, or other immediate danger to the home of the employee
6. Personal business of a serious nature which the employee cannot disregard

Leave for personal necessity may be allowed for other reasons at the discretion of the Superintendent/Principal or designee. However, personal necessity leave shall not be granted for purposes of personal convenience, for the

extension of a holiday or vacation, or for matters which can be taken care of outside of working hours. The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall have final discretion as to whether a request reflects personal necessity.

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph is optional. The district is prohibited from requiring employees to obtain advance permission prior to taking leaves in certain situations. Pursuant to Education Code 44981 and 45207, the district may not require advance permission for leaves taken by classified employees for the reasons specified in Items #1-2 above and by certificated employees for the reasons specified in Items #1-3 above. In addition, Labor Code 246.5 requires an employer to grant paid sick leave "upon the oral or written request of an employee." According to the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR), employers may not require advance notice when the need for the leave was unforeseeable, as in the case of unanticipated illness or a medical emergency.

Also see AR 4161.8/4261.8/4361.8 - Family Care and Medical Leave for requirements pertaining to requests for leaves that qualify under the federal Family and Medical Leave Act (29 USC 2601-2654) or CFRA (Government Code 12945.1-12945.2), including provisions that allow employees to provide notice as soon as practicable when 30-day advance notice is not practicable due to lack of knowledge of the date the leave will be needed, a change in circumstances, or a medical emergency.

Advance permission shall not be required of an employee in any case involving the death of a member of the employee's immediate family, an accident involving the employee's person or property or the person or property of a member of the employee's immediate family, or the illness, preventive care, or other need of a member of the employee's family. (Education Code 44981, 45207)

For any leave that is planned, or for which the need is foreseeable, an employee shall notify the Superintendent or designee in advance. In all other circumstances, the employee shall notify the Superintendent or designee of the need for the leave as soon as practicable.

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 44981 and 45207 mandate the adoption of regulations requiring proof of personal necessity and prescribing the manner of the required proof. The following paragraph may be revised to specify the manner of proof required by the district.

After any absence due to personal necessity, the employee shall verify the absence by submitting a completed and signed district absence form to the employee's immediate supervisor.

Leave to Perform Legal Duties

CSBA NOTE: Labor Code 230 prohibits the discharge of or discrimination or retaliation against an employee for taking time off for the activities specified in Items #1-2 below.

Pursuant to Education Code 44037, it is unlawful for the district, or personnel commission for merit districts, to (1) adopt any rule, regulation, or policy that encourages classified employees to seek exemption from jury duty; (2) directly or indirectly solicit or suggest to any employee that the employee seek exemption from jury duty; or (3) discriminate against any employee with respect to assignment, employment, promotion, or in any other manner because of the employee's service on a jury panel. However, the Board or personnel commission may establish a rule providing that only a percentage of district staff, which shall not be less than two percent, shall be granted such leave with pay at any one time. The following section may be revised to reflect district practice.

An employee may take time off work in order to: (Labor Code 230)

1. Serve on an inquest jury or trial jury
2. Comply with a subpoena or other court order to appear as a witness

Notices, summons, and subpoenas for court appearances shall be submitted to the district office when requesting leave.

A classified employee called for jury duty shall be granted leave with pay up to the amount of the difference between the employee's regular earnings and any amount received for jury fees. (Education Code 44037)

CSBA NOTE: The following optional paragraph is for use by districts that choose to provide leave of absence with pay for certificated employees called for jury duty, as authorized by Education Code 44036. Districts that do not grant such leave should delete this paragraph.

A certificated employee who is called for jury duty also shall be granted leave with pay up to the difference between the employee's regular earnings and any jury fees received. (Education Code 44036)

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph is optional. Education Code 44036 allows the Board, at its discretion, to provide paid leaves for employees to appear in court as witnesses other than as litigants or to respond to orders from another governmental jurisdiction. Districts that do not grant such leave should delete this paragraph.

An employee shall be granted leave with pay to appear in court as a witness other than a litigant or to respond to an official order from another governmental jurisdiction for reasons not brought about through the connivance or misconduct of the employee. Such an employee shall receive the difference between the employee's regular earnings and any witness fees received. (Education Code 44036)

Leaves for Crime Victims for Judicial Proceedings

CSBA NOTE: Labor Code 230.2 prohibits a district from taking adverse employment action against an employee who takes leave as described below.

An employee who is a victim of a crime or an immediate family member, registered domestic partner, or child of a registered domestic partner of such victim may be absent from work in order to attend related judicial proceedings, if the crime is any of the following: (Labor Code 230.2)

1. A violent felony as defined in Penal Code 667.5(c)
2. A serious felony as defined in Penal Code 1192.7(c)
3. A felony provision of law proscribing theft or embezzlement

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Labor Code 230.2, employees may use any of the types of leave listed in the following paragraph, unless otherwise provided by a collective bargaining agreement, although a collective bargaining agreement cannot diminish the entitlement of an employee.

For these purposes, the employee may use vacation, personal leave, personal illness/injury leave, unpaid leave, or compensatory time off that is otherwise available to the employee. (Labor Code 230.2)

Prior to taking time off, an employee shall give the Superintendent/Principal or designee a copy of the notice of each scheduled proceeding that is provided by the responsible agency, unless advance notice is not feasible. When advance notice is not feasible or an unscheduled absence occurs, the employee shall, within a reasonable time after the absence, provide documentation evidencing the judicial proceeding from the court or government agency setting the hearing, the district attorney or prosecuting attorney's office, or the victim/witness office that is advocating on behalf of the victim. (Labor Code 230.2)

The district shall keep confidential any records pertaining to the employee's absence from work by reason of this leave. (Labor Code 230.2)

Leaves for Victims of Crime or Abuse

CSBA NOTE: Labor Code 230 and 230.1 allow employees who are victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, or a crime that caused physical injury or mental injury with a threat of physical injury, and employees whose immediate family member is deceased as the direct result of a crime to use any available vacation, personal leave, or compensatory time off for the purposes described in Items #1-5 below, and prohibit a district from taking adverse employment action against an employee for taking leave for any of those purposes. Pursuant to Labor Code 230.1, Items #2-5 apply to districts with 25 or more employees.

An employee who is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, or a crime that caused physical injury or mental injury with a threat of physical injury or an employee whose immediate family member, as defined, is deceased as the direct result of a crime may use vacation, sick leave, personal leave, or compensatory time off that is otherwise available to the employee to attend to the following activities: (Labor Code 230, 230.1, 246.5)

1. Obtain or attempt to obtain any relief, including, but not limited to, a temporary restraining order, restraining order, or other injunctive relief to help ensure the health, safety, or welfare of the employee or the employee's child
2. Seek medical attention for injuries caused by crime or abuse
3. Obtain services from a domestic violence shelter, program, rape crisis center, or victim services organization or agency as a result of the crime or abuse

4. Obtain psychological counseling or mental health services related to an experience of crime or abuse
5. Participate in safety planning and take other actions to increase safety from future crime or abuse, including temporary or permanent relocation

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Labor Code 230, the following certification may include documentation from a victim advocate (defined as an individual, whether paid or serving as a volunteer, who provides services to victims under the auspices or supervision of an agency or organization that has a documented record of providing services to victims, a court, or a law enforcement or prosecution agency) or any other form of documentation that reasonably verifies that the crime or abuse occurred, including, but not limited to, a written statement signed by the employee or by an individual acting on the employee's behalf.

Prior to taking time off, an employee shall give reasonable notice to the Superintendent/Principal or designee, unless advance notice is not feasible. When an unscheduled absence occurs, the employee shall provide, within a reasonable period of time, certification of the absence in the form of any of the following: (Labor Code 230, 230.1)

1. A police report indicating that the employee was a victim
2. A court order protecting or separating the employee from the perpetrator of the crime or abuse, or other evidence from the court or prosecuting attorney that the employee has appeared in court
3. Documentation from a domestic violence or sexual assault counselor as defined in Evidence Code 1037.1 or 1035.2, licensed medical professional or health care provider, victim advocate, or counselor that the employee was undergoing treatment or receiving services for physical or mental injuries or abuse resulting in victimization from the crime or abuse
4. Any other form of documentation that reasonably verifies that the crime or abuse occurred, including, but not limited to, a written statement signed by the employee or by an individual acting on the employee's behalf certifying that the absence is for a purpose authorized under Labor Code 230 or 230.1

The district shall maintain the confidentiality of such an employee to the extent authorized by law. (Labor Code 230, 230.1)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Labor Code 230.1, districts with 25 or more employees are required to notify district employees of employee rights under Labor Code 230 and 230.1. The district may use a form developed by the Labor Commissioner for this purpose, when available on DIR's website, or may develop its own form that is substantially similar in content and clarity to the Labor Commissioner's form.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall inform employees of the rights provided employees pursuant to Labor Code 230 and 230.1 using a form developed by the Labor Commissioner or a substantially similar form developed by the district. Such information shall be provided to new employees upon hire and to other employees upon request. (Labor Code 230.1)

Personal Leave for Child-Related Activities

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Labor Code 230.8, the following section applies to any district employing 25 or more employees at the same location. A district with fewer than 25 employees at the same location may use or delete this section at its discretion.

Pursuant to Labor Code 230.8, an employee who is discharged, threatened with discharge, demoted, suspended, or otherwise discriminated against for using leave for child-related activities is entitled to reinstatement and reimbursement for lost wages and benefits, and an employer who willfully refuses to rehire, promote, or otherwise reinstate such an employee is subject to a civil penalty equal to three times the amount of the lost wages and benefits.

Any employee who is a parent/guardian of one or more children of an age to attend any of grades K-12 or a program offered by a licensed child care provider may use up to 40 hours of personal leave, vacation, or compensatory time off each school year in order to: (Labor Code 230.8)

1. Find, enroll, or reenroll a child in a school or with a licensed child care provider or to participate in activities of the school or child care provider, provided the employee gives reasonable advance notice of the absence. Time off for this purpose shall not exceed eight hours in any calendar month.
2. Address a school or child care emergency, provided the employee gives notice. An emergency exists when the

child cannot remain in school or with a child care provider due to one of the following circumstances:

- a. A request by the school or child care provider that the child be picked up
- b. An attendance policy, excluding planned holidays, that prohibits the child from attending or requires that the child be picked up from the school or child care provider
- c. Behavioral or discipline problems
- d. Closure or unexpected unavailability of the school or child care provider, excluding planned holidays
- e. A natural disaster, including, but not limited to, fire, earthquake, or flood

For purposes of this leave, parent/guardian includes a parent, guardian, stepparent, foster parent, grandparent, or person who stands in loco parentis to a child. (Labor Code 230.8)

CSBA NOTE: Labor Code 230.8 provides that the employee may use time off without pay to the extent the district makes it available. The following optional paragraph may be revised to reflect district practice.

In lieu of using vacation, personal leave, or compensatory time off, eligible employees may take unpaid leave for this purpose.

If two or more parents/guardians of a child are employed at the same work site, this leave shall be allowed for the parent/guardian who first gives notice to the district. Simultaneous absence by another parent/guardian of the child may be granted by the Superintendent or designee. (Labor Code 230.8)

Upon request by the Superintendent/~~Principal~~ or designee, the employee shall provide documentation from the school or licensed child care provider that the employee engaged in permitted child-related activities on a specific date and at a particular time. (Labor Code 230.8)

Service on Education Boards and Committees

Upon request, a certificated employee shall be granted up to 20 school days of paid leave per school year for service performed within the state on any education board, commission, committee, or group authorized by Education Code 44987.3 provided that all of the following conditions are met: (Education Code 44987.3)

1. The service is performed within the state
2. The board, commission, organization, or group informs the district in writing of the service
3. The board, commission, organization, or group agrees, prior to the service, to reimburse the district, upon the district's request, for compensation paid to the employee's substitute and for actual related administrative costs

Employee Organization Activities

CSBA NOTE: The following optional section may be deleted by any district whose collective bargaining agreements expressly provide for a paid leave of absence for participation in the activities described in this section.

Education Code 44987 and 45210 provide that any certificated or classified employee may take time off without loss of compensation to serve as an elected officer of any local, statewide, or national employee organization of which the employee is a member. Following the district's payment to the employee for the leave of absence, the employee organization must reimburse the district within 10 days after receiving the district's certification of payment of compensation to the employee. This leave of absence is in addition to the release time granted to representatives of an employee organization pursuant to Government Code 3543.1.

Pursuant to Education Code 44987 and 45210, an employee's leave of absence to serve as an elected officer of an employee organization is additional to any other leave available for the employee's use by law or in agreement with the district.

Upon request, any certificated or classified employee shall be granted a leave of absence without loss of compensation, to serve as an elected officer of a district employee organization or any statewide or national employee organization with which the employee organization is affiliated. Such leave shall be in addition to any other

leave to which the employee may be entitled by other laws or a memorandum of understanding or collective bargaining agreement. (Education Code 44987, 45210)

The leave shall include, but is not limited to, absence for purposes of attending periodic, stated, special, or regular meetings of the body of the organization on which the employee serves as an officer. (Education Code 44987, 45210)

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 45210 requires districts to grant a paid leave of absence to a reasonable number of classified employees serving as unelected members of the employee organization or a statewide or national public employee organization when the employee attends "important organizational activities authorized by the public employee organization." Compensation must include the required retirement fund contributions. The employee will continue to earn full service credit during the leave and must pay member contributions as specified. Education Code 45210 also requires that an employee organization provide reasonable notification to the district when requesting a leave of absence without loss of compensation for an employee.

Upon request of an employee organization in the district or its state or national affiliate, a reasonable number of unelected classified employees shall be granted a leave of absence without loss of compensation for the purpose of attending important organizational activities authorized by the employee organization. The employee organization shall provide reasonable notification to the Superintendent or designee when requesting a leave of absence for employees for this purpose. (Education Code 45210)

When leave is granted for any of the above purposes, the employee organization shall reimburse the district within 10 days after receiving the district's certification of payment of compensation to the employee. (Education Code 44987, 45210)

Religious Leave

CSBA NOTE: The following optional section is for use by any district that chooses to grant religious leave and may be revised to reflect district practice. A district that does not grant such leave should delete this section. However, the district should consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel before denying a request for religious leave since the Constitution requires districts to provide "reasonable accommodation" to employee religious practices.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee may grant an employee up to three days of leave per year for religious purposes, provided that the leave is requested in advance and that it does not cause additional district expenditures, the neglect of assigned duties, or any other unreasonable hardship on the district.

CSBA NOTE: The following optional paragraph reflects the California Supreme Court's interpretation of Article 1, Section 8 of the California Constitution as stated in Rankin v. Commission on Professional Competence.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall deduct the cost of hiring a substitute, when required, from the wages of the employee who takes religious leave.

No employee shall be discriminated against for using this leave or any additional days of unpaid leave granted for religious observances at the discretion of the Superintendent or designee.

Spouse on Leave from Military Deployment

CSBA NOTE: Military and Veterans Code 395.10 requires any district with 25 or more employees to allow up to 10 days of unpaid leave to an employee whose spouse is on leave from military deployment. A district with fewer than 25 employees may use the following section at its discretion. In addition, 29 USC 2612 authorizes an employee to take up to 26 work weeks of unpaid military caregiver leave or up to 12 weeks of "exigency" leave during a single 12-month period, as determined by the district; see AR 4161.8/4261.8/4361.8 - Family Care and Medical Leave.

An employee who works an average of 20 hours or more per week and whose spouse is a member of the United States Armed Forces, National Guard, or reserves may take up to 10 days of unpaid leave during a period that the employee's spouse is on leave from deployment during a military conflict, as defined in Military and Veterans Code 395.10. (Military and Veterans Code 395.10)

Within two business days of receiving official notice that the employee's spouse will be on leave from deployment, the employee shall provide the Superintendent/Principal or designee with notice of the intention to take the leave. The employee shall submit written documentation certifying that the employee's spouse will be on leave from deployment during the time that the leave is requested. (Military and Veterans Code 395.10)

Leave for Emergency Duty

CSBA NOTE: Labor Code 230.3 prohibits a district from discharging or discriminating against an employee who takes time off to perform emergency duty as specified below. Labor Code 230.3 defines emergency rescue personnel as a member of a federal, state, local, or private fire department or agency, as well as a sheriff or police department.

An employee may take time off to perform emergency duty as a volunteer firefighter, a reserve peace officer, or emergency rescue personnel. (Labor Code 230.3)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Labor Code 230.4, a district with 50 or more employees must grant an employee who is a volunteer firefighter, reserve peace officer, or emergency rescue personnel a leave of absence for up to 14 days per calendar year for training purposes. A district with fewer than 50 employees may use or delete this paragraph at its discretion.

Any employee who performs duty as a volunteer firefighter, reserve peace officer, or emergency rescue personnel shall be permitted to take temporary leaves of absence, not to exceed an aggregate total of 14 days per calendar year, for the purpose of engaging in fire, law enforcement, or emergency rescue training. (Labor Code 230.4)

Civil Air Patrol Leave

CSBA NOTE: Labor Code 1500-1507 require a district with more than 15 employees to provide at least 10 days of unpaid leave per year, beyond any leave otherwise available to employees, to employees who volunteer with the Civil Air Patrol and are directed to respond to an emergency operational mission, as provided below. Labor Code 1503 specifies that a district may not require an employee to first exhaust all accrued vacation, personal, sick, or any other available leave in order to use Civil Air Patrol leave.

If the district chooses to offer more than 10 days of such leave per year or to provide paid leave, it should modify the following paragraph accordingly. A district with 15 or fewer employees may use or delete this section at its discretion.

An employee may take up to 10 days of unpaid leave per calendar year, beyond any leave otherwise available to the employee, to respond to an emergency operational mission of the California Civil Air Patrol, provided that the employee has been employed by the district for at least a 90-day period immediately preceding the leave. Such leaves shall not exceed three days for a single mission, unless an extension is granted by the governmental entity authorizing the mission and is approved by the Superintendent/Principal or designee. (Labor Code 1501, 1503)

The employee shall give the district as much advance notice as possible of the intended dates of the leave. The Superintendent/Principal or designee may require certification from the proper Civil Air Patrol authority to verify the eligibility of the employee for the leave and may deny the leave if the employee fails to provide the required certification. (Labor Code 1503)

Regulation 4261.2: Personal Leaves

Status: DRAFT

Original Adopted Date: 12/09/2014 | Last Revised Date: 12/15/2022

CSBA NOTE: The following administrative regulation is subject to collective bargaining agreements.

Personal leaves granted to district employees shall be used as permitted in this administrative regulation, other Board-approved policy or district regulation, or applicable collective bargaining agreement.

CSBA NOTE: Family Code 297.5 extends to registered domestic partners the same rights that are available under state law to spouses. Thus, any reference to an employee's spouse throughout this administrative regulation also applies to a registered domestic partner, even if not expressly stated in the applicable state statute (e.g., Education Code, Military and Veterans Code). Districts should consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel if a question arises as to leave provisions relative to an employee's domestic partner.

For the purpose of any personal leave offered pursuant to state law, a registered domestic partner shall have the same rights, protections, and benefits as a spouse and any protections provided to a spouse's child shall also apply to a child of a registered domestic partner. (Family Code 297.5)

Whenever possible, employees shall request personal leaves in advance and prepare suitable instructions, including lesson plans as applicable, for a substitute employee.

Bereavement

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 12945.7, as added by AB 1949 (Ch. 767, Statutes of 2022), districts are required to provide up to five days of bereavement leave for the death of an employee's "family member," as defined, if the employee was employed by the district for at least 30 days prior to the commencement of the bereavement leave. Education Code 44985 and 45194 grant three days, or five days if out-of-state travel is required, of paid bereavement leave for certificated and classified employees upon the death of a member of the employee's "immediate family." Government Code 12945.7, as added by AB 1949, potentially expands the length of this leave. Education Code 44985 and 45194 grant bereavement leave for a member of the employee's "immediate family," the definition of which is more expansive than a "family member," pursuant to Government Code 12945.7. Any bereavement leave taken under the Education Code and/or Government Code runs concurrently and not consecutively.

The bereavement leave days do not need to be taken consecutively, but must be taken within three months of the family member's date of death. Districts with existing policies that provide employees less than five days of paid bereavement leave must continue to give employees the number of paid days specified in the policy, but may provide the remainder of the five days as unpaid bereavement leave. Districts must allow employees to use any paid vacation, personal leave, sick leave, or compensatory time off for the balance of the unpaid bereavement leave. Additionally, Government Code 12945.7, as added by AB 1949, makes it unlawful to retaliate or discriminate against an employee for using bereavement leave or to interfere with an employee's right to use bereavement leave.

Districts with questions about bereavement leave should consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel.

The following paragraphs may be revised to reflect district practice.

Employees are entitled to a leave of up to five days upon the death of any member of the employee's immediate family, as defined in Education Code 44985 and 45194. (Government Code 12945.7)

No deduction shall be made from the employee's salary, nor shall such leave be deducted from any other leave to which the employee is entitled. (Education Code 44985, 45194; Government Code 12945.7)

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 44985 and 45194 allow the Governing Board to expand the class of relatives listed below as "immediate family" and enlarge the benefits provided by law. In addition, Government Code 12945.2 includes a parent-in-law in the definition of "parent" for purposes of California Family Rights Act (CFRA) leave. Thus, to ensure consistency, the definition of "immediate family" includes "parent-in-law" as permitted by law.

Immediate Family means a parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, or grandchild of the employee or of the spouse of the employee, and the spouse, domestic partner, child, child-in-law, or sibling of the employee, or any relative living in the immediate household of the employee. (Education Code 44985, 45194)

At the employee's request, bereavement leave may be extended under personal necessity leave provisions as provided in the section "Personal Necessity" below. (Education Code 44981, 45207)

Personal Necessity

CSBA NOTE: Employees may use a maximum of seven days of accumulated personal illness/injury leave (sick leave) for reasons of personal necessity pursuant to Education Code 44981 (certificated employees) and 45207 (classified employees). Pursuant to Education Code 44981 and 45207, a higher maximum may be set for certificated and/or classified employees in the applicable collective bargaining agreement, or by Board resolution for classified employees who are not covered by a collective bargaining agreement. Districts that have established a maximum that is higher than seven days should modify the following paragraph accordingly.

Education Code 45207 clarifies that provisions pertaining to personal necessity leave also apply to districts that have adopted the merit system for classified employees in accordance with Education Code 45240-45320.

Employees may use a maximum of seven days of accrued personal illness/injury leave (sick leave) during each school year for reasons of personal necessity. (Education Code 44981, 45207)

Acceptable reasons for the use of personal necessity leave include:

1. Death of a member of the employee's immediate family when the number of days of absence exceeds the limits set by bereavement leave provisions (Education Code 44981, 45207; Government Code 12945.7)
2. An accident involving the employee or the employee's property, or the person or property of a member of the employee's immediate family (Education Code 44981, 45207)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 44981, a certificated employee may use personal necessity leave for the serious illness of a member of the employee's immediate family. The Board may extend these provisions to classified employees under the authority granted to the Board by Education Code 45207. Districts are cautioned to consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel regarding any interaction of Education Code provisions with Labor Code 233, 245.5, and 246.5, which allow the use of sick leave for the need of the employee or family member for the diagnosis, care, or treatment of an existing health condition or for preventive care and which include in the definition of "family member" a registered domestic partner, grandparent, and sibling. See AR 4161.1/4361.1 - Personal Illness/Injury Leave and AR 4261.1 - Personal Illness/Injury Leave.

Pursuant to Government Code 12945.2 and Labor Code 245.5, as amended by AB 1041 (Ch. 748, Statutes of 2022), CFRA provides an eligible employee with up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave to care for a designated person who has a serious health condition, in addition to caring for a child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, spouse, or domestic partner. A "designated person" is defined as any individual related by blood or whose association with the employee is the equivalent of a family relationship. The employee may identify the designated person at the time the employee requests the leave. The district may limit the employee to taking CFRA leave to care for one designated person per 12-month period. For further information regarding medical leave, see AR 4161.8/4261.8/4361.8 - Family Care and Medical Leave.

3. Illness, preventive care, or other need of a member of the employee's family, as defined in Labor Code 245.5 (Education Code 44981; Government Code 12945.2; Labor Code 246.5)

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 45207 provides that classified employees may use sick leave for required court appearances, as provided in Item #4 below. Circumstances under which employees may take time off, with pay, for court appearances are described in the section on "Leave to Perform Legal Duties" below.

4. A classified employee's appearance in any court or before any administrative tribunal as a litigant, party, or witness under subpoena or other order (Education Code 45207)

CSBA NOTE: Items #5 and #6 are optional and may be deleted or modified to reflect district practice.

5. Fire, flood, or other immediate danger to the home of the employee
6. Personal business of a serious nature which the employee cannot disregard

Leave for personal necessity may be allowed for other reasons at the discretion of the Superintendent/Principal or designee. However, personal necessity leave shall not be granted for purposes of personal convenience, for the

extension of a holiday or vacation, or for matters which can be taken care of outside of working hours. The Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall have final discretion as to whether a request reflects personal necessity.

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph is optional. The district is prohibited from requiring employees to obtain advance permission prior to taking leaves in certain situations. Pursuant to Education Code 44981 and 45207, the district may not require advance permission for leaves taken by classified employees for the reasons specified in Items #1-2 above and by certificated employees for the reasons specified in Items #1-3 above. In addition, Labor Code 246.5 requires an employer to grant paid sick leave "upon the oral or written request of an employee." According to the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR), employers may not require advance notice when the need for the leave was unforeseeable, as in the case of unanticipated illness or a medical emergency.

Also see AR 4161.8/4261.8/4361.8 - Family Care and Medical Leave for requirements pertaining to requests for leaves that qualify under the federal Family and Medical Leave Act (29 USC 2601-2654) or CFRA (Government Code 12945.1-12945.2), including provisions that allow employees to provide notice as soon as practicable when 30-day advance notice is not practicable due to lack of knowledge of the date the leave will be needed, a change in circumstances, or a medical emergency.

Advance permission shall not be required of an employee in any case involving the death of a member of the employee's immediate family, an accident involving the employee's person or property or the person or property of a member of the employee's immediate family, or the illness, preventive care, or other need of a member of the employee's family. (Education Code 44981, 45207)

For any leave that is planned, or for which the need is foreseeable, an employee shall notify the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee in advance. In all other circumstances, the employee shall notify the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee of the need for the leave as soon as practicable.

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 44981 and 45207 mandate the adoption of regulations requiring proof of personal necessity and prescribing the manner of the required proof. The following paragraph may be revised to specify the manner of proof required by the district.

After any absence due to personal necessity, the employee shall verify the absence by submitting a completed and signed district absence form to the employee's immediate supervisor.

Leave to Perform Legal Duties

CSBA NOTE: Labor Code 230 prohibits the discharge of or discrimination or retaliation against an employee for taking time off for the activities specified in Items #1-2 below.

Pursuant to Education Code 44037, it is unlawful for the district, or personnel commission for merit districts, to (1) adopt any rule, regulation, or policy that encourages classified employees to seek exemption from jury duty; (2) directly or indirectly solicit or suggest to any employee that the employee seek exemption from jury duty; or (3) discriminate against any employee with respect to assignment, employment, promotion, or in any other manner because of the employee's service on a jury panel. However, the Board or personnel commission may establish a rule providing that only a percentage of district staff, which shall not be less than two percent, shall be granted such leave with pay at any one time. The following section may be revised to reflect district practice.

An employee may take time off work in order to: (Labor Code 230)

1. Serve on an inquest jury or trial jury
2. Comply with a subpoena or other court order to appear as a witness

Notices, summons, and subpoenas for court appearances shall be submitted to the district office when requesting leave.

A classified employee called for jury duty shall be granted leave with pay up to the amount of the difference between the employee's regular earnings and any amount received for jury fees. (Education Code 44037)

CSBA NOTE: The following optional paragraph is for use by districts that choose to provide leave of absence with pay for certificated employees called for jury duty, as authorized by Education Code 44036. Districts that do not grant such leave should delete this paragraph.

A certificated employee who is called for jury duty also shall be granted leave with pay up to the difference between the employee's regular earnings and any jury fees received. (Education Code 44036)

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph is optional. Education Code 44036 allows the Board, at its discretion, to provide paid leaves for employees to appear in court as witnesses other than as litigants or to respond to orders from another governmental jurisdiction. Districts that do not grant such leave should delete this paragraph.

An employee shall be granted leave with pay to appear in court as a witness other than a litigant or to respond to an official order from another governmental jurisdiction for reasons not brought about through the connivance or misconduct of the employee. Such an employee shall receive the difference between the employee's regular earnings and any witness fees received. (Education Code 44036)

Leaves for Crime Victims for Judicial Proceedings

CSBA NOTE: Labor Code 230.2 prohibits a district from taking adverse employment action against an employee who takes leave as described below.

An employee who is a victim of a crime or an immediate family member, registered domestic partner, or child of a registered domestic partner of such victim may be absent from work in order to attend related judicial proceedings, if the crime is any of the following: (Labor Code 230.2)

1. A violent felony as defined in Penal Code 667.5(c)
2. A serious felony as defined in Penal Code 1192.7(c)
3. A felony provision of law proscribing theft or embezzlement

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Labor Code 230.2, employees may use any of the types of leave listed in the following paragraph, unless otherwise provided by a collective bargaining agreement, although a collective bargaining agreement cannot diminish the entitlement of an employee.

For these purposes, the employee may use vacation, personal leave, personal illness/injury leave, unpaid leave, or compensatory time off that is otherwise available to the employee. (Labor Code 230.2)

Prior to taking time off, an employee shall give the Superintendent/Principal or designee a copy of the notice of each scheduled proceeding that is provided by the responsible agency, unless advance notice is not feasible. When advance notice is not feasible or an unscheduled absence occurs, the employee shall, within a reasonable time after the absence, provide documentation evidencing the judicial proceeding from the court or government agency setting the hearing, the district attorney or prosecuting attorney's office, or the victim/witness office that is advocating on behalf of the victim. (Labor Code 230.2)

The district shall keep confidential any records pertaining to the employee's absence from work by reason of this leave. (Labor Code 230.2)

Leaves for Victims of Crime or Abuse

CSBA NOTE: Labor Code 230 and 230.1 allow employees who are victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, or a crime that caused physical injury or mental injury with a threat of physical injury, and employees whose immediate family member is deceased as the direct result of a crime to use any available vacation, personal leave, or compensatory time off for the purposes described in Items #1-5 below, and prohibit a district from taking adverse employment action against an employee for taking leave for any of those purposes. Pursuant to Labor Code 230.1, Items #2-5 apply to districts with 25 or more employees.

An employee who is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, or a crime that caused physical injury or mental injury with a threat of physical injury or an employee whose immediate family member, as defined, is deceased as the direct result of a crime may use vacation, sick leave, personal leave, or compensatory time off that is otherwise available to the employee to attend to the following activities: (Labor Code 230, 230.1, 246.5)

1. Obtain or attempt to obtain any relief, including, but not limited to, a temporary restraining order, restraining order, or other injunctive relief to help ensure the health, safety, or welfare of the employee or the employee's child
2. Seek medical attention for injuries caused by crime or abuse
3. Obtain services from a domestic violence shelter, program, rape crisis center, or victim services organization or agency as a result of the crime or abuse

4. Obtain psychological counseling or mental health services related to an experience of crime or abuse
5. Participate in safety planning and take other actions to increase safety from future crime or abuse, including temporary or permanent relocation

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Labor Code 230, the following certification may include documentation from a victim advocate (defined as an individual, whether paid or serving as a volunteer, who provides services to victims under the auspices or supervision of an agency or organization that has a documented record of providing services to victims, a court, or a law enforcement or prosecution agency) or any other form of documentation that reasonably verifies that the crime or abuse occurred, including, but not limited to, a written statement signed by the employee or by an individual acting on the employee's behalf.

Prior to taking time off, an employee shall give reasonable notice to the Superintendent/Principal or designee, unless advance notice is not feasible. When an unscheduled absence occurs, the employee shall provide, within a reasonable period of time, certification of the absence in the form of any of the following: (Labor Code 230, 230.1)

1. A police report indicating that the employee was a victim
2. A court order protecting or separating the employee from the perpetrator of the crime or abuse, or other evidence from the court or prosecuting attorney that the employee has appeared in court
3. Documentation from a domestic violence or sexual assault counselor as defined in Evidence Code 1037.1 or 1035.2, licensed medical professional or health care provider, victim advocate, or counselor that the employee was undergoing treatment or receiving services for physical or mental injuries or abuse resulting in victimization from the crime or abuse
4. Any other form of documentation that reasonably verifies that the crime or abuse occurred, including, but not limited to, a written statement signed by the employee or by an individual acting on the employee's behalf certifying that the absence is for a purpose authorized under Labor Code 230 or 230.1

The district shall maintain the confidentiality of such an employee to the extent authorized by law. (Labor Code 230, 230.1)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Labor Code 230.1, districts with 25 or more employees are required to notify district employees of employee rights under Labor Code 230 and 230.1. The district may use a form developed by the Labor Commissioner for this purpose, when available on DIR's website, or may develop its own form that is substantially similar in content and clarity to the Labor Commissioner's form.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall inform employees of the rights provided employees pursuant to Labor Code 230 and 230.1 using a form developed by the Labor Commissioner or a substantially similar form developed by the district. Such information shall be provided to new employees upon hire and to other employees upon request. (Labor Code 230.1)

Personal Leave for Child-Related Activities

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Labor Code 230.8, the following section applies to any district employing 25 or more employees at the same location. A district with fewer than 25 employees at the same location may use or delete this section at its discretion.

Pursuant to Labor Code 230.8, an employee who is discharged, threatened with discharge, demoted, suspended, or otherwise discriminated against for using leave for child-related activities is entitled to reinstatement and reimbursement for lost wages and benefits, and an employer who willfully refuses to rehire, promote, or otherwise reinstate such an employee is subject to a civil penalty equal to three times the amount of the lost wages and benefits.

Any employee who is a parent/guardian of one or more children of an age to attend any of grades K-12 or a program offered by a licensed child care provider may use up to 40 hours of personal leave, vacation, or compensatory time off each school year in order to: (Labor Code 230.8)

1. Find, enroll, or reenroll a child in a school or with a licensed child care provider or to participate in activities of the school or child care provider, provided the employee gives reasonable advance notice of the absence. Time off for this purpose shall not exceed eight hours in any calendar month.
2. Address a school or child care emergency, provided the employee gives notice. An emergency exists when the

child cannot remain in school or with a child care provider due to one of the following circumstances:

- a. A request by the school or child care provider that the child be picked up
- b. An attendance policy, excluding planned holidays, that prohibits the child from attending or requires that the child be picked up from the school or child care provider
- c. Behavioral or discipline problems
- d. Closure or unexpected unavailability of the school or child care provider, excluding planned holidays
- e. A natural disaster, including, but not limited to, fire, earthquake, or flood

For purposes of this leave, parent/guardian includes a parent, guardian, stepparent, foster parent, grandparent, or person who stands in loco parentis to a child. (Labor Code 230.8)

CSBA NOTE: Labor Code 230.8 provides that the employee may use time off without pay to the extent the district makes it available. The following optional paragraph may be revised to reflect district practice.

In lieu of using vacation, personal leave, or compensatory time off, eligible employees may take unpaid leave for this purpose.

If two or more parents/guardians of a child are employed at the same work site, this leave shall be allowed for the parent/guardian who first gives notice to the district. Simultaneous absence by another parent/guardian of the child may be granted by the Superintendent/Principal or designee. (Labor Code 230.8)

Upon request by the Superintendent/Principal or designee, the employee shall provide documentation from the school or licensed child care provider that the employee engaged in permitted child-related activities on a specific date and at a particular time. (Labor Code 230.8)

Service on Education Boards and Committees

Upon request, a certificated employee shall be granted up to 20 school days of paid leave per school year for service performed within the state on any education board, commission, committee, or group authorized by Education Code 44987.3 provided that all of the following conditions are met: (Education Code 44987.3)

1. The service is performed within the state
2. The board, commission, organization, or group informs the district in writing of the service
3. The board, commission, organization, or group agrees, prior to the service, to reimburse the district, upon the district's request, for compensation paid to the employee's substitute and for actual related administrative costs

Employee Organization Activities

CSBA NOTE: The following optional section may be deleted by any district whose collective bargaining agreements expressly provide for a paid leave of absence for participation in the activities described in this section.

Education Code 44987 and 45210 provide that any certificated or classified employee may take time off without loss of compensation to serve as an elected officer of any local, statewide, or national employee organization of which the employee is a member. Following the district's payment to the employee for the leave of absence, the employee organization must reimburse the district within 10 days after receiving the district's certification of payment of compensation to the employee. This leave of absence is in addition to the release time granted to representatives of an employee organization pursuant to Government Code 3543.1.

Pursuant to Education Code 44987 and 45210, an employee's leave of absence to serve as an elected officer of an employee organization is additional to any other leave available for the employee's use by law or in agreement with the district.

Upon request, any certificated or classified employee shall be granted a leave of absence without loss of compensation, to serve as an elected officer of a district employee organization or any statewide or national employee organization with which the employee organization is affiliated. Such leave shall be in addition to any other

leave to which the employee may be entitled by other laws or a memorandum of understanding or collective bargaining agreement. (Education Code 44987, 45210)

The leave shall include, but is not limited to, absence for purposes of attending periodic, stated, special, or regular meetings of the body of the organization on which the employee serves as an officer. (Education Code 44987, 45210)

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 45210 requires districts to grant a paid leave of absence to a reasonable number of classified employees serving as unelected members of the employee organization or a statewide or national public employee organization when the employee attends "important organizational activities authorized by the public employee organization." Compensation must include the required retirement fund contributions. The employee will continue to earn full service credit during the leave and must pay member contributions as specified. Education Code 45210 also requires that an employee organization provide reasonable notification to the district when requesting a leave of absence without loss of compensation for an employee.

Upon request of an employee organization in the district or its state or national affiliate, a reasonable number of unelected classified employees shall be granted a leave of absence without loss of compensation for the purpose of attending important organizational activities authorized by the employee organization. The employee organization shall provide reasonable notification to the Superintendent/Principal or designee when requesting a leave of absence for employees for this purpose. (Education Code 45210)

When leave is granted for any of the above purposes, the employee organization shall reimburse the district within 10 days after receiving the district's certification of payment of compensation to the employee. (Education Code 44987, 45210)

Religious Leave

CSBA NOTE: The following optional section is for use by any district that chooses to grant religious leave and may be revised to reflect district practice. A district that does not grant such leave should delete this section. However, the district should consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel before denying a request for religious leave since the Constitution requires districts to provide "reasonable accommodation" to employee religious practices.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee may grant an employee up to three days of leave per year for religious purposes, provided that the leave is requested in advance and that it does not cause additional district expenditures, the neglect of assigned duties, or any other unreasonable hardship on the district.

CSBA NOTE: The following optional paragraph reflects the California Supreme Court's interpretation of Article 1, Section 8 of the California Constitution as stated in Rankin v. Commission on Professional Competence.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall deduct the cost of hiring a substitute, when required, from the wages of the employee who takes religious leave.

No employee shall be discriminated against for using this leave or any additional days of unpaid leave granted for religious observances at the discretion of the Superintendent or designee.

Spouse on Leave from Military Deployment

CSBA NOTE: Military and Veterans Code 395.10 requires any district with 25 or more employees to allow up to 10 days of unpaid leave to an employee whose spouse is on leave from military deployment. A district with fewer than 25 employees may use the following section at its discretion. In addition, 29 USC 2612 authorizes an employee to take up to 26 work weeks of unpaid military caregiver leave or up to 12 weeks of "exigency" leave during a single 12-month period, as determined by the district; see AR 4161.8/4261.8/4361.8 - Family Care and Medical Leave.

An employee who works an average of 20 hours or more per week and whose spouse is a member of the United States Armed Forces, National Guard, or reserves may take up to 10 days of unpaid leave during a period that the employee's spouse is on leave from deployment during a military conflict, as defined in Military and Veterans Code 395.10. (Military and Veterans Code 395.10)

Within two business days of receiving official notice that the employee's spouse will be on leave from deployment, the employee shall provide the Superintendent/Principal or designee with notice of the intention to take the leave. The employee shall submit written documentation certifying that the employee's spouse will be on leave from deployment during the time that the leave is requested. (Military and Veterans Code 395.10)

Leave for Emergency Duty

CSBA NOTE: Labor Code 230.3 prohibits a district from discharging or discriminating against an employee who takes time off to perform emergency duty as specified below. Labor Code 230.3 defines emergency rescue personnel as a member of a federal, state, local, or private fire department or agency, as well as a sheriff or police department.

An employee may take time off to perform emergency duty as a volunteer firefighter, a reserve peace officer, or emergency rescue personnel. (Labor Code 230.3)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Labor Code 230.4, a district with 50 or more employees must grant an employee who is a volunteer firefighter, reserve peace officer, or emergency rescue personnel a leave of absence for up to 14 days per calendar year for training purposes. A district with fewer than 50 employees may use or delete this paragraph at its discretion.

Any employee who performs duty as a volunteer firefighter, reserve peace officer, or emergency rescue personnel shall be permitted to take temporary leaves of absence, not to exceed an aggregate total of 14 days per calendar year, for the purpose of engaging in fire, law enforcement, or emergency rescue training. (Labor Code 230.4)

Civil Air Patrol Leave

CSBA NOTE: Labor Code 1500-1507 require a district with more than 15 employees to provide at least 10 days of unpaid leave per year, beyond any leave otherwise available to employees, to employees who volunteer with the Civil Air Patrol and are directed to respond to an emergency operational mission, as provided below. Labor Code 1503 specifies that a district may not require an employee to first exhaust all accrued vacation, personal, sick, or any other available leave in order to use Civil Air Patrol leave.

If the district chooses to offer more than 10 days of such leave per year or to provide paid leave, it should modify the following paragraph accordingly. A district with 15 or fewer employees may use or delete this section at its discretion.

An employee may take up to 10 days of unpaid leave per calendar year, beyond any leave otherwise available to the employee, to respond to an emergency operational mission of the California Civil Air Patrol, provided that the employee has been employed by the district for at least a 90-day period immediately preceding the leave. Such leaves shall not exceed three days for a single mission, unless an extension is granted by the governmental entity authorizing the mission and is approved by the Superintendent/Principal or designee. (Labor Code 1501, 1503)

The employee shall give the district as much advance notice as possible of the intended dates of the leave. The Superintendent/Principal or designee may require certification from the proper Civil Air Patrol authority to verify the eligibility of the employee for the leave and may deny the leave if the employee fails to provide the required certification. (Labor Code 1503)

Regulation 4361.2: Personal Leaves

Status: DRAFT

Original Adopted Date: 12/09/2014 | Last Revised Date: 12/15/2022

CSBA NOTE: The following administrative regulation is subject to collective bargaining agreements.

Personal leaves granted to district employees shall be used as permitted in this administrative regulation, other Board-approved policy or district regulation, or applicable collective bargaining agreement.

CSBA NOTE: Family Code 297.5 extends to registered domestic partners the same rights that are available under state law to spouses. Thus, any reference to an employee's spouse throughout this administrative regulation also applies to a registered domestic partner, even if not expressly stated in the applicable state statute (e.g., Education Code, Military and Veterans Code). Districts should consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel if a question arises as to leave provisions relative to an employee's domestic partner.

For the purpose of any personal leave offered pursuant to state law, a registered domestic partner shall have the same rights, protections, and benefits as a spouse and any protections provided to a spouse's child shall also apply to a child of a registered domestic partner. (Family Code 297.5)

Whenever possible, employees shall request personal leaves in advance and prepare suitable instructions, including lesson plans as applicable, for a substitute employee.

Bereavement

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 12945.7, as added by AB 1949 (Ch. 767, Statutes of 2022), districts are required to provide up to five days of bereavement leave for the death of an employee's "family member," as defined, if the employee was employed by the district for at least 30 days prior to the commencement of the bereavement leave. Education Code 44985 and 45194 grant three days, or five days if out-of-state travel is required, of paid bereavement leave for certificated and classified employees upon the death of a member of the employee's "immediate family." Government Code 12945.7, as added by AB 1949, potentially expands the length of this leave. Education Code 44985 and 45194 grant bereavement leave for a member of the employee's "immediate family," the definition of which is more expansive than a "family member," pursuant to Government Code 12945.7. Any bereavement leave taken under the Education Code and/or Government Code runs concurrently and not consecutively.

The bereavement leave days do not need to be taken consecutively, but must be taken within three months of the family member's date of death. Districts with existing policies that provide employees less than five days of paid bereavement leave must continue to give employees the number of paid days specified in the policy, but may provide the remainder of the five days as unpaid bereavement leave. Districts must allow employees to use any paid vacation, personal leave, sick leave, or compensatory time off for the balance of the unpaid bereavement leave. Additionally, Government Code 12945.7, as added by AB 1949, makes it unlawful to retaliate or discriminate against an employee for using bereavement leave or to interfere with an employee's right to use bereavement leave.

Districts with questions about bereavement leave should consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel.

The following paragraphs may be revised to reflect district practice.

Employees are entitled to a leave of up to five days upon the death of any member of the employee's immediate family, as defined in Education Code 44985 and 45194. (Government Code 12945.7)

No deduction shall be made from the employee's salary, nor shall such leave be deducted from any other leave to which the employee is entitled. (Education Code 44985, 45194; Government Code 12945.7)

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 44985 and 45194 allow the Governing Board to expand the class of relatives listed below as "immediate family" and enlarge the benefits provided by law. In addition, Government Code 12945.2 includes a parent-in-law in the definition of "parent" for purposes of California Family Rights Act (CFRA) leave. Thus, to ensure consistency, the definition of "immediate family" includes "parent-in-law" as permitted by law.

Immediate Family means a parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, or grandchild of the employee or of the spouse of the employee, and the spouse, domestic partner, child, child-in-law, or sibling of the employee, or any relative living in the immediate household of the employee. (Education Code 44985, 45194)

At the employee's request, bereavement leave may be extended under personal necessity leave provisions as provided in the section "Personal Necessity" below. (Education Code 44981, 45207)

Personal Necessity

CSBA NOTE: Employees may use a maximum of seven days of accumulated personal illness/injury leave (sick leave) for reasons of personal necessity pursuant to Education Code 44981 (certificated employees) and 45207 (classified employees). Pursuant to Education Code 44981 and 45207, a higher maximum may be set for certificated and/or classified employees in the applicable collective bargaining agreement, or by Board resolution for classified employees who are not covered by a collective bargaining agreement. Districts that have established a maximum that is higher than seven days should modify the following paragraph accordingly.

Education Code 45207 clarifies that provisions pertaining to personal necessity leave also apply to districts that have adopted the merit system for classified employees in accordance with Education Code 45240-45320.

Employees may use a maximum of seven days of accrued personal illness/injury leave (sick leave) during each school year for reasons of personal necessity. (Education Code 44981, 45207)

Acceptable reasons for the use of personal necessity leave include:

1. Death of a member of the employee's immediate family when the number of days of absence exceeds the limits set by bereavement leave provisions (Education Code 44981, 45207; Government Code 12945.7)
2. An accident involving the employee or the employee's property, or the person or property of a member of the employee's immediate family (Education Code 44981, 45207)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 44981, a certificated employee may use personal necessity leave for the serious illness of a member of the employee's immediate family. The Board may extend these provisions to classified employees under the authority granted to the Board by Education Code 45207. Districts are cautioned to consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel regarding any interaction of Education Code provisions with Labor Code 233, 245.5, and 246.5, which allow the use of sick leave for the need of the employee or family member for the diagnosis, care, or treatment of an existing health condition or for preventive care and which include in the definition of "family member" a registered domestic partner, grandparent, and sibling. See AR 4161.1/4361.1 - Personal Illness/Injury Leave and AR 4261.1 - Personal Illness/Injury Leave.

Pursuant to Government Code 12945.2 and Labor Code 245.5, as amended by AB 1041 (Ch. 748, Statutes of 2022), CFRA provides an eligible employee with up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave to care for a designated person who has a serious health condition, in addition to caring for a child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, spouse, or domestic partner. A "designated person" is defined as any individual related by blood or whose association with the employee is the equivalent of a family relationship. The employee may identify the designated person at the time the employee requests the leave. The district may limit the employee to taking CFRA leave to care for one designated person per 12-month period. For further information regarding medical leave, see AR 4161.8/4261.8/4361.8 - Family Care and Medical Leave.

3. Illness, preventive care, or other need of a member of the employee's family, as defined in Labor Code 245.5 (Education Code 44981; Government Code 12945.2; Labor Code 246.5)

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 45207 provides that classified employees may use sick leave for required court appearances, as provided in Item #4 below. Circumstances under which employees may take time off, with pay, for court appearances are described in the section on "Leave to Perform Legal Duties" below.

4. A classified employee's appearance in any court or before any administrative tribunal as a litigant, party, or witness under subpoena or other order (Education Code 45207)

CSBA NOTE: Items #5 and #6 are optional and may be deleted or modified to reflect district practice.

5. Fire, flood, or other immediate danger to the home of the employee
6. Personal business of a serious nature which the employee cannot disregard

Leave for personal necessity may be allowed for other reasons at the discretion of the Superintendent/Principal or designee. However, personal necessity leave shall not be granted for purposes of personal convenience, for the

extension of a holiday or vacation, or for matters which can be taken care of outside of working hours. The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall have final discretion as to whether a request reflects personal necessity.

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph is optional. The district is prohibited from requiring employees to obtain advance permission prior to taking leaves in certain situations. Pursuant to Education Code 44981 and 45207, the district may not require advance permission for leaves taken by classified employees for the reasons specified in Items #1-2 above and by certificated employees for the reasons specified in Items #1-3 above. In addition, Labor Code 246.5 requires an employer to grant paid sick leave "upon the oral or written request of an employee." According to the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR), employers may not require advance notice when the need for the leave was unforeseeable, as in the case of unanticipated illness or a medical emergency.

Also see AR 4161.8/4261.8/4361.8 - Family Care and Medical Leave for requirements pertaining to requests for leaves that qualify under the federal Family and Medical Leave Act (29 USC 2601-2654) or CFRA (Government Code 12945.1-12945.2), including provisions that allow employees to provide notice as soon as practicable when 30-day advance notice is not practicable due to lack of knowledge of the date the leave will be needed, a change in circumstances, or a medical emergency.

Advance permission shall not be required of an employee in any case involving the death of a member of the employee's immediate family, an accident involving the employee's person or property or the person or property of a member of the employee's immediate family, or the illness, preventive care, or other need of a member of the employee's family. (Education Code 44981, 45207)

For any leave that is planned, or for which the need is foreseeable, an employee shall notify the Superintendent/Principal or designee in advance. In all other circumstances, the employee shall notify the Superintendent/Principal or designee of the need for the leave as soon as practicable.

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 44981 and 45207 mandate the adoption of regulations requiring proof of personal necessity and prescribing the manner of the required proof. The following paragraph may be revised to specify the manner of proof required by the district.

After any absence due to personal necessity, the employee shall verify the absence by submitting a completed and signed district absence form to the employee's immediate supervisor.

Leave to Perform Legal Duties

CSBA NOTE: Labor Code 230 prohibits the discharge of or discrimination or retaliation against an employee for taking time off for the activities specified in Items #1-2 below.

Pursuant to Education Code 44037, it is unlawful for the district, or personnel commission for merit districts, to (1) adopt any rule, regulation, or policy that encourages classified employees to seek exemption from jury duty; (2) directly or indirectly solicit or suggest to any employee that the employee seek exemption from jury duty; or (3) discriminate against any employee with respect to assignment, employment, promotion, or in any other manner because of the employee's service on a jury panel. However, the Board or personnel commission may establish a rule providing that only a percentage of district staff, which shall not be less than two percent, shall be granted such leave with pay at any one time. The following section may be revised to reflect district practice.

An employee may take time off work in order to: (Labor Code 230)

1. Serve on an inquest jury or trial jury
2. Comply with a subpoena or other court order to appear as a witness

Notices, summons, and subpoenas for court appearances shall be submitted to the district office when requesting leave.

A classified employee called for jury duty shall be granted leave with pay up to the amount of the difference between the employee's regular earnings and any amount received for jury fees. (Education Code 44037)

CSBA NOTE: The following optional paragraph is for use by districts that choose to provide leave of absence with pay for certificated employees called for jury duty, as authorized by Education Code 44036. Districts that do not grant such leave should delete this paragraph.

A certificated employee who is called for jury duty also shall be granted leave with pay up to the difference between the employee's regular earnings and any jury fees received. (Education Code 44036)

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph is optional. Education Code 44036 allows the Board, at its discretion, to provide paid leaves for employees to appear in court as witnesses other than as litigants or to respond to orders from another governmental jurisdiction. Districts that do not grant such leave should delete this paragraph.

An employee shall be granted leave with pay to appear in court as a witness other than a litigant or to respond to an official order from another governmental jurisdiction for reasons not brought about through the connivance or misconduct of the employee. Such an employee shall receive the difference between the employee's regular earnings and any witness fees received. (Education Code 44036)

Leaves for Crime Victims for Judicial Proceedings

CSBA NOTE: Labor Code 230.2 prohibits a district from taking adverse employment action against an employee who takes leave as described below.

An employee who is a victim of a crime or an immediate family member, registered domestic partner, or child of a registered domestic partner of such victim may be absent from work in order to attend related judicial proceedings, if the crime is any of the following: (Labor Code 230.2)

1. A violent felony as defined in Penal Code 667.5(c)
2. A serious felony as defined in Penal Code 1192.7(c)
3. A felony provision of law proscribing theft or embezzlement

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Labor Code 230.2, employees may use any of the types of leave listed in the following paragraph, unless otherwise provided by a collective bargaining agreement, although a collective bargaining agreement cannot diminish the entitlement of an employee.

For these purposes, the employee may use vacation, personal leave, personal illness/injury leave, unpaid leave, or compensatory time off that is otherwise available to the employee. (Labor Code 230.2)

Prior to taking time off, an employee shall give the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee a copy of the notice of each scheduled proceeding that is provided by the responsible agency, unless advance notice is not feasible. When advance notice is not feasible or an unscheduled absence occurs, the employee shall, within a reasonable time after the absence, provide documentation evidencing the judicial proceeding from the court or government agency setting the hearing, the district attorney or prosecuting attorney's office, or the victim/witness office that is advocating on behalf of the victim. (Labor Code 230.2)

The district shall keep confidential any records pertaining to the employee's absence from work by reason of this leave. (Labor Code 230.2)

Leaves for Victims of Crime or Abuse

CSBA NOTE: Labor Code 230 and 230.1 allow employees who are victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, or a crime that caused physical injury or mental injury with a threat of physical injury, and employees whose immediate family member is deceased as the direct result of a crime to use any available vacation, personal leave, or compensatory time off for the purposes described in Items #1-5 below, and prohibit a district from taking adverse employment action against an employee for taking leave for any of those purposes. Pursuant to Labor Code 230.1, Items #2-5 apply to districts with 25 or more employees.

An employee who is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, or a crime that caused physical injury or mental injury with a threat of physical injury or an employee whose immediate family member, as defined, is deceased as the direct result of a crime may use vacation, sick leave, personal leave, or compensatory time off that is otherwise available to the employee to attend to the following activities: (Labor Code 230, 230.1, 246.5)

1. Obtain or attempt to obtain any relief, including, but not limited to, a temporary restraining order, restraining order, or other injunctive relief to help ensure the health, safety, or welfare of the employee or the employee's child
2. Seek medical attention for injuries caused by crime or abuse
3. Obtain services from a domestic violence shelter, program, rape crisis center, or victim services organization or agency as a result of the crime or abuse

4. Obtain psychological counseling or mental health services related to an experience of crime or abuse
5. Participate in safety planning and take other actions to increase safety from future crime or abuse, including temporary or permanent relocation

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Labor Code 230, the following certification may include documentation from a victim advocate (defined as an individual, whether paid or serving as a volunteer, who provides services to victims under the auspices or supervision of an agency or organization that has a documented record of providing services to victims, a court, or a law enforcement or prosecution agency) or any other form of documentation that reasonably verifies that the crime or abuse occurred, including, but not limited to, a written statement signed by the employee or by an individual acting on the employee's behalf.

Prior to taking time off, an employee shall give reasonable notice to the Superintendent/Principal or designee, unless advance notice is not feasible. When an unscheduled absence occurs, the employee shall provide, within a reasonable period of time, certification of the absence in the form of any of the following: (Labor Code 230, 230.1)

1. A police report indicating that the employee was a victim
2. A court order protecting or separating the employee from the perpetrator of the crime or abuse, or other evidence from the court or prosecuting attorney that the employee has appeared in court
3. Documentation from a domestic violence or sexual assault counselor as defined in Evidence Code 1037.1 or 1035.2, licensed medical professional or health care provider, victim advocate, or counselor that the employee was undergoing treatment or receiving services for physical or mental injuries or abuse resulting in victimization from the crime or abuse
4. Any other form of documentation that reasonably verifies that the crime or abuse occurred, including, but not limited to, a written statement signed by the employee or by an individual acting on the employee's behalf certifying that the absence is for a purpose authorized under Labor Code 230 or 230.1

The district shall maintain the confidentiality of such an employee to the extent authorized by law. (Labor Code 230, 230.1)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Labor Code 230.1, districts with 25 or more employees are required to notify district employees of employee rights under Labor Code 230 and 230.1. The district may use a form developed by the Labor Commissioner for this purpose, when available on DIR's website, or may develop its own form that is substantially similar in content and clarity to the Labor Commissioner's form.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall inform employees of the rights provided employees pursuant to Labor Code 230 and 230.1 using a form developed by the Labor Commissioner or a substantially similar form developed by the district. Such information shall be provided to new employees upon hire and to other employees upon request. (Labor Code 230.1)

Personal Leave for Child-Related Activities

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Labor Code 230.8, the following section applies to any district employing 25 or more employees at the same location. A district with fewer than 25 employees at the same location may use or delete this section at its discretion.

Pursuant to Labor Code 230.8, an employee who is discharged, threatened with discharge, demoted, suspended, or otherwise discriminated against for using leave for child-related activities is entitled to reinstatement and reimbursement for lost wages and benefits, and an employer who willfully refuses to rehire, promote, or otherwise reinstate such an employee is subject to a civil penalty equal to three times the amount of the lost wages and benefits.

Any employee who is a parent/guardian of one or more children of an age to attend any of grades K-12 or a program offered by a licensed child care provider may use up to 40 hours of personal leave, vacation, or compensatory time off each school year in order to: (Labor Code 230.8)

1. Find, enroll, or reenroll a child in a school or with a licensed child care provider or to participate in activities of the school or child care provider, provided the employee gives reasonable advance notice of the absence. Time off for this purpose shall not exceed eight hours in any calendar month.
2. Address a school or child care emergency, provided the employee gives notice. An emergency exists when the

child cannot remain in school or with a child care provider due to one of the following circumstances:

- a. A request by the school or child care provider that the child be picked up
- b. An attendance policy, excluding planned holidays, that prohibits the child from attending or requires that the child be picked up from the school or child care provider
- c. Behavioral or discipline problems
- d. Closure or unexpected unavailability of the school or child care provider, excluding planned holidays
- e. A natural disaster, including, but not limited to, fire, earthquake, or flood

For purposes of this leave, parent/guardian includes a parent, guardian, stepparent, foster parent, grandparent, or person who stands in loco parentis to a child. (Labor Code 230.8)

CSBA NOTE: Labor Code 230.8 provides that the employee may use time off without pay to the extent the district makes it available. The following optional paragraph may be revised to reflect district practice.

In lieu of using vacation, personal leave, or compensatory time off, eligible employees may take unpaid leave for this purpose.

If two or more parents/guardians of a child are employed at the same work site, this leave shall be allowed for the parent/guardian who first gives notice to the district. Simultaneous absence by another parent/guardian of the child may be granted by the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee. (Labor Code 230.8)

Upon request by the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee, the employee shall provide documentation from the school or licensed child care provider that the employee engaged in permitted child-related activities on a specific date and at a particular time. (Labor Code 230.8)

Service on Education Boards and Committees

Upon request, a certificated employee shall be granted up to 20 school days of paid leave per school year for service performed within the state on any education board, commission, committee, or group authorized by Education Code 44987.3 provided that all of the following conditions are met: (Education Code 44987.3)

1. The service is performed within the state
2. The board, commission, organization, or group informs the district in writing of the service
3. The board, commission, organization, or group agrees, prior to the service, to reimburse the district, upon the district's request, for compensation paid to the employee's substitute and for actual related administrative costs

Employee Organization Activities

CSBA NOTE: The following optional section may be deleted by any district whose collective bargaining agreements expressly provide for a paid leave of absence for participation in the activities described in this section.

Education Code 44987 and 45210 provide that any certificated or classified employee may take time off without loss of compensation to serve as an elected officer of any local, statewide, or national employee organization of which the employee is a member. Following the district's payment to the employee for the leave of absence, the employee organization must reimburse the district within 10 days after receiving the district's certification of payment of compensation to the employee. This leave of absence is in addition to the release time granted to representatives of an employee organization pursuant to Government Code 3543.1.

Pursuant to Education Code 44987 and 45210, an employee's leave of absence to serve as an elected officer of an employee organization is additional to any other leave available for the employee's use by law or in agreement with the district.

Upon request, any certificated or classified employee shall be granted a leave of absence without loss of compensation, to serve as an elected officer of a district employee organization or any statewide or national employee organization with which the employee organization is affiliated. Such leave shall be in addition to any other

leave to which the employee may be entitled by other laws or a memorandum of understanding or collective bargaining agreement. (Education Code 44987, 45210)

The leave shall include, but is not limited to, absence for purposes of attending periodic, stated, special, or regular meetings of the body of the organization on which the employee serves as an officer. (Education Code 44987, 45210)

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 45210 requires districts to grant a paid leave of absence to a reasonable number of classified employees serving as unelected members of the employee organization or a statewide or national public employee organization when the employee attends "important organizational activities authorized by the public employee organization." Compensation must include the required retirement fund contributions. The employee will continue to earn full service credit during the leave and must pay member contributions as specified. Education Code 45210 also requires that an employee organization provide reasonable notification to the district when requesting a leave of absence without loss of compensation for an employee.

Upon request of an employee organization in the district or its state or national affiliate, a reasonable number of unelected classified employees shall be granted a leave of absence without loss of compensation for the purpose of attending important organizational activities authorized by the employee organization. The employee organization shall provide reasonable notification to the Superintendent/Principal or designee when requesting a leave of absence for employees for this purpose. (Education Code 45210)

When leave is granted for any of the above purposes, the employee organization shall reimburse the district within 10 days after receiving the district's certification of payment of compensation to the employee. (Education Code 44987, 45210)

Religious Leave

CSBA NOTE: The following optional section is for use by any district that chooses to grant religious leave and may be revised to reflect district practice. A district that does not grant such leave should delete this section. However, the district should consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel before denying a request for religious leave since the Constitution requires districts to provide "reasonable accommodation" to employee religious practices.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee may grant an employee up to three days of leave per year for religious purposes, provided that the leave is requested in advance and that it does not cause additional district expenditures, the neglect of assigned duties, or any other unreasonable hardship on the district.

CSBA NOTE: The following optional paragraph reflects the California Supreme Court's interpretation of Article 1, Section 8 of the California Constitution as stated in Rankin v. Commission on Professional Competence.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall deduct the cost of hiring a substitute, when required, from the wages of the employee who takes religious leave.

No employee shall be discriminated against for using this leave or any additional days of unpaid leave granted for religious observances at the discretion of the Superintendent/Principal or designee.

Spouse on Leave from Military Deployment

CSBA NOTE: Military and Veterans Code 395.10 requires any district with 25 or more employees to allow up to 10 days of unpaid leave to an employee whose spouse is on leave from military deployment. A district with fewer than 25 employees may use the following section at its discretion. In addition, 29 USC 2612 authorizes an employee to take up to 26 work weeks of unpaid military caregiver leave or up to 12 weeks of "exigency" leave during a single 12-month period, as determined by the district; see AR 4161.8/4261.8/4361.8 - Family Care and Medical Leave.

An employee who works an average of 20 hours or more per week and whose spouse is a member of the United States Armed Forces, National Guard, or reserves may take up to 10 days of unpaid leave during a period that the employee's spouse is on leave from deployment during a military conflict, as defined in Military and Veterans Code 395.10. (Military and Veterans Code 395.10)

Within two business days of receiving official notice that the employee's spouse will be on leave from deployment, the employee shall provide the Superintendent/Principal or designee with notice of the intention to take the leave. The employee shall submit written documentation certifying that the employee's spouse will be on leave from deployment during the time that the leave is requested. (Military and Veterans Code 395.10)

Leave for Emergency Duty

CSBA NOTE: Labor Code 230.3 prohibits a district from discharging or discriminating against an employee who takes time off to perform emergency duty as specified below. Labor Code 230.3 defines emergency rescue personnel as a member of a federal, state, local, or private fire department or agency, as well as a sheriff or police department.

An employee may take time off to perform emergency duty as a volunteer firefighter, a reserve peace officer, or emergency rescue personnel. (Labor Code 230.3)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Labor Code 230.4, a district with 50 or more employees must grant an employee who is a volunteer firefighter, reserve peace officer, or emergency rescue personnel a leave of absence for up to 14 days per calendar year for training purposes. A district with fewer than 50 employees may use or delete this paragraph at its discretion.

Any employee who performs duty as a volunteer firefighter, reserve peace officer, or emergency rescue personnel shall be permitted to take temporary leaves of absence, not to exceed an aggregate total of 14 days per calendar year, for the purpose of engaging in fire, law enforcement, or emergency rescue training. (Labor Code 230.4)

Civil Air Patrol Leave

CSBA NOTE: Labor Code 1500-1507 require a district with more than 15 employees to provide at least 10 days of unpaid leave per year, beyond any leave otherwise available to employees, to employees who volunteer with the Civil Air Patrol and are directed to respond to an emergency operational mission, as provided below. Labor Code 1503 specifies that a district may not require an employee to first exhaust all accrued vacation, personal, sick, or any other available leave in order to use Civil Air Patrol leave.

If the district chooses to offer more than 10 days of such leave per year or to provide paid leave, it should modify the following paragraph accordingly. A district with 15 or fewer employees may use or delete this section at its discretion.

An employee may take up to 10 days of unpaid leave per calendar year, beyond any leave otherwise available to the employee, to respond to an emergency operational mission of the California Civil Air Patrol, provided that the employee has been employed by the district for at least a 90-day period immediately preceding the leave. Such leaves shall not exceed three days for a single mission, unless an extension is granted by the governmental entity authorizing the mission and is approved by the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee. (Labor Code 1501, 1503)

The employee shall give the district as much advance notice as possible of the intended dates of the leave. The Superintendent/**Principal** or designee may require certification from the proper Civil Air Patrol authority to verify the eligibility of the employee for the leave and may deny the leave if the employee fails to provide the required certification. (Labor Code 1503)

Regulation 4161.8: Family Care And Medical Leave

Status: DRAFT

Original Adopted Date: 12/09/2014 | Last Revised Date: 12/15/2022

CSBA NOTE: The following optional administrative regulation addresses mandatory subjects of bargaining. The laws referenced in this regulation provide minimum amounts of leave which the district must grant its employees if more generous benefits are not provided as part of its collective bargaining agreement. Any covered subject that is already addressed in the district's collective bargaining agreements should be deleted from this administrative regulation.

Both federal and state law provide for family care and medical leave (29 USC 2601-2654, the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (FMLA), and Government Code 12945.1-12945.2, the California Family Rights Act (CFRA)). However, these laws do not always provide identical rights or operate in the same manner. For example, pregnancy as a "serious health condition" is covered under FMLA but not under CFRA. Instead, under state law, an employee who is disabled due to pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition is entitled to pregnancy disability leave (PDL) pursuant to Government Code 12945. Where there is a difference between state and federal law, the law that grants the greatest benefits generally controls. In those situations, the district should consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel as needed.

The district shall not deny any eligible employee the right to family care or medical leave pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) or the California Family Rights Act (CFRA), or to Pregnancy Disability Leave (PDL), when an employee is disabled by a pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical condition. The district shall not interfere with, restrain, or deny the exercise of an employee's right to any such leave, nor shall the district discharge, discriminate against, or retaliate against an employee for taking such leave, opposing or challenging an unlawful employment practice in relation to any of these laws, or being involved in any related inquiry or proceeding. (Government Code 12945, 12945.2; 2 CCR 11094; 29 USC 2615)

Definitions

The words and phrases defined below shall have the same meaning throughout this administrative regulation except where a different meaning is otherwise specified.

Child means a biological, adopted, or foster child; a stepchild; a legal ward; or a person to whom the employee stands in loco parentis. For purposes of CFRA leave, child also includes a child of a registered domestic partner. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11087; 29 USC 2611)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 12945.2, as amended by AB 1041 (Ch. 748, Statutes of 2022), a designated person, as defined below, is added to the class of people an employee may take leave to care for under CFRA. A designated person may be identified by the employee at the time of the employee's requests for the leave, and the district may limit employees to one designated person per 12-month period.

Designated person, for CFRA purposes, means any individual related by blood, or whose association with the employee is the equivalent of a family relationship. (Government Code 12945.2)

Eligible employee, for FMLA and CFRA purposes, means an employee who has been employed with the district for at least 12 months and who has at least 1,250 hours of service with the district during the 12 months immediately preceding the leave. However, these requirements shall not apply when an employee applies for PDL. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11087; 29 USC 2611; 29 CFR 825.110)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 12945.2, as amended by AB 1041, a "designated person," as defined above, is included in the definition of "eligible family member" for purposes of CFRA.

Eligible family member means an employee's child, parent, or spouse. For purposes of leave to care for a family member with a serious health condition pursuant to CFRA, eligible family member includes an employee's child, parent, parent-in-law, spouse, registered domestic partner, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, or designated person. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11087; 29 USC 2612)

Employee disabled by pregnancy means an employee whose health care provider states that the employee is: (2 CCR 11035)

1. Unable because of pregnancy to perform any one or more of the essential functions of the job or to perform any of them without undue risk to the employee or other persons or to the pregnancy's successful completion

2. Suffering from severe "morning sickness" or needs to take time off for prenatal or postnatal care, bed rest, gestational diabetes, pregnancy-induced hypertension, preeclampsia, postpartum depression, childbirth, loss or end of pregnancy, recovery from childbirth or loss or end of pregnancy, or any other pregnancy-related condition

Parent means a biological, foster, or adoptive parent; a parent-in-law; a stepparent; a legal guardian; or another person who stood in loco parentis to the employee when the employee was a child. However, for FMLA purposes, parent does not include a spouse's parents. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11087; 29 USC 2611; 29 CFR 825.122)

Serious health condition means an illness, injury (including, but not limited to, on-the-job injuries), impairment, or physical or mental condition of the employee or an eligible family member of the employee that involves either inpatient care or continuing treatment, including treatment for substance abuse, as follows: (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11087, 11097; 29 USC 2611, 2612; 29 CFR 825.113-825.115)

1. Inpatient care in a hospital, hospice, or residential health care facility, any subsequent treatment in connection with such inpatient care, or any period of incapacity.

A person is considered an inpatient when formally admitted to a health care facility with the expectation of remaining overnight and occupying a bed, even if it later develops that the person can be discharged or transferred to another facility and does not actually remain overnight.

Incapacity means the inability to work, attend school, or perform other regular daily activities due to a serious health condition, its treatment, or the recovery that it requires.

2. Continuing treatment or continuing supervision by a health care provider, including one or more of the following:

- a. A period of incapacity of more than three consecutive full days
- b. Any period of incapacity or treatment for such incapacity due to a chronic serious health condition
- c. Any period of incapacity due to pregnancy or for prenatal care under FMLA
- d. Any period of incapacity which is permanent or long term due to a condition for which treatment may not be effective
- e. Any period of absence to receive multiple treatments, including recovery, by a health care provider

Spouse means a partner in marriage as defined in Family Code 300, including same sex partners in marriage. For purposes of CFRA leave, spouse also includes a registered domestic partner within the meaning of Family Code 297-297.5. (Family Code 297, 297.5, 300; 2 CCR 11087; 29 CFR 825.122)

Eligibility/Purposes of Leave

CSBA NOTE: Government Code 12945.2 and 29 USC 2611-2612 require a district to grant family care and medical leave to an eligible employee for any of the reasons stated below. These requirements apply to all public agencies regardless of the number of employees.

The district shall grant FMLA or CFRA leave to eligible employees for any of the following reasons: (Government Code 12945.2; 29 USC 2612; 29 CFR 825.112, 825.126, 825.127)

1. The birth of a child of the employee or placement of a child with the employee in connection with the employee's adoption or foster care of the child (parental leave)
2. The care of an eligible family member with a serious health condition
3. The employee's own serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the job functions of the position

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 29 CFR 825.126, FMLA military family leave is available to any eligible employee for a qualifying exigency while the employee's spouse, child, or parent who is a military member is on covered

active duty during deployment to a foreign country. Government Code 12945.2 provides exigency leave under CFRA for an employee whose registered domestic partner is on active duty. For requirements related to qualifying exigency leave, see the section "Military Family Leave Resulting from Qualifying Exigencies" below.

4. A qualifying exigency arising out of the fact that the employee's spouse, child, parent, or, for CFRA leave only, a registered domestic partner, is a military member on covered active duty or call to covered active duty (or has been notified of an impending call or order to covered active duty)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 29 CFR 825.127, military caregiver leave is available to any eligible employee who is a family member of a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness. For requirements related to military caregiver leave, see the section on "Military Caregiver Leave" below.

5. The care of a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness when the employee is a spouse, child, parent, or next of kin of the covered servicemember

CSBA NOTE: Under federal law, pregnancy as a "serious health condition" is covered as part of FMLA leave. However, disability due to pregnancy is explicitly excluded from coverage under CFRA (2 CCR 11093). Instead, pursuant to Government Code 12926 and 12945, any California employee who is "disabled because of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions" is entitled to unpaid PDL of up to four months if the employer has five or more employees. Therefore, such an employee is entitled to up to four months of PDL and an additional 12 weeks of CFRA leave following the birth of the child.

Additionally, pursuant to 2 CCR 11037, PDL is not subject to eligibility requirements for other FMLA and CFRA leaves, such as minimum hours worked or length of service.

In addition, the district shall grant PDL to any employee who is disabled by pregnancy, childbirth, or other related medical condition. (Government Code 12945; 2 CCR 11037)

Terms of Leave

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 12945.2, leaves common to CFRA and FMLA run concurrently so that total leave to which an employee is entitled would not be more than 12 work weeks.

An eligible employee shall be entitled to a total of 12 work weeks of FMLA or CFRA leave during any 12-month period, except in the case of leave to care for a covered servicemember as provided under "Military Caregiver Leave" below. To the extent allowed by law, CFRA and FMLA leaves shall run concurrently. (Government Code 12945.2; 29 USC 2612)

CSBA NOTE: To determine the 12-month period in which the leave entitlement occurs, the district may use any of the methods identified in 29 CFR 825.200 and specified in options #1-4 below. However, a district may choose not to use any of these options and may instead choose some other fixed 12-month period. Whichever option is selected, it must be applied uniformly to all employees. If the district fails to select a method for calculating the 12-month period, the method that provides the most beneficial outcome for the employee will be used. Pursuant to 2 CCR 11090, if the district decides to change the calculation method, it must provide at least 60 days' notice to all employees.

~~OPTION 1: The 12-month period shall coincide with the calendar year. (29 CFR 825.200)~~ ~~OPTION 2: The 12-month period shall coincide with the fiscal year. (29 CFR 825.200)~~

OPTION 3: The 12-month period shall be measured forward from the date the employee's first family care and medical leave begins. (29 CFR 825.200)

~~OPTION 4: The 12-month period shall be a rolling period measured backward from the date an employee uses any family care and medical leave, as defined in 29 CFR 825.200. (29 CFR 825.200)~~

CSBA NOTE: 2 CCR 11042 clarifies that the four months of PDL to which an employee is entitled means the number of days or hours that the employee would normally work within the four calendar months. For employees who work 40 hours per week, PDL leave is defined as 17-1/3 weeks, 122 days, or 693 hours.

In addition, any employee who is disabled by pregnancy, childbirth, or other related condition shall be entitled to PDL for the period of the disability not to exceed four months. For a part-time employee, the four months shall be calculated on a proportional basis. (Government Code 12945; 2 CCR 11042)

CSBA NOTE: While leaves common to CFRA and FMLA run concurrently, PDL is separate and distinct from CFRA leave. Consequently, pursuant to 2 CCR 11046, an employee who is "disabled by pregnancy" may be entitled to up

to four months of PDL, followed by 12 work weeks of CFRA leave for the birth of the child (baby bonding). Determining which leaves run concurrently is a complex endeavor and districts should consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel as needed.

PDL shall run concurrently with FMLA leave for disability caused by an employee's pregnancy. At the end of the employee's FMLA leave for disability caused by pregnancy, or at the end of four months of PDL, whichever occurs first, a CFRA-eligible employee may request to take CFRA leave of up to 12 work weeks, for the reason of the birth of a child or to bond with or care for the child. (Government Code 12945, 12945.2; 2 CCR 11046, 11093)

Leave taken for the birth or placement of a child must be concluded within the 12-month period beginning on the date of the birth or placement of the child. Such leave does not need to be taken in one continuous period of time. (2 CCR 11090; 29 USC 2612)

CSBA NOTE: Although 29 USC 2612 allows the district to limit the aggregate number of work weeks of leave to which two parents may be entitled when both parents work for the district, such leave is covered under both FMLA and CFRA and state law prevails since it provides greater rights to employees.

Each eligible employee shall be granted up to 12 work weeks for family care and medical leave related to the birth or placement of a child, regardless of whether both parents of the child work for the district.

Use/Substitution of Paid Leave

CSBA NOTE: The district may require employees (Option 1) or employees may elect (Option 2) to use paid leave during an otherwise unpaid portion of CFRA or FMLA leave or PDL. Pursuant to 2 CCR 11044 and 11092, the district may only require an employee to use sick leave if the leave is for the employee's own serious health condition or for PDL, unless mutually agreed to by the district and the employee.

OPTION 1: During any otherwise unpaid period of FMLA or CFRA leave, except leave for an employee's own serious health condition, an employee shall use accrued paid leave, including, but not limited to, vacation leave, personal leave, or family leave. If the leave is for the employee's own serious health condition, the employee shall use accrued paid leave, including but not limited to, vacation leave, personal leave, or sick leave. During an unpaid period of PDL, the employee shall use any accrued sick leave and may elect to use any vacation time or other accrued personal time off. (Government Code 12945, 12945.2; 2 CCR 11044, 11092; 29 USC 2612)

OPTION 1 ENDS HERE

~~OPTION 2: During any otherwise unpaid period of PDL or any FMLA or CFRA leave, the employee may elect to use accrued vacation leave, or any other paid time off negotiated with the district that the employee is eligible to use. If the leave is for the employee's own serious health condition or PDL, the employee may also elect to use accrued sick leave during the period of leave. (Government Code 12945, 12945.2; 2 CCR 11044, 11092; 29 USC 2612) OPTION 2 ENDS HERE~~

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph is for use with either option above.

The district and employee may also come to agreement regarding the use of any additional paid or unpaid time off instead of using the employee's CFRA leave. (2 CCR 11092)

Intermittent Leave/Reduced Work or Leave Schedule

PDL and family care and medical leave for the serious health condition of an employee or eligible family member may be taken intermittently or on a reduced work or leave schedule when medically necessary, as determined by the health care provider of the person with the serious health condition. However, the district shall limit leave increments to the shortest period of time that the district's payroll system uses to account for absences or use of leave provided it is not to be greater than one hour. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11042, 11090; 29 USC 2612)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 2 CCR 11090, the minimum duration of CFRA parental leave for the birth, adoption, or foster care placement of a child is generally two weeks. However, the district must grant a request for CFRA leave of less than two weeks duration on any two occasions and may grant additional requests.

The basic minimum duration of leave for the birth, adoption, or foster care placement of a child shall be two weeks. However, the district shall grant a request for such leave of less than two weeks on any two occasions. (2 CCR 11090; 29 USC 2612)

The district may require an employee to transfer temporarily to an available alternative position under any of the following circumstances: (2 CCR 11041, 11090; 29 USC 2612)

1. The employee needs intermittent leave or leave on a reduced work schedule that is foreseeable based on a planned medical treatment for the employee or family member

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 2 CCR 11041, the district must accommodate the transfer request of a pregnant employee to the same extent that it accommodates transfer requests for other temporarily disabled employees.

2. A medical certification is provided by the employee's health care provider that, because of pregnancy, the employee has a medical need to take intermittent leave or leave on a reduced work schedule
3. The district agrees to permit intermittent leave or leave on a reduced work schedule due to the birth, adoption, or foster care placement of the employee's child

The alternative position must have equivalent pay and benefits and must better accommodate recurring periods of leave than the employee's regular job, and the employee must be qualified for the position. Transfer to an alternative position may include altering an existing job to better accommodate the employee's need for intermittent leave or a reduced work or leave schedule. (2 CCR 11041, 11090; 29 USC 2612)

Request for Leave

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 2 CCR 11050 and 11091, an employee is required to notify the district of the need to take PDL or family care and medical leave. The employee must provide at least verbal notice sufficient to make the district aware that the employee needs qualifying leave, and the anticipated timing and duration of the leave. However, the employee does not need to assert rights under CFRA or FMLA or even mention CFRA or FMLA to meet the notice requirement, but must state the reason the leave is needed. If there is a question about whether leave is FMLA/CFRA qualifying or if the district is considering denying CFRA leave based on an employee's refusal to provide further information, CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel should be consulted.

The district shall consider an employee's request for PDL or family care and medical leave only if the employee provides at least verbal notice sufficient to make the district aware of the need to take the leave and the anticipated timing and duration of the leave. (2 CCR 11050, 11091)

For family care and medical leave, the employee need not expressly assert or mention FMLA/CFRA to satisfy this requirement. However, the employee must state the reason the leave is needed (e.g., birth of child, medical treatment). If more information is necessary to determine whether the employee is eligible for family care and medical leave, the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall inquire further and obtain the necessary details of the leave to be taken. (2 CCR 11091)

The district shall respond to requests for leave as soon as practicable, but no later than five business days after receiving the employee's request. (2 CCR 11091)

CSBA NOTE: Both 29 CFR 825.300 and 2 CCR 11091 require the district to provide an employee with notice of the designation of leave as either qualifying for CFRA or FMLA protection. See section entitled "Notifications" below for further requirements of this "designation notice" as well as other required notifications.

Pursuant to 2 CCR 11091, an employee has the obligation to respond to questions designed to determine whether an absence is potentially CFRA qualifying. If the district is unable to determine whether requested leave is CFRA qualifying because of an employee's refusal to respond to its inquiries, the employee may be denied CFRA protection.

Based on the information provided by the employee, the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall designate the leave, paid or unpaid, as FMLA/CFRA qualifying leave and shall give notice of such designation to the employee. Failure of an employee to respond to permissible inquiries regarding the leave request may result in denial of CFRA protection if the district is unable to determine whether the leave is CFRA qualifying. (2 CCR 11091; 29 CFR 825.300)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 2 CCR 11091, the district may require an employee to provide at least 30 days advance notice of the need for family care and medical leave, if the need is foreseeable. If the district requires such advance notice from employees, then the district's notification of FMLA/CFRA rights must so specify; see section below entitled "Notifications."

Pursuant to 2 CCR 11050, an employee requesting PDL is required to provide the district at least 30 days advance

notice if the need for PDL is foreseeable.

When an employee is able to foresee the need for PDL or family care and medical leave at least 30 days in advance of the leave, the employee shall provide the district with at least 30 days advance notice before the leave. When the 30 days' notice is not practicable because of a lack of knowledge of when leave will be required to begin, a change in circumstances, a medical emergency, or other good cause, the employee shall provide the district with notice as soon as practicable. Failure of an employee to provide required notice may result in a denial of leave. (2 CCR 11050, 11091)

In all instances, the employee shall consult with the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee and make a reasonable effort to schedule, subject to the health care provider's approval, any planned appointment or medical treatment or supervision so as to minimize disruption to district operations. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11050, 11091)

CSBA NOTE: Government Code 12945.2 and Labor Code 245.5, as amended by AB 1041, expands the CFRA leave an eligible employee may take to include caring for a designated person with a serious health condition. A "designated person" is defined as any individual related by blood or whose association with the employee is the equivalent of a family relationship. The employee may identify the designated person at the time the employee requests the leave. The district may limit the employee to taking CFRA leave to care for one designated person per 12-month period.

An eligible employee may request CFRA leave to care for a designated person with a serious health condition. The employee may identify the designated person at the time of the employee's request for the leave. The district may limit an employee to using CFRA leave to care for one designated person per 12-month period. (Government Code 12945.2; Labor Code 245.5)

Certification of Health Condition

CSBA NOTE: The following optional section is for use by districts that require an employee to submit a medical certification of the need for family care and medical leave for an employee's own serious health condition or to care for the employee's eligible family member with a serious health condition. In order to help avoid claims of discrimination, the district should generally treat all such employees uniformly; thus, districts using this section should request a medical certification from all such employees.

Districts requiring written medical certification from employees may develop their own form, utilize one provided by the employee's health care provider, or use the form provided in 2 CCR 11097.

Within five business days of an employee's request for family care and medical leave for the serious health condition of the employee or an eligible family member, the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall request that the employee provide certification by a health care provider of the need for leave. Upon receiving the district's request, the employee shall provide the certification within 15 calendar days, unless either the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee provides additional time or it is not practicable under the particular circumstances, despite the employee's diligent, good faith efforts. (2 CCR 11087, 11091; 29 CFR 825.305)

The certification shall include the following: (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11087; 29 USC 2613)

1. The date on which the serious health condition began
2. The probable duration of the condition

CSBA NOTE: Item #3 below addresses an eligible employee's request for leave to care for an eligible family member. In such a case, 2 CCR 11087 provides that the health care provider's certification need not identify the serious health condition involved. The U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) provides a form, "Certification of Health Care Provider for Family Member's Serious Health Condition under the Family and Medical Leave Act," that districts may use for this purpose to avoid unauthorized disclosure of the serious health condition.

3. If the employee is requesting leave to care for an eligible family member with a serious health condition, both of the following:
 - a. Statement that the serious health condition warrants the participation of the employee to provide care, such as by providing psychological comfort, arranging for third party care, or directly providing or participating in the medical care of the eligible family member during a period of the treatment or supervision
 - b. Estimated amount of time the health care provider believes the employee needs to care for the eligible family member

4. If the employee is requesting leave because of the employee's own serious health condition, a statement that due to the serious health condition, the employee is unable to work at all or is unable to perform one or more essential job functions of the position
5. If the employee is requesting leave for intermittent treatment or on a reduced work or leave schedule for planned medical treatment, a statement of the medical necessity for the leave, the dates on which treatment is expected to be given, the duration of such treatment, and the expected duration of the leave

CSBA NOTE: Government Code 12940 and other provisions of the California Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2011 prohibit an employer from making a non-job related inquiry into an employee's genetic information. A district which believes that an employee's leave may require obtaining this information should consult with CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall not request any genetic information related to an employee except as authorized by law in accordance with the California Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2011. (Government Code 12940)

When an employee has provided sufficient medical certification to enable the district to determine whether the employee's leave request is FMLA/CFRA-eligible, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall notify the employee within five business days whether the leave is FMLA/CFRA-eligible. The Superintendent/Principal or designee may also retroactively designate leave as FMLA/CFRA leave as long as appropriate notice is given to the employee and there is no harm or injury to the employee. (2 CCR 11091; 29 CFR 825.301)

If the Superintendent/Principal or designee has a good faith objective reason to doubt the validity of a certification that accompanies a request for leave for the employee's own serious health condition, the Superintendent/Principal or designee may require the employee to obtain a second opinion from a district-approved health care provider, at district expense. If the second opinion is contrary to the first, the Superintendent/Principal or designee may require the employee to obtain a third medical opinion from a third health care provider approved by both the employee and the district, again at district expense. The opinion of the third health care provider shall be final and binding. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11091; 29 USC 2613)

Certification for PDL

CSBA NOTE: The following optional section is for use by districts that require an employee to submit a medical certification of the need for leave along with the request for PDL. Districts requiring written medical certification from employees who request reasonable accommodation, transfer, or disability leave because of pregnancy may develop their own form, utilize one provided by the employee's health care provider, or use the form provided in 2 CCR 11050.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall request that an employee who is requesting PDL provide certification by a health care provider of the need for leave at the time the employee gives notice of the need for PDL, or within two business days of giving the notice. If the need for PDL is unforeseen, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall request the medical certification within two business days after the leave commences. The Superintendent/Principal or designee may request certification at some later date if the Superintendent/Principal or designee has reason to question the appropriateness of the leave or its duration. (2 CCR 11050)

For PDL that is foreseeable and for which at least 30 days' notice has been given, the employee shall provide the medical certification before the leave begins. When this is not practicable, the employee shall provide the certification within the time frame specified by the Superintendent/Principal or designee which must be at least 15 calendar days after the request, unless it is not practicable under the particular circumstances despite the employee's diligent, good faith efforts. (2 CCR 11050)

Medical certification for PDL purposes shall include a statement that the employee needs to take the leave because the employee is disabled by pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition, the date on which the employee became disabled because of pregnancy, and the estimated duration of the leave. (2 CCR 11050)

If additional PDL or family care and medical leave is needed when the time estimated by the health care provider expires, the district may require the employee to provide recertification in the manner specified for the leave. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11050; 29 USC 2613)

Release to Return to Work

CSBA NOTE: The following optional section is for use by districts that choose to require a return-to-work certification and may be modified to list the specific positions for which certification is required. Pursuant to 2 CCR 11091, the district may require an employee to submit a return-to-work certification from the employee's health provider, stating that the employee is able to return to work. However, this requirement may only be made if the district has a uniformly applied practice of requiring such releases when employees return to work after illness, injury, or disability, any fitness-for-duty examination is job related and consistent with business necessity, and the practice is not forbidden by its collective bargaining agreement. 2 CCR 11050 has similar requirements when an employee is returning to work after PDL.

Pursuant to 29 CFR 825.312, when the health care provider certifies that the employee is able to resume work, the district may also require the health care provider to address the employee's ability to perform the essential functions of the job. If such a requirement is imposed, then the district must provide the employee with a list of the employee's essential job functions with the "designation notice"; see section entitled "Notifications" below.

Upon expiration of an employee's PDL or family care and medical leave taken for the employee's own serious health condition, the employee shall present certification from the health care provider of the employee's ability to resume work. The certification shall address the employee's ability to perform the essential job functions of the position.

Rights to Reinstatement

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 12945.2, 2 CCR 11043 and 11089, and 29 USC 2614, an employee on PDL or family care and medical leave has the right to be reinstated to the same or a comparable position upon return from such leave. However, such an employee has no greater right to reinstatement or other benefits than the employee would have if employment had been continuous.

Upon granting an employee's request for PDL or FMLA/CFRA leave, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall guarantee to reinstate the employee in the same or a comparable position when the leave ends. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11043, 11089; 29 USC 2614)

The district may refuse to reinstate an employee to the same or a comparable position if the FMLA/CFRA leave was fraudulently obtained by the employee. (2 CCR 11089; 29 CFR 825.216)

The district may refuse to reinstate an employee to the same position after taking PDL if, at the time the reinstatement is requested, the employee would not otherwise have been employed in that position for legitimate business reasons unrelated to the employee's PDL. (2 CCR 11043)

Maintenance of Benefits/Failure to Return from Leave

During the period when an employee is on PDL or family care and medical leave, the employee shall maintain employee status with the district and the leave shall not constitute a break in service for purposes of longevity, seniority under any collective bargaining agreement, or any employee benefit plan. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11092; 29 USC 2614)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 2 CCR 11044 and 11092, the time that the district maintains and pays for group health coverage during PDL shall not be used to meet its obligation to pay for 12 weeks of group health coverage during leave taken under CFRA, even where the district designates the PDL as FMLA or CFRA leave. The entitlements to employer-paid group health coverage during PDL and during CFRA are two separate and distinct entitlements.

For up to a maximum of four months for PDL and 12 work weeks for other family care and medical leave, the district shall continue to provide an eligible employee the group health plan coverage that was in place before the employee took the leave. The employee shall reimburse the district for premiums paid during the leave if the employee fails to return to district employment after the expiration of all available leaves and the failure is for a reason other than the continuation, recurrence, or onset of a serious health condition or other circumstances beyond the employee's control. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11044, 11092; 29 USC 2614; 29 CFR 825.213)

In addition, during the period when an employee is on PDL or family care and medical leave, the employee shall be entitled to continue to participate in other employee benefit plans including life insurance, short-term or long-term disability insurance, accident insurance, pension and retirement plans, and supplemental unemployment benefit plans to the same extent and under the same conditions as would apply to an unpaid leave taken for any other purpose. However, for purposes of pension and retirement plans, the district shall not make plan payments for an employee during any unpaid portion of the leave period and the leave period shall not be counted for purposes of time accrued under the plan. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11044, 11092)

Military Family Leave Resulting from Qualifying Exigencies

CSBA NOTE: The following optional section reflects 29 USC 2611 and 2612 which authorize an eligible employee to take up to 12 work weeks of unpaid FMLA leave to attend to an "exigency" arising out of the fact that the employee's spouse, child, or parent is on active duty or on call to active duty status in the National Guard or Reserves, or is a member of the regular Armed Forces on deployment to a foreign country. Pursuant to Government Code 12945.2, an employee may take unpaid leave under CFRA to attend to an exigency involving the employee's registered domestic partner.

Pursuant to 29 CFR 825.200, an employee is entitled to 12 work weeks of qualifying exigency leave during each 12-month period established by the district; see section entitled "Terms of Leave" above. According to DOL's, "Military Family Leave Provisions of the FMLA Frequently Asked Questions and Answers," an employee may take all 12 weeks of FMLA leave entitlement as a qualifying exigency leave or take a combination of the 12 weeks of leave for both qualifying exigency leave and other FMLA leave, such as leave for a serious health condition.

An eligible employee may take up to 12 work weeks of unpaid FMLA/CFRA leave, during each 12-month period established by the district in the section entitled "Terms of Leave" above, for one or more qualifying exigencies while the employee's child, parent, spouse, or, for purposes of CFRA leave, registered domestic partner, who is a military member is on covered active duty or on call to covered active duty status. (Government Code 12945.2; 29 USC 2612; 29 CFR 825.126)

Covered active duty means, for members of the Regular Armed forces, duty during the deployment of a member of the regular Armed Forces to a foreign country or, for members of the Reserve components of the Armed forces, duty during the deployment of a member of the National Guard or Reserves to a foreign country under a call or an order to active duty in support of a contingency operation pursuant to law. Deployment to a foreign country includes deployment to international waters. (29 USC 2611; 29 CFR 825.126)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 29 CFR 825.126, a "qualifying exigency" may include "other events" agreed to by the district and the employee. As an example of such other event, DOL's, "Military Family Leave Provisions of the FMLA Frequently Asked Questions and Answers," and the California Department of Human Resources', "Questions and Answers - Military Family Leave - FMLA," list leave to spend time with the military member either prior to or post deployment or to attend to household emergencies that would normally have been handled by the military member.

Qualifying exigencies include time needed to: (29 CFR 825.126)

1. Address issues arising from short notice deployment of up to seven calendar days from the date of receipt of call or order of short notice deployment
2. Attend military events and related activities, such as any official ceremony or family assistance program related to the covered active duty or call to covered active duty status
3. Arrange child care or attend school activities arising from the covered active duty or call to covered active duty, such as arranging for alternative child care, enrolling or transferring a child to a new school, or attending meetings
4. Make or update financial and legal arrangements to address a military member's absence
5. Attend counseling provided by someone other than a health care provider
6. Spend time (up to 15 calendar days of leave per instance) with a military member who is on short-term, temporary, rest and recuperation leave during deployment
7. Attend to certain post-deployment activities, such as arrival ceremonies or reintegration briefings
8. Care for a military member's parent who is incapable of self-care when the care is necessitated by the military member's covered active duty
9. Address any other event that the employee and district agree is a qualifying exigency

The employee shall provide the Superintendent/Principal or designee with notice of the need for the qualifying exigency leave as soon as practicable, regardless of how far in advance such leave is foreseeable. (29 CFR 825.302)

CSBA NOTE: The district may require the employee to provide certification of the qualifying exigency containing the information specified in 29 CFR 825.309. A form has been developed by DOL for this purpose and is available

on its website.

The following paragraph is optional and should be deleted by those districts that do not require such documentation. In order to help avoid claims of discrimination, the district should generally treat all employees uniformly; thus, districts using this paragraph should request certification from all employees requesting such leave.

An employee who is requesting leave for qualifying exigencies shall provide the Superintendent/Principal or designee with a copy of the military member's active duty orders, or other documentation issued by the military, and the dates of the service. In addition, the employee shall provide the Superintendent/Principal or designee with certification of the qualifying exigency necessitating the leave. The certification shall contain the information specified in 29 CFR 825.309.

The employee's qualifying exigency leave may be taken on an intermittent or reduced work or leave schedule basis. (29 CFR 825.302)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 29 USC 2612 and 29 CFR 825.207, the district has the option to require or give employees discretion to use paid leave when taking FMLA/CFRA leave; see Options 1 and 2 in the section entitled "Use/Substitution of Paid Leave" above. Whichever option is selected by the district with regard to FMLA/CFRA leave is also applicable to qualified exigency leave.

During the period of qualified exigency leave, the district's rule regarding an employee's use of accrued vacation leave and any other accrued paid or unpaid time off, as specified in the section "Use/Substitution of Paid Leave" above, shall apply.

Military Caregiver Leave

CSBA NOTE: 29 USC 2612 and 29 CFR 825.127 authorize an eligible employee to take up to 26 work weeks of unpaid military caregiver leave, as defined below, during a single 12-month period. According to DOL's, "Military Family Leave Provisions of the FMLA Frequently Asked Questions and Answers," if an employee does not use the entire 26-week entitlement in a single 12-month period, unused weeks cannot be carried over into another 12-month period. However, the employee may qualify for nonmilitary FMLA leave.

The district shall grant an eligible employee up to a total of 26 work weeks of leave during a single 12-month period, measured forward from the first date the leave is taken, to care for a covered servicemember with a serious illness or injury. In order to be eligible for such military caregiver leave, the employee must be the spouse, child, parent, or next of kin of the covered servicemember. This 26-week period is inclusive of the 12 work weeks of leave that may be taken for other FMLA qualifying reasons. (29 USC 2611, 2612; 29 CFR 825.127)

Covered servicemember may be: (29 CFR 825.127)

1. A current member of the Armed Forces, including a member of the National Guard or Reserves, who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy; is otherwise in outpatient status; or is otherwise on the temporary disability retired list for a serious injury or illness
2. A veteran who was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable at any time during the five-year period prior to the first date the eligible employee takes FMLA leave to care for the covered veteran

Child of a covered servicemember means the covered servicemember's biological, adopted, or foster child, stepchild, legal ward, or child for whom the covered servicemember stood in loco parentis, and who is of any age. (29 CFR 825.127)

Parent of a covered servicemember means the covered servicemember's biological, adopted, step, or foster parent, or any other individual who stood in loco parentis to the covered servicemember (except "parents-in-law"). (29 CFR 825.127)

Next of kin means the nearest blood relative to the covered servicemember, other than the spouse, parent, or child, unless designated in writing by the covered servicemember. (29 USC 2611, 2612; 29 CFR 825.127)

Outpatient status means the status of a member of the Armed Forces assigned to a military medical treatment facility as an outpatient or a unit established for the purpose of providing command and control of members of the Armed Forces receiving medical care as outpatients. (29 USC 2611; 29 CFR 825.127)

CSBA NOTE: 29 USC 2611 defines "serious injury or illness" for active members of the Armed Forces and for veterans, as provided below. Pursuant to 29 CFR 825.127, a veteran's injury or illness will qualify as a "serious injury

or illness" for the purpose of this leave, only if one of the four conditions listed in Item #2 below is present.

Serious injury or illness means: (29 USC 2611; 29 CFR 825.127)

1. For a current member of the Armed Forces, an injury or illness incurred by the member in the line of duty on active duty, or that existed before the beginning of the member's active duty and was aggravated by the member's service in the line of duty while on active duty in the Armed Forces, and that may render the member medically unfit to perform the duties of the member's office, grade, rank, or rating
2. For a veteran, an injury or illness incurred or aggravated by the member's service in the line of duty on active duty in the Armed Forces, including the National Guard or Reserves, that manifested itself before or after the member became a veteran and that is at least one of the following:
 - a. A continuation of a serious injury or illness incurred or aggravated while the veteran was a member of the Armed Forces and rendered the servicemember unable to perform the duties of the servicemember's office, grade, rank, or rating
 - b. A physical or mental condition for which the veteran has received a U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Service-Related Disability Rating of 50 percent or greater, based wholly or partly on that physical or mental condition
 - c. A physical or mental condition that substantially impairs the veteran's ability to secure or follow a substantially gainful occupation by reason of one or more disabilities related to the servicemember's military service or that would do so but for treatment received by the veteran
 - d. An injury, including a psychological injury, on the basis of which the veteran has been enrolled in the VA's Program of Comprehensive Assistance for Family Caregivers

CSBA NOTE: As is the case for other types of FMLA/CFRA leave, 29 CFR 825.302 requires the employee, when the need for the leave is foreseeable, to provide 30 days advance notice to the district before the leave is to begin.

The employee shall provide reasonable and practicable notice of the need for the leave in accordance with the procedures in the section entitled "Request for Leave" above.

CSBA NOTE: 29 CFR 825.310 authorizes the district to require employees to provide certification of the need for the leave, which is to be completed by an authorized health care provider of the covered servicemember.

The following paragraph is optional. In order to help avoid claims of discrimination, the district should generally treat all employees uniformly; thus, districts using this paragraph should request a medical certification from all employees requesting such leave.

An employee requesting leave to care for a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness shall provide the Superintendent/Principal or designee with certification from an authorized health care provider of the servicemember that contains the information specified in 29 CFR 825.310.

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 29 CFR 825.127, an employee may take up to a total of 26 work weeks of leave for both regular FMLA and military caregiver leave during the 12-month leave entitlement period. However, the employee may not take more than 12 weeks for regular FMLA leave. For example, according to DOL's, "Military Family Leave Provisions of the FMLA Frequently Asked Questions and Answers," an employee could take 12 weeks of FMLA leave to care for a newborn child and 14 weeks of military caregiver leave but could not take 16 weeks to care for a newborn and 10 weeks of military caregiver leave. If the leave qualifies as both military caregiver leave and leave to care for a family member with a serious health condition, 29 CFR 825.127 specifies that the district must first designate the leave as military caregiver leave.

The leave may be taken intermittently or on a reduced work or leave schedule when medically necessary. An employee taking military caregiver leave in combination with other family care and medical leaves pursuant to this administrative regulation shall be entitled to a combined total of 26 work weeks of leave during a single 12-month period. When both spouses work for the district and both wish to take such leave, the spouses are limited to a maximum combined total of 26 work weeks during a single 12-month period. (29 USC 2612)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 29 USC 2612 and 29 CFR 825.207, the district has the option to require or give employees discretion to substitute paid leave when taking FMLA/CFRA leave; see Options 1 and 2 in section entitled "Use/Substitution of Paid Leave" above. Whichever option is selected by the district with regard to FMLA/CFRA, leave is also applicable to military caregiver leave.

During the period of military caregiver leave, the district's rule regarding an employee's use of accrued vacation leave and other accrued paid or unpaid time off, as specified in the section "Use/Substitution of Paid Leave" above, shall apply.

Notifications

CSBA NOTE: Both 29 CFR 825.300 and 2 CCR 11095 require employers to provide general notification to employees of their rights under the FMLA/CFRA as well as specific notifications when an employee has requested leave, as detailed below. 2 CCR 11049 contains similar notice requirements for PDL purposes. Samples of notices which describe an employee's rights are available on the websites of the California Civil Rights Department and the DOL.

Pursuant to 2 CCR 11095, the district must translate the notice into every language that is spoken by at least 10 percent of the district's employees at any facility.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall provide the following notifications regarding state and federal law related to PDL or FMLA/CFRA leave:

1. General Notice: Information explaining the provisions of the Fair Employment and Housing Act/PDL and FMLA/CFRA and employees' rights and obligations shall be posted in a conspicuous place on district premises, or electronically, and shall be included in employee handbooks. (2 CCR 11049, 11095; 29 USC 2619)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 2 CCR 11050 and 11091, a district may require an employee, when the need for the leave is foreseeable, to provide at least 30 days advance notice before the leave is to begin; see the section entitled "Request for Leave" above. 2 CCR 11049 and 11091 specify that districts requiring such notice from employees must give them "reasonable advance notice" of their obligation and that incorporation of the requirement into the general notice satisfies the "advance notice" requirement.

The following optional paragraph is for use by districts that require employees to provide advance notice.

2. The general notice shall also explain an employee's obligation to provide the Superintendent/Principal or designee with at least 30 days' notice of the need for the requested leave, when the need is reasonably foreseeable at least 30 days prior to the start of the leave. (2 CCR 11049, 11050, 11091)
3. Eligibility Notice: When an employee requests leave, including PDL, or when the Superintendent/Principal or designee acquires knowledge that an employee's leave may be for an FMLA/CFRA qualifying reason, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall, within five business days, provide notification to the employee of eligibility to take such leave. (2 CCR 11049, 11091; 29 CFR 825.300)
4. Rights and Responsibilities Notice: Each time the eligibility notice is provided to an employee, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall provide written notification explaining the specific expectations and obligations of the employee, including any consequences for a failure to meet those obligations. Such notice shall include, as applicable: (29 CFR 825.300)
 - a. A statement that the leave may be designated and counted against the employee's annual FMLA/CFRA leave entitlement and the appropriate 12-month entitlement period, if qualifying

CSBA NOTE: Item #4b below is for use by districts that require medical certification to the effect that the employee is able to resume work. See the section entitled "Release to Return to Work" above.

- b. Any requirements for the employee to furnish medical certification of a serious health condition, serious injury or illness, or qualifying exigency arising out of active duty or call to active duty status and the consequences of failing to provide the certification
- c. The employee's right to use paid leave, whether the district will require use of paid leave, conditions related to any use of paid leave, and the employee's entitlement to take unpaid leave if the employee does not meet the conditions for paid leave
- d. Any requirements for the employee to make premium payments necessary to maintain health benefits, the arrangement for making such payments, and the possible consequences of failure to make payments on a timely basis
- e. The employee's right to maintenance of benefits during the leave and restoration to the same or an equivalent job upon return from leave

- f. The employee's potential liability for health insurance premiums paid by the district during the employee's unpaid FMLA leave should the employee not return to service after the leave. Any time the information provided in the above notice changes, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall, within five business days of receipt of an employee's first notice of need for leave, provide the employee with a written notice referencing the prior notice and describing any changes to the notice. (29 CFR 825.300)
5. Designation Notice: When the Superintendent/Principal or designee has information (e.g., sufficient medical certification) to determine whether the leave qualifies as FMLA/CFRA leave, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall, within five business days, provide written notification designating the leave as FMLA/CFRA qualifying or, if the leave will not be so designated, the reason for that determination. (2 CCR 11091; 29 CFR 825.300)

If the amount of leave needed is known, the notice shall include the number of hours, days, or weeks that will be counted against the employee's FMLA/CFRA entitlement. If it is not possible to provide that number at the time of the designation notice, notification shall be provided of the amount of leave counted against the employee's entitlement upon request by the employee and at least once in every 30-day period if leave was taken in that period. (29 CFR 825.300)

CSBA NOTE: 29 CFR 825.300 requires the designation notice to specify whether the district requires paid leave to be used during an otherwise unpaid family care and medical leave, whether the district requires an employee to present release to return to work certification, and whether that certification must address the employee's ability to perform the essential functions of the job. See the sections entitled "Use/Substitution of Paid Leave" and "Release to Return to Work" above. The following paragraph should be revised to reflect district practice.

6. If the district requires paid leave to be used during an otherwise unpaid family care and medical leave, the notice shall so specify. If the district requires an employee to present a release to return to work certification that addresses the employee's ability to perform the essential functions of the job, the notice shall also specify that requirement. (2 CCR 11091, 11097; 29 CFR 825.300)

Any time the information provided in the designation notice changes, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall, within five business days, provide the employee with written notice referencing the prior notice and describing any changes to the notice. (29 CFR 825.300)

Records

CSBA NOTE: Government Code 12946, 29 USC 2616, and 29 CFR 825.500 require districts to maintain records of, among other things, applications, dates, and personnel and employment action related to family care and medical leave. Pursuant to 42 USC 2000ff-1, any individually identifiable genetic information possessed by the district must be treated as a confidential medical record of the employee involved.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall maintain records pertaining to an individual employee's use of FMLA or CFRA leave or PDL in accordance with law. (Government Code 12946; 29 USC 2616; 42 USC 2000ff-1; 29 CFR 825.500)

Regulation 4261.8: Family Care And Medical Leave

Status: DRAFT

Original Adopted Date: 12/09/2014 | Last Revised Date: 12/15/2022

CSBA NOTE: The following optional administrative regulation addresses mandatory subjects of bargaining. The laws referenced in this regulation provide minimum amounts of leave which the district must grant its employees if more generous benefits are not provided as part of its collective bargaining agreement. Any covered subject that is already addressed in the district's collective bargaining agreements should be deleted from this administrative regulation.

Both federal and state law provide for family care and medical leave (29 USC 2601-2654, the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (FMLA), and Government Code 12945.1-12945.2, the California Family Rights Act (CFRA)). However, these laws do not always provide identical rights or operate in the same manner. For example, pregnancy as a "serious health condition" is covered under FMLA but not under CFRA. Instead, under state law, an employee who is disabled due to pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition is entitled to pregnancy disability leave (PDL) pursuant to Government Code 12945. Where there is a difference between state and federal law, the law that grants the greatest benefits generally controls. In those situations, the district should consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel as needed.

The district shall not deny any eligible employee the right to family care or medical leave pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) or the California Family Rights Act (CFRA), or to Pregnancy Disability Leave (PDL), when an employee is disabled by a pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical condition. The district shall not interfere with, restrain, or deny the exercise of an employee's right to any such leave, nor shall the district discharge, discriminate against, or retaliate against an employee for taking such leave, opposing or challenging an unlawful employment practice in relation to any of these laws, or being involved in any related inquiry or proceeding. (Government Code 12945, 12945.2; 2 CCR 11094; 29 USC 2615)

Definitions

The words and phrases defined below shall have the same meaning throughout this administrative regulation except where a different meaning is otherwise specified.

Child means a biological, adopted, or foster child; a stepchild; a legal ward; or a person to whom the employee stands in loco parentis. For purposes of CFRA leave, child also includes a child of a registered domestic partner. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11087; 29 USC 2611)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 12945.2, as amended by AB 1041 (Ch. 748, Statutes of 2022), a designated person, as defined below, is added to the class of people an employee may take leave to care for under CFRA. A designated person may be identified by the employee at the time of the employee's requests for the leave, and the district may limit employees to one designated person per 12-month period.

Designated person, for CFRA purposes, means any individual related by blood, or whose association with the employee is the equivalent of a family relationship. (Government Code 12945.2)

Eligible employee, for FMLA and CFRA purposes, means an employee who has been employed with the district for at least 12 months and who has at least 1,250 hours of service with the district during the 12 months immediately preceding the leave. However, these requirements shall not apply when an employee applies for PDL. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11087; 29 USC 2611; 29 CFR 825.110)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 12945.2, as amended by AB 1041, a "designated person," as defined above, is included in the definition of "eligible family member" for purposes of CFRA.

Eligible family member means an employee's child, parent, or spouse. For purposes of leave to care for a family member with a serious health condition pursuant to CFRA, eligible family member includes an employee's child, parent, parent-in-law, spouse, registered domestic partner, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, or designated person. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11087; 29 USC 2612)

Employee disabled by pregnancy means an employee whose health care provider states that the employee is: (2 CCR 11035)

1. Unable because of pregnancy to perform any one or more of the essential functions of the job or to perform any of them without undue risk to the employee or other persons or to the pregnancy's successful completion

2. Suffering from severe "morning sickness" or needs to take time off for prenatal or postnatal care, bed rest, gestational diabetes, pregnancy-induced hypertension, preeclampsia, postpartum depression, childbirth, loss or end of pregnancy, recovery from childbirth or loss or end of pregnancy, or any other pregnancy-related condition

Parent means a biological, foster, or adoptive parent; a parent-in-law; a stepparent; a legal guardian; or another person who stood in loco parentis to the employee when the employee was a child. However, for FMLA purposes, parent does not include a spouse's parents. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11087; 29 USC 2611; 29 CFR 825.122)

Serious health condition means an illness, injury (including, but not limited to, on-the-job injuries), impairment, or physical or mental condition of the employee or an eligible family member of the employee that involves either inpatient care or continuing treatment, including treatment for substance abuse, as follows: (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11087, 11097; 29 USC 2611, 2612; 29 CFR 825.113-825.115)

1. Inpatient care in a hospital, hospice, or residential health care facility, any subsequent treatment in connection with such inpatient care, or any period of incapacity.

A person is considered an inpatient when formally admitted to a health care facility with the expectation of remaining overnight and occupying a bed, even if it later develops that the person can be discharged or transferred to another facility and does not actually remain overnight.

Incapacity means the inability to work, attend school, or perform other regular daily activities due to a serious health condition, its treatment, or the recovery that it requires.

2. Continuing treatment or continuing supervision by a health care provider, including one or more of the following:
 - a. A period of incapacity of more than three consecutive full days
 - b. Any period of incapacity or treatment for such incapacity due to a chronic serious health condition
 - c. Any period of incapacity due to pregnancy or for prenatal care under FMLA
 - d. Any period of incapacity which is permanent or long term due to a condition for which treatment may not be effective
 - e. Any period of absence to receive multiple treatments, including recovery, by a health care provider

Spouse means a partner in marriage as defined in Family Code 300, including same sex partners in marriage. For purposes of CFRA leave, spouse also includes a registered domestic partner within the meaning of Family Code 297-297.5. (Family Code 297, 297.5, 300; 2 CCR 11087; 29 CFR 825.122)

Eligibility/Purposes of Leave

CSBA NOTE: Government Code 12945.2 and 29 USC 2611-2612 require a district to grant family care and medical leave to an eligible employee for any of the reasons stated below. These requirements apply to all public agencies regardless of the number of employees.

The district shall grant FMLA or CFRA leave to eligible employees for any of the following reasons: (Government Code 12945.2; 29 USC 2612; 29 CFR 825.112, 825.126, 825.127)

1. The birth of a child of the employee or placement of a child with the employee in connection with the employee's adoption or foster care of the child (parental leave)
2. The care of an eligible family member with a serious health condition
3. The employee's own serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the job functions of the position

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 29 CFR 825.126, FMLA military family leave is available to any eligible employee for a qualifying exigency while the employee's spouse, child, or parent who is a military member is on covered

active duty during deployment to a foreign country. Government Code 12945.2 provides exigency leave under CFRA for an employee whose registered domestic partner is on active duty. For requirements related to qualifying exigency leave, see the section "Military Family Leave Resulting from Qualifying Exigencies" below.

4. A qualifying exigency arising out of the fact that the employee's spouse, child, parent, or, for CFRA leave only, a registered domestic partner, is a military member on covered active duty or call to covered active duty (or has been notified of an impending call or order to covered active duty)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 29 CFR 825.127, military caregiver leave is available to any eligible employee who is a family member of a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness. For requirements related to military caregiver leave, see the section on "Military Caregiver Leave" below.

5. The care of a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness when the employee is a spouse, child, parent, or next of kin of the covered servicemember

CSBA NOTE: Under federal law, pregnancy as a "serious health condition" is covered as part of FMLA leave. However, disability due to pregnancy is explicitly excluded from coverage under CFRA (2 CCR 11093). Instead, pursuant to Government Code 12926 and 12945, any California employee who is "disabled because of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions" is entitled to unpaid PDL of up to four months if the employer has five or more employees. Therefore, such an employee is entitled to up to four months of PDL and an additional 12 weeks of CFRA leave following the birth of the child.

Additionally, pursuant to 2 CCR 11037, PDL is not subject to eligibility requirements for other FMLA and CFRA leaves, such as minimum hours worked or length of service.

In addition, the district shall grant PDL to any employee who is disabled by pregnancy, childbirth, or other related medical condition. (Government Code 12945; 2 CCR 11037)

Terms of Leave

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 12945.2, leaves common to CFRA and FMLA run concurrently so that total leave to which an employee is entitled would not be more than 12 work weeks.

An eligible employee shall be entitled to a total of 12 work weeks of FMLA or CFRA leave during any 12-month period, except in the case of leave to care for a covered servicemember as provided under "Military Caregiver Leave" below. To the extent allowed by law, CFRA and FMLA leaves shall run concurrently. (Government Code 12945.2; 29 USC 2612)

CSBA NOTE: To determine the 12-month period in which the leave entitlement occurs, the district may use any of the methods identified in 29 CFR 825.200 and specified in options #1-4 below. However, a district may choose not to use any of these options and may instead choose some other fixed 12-month period. Whichever option is selected, it must be applied uniformly to all employees. If the district fails to select a method for calculating the 12-month period, the method that provides the most beneficial outcome for the employee will be used. Pursuant to 2 CCR 11090, if the district decides to change the calculation method, it must provide at least 60 days' notice to all employees.

~~OPTION 1: The 12-month period shall coincide with the calendar year. (29 CFR 825.200)~~ ~~OPTION 2: The 12-month period shall coincide with the fiscal year. (29 CFR 825.200)~~

OPTION 3: The 12-month period shall be measured forward from the date the employee's first family care and medical leave begins. (29 CFR 825.200)

~~OPTION 4: The 12-month period shall be a rolling period measured backward from the date an employee uses any family care and medical leave, as defined in 29 CFR 825.200. (29 CFR 825.200)~~

CSBA NOTE: 2 CCR 11042 clarifies that the four months of PDL to which an employee is entitled means the number of days or hours that the employee would normally work within the four calendar months. For employees who work 40 hours per week, PDL leave is defined as 17-1/3 weeks, 122 days, or 693 hours.

In addition, any employee who is disabled by pregnancy, childbirth, or other related condition shall be entitled to PDL for the period of the disability not to exceed four months. For a part-time employee, the four months shall be calculated on a proportional basis. (Government Code 12945; 2 CCR 11042)

CSBA NOTE: While leaves common to CFRA and FMLA run concurrently, PDL is separate and distinct from CFRA leave. Consequently, pursuant to 2 CCR 11046, an employee who is "disabled by pregnancy" may be entitled to up to four months of PDL, followed by 12 work weeks of CFRA leave for the birth of the child (baby bonding).

Determining which leaves run concurrently is a complex endeavor and districts should consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel as needed.

PDL shall run concurrently with FMLA leave for disability caused by an employee's pregnancy. At the end of the employee's FMLA leave for disability caused by pregnancy, or at the end of four months of PDL, whichever occurs first, a CFRA-eligible employee may request to take CFRA leave of up to 12 work weeks, for the reason of the birth of a child or to bond with or care for the child. (Government Code 12945, 12945.2; 2 CCR 11046, 11093)

Leave taken for the birth or placement of a child must be concluded within the 12-month period beginning on the date of the birth or placement of the child. Such leave does not need to be taken in one continuous period of time. (2 CCR 11090; 29 USC 2612)

CSBA NOTE: Although 29 USC 2612 allows the district to limit the aggregate number of work weeks of leave to which two parents may be entitled when both parents work for the district, such leave is covered under both FMLA and CFRA and state law prevails since it provides greater rights to employees.

Each eligible employee shall be granted up to 12 work weeks for family care and medical leave related to the birth or placement of a child, regardless of whether both parents of the child work for the district.

Use/Substitution of Paid Leave

CSBA NOTE: The district may require employees (Option 1) or employees may elect (Option 2) to use paid leave during an otherwise unpaid portion of CFRA or FMLA leave or PDL. Pursuant to 2 CCR 11044 and 11092, the district may only require an employee to use sick leave if the leave is for the employee's own serious health condition or for PDL, unless mutually agreed to by the district and the employee.

OPTION 1: During any otherwise unpaid period of FMLA or CFRA leave, except leave for an employee's own serious health condition, an employee shall use accrued paid leave, including, but not limited to, vacation leave, personal leave, or family leave. If the leave is for the employee's own serious health condition, the employee shall use accrued paid leave, including but not limited to, vacation leave, personal leave, or sick leave. During an unpaid period of PDL, the employee shall use any accrued sick leave and may elect to use any vacation time or other accrued personal time off. (Government Code 12945, 12945.2; 2 CCR 11044, 11092; 29 USC 2612)

OPTION 1 ENDS HERE

~~**OPTION 2:** During any otherwise unpaid period of PDL or any FMLA or CFRA leave, the employee may elect to use accrued vacation leave, or any other paid time off negotiated with the district that the employee is eligible to use. If the leave is for the employee's own serious health condition or PDL, the employee may also elect to use accrued sick leave during the period of leave. (Government Code 12945, 12945.2; 2 CCR 11044; 11092; 29 USC 2612)~~**OPTION 2 ENDS HERE**

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph is for use with either option above.

The district and employee may also come to agreement regarding the use of any additional paid or unpaid time off instead of using the employee's CFRA leave. (2 CCR 11092)

Intermittent Leave/Reduced Work or Leave Schedule

PDL and family care and medical leave for the serious health condition of an employee or eligible family member may be taken intermittently or on a reduced work or leave schedule when medically necessary, as determined by the health care provider of the person with the serious health condition. However, the district shall limit leave increments to the shortest period of time that the district's payroll system uses to account for absences or use of leave provided it is not to be greater than one hour. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11042, 11090; 29 USC 2612)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 2 CCR 11090, the minimum duration of CFRA parental leave for the birth, adoption, or foster care placement of a child is generally two weeks. However, the district must grant a request for CFRA leave of less than two weeks duration on any two occasions and may grant additional requests.

The basic minimum duration of leave for the birth, adoption, or foster care placement of a child shall be two weeks. However, the district shall grant a request for such leave of less than two weeks on any two occasions. (2 CCR 11090; 29 USC 2612)

The district may require an employee to transfer temporarily to an available alternative position under any of the following circumstances: (2 CCR 11041, 11090; 29 USC 2612)

1. The employee needs intermittent leave or leave on a reduced work schedule that is foreseeable based on a planned medical treatment for the employee or family member

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 2 CCR 11041, the district must accommodate the transfer request of a pregnant employee to the same extent that it accommodates transfer requests for other temporarily disabled employees.

2. A medical certification is provided by the employee's health care provider that, because of pregnancy, the employee has a medical need to take intermittent leave or leave on a reduced work schedule
3. The district agrees to permit intermittent leave or leave on a reduced work schedule due to the birth, adoption, or foster care placement of the employee's child

The alternative position must have equivalent pay and benefits and must better accommodate recurring periods of leave than the employee's regular job, and the employee must be qualified for the position. Transfer to an alternative position may include altering an existing job to better accommodate the employee's need for intermittent leave or a reduced work or leave schedule. (2 CCR 11041, 11090; 29 USC 2612)

Request for Leave

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 2 CCR 11050 and 11091, an employee is required to notify the district of the need to take PDL or family care and medical leave. The employee must provide at least verbal notice sufficient to make the district aware that the employee needs qualifying leave, and the anticipated timing and duration of the leave. However, the employee does not need to assert rights under CFRA or FMLA or even mention CFRA or FMLA to meet the notice requirement, but must state the reason the leave is needed. If there is a question about whether leave is FMLA/CFRA qualifying or if the district is considering denying CFRA leave based on an employee's refusal to provide further information, CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel should be consulted.

The district shall consider an employee's request for PDL or family care and medical leave only if the employee provides at least verbal notice sufficient to make the district aware of the need to take the leave and the anticipated timing and duration of the leave. (2 CCR 11050, 11091)

For family care and medical leave, the employee need not expressly assert or mention FMLA/CFRA to satisfy this requirement. However, the employee must state the reason the leave is needed (e.g., birth of child, medical treatment). If more information is necessary to determine whether the employee is eligible for family care and medical leave, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall inquire further and obtain the necessary details of the leave to be taken. (2 CCR 11091)

The district shall respond to requests for leave as soon as practicable, but no later than five business days after receiving the employee's request. (2 CCR 11091)

CSBA NOTE: Both 29 CFR 825.300 and 2 CCR 11091 require the district to provide an employee with notice of the designation of leave as either qualifying for CFRA or FMLA protection. See section entitled "Notifications" below for further requirements of this "designation notice" as well as other required notifications.

Pursuant to 2 CCR 11091, an employee has the obligation to respond to questions designed to determine whether an absence is potentially CFRA qualifying. If the district is unable to determine whether requested leave is CFRA qualifying because of an employee's refusal to respond to its inquiries, the employee may be denied CFRA protection.

Based on the information provided by the employee, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall designate the leave, paid or unpaid, as FMLA/CFRA qualifying leave and shall give notice of such designation to the employee. Failure of an employee to respond to permissible inquiries regarding the leave request may result in denial of CFRA protection if the district is unable to determine whether the leave is CFRA qualifying. (2 CCR 11091; 29 CFR 825.300)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 2 CCR 11091, the district may require an employee to provide at least 30 days advance notice of the need for family care and medical leave, if the need is foreseeable. If the district requires such advance notice from employees, then the district's notification of FMLA/CFRA rights must so specify; see section below entitled "Notifications."

Pursuant to 2 CCR 11050, an employee requesting PDL is required to provide the district at least 30 days advance

notice if the need for PDL is foreseeable.

When an employee is able to foresee the need for PDL or family care and medical leave at least 30 days in advance of the leave, the employee shall provide the district with at least 30 days advance notice before the leave. When the 30 days' notice is not practicable because of a lack of knowledge of when leave will be required to begin, a change in circumstances, a medical emergency, or other good cause, the employee shall provide the district with notice as soon as practicable. Failure of an employee to provide required notice may result in a denial of leave. (2 CCR 11050, 11091)

In all instances, the employee shall consult with the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee and make a reasonable effort to schedule, subject to the health care provider's approval, any planned appointment or medical treatment or supervision so as to minimize disruption to district operations. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11050, 11091)

CSBA NOTE: Government Code 12945.2 and Labor Code 245.5, as amended by AB 1041, expands the CFRA leave an eligible employee may take to include caring for a designated person with a serious health condition. A "designated person" is defined as any individual related by blood or whose association with the employee is the equivalent of a family relationship. The employee may identify the designated person at the time the employee requests the leave. The district may limit the employee to taking CFRA leave to care for one designated person per 12-month period.

An eligible employee may request CFRA leave to care for a designated person with a serious health condition. The employee may identify the designated person at the time of the employee's request for the leave. The district may limit an employee to using CFRA leave to care for one designated person per 12-month period. (Government Code 12945.2; Labor Code 245.5)

Certification of Health Condition

CSBA NOTE: The following optional section is for use by districts that require an employee to submit a medical certification of the need for family care and medical leave for an employee's own serious health condition or to care for the employee's eligible family member with a serious health condition. In order to help avoid claims of discrimination, the district should generally treat all such employees uniformly; thus, districts using this section should request a medical certification from all such employees.

Districts requiring written medical certification from employees may develop their own form, utilize one provided by the employee's health care provider, or use the form provided in 2 CCR 11097.

Within five business days of an employee's request for family care and medical leave for the serious health condition of the employee or an eligible family member, the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall request that the employee provide certification by a health care provider of the need for leave. Upon receiving the district's request, the employee shall provide the certification within 15 calendar days, unless either the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee provides additional time or it is not practicable under the particular circumstances, despite the employee's diligent, good faith efforts. (2 CCR 11087, 11091; 29 CFR 825.305)

The certification shall include the following: (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11087; 29 USC 2613)

1. The date on which the serious health condition began
2. The probable duration of the condition

CSBA NOTE: Item #3 below addresses an eligible employee's request for leave to care for an eligible family member. In such a case, 2 CCR 11087 provides that the health care provider's certification need not identify the serious health condition involved. The U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) provides a form, "Certification of Health Care Provider for Family Member's Serious Health Condition under the Family and Medical Leave Act," that districts may use for this purpose to avoid unauthorized disclosure of the serious health condition.

3. If the employee is requesting leave to care for an eligible family member with a serious health condition, both of the following:
 - a. Statement that the serious health condition warrants the participation of the employee to provide care, such as by providing psychological comfort, arranging for third party care, or directly providing or participating in the medical care of the eligible family member during a period of the treatment or supervision
 - b. Estimated amount of time the health care provider believes the employee needs to care for the eligible family member

4. If the employee is requesting leave because of the employee's own serious health condition, a statement that due to the serious health condition, the employee is unable to work at all or is unable to perform one or more essential job functions of the position
5. If the employee is requesting leave for intermittent treatment or on a reduced work or leave schedule for planned medical treatment, a statement of the medical necessity for the leave, the dates on which treatment is expected to be given, the duration of such treatment, and the expected duration of the leave

CSBA NOTE: Government Code 12940 and other provisions of the California Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2011 prohibit an employer from making a non-job related inquiry into an employee's genetic information. A district which believes that an employee's leave may require obtaining this information should consult with CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall not request any genetic information related to an employee except as authorized by law in accordance with the California Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2011. (Government Code 12940)

When an employee has provided sufficient medical certification to enable the district to determine whether the employee's leave request is FMLA/CFRA-eligible, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall notify the employee within five business days whether the leave is FMLA/CFRA-eligible. The Superintendent/Principal or designee may also retroactively designate leave as FMLA/CFRA leave as long as appropriate notice is given to the employee and there is no harm or injury to the employee. (2 CCR 11091; 29 CFR 825.301)

If the Superintendent/Principal or designee has a good faith objective reason to doubt the validity of a certification that accompanies a request for leave for the employee's own serious health condition, the Superintendent/Principal or designee may require the employee to obtain a second opinion from a district-approved health care provider, at district expense. If the second opinion is contrary to the first, the Superintendent/Principal or designee may require the employee to obtain a third medical opinion from a third health care provider approved by both the employee and the district, again at district expense. The opinion of the third health care provider shall be final and binding. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11091; 29 USC 2613)

Certification for PDL

CSBA NOTE: The following optional section is for use by districts that require an employee to submit a medical certification of the need for leave along with the request for PDL. Districts requiring written medical certification from employees who request reasonable accommodation, transfer, or disability leave because of pregnancy may develop their own form, utilize one provided by the employee's health care provider, or use the form provided in 2 CCR 11050.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall request that an employee who is requesting PDL provide certification by a health care provider of the need for leave at the time the employee gives notice of the need for PDL, or within two business days of giving the notice. If the need for PDL is unforeseen, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall request the medical certification within two business days after the leave commences. The Superintendent/Principal or designee may request certification at some later date if the Superintendent/Principal or designee has reason to question the appropriateness of the leave or its duration. (2 CCR 11050)

For PDL that is foreseeable and for which at least 30 days' notice has been given, the employee shall provide the medical certification before the leave begins. When this is not practicable, the employee shall provide the certification within the time frame specified by the Superintendent/Principal or designee which must be at least 15 calendar days after the request, unless it is not practicable under the particular circumstances despite the employee's diligent, good faith efforts. (2 CCR 11050)

Medical certification for PDL purposes shall include a statement that the employee needs to take the leave because the employee is disabled by pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition, the date on which the employee became disabled because of pregnancy, and the estimated duration of the leave. (2 CCR 11050)

If additional PDL or family care and medical leave is needed when the time estimated by the health care provider expires, the district may require the employee to provide recertification in the manner specified for the leave. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11050; 29 USC 2613)

Release to Return to Work

CSBA NOTE: The following optional section is for use by districts that choose to require a return-to-work certification and may be modified to list the specific positions for which certification is required. Pursuant to 2 CCR 11091, the district may require an employee to submit a return-to-work certification from the employee's health provider, stating that the employee is able to return to work. However, this requirement may only be made if the district has a uniformly applied practice of requiring such releases when employees return to work after illness, injury, or disability, any fitness-for-duty examination is job related and consistent with business necessity, and the practice is not forbidden by its collective bargaining agreement. 2 CCR 11050 has similar requirements when an employee is returning to work after PDL.

Pursuant to 29 CFR 825.312, when the health care provider certifies that the employee is able to resume work, the district may also require the health care provider to address the employee's ability to perform the essential functions of the job. If such a requirement is imposed, then the district must provide the employee with a list of the employee's essential job functions with the "designation notice"; see section entitled "Notifications" below.

Upon expiration of an employee's PDL or family care and medical leave taken for the employee's own serious health condition, the employee shall present certification from the health care provider of the employee's ability to resume work. The certification shall address the employee's ability to perform the essential job functions of the position.

Rights to Reinstatement

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 12945.2, 2 CCR 11043 and 11089, and 29 USC 2614, an employee on PDL or family care and medical leave has the right to be reinstated to the same or a comparable position upon return from such leave. However, such an employee has no greater right to reinstatement or other benefits than the employee would have if employment had been continuous.

Upon granting an employee's request for PDL or FMLA/CFRA leave, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall guarantee to reinstate the employee in the same or a comparable position when the leave ends. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11043, 11089; 29 USC 2614)

The district may refuse to reinstate an employee to the same or a comparable position if the FMLA/CFRA leave was fraudulently obtained by the employee. (2 CCR 11089; 29 CFR 825.216)

The district may refuse to reinstate an employee to the same position after taking PDL if, at the time the reinstatement is requested, the employee would not otherwise have been employed in that position for legitimate business reasons unrelated to the employee's PDL. (2 CCR 11043)

Maintenance of Benefits/Failure to Return from Leave

During the period when an employee is on PDL or family care and medical leave, the employee shall maintain employee status with the district and the leave shall not constitute a break in service for purposes of longevity, seniority under any collective bargaining agreement, or any employee benefit plan. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11092; 29 USC 2614)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 2 CCR 11044 and 11092, the time that the district maintains and pays for group health coverage during PDL shall not be used to meet its obligation to pay for 12 weeks of group health coverage during leave taken under CFRA, even where the district designates the PDL as FMLA or CFRA leave. The entitlements to employer-paid group health coverage during PDL and during CFRA are two separate and distinct entitlements.

For up to a maximum of four months for PDL and 12 work weeks for other family care and medical leave, the district shall continue to provide an eligible employee the group health plan coverage that was in place before the employee took the leave. The employee shall reimburse the district for premiums paid during the leave if the employee fails to return to district employment after the expiration of all available leaves and the failure is for a reason other than the continuation, recurrence, or onset of a serious health condition or other circumstances beyond the employee's control. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11044, 11092; 29 USC 2614; 29 CFR 825.213)

In addition, during the period when an employee is on PDL or family care and medical leave, the employee shall be entitled to continue to participate in other employee benefit plans including life insurance, short-term or long-term disability insurance, accident insurance, pension and retirement plans, and supplemental unemployment benefit plans to the same extent and under the same conditions as would apply to an unpaid leave taken for any other purpose. However, for purposes of pension and retirement plans, the district shall not make plan payments for an employee during any unpaid portion of the leave period and the leave period shall not be counted for purposes of time accrued under the plan. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11044, 11092)

Military Family Leave Resulting from Qualifying Exigencies

CSBA NOTE: The following optional section reflects 29 USC 2611 and 2612 which authorize an eligible employee to take up to 12 work weeks of unpaid FMLA leave to attend to an "exigency" arising out of the fact that the employee's spouse, child, or parent is on active duty or on call to active duty status in the National Guard or Reserves, or is a member of the regular Armed Forces on deployment to a foreign country. Pursuant to Government Code 12945.2, an employee may take unpaid leave under CFRA to attend to an exigency involving the employee's registered domestic partner.

Pursuant to 29 CFR 825.200, an employee is entitled to 12 work weeks of qualifying exigency leave during each 12-month period established by the district; see section entitled "Terms of Leave" above. According to DOL's, "Military Family Leave Provisions of the FMLA Frequently Asked Questions and Answers," an employee may take all 12 weeks of FMLA leave entitlement as a qualifying exigency leave or take a combination of the 12 weeks of leave for both qualifying exigency leave and other FMLA leave, such as leave for a serious health condition.

An eligible employee may take up to 12 work weeks of unpaid FMLA/CFRA leave, during each 12-month period established by the district in the section entitled "Terms of Leave" above, for one or more qualifying exigencies while the employee's child, parent, spouse, or, for purposes of CFRA leave, registered domestic partner, who is a military member is on covered active duty or on call to covered active duty status. (Government Code 12945.2; 29 USC 2612; 29 CFR 825.126)

Covered active duty means, for members of the Regular Armed forces, duty during the deployment of a member of the regular Armed Forces to a foreign country or, for members of the Reserve components of the Armed forces, duty during the deployment of a member of the National Guard or Reserves to a foreign country under a call or an order to active duty in support of a contingency operation pursuant to law. Deployment to a foreign country includes deployment to international waters. (29 USC 2611; 29 CFR 825.126)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 29 CFR 825.126, a "qualifying exigency" may include "other events" agreed to by the district and the employee. As an example of such other event, DOL's, "Military Family Leave Provisions of the FMLA Frequently Asked Questions and Answers," and the California Department of Human Resources', "Questions and Answers - Military Family Leave - FMLA," list leave to spend time with the military member either prior to or post deployment or to attend to household emergencies that would normally have been handled by the military member.

Qualifying exigencies include time needed to: (29 CFR 825.126)

1. Address issues arising from short notice deployment of up to seven calendar days from the date of receipt of call or order of short notice deployment
2. Attend military events and related activities, such as any official ceremony or family assistance program related to the covered active duty or call to covered active duty status
3. Arrange child care or attend school activities arising from the covered active duty or call to covered active duty, such as arranging for alternative child care, enrolling or transferring a child to a new school, or attending meetings
4. Make or update financial and legal arrangements to address a military member's absence
5. Attend counseling provided by someone other than a health care provider
6. Spend time (up to 15 calendar days of leave per instance) with a military member who is on short-term, temporary, rest and recuperation leave during deployment
7. Attend to certain post-deployment activities, such as arrival ceremonies or reintegration briefings
8. Care for a military member's parent who is incapable of self-care when the care is necessitated by the military member's covered active duty
9. Address any other event that the employee and district agree is a qualifying exigency

The employee shall provide the Superintendent/Principal or designee with notice of the need for the qualifying exigency leave as soon as practicable, regardless of how far in advance such leave is foreseeable. (29 CFR 825.302)

CSBA NOTE: The district may require the employee to provide certification of the qualifying exigency containing the information specified in 29 CFR 825.309. A form has been developed by DOL for this purpose and is available

on its website.

The following paragraph is optional and should be deleted by those districts that do not require such documentation. In order to help avoid claims of discrimination, the district should generally treat all employees uniformly; thus, districts using this paragraph should request certification from all employees requesting such leave.

An employee who is requesting leave for qualifying exigencies shall provide the Superintendent/Principal or designee with a copy of the military member's active duty orders, or other documentation issued by the military, and the dates of the service. In addition, the employee shall provide the Superintendent/Principal or designee with certification of the qualifying exigency necessitating the leave. The certification shall contain the information specified in 29 CFR 825.309.

The employee's qualifying exigency leave may be taken on an intermittent or reduced work or leave schedule basis. (29 CFR 825.302)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 29 USC 2612 and 29 CFR 825.207, the district has the option to require or give employees discretion to use paid leave when taking FMLA/CFRA leave; see Options 1 and 2 in the section entitled "Use/Substitution of Paid Leave" above. Whichever option is selected by the district with regard to FMLA/CFRA leave is also applicable to qualified exigency leave.

During the period of qualified exigency leave, the district's rule regarding an employee's use of accrued vacation leave and any other accrued paid or unpaid time off, as specified in the section "Use/Substitution of Paid Leave" above, shall apply.

Military Caregiver Leave

CSBA NOTE: 29 USC 2612 and 29 CFR 825.127 authorize an eligible employee to take up to 26 work weeks of unpaid military caregiver leave, as defined below, during a single 12-month period. According to DOL's, "Military Family Leave Provisions of the FMLA Frequently Asked Questions and Answers," if an employee does not use the entire 26-week entitlement in a single 12-month period, unused weeks cannot be carried over into another 12-month period. However, the employee may qualify for nonmilitary FMLA leave.

The district shall grant an eligible employee up to a total of 26 work weeks of leave during a single 12-month period, measured forward from the first date the leave is taken, to care for a covered servicemember with a serious illness or injury. In order to be eligible for such military caregiver leave, the employee must be the spouse, child, parent, or next of kin of the covered servicemember. This 26-week period is inclusive of the 12 work weeks of leave that may be taken for other FMLA qualifying reasons. (29 USC 2611, 2612; 29 CFR 825.127)

Covered servicemember may be: (29 CFR 825.127)

1. A current member of the Armed Forces, including a member of the National Guard or Reserves, who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy; is otherwise in outpatient status; or is otherwise on the temporary disability retired list for a serious injury or illness
2. A veteran who was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable at any time during the five-year period prior to the first date the eligible employee takes FMLA leave to care for the covered veteran

Child of a covered servicemember means the covered servicemember's biological, adopted, or foster child, stepchild, legal ward, or child for whom the covered servicemember stood in loco parentis, and who is of any age. (29 CFR 825.127)

Parent of a covered servicemember means the covered servicemember's biological, adopted, step, or foster parent, or any other individual who stood in loco parentis to the covered servicemember (except "parents-in-law"). (29 CFR 825.127)

Next of kin means the nearest blood relative to the covered servicemember, other than the spouse, parent, or child, unless designated in writing by the covered servicemember. (29 USC 2611, 2612; 29 CFR 825.127)

Outpatient status means the status of a member of the Armed Forces assigned to a military medical treatment facility as an outpatient or a unit established for the purpose of providing command and control of members of the Armed Forces receiving medical care as outpatients. (29 USC 2611; 29 CFR 825.127)

CSBA NOTE: 29 USC 2611 defines "serious injury or illness" for active members of the Armed Forces and for veterans, as provided below. Pursuant to 29 CFR 825.127, a veteran's injury or illness will qualify as a "serious injury

or illness" for the purpose of this leave, only if one of the four conditions listed in Item #2 below is present.

Serious injury or illness means: (29 USC 2611; 29 CFR 825.127)

1. For a current member of the Armed Forces, an injury or illness incurred by the member in the line of duty on active duty, or that existed before the beginning of the member's active duty and was aggravated by the member's service in the line of duty while on active duty in the Armed Forces, and that may render the member medically unfit to perform the duties of the member's office, grade, rank, or rating
2. For a veteran, an injury or illness incurred or aggravated by the member's service in the line of duty on active duty in the Armed Forces, including the National Guard or Reserves, that manifested itself before or after the member became a veteran and that is at least one of the following:
 - a. A continuation of a serious injury or illness incurred or aggravated while the veteran was a member of the Armed Forces and rendered the servicemember unable to perform the duties of the servicemember's office, grade, rank, or rating
 - b. A physical or mental condition for which the veteran has received a U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Service-Related Disability Rating of 50 percent or greater, based wholly or partly on that physical or mental condition
 - c. A physical or mental condition that substantially impairs the veteran's ability to secure or follow a substantially gainful occupation by reason of one or more disabilities related to the servicemember's military service or that would do so but for treatment received by the veteran
 - d. An injury, including a psychological injury, on the basis of which the veteran has been enrolled in the VA's Program of Comprehensive Assistance for Family Caregivers

CSBA NOTE: As is the case for other types of FMLA/CFRA leave, 29 CFR 825.302 requires the employee, when the need for the leave is foreseeable, to provide 30 days advance notice to the district before the leave is to begin.

The employee shall provide reasonable and practicable notice of the need for the leave in accordance with the procedures in the section entitled "Request for Leave" above.

CSBA NOTE: 29 CFR 825.310 authorizes the district to require employees to provide certification of the need for the leave, which is to be completed by an authorized health care provider of the covered servicemember.

The following paragraph is optional. In order to help avoid claims of discrimination, the district should generally treat all employees uniformly; thus, districts using this paragraph should request a medical certification from all employees requesting such leave.

An employee requesting leave to care for a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness shall provide the Superintendent/Principal or designee with certification from an authorized health care provider of the servicemember that contains the information specified in 29 CFR 825.310.

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 29 CFR 825.127, an employee may take up to a total of 26 work weeks of leave for both regular FMLA and military caregiver leave during the 12-month leave entitlement period. However, the employee may not take more than 12 weeks for regular FMLA leave. For example, according to DOL's, "Military Family Leave Provisions of the FMLA Frequently Asked Questions and Answers," an employee could take 12 weeks of FMLA leave to care for a newborn child and 14 weeks of military caregiver leave but could not take 16 weeks to care for a newborn and 10 weeks of military caregiver leave. If the leave qualifies as both military caregiver leave and leave to care for a family member with a serious health condition, 29 CFR 825.127 specifies that the district must first designate the leave as military caregiver leave.

The leave may be taken intermittently or on a reduced work or leave schedule when medically necessary. An employee taking military caregiver leave in combination with other family care and medical leaves pursuant to this administrative regulation shall be entitled to a combined total of 26 work weeks of leave during a single 12-month period. When both spouses work for the district and both wish to take such leave, the spouses are limited to a maximum combined total of 26 work weeks during a single 12-month period. (29 USC 2612)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 29 USC 2612 and 29 CFR 825.207, the district has the option to require or give employees discretion to substitute paid leave when taking FMLA/CFRA leave; see Options 1 and 2 in section entitled "Use/Substitution of Paid Leave" above. Whichever option is selected by the district with regard to FMLA/CFRA, leave is also applicable to military caregiver leave.

During the period of military caregiver leave, the district's rule regarding an employee's use of accrued vacation leave and other accrued paid or unpaid time off, as specified in the section "Use/Substitution of Paid Leave" above, shall apply.

Notifications

CSBA NOTE: Both 29 CFR 825.300 and 2 CCR 11095 require employers to provide general notification to employees of their rights under the FMLA/CFRA as well as specific notifications when an employee has requested leave, as detailed below. 2 CCR 11049 contains similar notice requirements for PDL purposes. Samples of notices which describe an employee's rights are available on the websites of the California Civil Rights Department and the DOL.

Pursuant to 2 CCR 11095, the district must translate the notice into every language that is spoken by at least 10 percent of the district's employees at any facility.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall provide the following notifications regarding state and federal law related to PDL or FMLA/CFRA leave:

1. General Notice: Information explaining the provisions of the Fair Employment and Housing Act/PDL and FMLA/CFRA and employees' rights and obligations shall be posted in a conspicuous place on district premises, or electronically, and shall be included in employee handbooks. (2 CCR 11049, 11095; 29 USC 2619)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 2 CCR 11050 and 11091, a district may require an employee, when the need for the leave is foreseeable, to provide at least 30 days advance notice before the leave is to begin; see the section entitled "Request for Leave" above. 2 CCR 11049 and 11091 specify that districts requiring such notice from employees must give them "reasonable advance notice" of their obligation and that incorporation of the requirement into the general notice satisfies the "advance notice" requirement.

The following optional paragraph is for use by districts that require employees to provide advance notice.

2. The general notice shall also explain an employee's obligation to provide the Superintendent/Principal or designee with at least 30 days' notice of the need for the requested leave, when the need is reasonably foreseeable at least 30 days prior to the start of the leave. (2 CCR 11049, 11050, 11091)
3. Eligibility Notice: When an employee requests leave, including PDL, or when the Superintendent/Principal or designee acquires knowledge that an employee's leave may be for an FMLA/CFRA qualifying reason, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall, within five business days, provide notification to the employee of eligibility to take such leave. (2 CCR 11049, 11091; 29 CFR 825.300)
4. Rights and Responsibilities Notice: Each time the eligibility notice is provided to an employee, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall provide written notification explaining the specific expectations and obligations of the employee, including any consequences for a failure to meet those obligations. Such notice shall include, as applicable: (29 CFR 825.300)

- a. A statement that the leave may be designated and counted against the employee's annual FMLA/CFRA leave entitlement and the appropriate 12-month entitlement period, if qualifying

CSBA NOTE: Item #4b below is for use by districts that require medical certification to the effect that the employee is able to resume work. See the section entitled "Release to Return to Work" above.

- b. Any requirements for the employee to furnish medical certification of a serious health condition, serious injury or illness, or qualifying exigency arising out of active duty or call to active duty status and the consequences of failing to provide the certification
- c. The employee's right to use paid leave, whether the district will require use of paid leave, conditions related to any use of paid leave, and the employee's entitlement to take unpaid leave if the employee does not meet the conditions for paid leave
- d. Any requirements for the employee to make premium payments necessary to maintain health benefits, the arrangement for making such payments, and the possible consequences of failure to make payments on a timely basis
- e. The employee's right to maintenance of benefits during the leave and restoration to the same or an equivalent job upon return from leave

f. The employee's potential liability for health insurance premiums paid by the district during the employee's unpaid FMLA leave should the employee not return to service after the leave. Any time the information provided in the above notice changes, the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall, within five business days of receipt of an employee's first notice of need for leave, provide the employee with a written notice referencing the prior notice and describing any changes to the notice. (29 CFR 825.300)

5. Designation Notice: When the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee has information (e.g., sufficient medical certification) to determine whether the leave qualifies as FMLA/CFRA leave, the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall, within five business days, provide written notification designating the leave as FMLA/CFRA qualifying or, if the leave will not be so designated, the reason for that determination. (2 CCR 11091; 29 CFR 825.300)

If the amount of leave needed is known, the notice shall include the number of hours, days, or weeks that will be counted against the employee's FMLA/CFRA entitlement. If it is not possible to provide that number at the time of the designation notice, notification shall be provided of the amount of leave counted against the employee's entitlement upon request by the employee and at least once in every 30-day period if leave was taken in that period. (29 CFR 825.300)

CSBA NOTE: 29 CFR 825.300 requires the designation notice to specify whether the district requires paid leave to be used during an otherwise unpaid family care and medical leave, whether the district requires an employee to present release to return to work certification, and whether that certification must address the employee's ability to perform the essential functions of the job. See the sections entitled "Use/Substitution of Paid Leave" and "Release to Return to Work" above. The following paragraph should be revised to reflect district practice.

6. If the district requires paid leave to be used during an otherwise unpaid family care and medical leave, the notice shall so specify. If the district requires an employee to present a release to return to work certification that addresses the employee's ability to perform the essential functions of the job, the notice shall also specify that requirement. (2 CCR 11091, 11097; 29 CFR 825.300)

Any time the information provided in the designation notice changes, the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall, within five business days, provide the employee with written notice referencing the prior notice and describing any changes to the notice. (29 CFR 825.300)

Records

CSBA NOTE: Government Code 12946, 29 USC 2616, and 29 CFR 825.500 require districts to maintain records of, among other things, applications, dates, and personnel and employment action related to family care and medical leave. Pursuant to 42 USC 2000ff-1, any individually identifiable genetic information possessed by the district must be treated as a confidential medical record of the employee involved.

The Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall maintain records pertaining to an individual employee's use of FMLA or CFRA leave or PDL in accordance with law. (Government Code 12946; 29 USC 2616; 42 USC 2000ff-1; 29 CFR 825.500)

Regulation 4361.8: Family Care And Medical Leave

Status: DRAFT

Original Adopted Date: 12/09/2014 | Last Revised Date: 12/15/2022

CSBA NOTE: The following optional administrative regulation addresses mandatory subjects of bargaining. The laws referenced in this regulation provide minimum amounts of leave which the district must grant its employees if more generous benefits are not provided as part of its collective bargaining agreement. Any covered subject that is already addressed in the district's collective bargaining agreements should be deleted from this administrative regulation.

Both federal and state law provide for family care and medical leave (29 USC 2601-2654, the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (FMLA), and Government Code 12945.1-12945.2, the California Family Rights Act (CFRA)). However, these laws do not always provide identical rights or operate in the same manner. For example, pregnancy as a "serious health condition" is covered under FMLA but not under CFRA. Instead, under state law, an employee who is disabled due to pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition is entitled to pregnancy disability leave (PDL) pursuant to Government Code 12945. Where there is a difference between state and federal law, the law that grants the greatest benefits generally controls. In those situations, the district should consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel as needed.

The district shall not deny any eligible employee the right to family care or medical leave pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) or the California Family Rights Act (CFRA), or to Pregnancy Disability Leave (PDL), when an employee is disabled by a pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical condition. The district shall not interfere with, restrain, or deny the exercise of an employee's right to any such leave, nor shall the district discharge, discriminate against, or retaliate against an employee for taking such leave, opposing or challenging an unlawful employment practice in relation to any of these laws, or being involved in any related inquiry or proceeding. (Government Code 12945, 12945.2; 2 CCR 11094; 29 USC 2615)

Definitions

The words and phrases defined below shall have the same meaning throughout this administrative regulation except where a different meaning is otherwise specified.

Child means a biological, adopted, or foster child; a stepchild; a legal ward; or a person to whom the employee stands in loco parentis. For purposes of CFRA leave, child also includes a child of a registered domestic partner. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11087; 29 USC 2611)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 12945.2, as amended by AB 1041 (Ch. 748, Statutes of 2022), a designated person, as defined below, is added to the class of people an employee may take leave to care for under CFRA. A designated person may be identified by the employee at the time of the employee's requests for the leave, and the district may limit employees to one designated person per 12-month period.

Designated person, for CFRA purposes, means any individual related by blood, or whose association with the employee is the equivalent of a family relationship. (Government Code 12945.2)

Eligible employee, for FMLA and CFRA purposes, means an employee who has been employed with the district for at least 12 months and who has at least 1,250 hours of service with the district during the 12 months immediately preceding the leave. However, these requirements shall not apply when an employee applies for PDL. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11087; 29 USC 2611; 29 CFR 825.110)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 12945.2, as amended by AB 1041, a "designated person," as defined above, is included in the definition of "eligible family member" for purposes of CFRA.

Eligible family member means an employee's child, parent, or spouse. For purposes of leave to care for a family member with a serious health condition pursuant to CFRA, eligible family member includes an employee's child, parent, parent-in-law, spouse, registered domestic partner, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, or designated person. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11087; 29 USC 2612)

Employee disabled by pregnancy means an employee whose health care provider states that the employee is: (2 CCR 11035)

1. Unable because of pregnancy to perform any one or more of the essential functions of the job or to perform any of them without undue risk to the employee or other persons or to the pregnancy's successful completion

2. Suffering from severe "morning sickness" or needs to take time off for prenatal or postnatal care, bed rest, gestational diabetes, pregnancy-induced hypertension, preeclampsia, postpartum depression, childbirth, loss or end of pregnancy, recovery from childbirth or loss or end of pregnancy, or any other pregnancy-related condition

Parent means a biological, foster, or adoptive parent; a parent-in-law; a stepparent; a legal guardian; or another person who stood in loco parentis to the employee when the employee was a child. However, for FMLA purposes, parent does not include a spouse's parents. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11087; 29 USC 2611; 29 CFR 825.122)

Serious health condition means an illness, injury (including, but not limited to, on-the-job injuries), impairment, or physical or mental condition of the employee or an eligible family member of the employee that involves either inpatient care or continuing treatment, including treatment for substance abuse, as follows: (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11087, 11097; 29 USC 2611, 2612; 29 CFR 825.113-825.115)

1. Inpatient care in a hospital, hospice, or residential health care facility, any subsequent treatment in connection with such inpatient care, or any period of incapacity.

A person is considered an inpatient when formally admitted to a health care facility with the expectation of remaining overnight and occupying a bed, even if it later develops that the person can be discharged or transferred to another facility and does not actually remain overnight.

Incapacity means the inability to work, attend school, or perform other regular daily activities due to a serious health condition, its treatment, or the recovery that it requires.

2. Continuing treatment or continuing supervision by a health care provider, including one or more of the following:
 - a. A period of incapacity of more than three consecutive full days
 - b. Any period of incapacity or treatment for such incapacity due to a chronic serious health condition
 - c. Any period of incapacity due to pregnancy or for prenatal care under FMLA
 - d. Any period of incapacity which is permanent or long term due to a condition for which treatment may not be effective
 - e. Any period of absence to receive multiple treatments, including recovery, by a health care provider

Spouse means a partner in marriage as defined in Family Code 300, including same sex partners in marriage. For purposes of CFRA leave, spouse also includes a registered domestic partner within the meaning of Family Code 297-297.5. (Family Code 297, 297.5, 300; 2 CCR 11087; 29 CFR 825.122)

Eligibility/Purposes of Leave

CSBA NOTE: Government Code 12945.2 and 29 USC 2611-2612 require a district to grant family care and medical leave to an eligible employee for any of the reasons stated below. These requirements apply to all public agencies regardless of the number of employees.

The district shall grant FMLA or CFRA leave to eligible employees for any of the following reasons: (Government Code 12945.2; 29 USC 2612; 29 CFR 825.112, 825.126, 825.127)

1. The birth of a child of the employee or placement of a child with the employee in connection with the employee's adoption or foster care of the child (parental leave)
2. The care of an eligible family member with a serious health condition
3. The employee's own serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the job functions of the position

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 29 CFR 825.126, FMLA military family leave is available to any eligible employee for a qualifying exigency while the employee's spouse, child, or parent who is a military member is on covered

active duty during deployment to a foreign country. Government Code 12945.2 provides exigency leave under CFRA for an employee whose registered domestic partner is on active duty. For requirements related to qualifying exigency leave, see the section "Military Family Leave Resulting from Qualifying Exigencies" below.

4. A qualifying exigency arising out of the fact that the employee's spouse, child, parent, or, for CFRA leave only, a registered domestic partner, is a military member on covered active duty or call to covered active duty (or has been notified of an impending call or order to covered active duty)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 29 CFR 825.127, military caregiver leave is available to any eligible employee who is a family member of a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness. For requirements related to military caregiver leave, see the section on "Military Caregiver Leave" below.

5. The care of a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness when the employee is a spouse, child, parent, or next of kin of the covered servicemember

CSBA NOTE: Under federal law, pregnancy as a "serious health condition" is covered as part of FMLA leave. However, disability due to pregnancy is explicitly excluded from coverage under CFRA (2 CCR 11093). Instead, pursuant to Government Code 12926 and 12945, any California employee who is "disabled because of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions" is entitled to unpaid PDL of up to four months if the employer has five or more employees. Therefore, such an employee is entitled to up to four months of PDL and an additional 12 weeks of CFRA leave following the birth of the child.

Additionally, pursuant to 2 CCR 11037, PDL is not subject to eligibility requirements for other FMLA and CFRA leaves, such as minimum hours worked or length of service.

In addition, the district shall grant PDL to any employee who is disabled by pregnancy, childbirth, or other related medical condition. (Government Code 12945; 2 CCR 11037)

Terms of Leave

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 12945.2, leaves common to CFRA and FMLA run concurrently so that total leave to which an employee is entitled would not be more than 12 work weeks.

An eligible employee shall be entitled to a total of 12 work weeks of FMLA or CFRA leave during any 12-month period, except in the case of leave to care for a covered servicemember as provided under "Military Caregiver Leave" below. To the extent allowed by law, CFRA and FMLA leaves shall run concurrently. (Government Code 12945.2; 29 USC 2612)

CSBA NOTE: To determine the 12-month period in which the leave entitlement occurs, the district may use any of the methods identified in 29 CFR 825.200 and specified in options #1-4 below. However, a district may choose not to use any of these options and may instead choose some other fixed 12-month period. Whichever option is selected, it must be applied uniformly to all employees. If the district fails to select a method for calculating the 12-month period, the method that provides the most beneficial outcome for the employee will be used. Pursuant to 2 CCR 11090, if the district decides to change the calculation method, it must provide at least 60 days' notice to all employees.

~~OPTION 1: The 12-month period shall coincide with the calendar year. (29 CFR 825.200)~~ ~~OPTION 2: The 12-month period shall coincide with the fiscal year. (29 CFR 825.200)~~

OPTION 3: The 12-month period shall be measured forward from the date the employee's first family care and medical leave begins. (29 CFR 825.200)

~~OPTION 4: The 12-month period shall be a rolling period measured backward from the date an employee uses any family care and medical leave, as defined in 29 CFR 825.200. (29 CFR 825.200)~~

CSBA NOTE: 2 CCR 11042 clarifies that the four months of PDL to which an employee is entitled means the number of days or hours that the employee would normally work within the four calendar months. For employees who work 40 hours per week, PDL leave is defined as 17-1/3 weeks, 122 days, or 693 hours.

In addition, any employee who is disabled by pregnancy, childbirth, or other related condition shall be entitled to PDL for the period of the disability not to exceed four months. For a part-time employee, the four months shall be calculated on a proportional basis. (Government Code 12945; 2 CCR 11042)

CSBA NOTE: While leaves common to CFRA and FMLA run concurrently, PDL is separate and distinct from CFRA leave. Consequently, pursuant to 2 CCR 11046, an employee who is "disabled by pregnancy" may be entitled to up

to four months of PDL, followed by 12 work weeks of CFRA leave for the birth of the child (baby bonding). Determining which leaves run concurrently is a complex endeavor and districts should consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel as needed.

PDL shall run concurrently with FMLA leave for disability caused by an employee's pregnancy. At the end of the employee's FMLA leave for disability caused by pregnancy, or at the end of four months of PDL, whichever occurs first, a CFRA-eligible employee may request to take CFRA leave of up to 12 work weeks, for the reason of the birth of a child or to bond with or care for the child. (Government Code 12945, 12945.2; 2 CCR 11046, 11093)

Leave taken for the birth or placement of a child must be concluded within the 12-month period beginning on the date of the birth or placement of the child. Such leave does not need to be taken in one continuous period of time. (2 CCR 11090; 29 USC 2612)

CSBA NOTE: Although 29 USC 2612 allows the district to limit the aggregate number of work weeks of leave to which two parents may be entitled when both parents work for the district, such leave is covered under both FMLA and CFRA and state law prevails since it provides greater rights to employees.

Each eligible employee shall be granted up to 12 work weeks for family care and medical leave related to the birth or placement of a child, regardless of whether both parents of the child work for the district.

Use/Substitution of Paid Leave

CSBA NOTE: The district may require employees (Option 1) or employees may elect (Option 2) to use paid leave during an otherwise unpaid portion of CFRA or FMLA leave or PDL. Pursuant to 2 CCR 11044 and 11092, the district may only require an employee to use sick leave if the leave is for the employee's own serious health condition or for PDL, unless mutually agreed to by the district and the employee.

OPTION 1: During any otherwise unpaid period of FMLA or CFRA leave, except leave for an employee's own serious health condition, an employee shall use accrued paid leave, including, but not limited to, vacation leave, personal leave, or family leave. If the leave is for the employee's own serious health condition, the employee shall use accrued paid leave, including but not limited to, vacation leave, personal leave, or sick leave. During an unpaid period of PDL, the employee shall use any accrued sick leave and may elect to use any vacation time or other accrued personal time off. (Government Code 12945, 12945.2; 2 CCR 11044, 11092; 29 USC 2612)

OPTION 1 ENDS HERE

~~OPTION 2: During any otherwise unpaid period of PDL or any FMLA or CFRA leave, the employee may elect to use accrued vacation leave, or any other paid time off negotiated with the district that the employee is eligible to use. If the leave is for the employee's own serious health condition or PDL, the employee may also elect to use accrued sick leave during the period of leave. (Government Code 12945, 12945.2; 2 CCR 11044, 11092; 29 USC 2612) OPTION 2 ENDS HERE~~

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph is for use with either option above.

The district and employee may also come to agreement regarding the use of any additional paid or unpaid time off instead of using the employee's CFRA leave. (2 CCR 11092)

Intermittent Leave/Reduced Work or Leave Schedule

PDL and family care and medical leave for the serious health condition of an employee or eligible family member may be taken intermittently or on a reduced work or leave schedule when medically necessary, as determined by the health care provider of the person with the serious health condition. However, the district shall limit leave increments to the shortest period of time that the district's payroll system uses to account for absences or use of leave provided it is not to be greater than one hour. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11042, 11090; 29 USC 2612)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 2 CCR 11090, the minimum duration of CFRA parental leave for the birth, adoption, or foster care placement of a child is generally two weeks. However, the district must grant a request for CFRA leave of less than two weeks duration on any two occasions and may grant additional requests.

The basic minimum duration of leave for the birth, adoption, or foster care placement of a child shall be two weeks. However, the district shall grant a request for such leave of less than two weeks on any two occasions. (2 CCR 11090; 29 USC 2612)

The district may require an employee to transfer temporarily to an available alternative position under any of the following circumstances: (2 CCR 11041, 11090; 29 USC 2612)

1. The employee needs intermittent leave or leave on a reduced work schedule that is foreseeable based on a planned medical treatment for the employee or family member

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 2 CCR 11041, the district must accommodate the transfer request of a pregnant employee to the same extent that it accommodates transfer requests for other temporarily disabled employees.

2. A medical certification is provided by the employee's health care provider that, because of pregnancy, the employee has a medical need to take intermittent leave or leave on a reduced work schedule
3. The district agrees to permit intermittent leave or leave on a reduced work schedule due to the birth, adoption, or foster care placement of the employee's child

The alternative position must have equivalent pay and benefits and must better accommodate recurring periods of leave than the employee's regular job, and the employee must be qualified for the position. Transfer to an alternative position may include altering an existing job to better accommodate the employee's need for intermittent leave or a reduced work or leave schedule. (2 CCR 11041, 11090; 29 USC 2612)

Request for Leave

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 2 CCR 11050 and 11091, an employee is required to notify the district of the need to take PDL or family care and medical leave. The employee must provide at least verbal notice sufficient to make the district aware that the employee needs qualifying leave, and the anticipated timing and duration of the leave. However, the employee does not need to assert rights under CFRA or FMLA or even mention CFRA or FMLA to meet the notice requirement, but must state the reason the leave is needed. If there is a question about whether leave is FMLA/CFRA qualifying or if the district is considering denying CFRA leave based on an employee's refusal to provide further information, CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel should be consulted.

The district shall consider an employee's request for PDL or family care and medical leave only if the employee provides at least verbal notice sufficient to make the district aware of the need to take the leave and the anticipated timing and duration of the leave. (2 CCR 11050, 11091)

For family care and medical leave, the employee need not expressly assert or mention FMLA/CFRA to satisfy this requirement. However, the employee must state the reason the leave is needed (e.g., birth of child, medical treatment). If more information is necessary to determine whether the employee is eligible for family care and medical leave, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall inquire further and obtain the necessary details of the leave to be taken. (2 CCR 11091)

The district shall respond to requests for leave as soon as practicable, but no later than five business days after receiving the employee's request. (2 CCR 11091)

CSBA NOTE: Both 29 CFR 825.300 and 2 CCR 11091 require the district to provide an employee with notice of the designation of leave as either qualifying for CFRA or FMLA protection. See section entitled "Notifications" below for further requirements of this "designation notice" as well as other required notifications.

Pursuant to 2 CCR 11091, an employee has the obligation to respond to questions designed to determine whether an absence is potentially CFRA qualifying. If the district is unable to determine whether requested leave is CFRA qualifying because of an employee's refusal to respond to its inquiries, the employee may be denied CFRA protection.

Based on the information provided by the employee, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall designate the leave, paid or unpaid, as FMLA/CFRA qualifying leave and shall give notice of such designation to the employee. Failure of an employee to respond to permissible inquiries regarding the leave request may result in denial of CFRA protection if the district is unable to determine whether the leave is CFRA qualifying. (2 CCR 11091; 29 CFR 825.300)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 2 CCR 11091, the district may require an employee to provide at least 30 days advance notice of the need for family care and medical leave, if the need is foreseeable. If the district requires such advance notice from employees, then the district's notification of FMLA/CFRA rights must so specify; see section below entitled "Notifications."

Pursuant to 2 CCR 11050, an employee requesting PDL is required to provide the district at least 30 days advance

notice if the need for PDL is foreseeable.

When an employee is able to foresee the need for PDL or family care and medical leave at least 30 days in advance of the leave, the employee shall provide the district with at least 30 days advance notice before the leave. When the 30 days' notice is not practicable because of a lack of knowledge of when leave will be required to begin, a change in circumstances, a medical emergency, or other good cause, the employee shall provide the district with notice as soon as practicable. Failure of an employee to provide required notice may result in a denial of leave. (2 CCR 11050, 11091)

In all instances, the employee shall consult with the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee and make a reasonable effort to schedule, subject to the health care provider's approval, any planned appointment or medical treatment or supervision so as to minimize disruption to district operations. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11050, 11091)

CSBA NOTE: Government Code 12945.2 and Labor Code 245.5, as amended by AB 1041, expands the CFRA leave an eligible employee may take to include caring for a designated person with a serious health condition. A "designated person" is defined as any individual related by blood or whose association with the employee is the equivalent of a family relationship. The employee may identify the designated person at the time the employee requests the leave. The district may limit the employee to taking CFRA leave to care for one designated person per 12-month period.

An eligible employee may request CFRA leave to care for a designated person with a serious health condition. The employee may identify the designated person at the time of the employee's request for the leave. The district may limit an employee to using CFRA leave to care for one designated person per 12-month period. (Government Code 12945.2; Labor Code 245.5)

Certification of Health Condition

CSBA NOTE: The following optional section is for use by districts that require an employee to submit a medical certification of the need for family care and medical leave for an employee's own serious health condition or to care for the employee's eligible family member with a serious health condition. In order to help avoid claims of discrimination, the district should generally treat all such employees uniformly; thus, districts using this section should request a medical certification from all such employees.

Districts requiring written medical certification from employees may develop their own form, utilize one provided by the employee's health care provider, or use the form provided in 2 CCR 11097.

Within five business days of an employee's request for family care and medical leave for the serious health condition of the employee or an eligible family member, the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall request that the employee provide certification by a health care provider of the need for leave. Upon receiving the district's request, the employee shall provide the certification within 15 calendar days, unless either the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee provides additional time or it is not practicable under the particular circumstances, despite the employee's diligent, good faith efforts. (2 CCR 11087, 11091; 29 CFR 825.305)

The certification shall include the following: (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11087; 29 USC 2613)

1. The date on which the serious health condition began
2. The probable duration of the condition

CSBA NOTE: Item #3 below addresses an eligible employee's request for leave to care for an eligible family member. In such a case, 2 CCR 11087 provides that the health care provider's certification need not identify the serious health condition involved. The U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) provides a form, "Certification of Health Care Provider for Family Member's Serious Health Condition under the Family and Medical Leave Act," that districts may use for this purpose to avoid unauthorized disclosure of the serious health condition.

3. If the employee is requesting leave to care for an eligible family member with a serious health condition, both of the following:
 - a. Statement that the serious health condition warrants the participation of the employee to provide care, such as by providing psychological comfort, arranging for third party care, or directly providing or participating in the medical care of the eligible family member during a period of the treatment or supervision
 - b. Estimated amount of time the health care provider believes the employee needs to care for the eligible family member

4. If the employee is requesting leave because of the employee's own serious health condition, a statement that due to the serious health condition, the employee is unable to work at all or is unable to perform one or more essential job functions of the position
5. If the employee is requesting leave for intermittent treatment or on a reduced work or leave schedule for planned medical treatment, a statement of the medical necessity for the leave, the dates on which treatment is expected to be given, the duration of such treatment, and the expected duration of the leave

CSBA NOTE: Government Code 12940 and other provisions of the California Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2011 prohibit an employer from making a non-job related inquiry into an employee's genetic information. A district which believes that an employee's leave may require obtaining this information should consult with CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall not request any genetic information related to an employee except as authorized by law in accordance with the California Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2011. (Government Code 12940)

When an employee has provided sufficient medical certification to enable the district to determine whether the employee's leave request is FMLA/CFRA-eligible, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall notify the employee within five business days whether the leave is FMLA/CFRA-eligible. The Superintendent or designee may also retroactively designate leave as FMLA/CFRA leave as long as appropriate notice is given to the employee and there is no harm or injury to the employee. (2 CCR 11091; 29 CFR 825.301)

If the Superintendent/Principal or designee has a good faith objective reason to doubt the validity of a certification that accompanies a request for leave for the employee's own serious health condition, the Superintendent/Principal or designee may require the employee to obtain a second opinion from a district-approved health care provider, at district expense. If the second opinion is contrary to the first, the Superintendent/Principal or designee may require the employee to obtain a third medical opinion from a third health care provider approved by both the employee and the district, again at district expense. The opinion of the third health care provider shall be final and binding. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11091; 29 USC 2613)

Certification for PDL

CSBA NOTE: The following optional section is for use by districts that require an employee to submit a medical certification of the need for leave along with the request for PDL. Districts requiring written medical certification from employees who request reasonable accommodation, transfer, or disability leave because of pregnancy may develop their own form, utilize one provided by the employee's health care provider, or use the form provided in 2 CCR 11050.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall request that an employee who is requesting PDL provide certification by a health care provider of the need for leave at the time the employee gives notice of the need for PDL, or within two business days of giving the notice. If the need for PDL is unforeseen, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall request the medical certification within two business days after the leave commences. The Superintendent/Principal or designee may request certification at some later date if the Superintendent/Principal or designee has reason to question the appropriateness of the leave or its duration. (2 CCR 11050)

For PDL that is foreseeable and for which at least 30 days' notice has been given, the employee shall provide the medical certification before the leave begins. When this is not practicable, the employee shall provide the certification within the time frame specified by the Superintendent/Principal or designee which must be at least 15 calendar days after the request, unless it is not practicable under the particular circumstances despite the employee's diligent, good faith efforts. (2 CCR 11050)

Medical certification for PDL purposes shall include a statement that the employee needs to take the leave because the employee is disabled by pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition, the date on which the employee became disabled because of pregnancy, and the estimated duration of the leave. (2 CCR 11050)

If additional PDL or family care and medical leave is needed when the time estimated by the health care provider expires, the district may require the employee to provide recertification in the manner specified for the leave. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11050; 29 USC 2613)

Release to Return to Work

CSBA NOTE: The following optional section is for use by districts that choose to require a return-to-work certification and may be modified to list the specific positions for which certification is required. Pursuant to 2 CCR 11091, the district may require an employee to submit a return-to-work certification from the employee's health provider, stating that the employee is able to return to work. However, this requirement may only be made if the district has a uniformly applied practice of requiring such releases when employees return to work after illness, injury, or disability, any fitness-for-duty examination is job related and consistent with business necessity, and the practice is not forbidden by its collective bargaining agreement. 2 CCR 11050 has similar requirements when an employee is returning to work after PDL.

Pursuant to 29 CFR 825.312, when the health care provider certifies that the employee is able to resume work, the district may also require the health care provider to address the employee's ability to perform the essential functions of the job. If such a requirement is imposed, then the district must provide the employee with a list of the employee's essential job functions with the "designation notice"; see section entitled "Notifications" below.

Upon expiration of an employee's PDL or family care and medical leave taken for the employee's own serious health condition, the employee shall present certification from the health care provider of the employee's ability to resume work. The certification shall address the employee's ability to perform the essential job functions of the position.

Rights to Reinstatement

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 12945.2, 2 CCR 11043 and 11089, and 29 USC 2614, an employee on PDL or family care and medical leave has the right to be reinstated to the same or a comparable position upon return from such leave. However, such an employee has no greater right to reinstatement or other benefits than the employee would have if employment had been continuous.

Upon granting an employee's request for PDL or FMLA/CFRA leave, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall guarantee to reinstate the employee in the same or a comparable position when the leave ends. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11043, 11089; 29 USC 2614)

The district may refuse to reinstate an employee to the same or a comparable position if the FMLA/CFRA leave was fraudulently obtained by the employee. (2 CCR 11089; 29 CFR 825.216)

The district may refuse to reinstate an employee to the same position after taking PDL if, at the time the reinstatement is requested, the employee would not otherwise have been employed in that position for legitimate business reasons unrelated to the employee's PDL. (2 CCR 11043)

Maintenance of Benefits/Failure to Return from Leave

During the period when an employee is on PDL or family care and medical leave, the employee shall maintain employee status with the district and the leave shall not constitute a break in service for purposes of longevity, seniority under any collective bargaining agreement, or any employee benefit plan. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11092; 29 USC 2614)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 2 CCR 11044 and 11092, the time that the district maintains and pays for group health coverage during PDL shall not be used to meet its obligation to pay for 12 weeks of group health coverage during leave taken under CFRA, even where the district designates the PDL as FMLA or CFRA leave. The entitlements to employer-paid group health coverage during PDL and during CFRA are two separate and distinct entitlements.

For up to a maximum of four months for PDL and 12 work weeks for other family care and medical leave, the district shall continue to provide an eligible employee the group health plan coverage that was in place before the employee took the leave. The employee shall reimburse the district for premiums paid during the leave if the employee fails to return to district employment after the expiration of all available leaves and the failure is for a reason other than the continuation, recurrence, or onset of a serious health condition or other circumstances beyond the employee's control. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11044, 11092; 29 USC 2614; 29 CFR 825.213)

In addition, during the period when an employee is on PDL or family care and medical leave, the employee shall be entitled to continue to participate in other employee benefit plans including life insurance, short-term or long-term disability insurance, accident insurance, pension and retirement plans, and supplemental unemployment benefit plans to the same extent and under the same conditions as would apply to an unpaid leave taken for any other purpose. However, for purposes of pension and retirement plans, the district shall not make plan payments for an employee during any unpaid portion of the leave period and the leave period shall not be counted for purposes of time accrued under the plan. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11044, 11092)

Military Family Leave Resulting from Qualifying Exigencies

CSBA NOTE: The following optional section reflects 29 USC 2611 and 2612 which authorize an eligible employee to take up to 12 work weeks of unpaid FMLA leave to attend to an "exigency" arising out of the fact that the employee's spouse, child, or parent is on active duty or on call to active duty status in the National Guard or Reserves, or is a member of the regular Armed Forces on deployment to a foreign country. Pursuant to Government Code 12945.2, an employee may take unpaid leave under CFRA to attend to an exigency involving the employee's registered domestic partner.

Pursuant to 29 CFR 825.200, an employee is entitled to 12 work weeks of qualifying exigency leave during each 12-month period established by the district; see section entitled "Terms of Leave" above. According to DOL's, "Military Family Leave Provisions of the FMLA Frequently Asked Questions and Answers," an employee may take all 12 weeks of FMLA leave entitlement as a qualifying exigency leave or take a combination of the 12 weeks of leave for both qualifying exigency leave and other FMLA leave, such as leave for a serious health condition.

An eligible employee may take up to 12 work weeks of unpaid FMLA/CFRA leave, during each 12-month period established by the district in the section entitled "Terms of Leave" above, for one or more qualifying exigencies while the employee's child, parent, spouse, or, for purposes of CFRA leave, registered domestic partner, who is a military member is on covered active duty or on call to covered active duty status. (Government Code 12945.2; 29 USC 2612; 29 CFR 825.126)

Covered active duty means, for members of the Regular Armed forces, duty during the deployment of a member of the regular Armed Forces to a foreign country or, for members of the Reserve components of the Armed forces, duty during the deployment of a member of the National Guard or Reserves to a foreign country under a call or an order to active duty in support of a contingency operation pursuant to law. Deployment to a foreign country includes deployment to international waters. (29 USC 2611; 29 CFR 825.126)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 29 CFR 825.126, a "qualifying exigency" may include "other events" agreed to by the district and the employee. As an example of such other event, DOL's, "Military Family Leave Provisions of the FMLA Frequently Asked Questions and Answers," and the California Department of Human Resources', "Questions and Answers - Military Family Leave - FMLA," list leave to spend time with the military member either prior to or post deployment or to attend to household emergencies that would normally have been handled by the military member.

Qualifying exigencies include time needed to: (29 CFR 825.126)

1. Address issues arising from short notice deployment of up to seven calendar days from the date of receipt of call or order of short notice deployment
2. Attend military events and related activities, such as any official ceremony or family assistance program related to the covered active duty or call to covered active duty status
3. Arrange child care or attend school activities arising from the covered active duty or call to covered active duty, such as arranging for alternative child care, enrolling or transferring a child to a new school, or attending meetings
4. Make or update financial and legal arrangements to address a military member's absence
5. Attend counseling provided by someone other than a health care provider
6. Spend time (up to 15 calendar days of leave per instance) with a military member who is on short-term, temporary, rest and recuperation leave during deployment
7. Attend to certain post-deployment activities, such as arrival ceremonies or reintegration briefings
8. Care for a military member's parent who is incapable of self-care when the care is necessitated by the military member's covered active duty
9. Address any other event that the employee and district agree is a qualifying exigency

The employee shall provide the Superintendent/Principal or designee with notice of the need for the qualifying exigency leave as soon as practicable, regardless of how far in advance such leave is foreseeable. (29 CFR 825.302)

CSBA NOTE: The district may require the employee to provide certification of the qualifying exigency containing the information specified in 29 CFR 825.309. A form has been developed by DOL for this purpose and is available

on its website.

The following paragraph is optional and should be deleted by those districts that do not require such documentation. In order to help avoid claims of discrimination, the district should generally treat all employees uniformly; thus, districts using this paragraph should request certification from all employees requesting such leave.

An employee who is requesting leave for qualifying exigencies shall provide the Superintendent/Principal or designee with a copy of the military member's active duty orders, or other documentation issued by the military, and the dates of the service. In addition, the employee shall provide the Superintendent/Principal or designee with certification of the qualifying exigency necessitating the leave. The certification shall contain the information specified in 29 CFR 825.309.

The employee's qualifying exigency leave may be taken on an intermittent or reduced work or leave schedule basis. (29 CFR 825.302)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 29 USC 2612 and 29 CFR 825.207, the district has the option to require or give employees discretion to use paid leave when taking FMLA/CFRA leave; see Options 1 and 2 in the section entitled "Use/Substitution of Paid Leave" above. Whichever option is selected by the district with regard to FMLA/CFRA leave is also applicable to qualified exigency leave.

During the period of qualified exigency leave, the district's rule regarding an employee's use of accrued vacation leave and any other accrued paid or unpaid time off, as specified in the section "Use/Substitution of Paid Leave" above, shall apply.

Military Caregiver Leave

CSBA NOTE: 29 USC 2612 and 29 CFR 825.127 authorize an eligible employee to take up to 26 work weeks of unpaid military caregiver leave, as defined below, during a single 12-month period. According to DOL's, "Military Family Leave Provisions of the FMLA Frequently Asked Questions and Answers," if an employee does not use the entire 26-week entitlement in a single 12-month period, unused weeks cannot be carried over into another 12-month period. However, the employee may qualify for nonmilitary FMLA leave.

The district shall grant an eligible employee up to a total of 26 work weeks of leave during a single 12-month period, measured forward from the first date the leave is taken, to care for a covered servicemember with a serious illness or injury. In order to be eligible for such military caregiver leave, the employee must be the spouse, child, parent, or next of kin of the covered servicemember. This 26-week period is inclusive of the 12 work weeks of leave that may be taken for other FMLA qualifying reasons. (29 USC 2611, 2612; 29 CFR 825.127)

Covered servicemember may be: (29 CFR 825.127)

1. A current member of the Armed Forces, including a member of the National Guard or Reserves, who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy; is otherwise in outpatient status; or is otherwise on the temporary disability retired list for a serious injury or illness
2. A veteran who was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable at any time during the five-year period prior to the first date the eligible employee takes FMLA leave to care for the covered veteran

Child of a covered servicemember means the covered servicemember's biological, adopted, or foster child, stepchild, legal ward, or child for whom the covered servicemember stood in loco parentis, and who is of any age. (29 CFR 825.127)

Parent of a covered servicemember means the covered servicemember's biological, adopted, step, or foster parent, or any other individual who stood in loco parentis to the covered servicemember (except "parents-in-law"). (29 CFR 825.127)

Next of kin means the nearest blood relative to the covered servicemember, other than the spouse, parent, or child, unless designated in writing by the covered servicemember. (29 USC 2611, 2612; 29 CFR 825.127)

Outpatient status means the status of a member of the Armed Forces assigned to a military medical treatment facility as an outpatient or a unit established for the purpose of providing command and control of members of the Armed Forces receiving medical care as outpatients. (29 USC 2611; 29 CFR 825.127)

CSBA NOTE: 29 USC 2611 defines "serious injury or illness" for active members of the Armed Forces and for veterans, as provided below. Pursuant to 29 CFR 825.127, a veteran's injury or illness will qualify as a "serious injury

or illness" for the purpose of this leave, only if one of the four conditions listed in Item #2 below is present.

Serious injury or illness means: (29 USC 2611; 29 CFR 825.127)

1. For a current member of the Armed Forces, an injury or illness incurred by the member in the line of duty on active duty, or that existed before the beginning of the member's active duty and was aggravated by the member's service in the line of duty while on active duty in the Armed Forces, and that may render the member medically unfit to perform the duties of the member's office, grade, rank, or rating
2. For a veteran, an injury or illness incurred or aggravated by the member's service in the line of duty on active duty in the Armed Forces, including the National Guard or Reserves, that manifested itself before or after the member became a veteran and that is at least one of the following:
 - a. A continuation of a serious injury or illness incurred or aggravated while the veteran was a member of the Armed Forces and rendered the servicemember unable to perform the duties of the servicemember's office, grade, rank, or rating
 - b. A physical or mental condition for which the veteran has received a U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Service-Related Disability Rating of 50 percent or greater, based wholly or partly on that physical or mental condition
 - c. A physical or mental condition that substantially impairs the veteran's ability to secure or follow a substantially gainful occupation by reason of one or more disabilities related to the servicemember's military service or that would do so but for treatment received by the veteran
 - d. An injury, including a psychological injury, on the basis of which the veteran has been enrolled in the VA's Program of Comprehensive Assistance for Family Caregivers

CSBA NOTE: As is the case for other types of FMLA/CFRA leave, 29 CFR 825.302 requires the employee, when the need for the leave is foreseeable, to provide 30 days advance notice to the district before the leave is to begin. The employee shall provide reasonable and practicable notice of the need for the leave in accordance with the procedures in the section entitled "Request for Leave" above.

CSBA NOTE: 29 CFR 825.310 authorizes the district to require employees to provide certification of the need for the leave, which is to be completed by an authorized health care provider of the covered servicemember.

The following paragraph is optional. In order to help avoid claims of discrimination, the district should generally treat all employees uniformly; thus, districts using this paragraph should request a medical certification from all employees requesting such leave.

An employee requesting leave to care for a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness shall provide the Superintendent/Principal or designee with certification from an authorized health care provider of the servicemember that contains the information specified in 29 CFR 825.310.

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 29 CFR 825.127, an employee may take up to a total of 26 work weeks of leave for both regular FMLA and military caregiver leave during the 12-month leave entitlement period. However, the employee may not take more than 12 weeks for regular FMLA leave. For example, according to DOL's, "Military Family Leave Provisions of the FMLA Frequently Asked Questions and Answers," an employee could take 12 weeks of FMLA leave to care for a newborn child and 14 weeks of military caregiver leave but could not take 16 weeks to care for a newborn and 10 weeks of military caregiver leave. If the leave qualifies as both military caregiver leave and leave to care for a family member with a serious health condition, 29 CFR 825.127 specifies that the district must first designate the leave as military caregiver leave.

The leave may be taken intermittently or on a reduced work or leave schedule when medically necessary. An employee taking military caregiver leave in combination with other family care and medical leaves pursuant to this administrative regulation shall be entitled to a combined total of 26 work weeks of leave during a single 12-month period. When both spouses work for the district and both wish to take such leave, the spouses are limited to a maximum combined total of 26 work weeks during a single 12-month period. (29 USC 2612)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 29 USC 2612 and 29 CFR 825.207, the district has the option to require or give employees discretion to substitute paid leave when taking FMLA/CFRA leave; see Options 1 and 2 in section entitled "Use/Substitution of Paid Leave" above. Whichever option is selected by the district with regard to FMLA/CFRA, leave is also applicable to military caregiver leave.

During the period of military caregiver leave, the district's rule regarding an employee's use of accrued vacation leave and other accrued paid or unpaid time off, as specified in the section "Use/Substitution of Paid Leave" above, shall apply.

Notifications

CSBA NOTE: Both 29 CFR 825.300 and 2 CCR 11095 require employers to provide general notification to employees of their rights under the FMLA/CFRA as well as specific notifications when an employee has requested leave, as detailed below. 2 CCR 11049 contains similar notice requirements for PDL purposes. Samples of notices which describe an employee's rights are available on the websites of the California Civil Rights Department and the DOL.

Pursuant to 2 CCR 11095, the district must translate the notice into every language that is spoken by at least 10 percent of the district's employees at any facility.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall provide the following notifications regarding state and federal law related to PDL or FMLA/CFRA leave:

1. General Notice: Information explaining the provisions of the Fair Employment and Housing Act/PDL and FMLA/CFRA and employees' rights and obligations shall be posted in a conspicuous place on district premises, or electronically, and shall be included in employee handbooks. (2 CCR 11049, 11095; 29 USC 2619)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 2 CCR 11050 and 11091, a district may require an employee, when the need for the leave is foreseeable, to provide at least 30 days advance notice before the leave is to begin; see the section entitled "Request for Leave" above. 2 CCR 11049 and 11091 specify that districts requiring such notice from employees must give them "reasonable advance notice" of their obligation and that incorporation of the requirement into the general notice satisfies the "advance notice" requirement.

The following optional paragraph is for use by districts that require employees to provide advance notice.

2. The general notice shall also explain an employee's obligation to provide the Superintendent/Principal or designee with at least 30 days' notice of the need for the requested leave, when the need is reasonably foreseeable at least 30 days prior to the start of the leave. (2 CCR 11049, 11050, 11091)
3. Eligibility Notice: When an employee requests leave, including PDL, or when the Superintendent/Principal or designee acquires knowledge that an employee's leave may be for an FMLA/CFRA qualifying reason, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall, within five business days, provide notification to the employee of eligibility to take such leave. (2 CCR 11049, 11091; 29 CFR 825.300)
4. Rights and Responsibilities Notice: Each time the eligibility notice is provided to an employee, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall provide written notification explaining the specific expectations and obligations of the employee, including any consequences for a failure to meet those obligations. Such notice shall include, as applicable: (29 CFR 825.300)

- a. A statement that the leave may be designated and counted against the employee's annual FMLA/CFRA leave entitlement and the appropriate 12-month entitlement period, if qualifying

CSBA NOTE: Item #4b below is for use by districts that require medical certification to the effect that the employee is able to resume work. See the section entitled "Release to Return to Work" above.

- b. Any requirements for the employee to furnish medical certification of a serious health condition, serious injury or illness, or qualifying exigency arising out of active duty or call to active duty status and the consequences of failing to provide the certification
- c. The employee's right to use paid leave, whether the district will require use of paid leave, conditions related to any use of paid leave, and the employee's entitlement to take unpaid leave if the employee does not meet the conditions for paid leave
- d. Any requirements for the employee to make premium payments necessary to maintain health benefits, the arrangement for making such payments, and the possible consequences of failure to make payments on a timely basis
- e. The employee's right to maintenance of benefits during the leave and restoration to the same or an equivalent job upon return from leave

f. The employee's potential liability for health insurance premiums paid by the district during the employee's unpaid FMLA leave should the employee not return to service after the leave. Any time the information provided in the above notice changes, the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall, within five business days of receipt of an employee's first notice of need for leave, provide the employee with a written notice referencing the prior notice and describing any changes to the notice. (29 CFR 825.300)

5. Designation Notice: When the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee has information (e.g., sufficient medical certification) to determine whether the leave qualifies as FMLA/CFRA leave, the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall, within five business days, provide written notification designating the leave as FMLA/CFRA qualifying or, if the leave will not be so designated, the reason for that determination. (2 CCR 11091; 29 CFR 825.300)

If the amount of leave needed is known, the notice shall include the number of hours, days, or weeks that will be counted against the employee's FMLA/CFRA entitlement. If it is not possible to provide that number at the time of the designation notice, notification shall be provided of the amount of leave counted against the employee's entitlement upon request by the employee and at least once in every 30-day period if leave was taken in that period. (29 CFR 825.300)

CSBA NOTE: 29 CFR 825.300 requires the designation notice to specify whether the district requires paid leave to be used during an otherwise unpaid family care and medical leave, whether the district requires an employee to present release to return to work certification, and whether that certification must address the employee's ability to perform the essential functions of the job. See the sections entitled "Use/Substitution of Paid Leave" and "Release to Return to Work" above. The following paragraph should be revised to reflect district practice.

6. If the district requires paid leave to be used during an otherwise unpaid family care and medical leave, the notice shall so specify. If the district requires an employee to present a release to return to work certification that addresses the employee's ability to perform the essential functions of the job, the notice shall also specify that requirement. (2 CCR 11091, 11097; 29 CFR 825.300)

Any time the information provided in the designation notice changes, the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall, within five business days, provide the employee with written notice referencing the prior notice and describing any changes to the notice. (29 CFR 825.300)

Records

CSBA NOTE: Government Code 12946, 29 USC 2616, and 29 CFR 825.500 require districts to maintain records of, among other things, applications, dates, and personnel and employment action related to family care and medical leave. Pursuant to 42 USC 2000ff-1, any individually identifiable genetic information possessed by the district must be treated as a confidential medical record of the employee involved.

The Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall maintain records pertaining to an individual employee's use of FMLA or CFRA leave or PDL in accordance with law. (Government Code 12946; 29 USC 2616; 42 USC 2000ff-1; 29 CFR 825.500)

Policy 5141.5: Mental Health

Status: DRAFT

Original Adopted Date: 12/09/2014 | Last Revised Date: 12/15/2022

CSBA NOTE: The U.S. Surgeon General's, "Social Connection Advisory," emphasizes the critical role that social connection plays in individual and societal health and well-being, and provides recommendations for how to address the consequences when there is a lack of social connection. Because schools play an important role in facilitating positive social connection, the advisory includes specific actions districts can implement, which include (1) developing a strategic plan for school connectedness and social skills with benchmark tracking, (2) building social connection into the health curriculum, (3) implementing socially based educational techniques, and (4) creating a supportive school environment.

In its advisory, "Social Media and Youth Mental Health," the U.S. Surgeon General describes the positive and negative impacts of social media on children and adolescents, including the impact on mental health and well-being, and recommends that schools develop, implement, and evaluate digital and media literacy curriculum to provide students and staff with the skills to strengthen digital resilience.

Education Code 215 requires all governing boards to adopt a policy on student suicide prevention, intervention, and postvention (i.e., intervention conducted after a suicide) with specified components; see BP/AR 5141.52 - Suicide Prevention. The following optional policy is intended to address broader mental health issues facing students and may be revised to reflect district practice.

The ~~Board of Trustees~~Governing Board recognizes that students' emotional well-being and mental health are critical to their ability to perform to their full academic and personal potential. The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall develop strategies and services to reduce the stigma associated with mental illness, facilitate access to mental health services, and help students build resiliency skills, including digital resilience, increase social connections, and cope with life challenges.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall consult and collaborate with school-employed mental health professionals, the county mental health department, psychologists and other health professionals, social workers, and/or community organizations to strengthen local mental health services and develop and implement an integrated plan to support student mental health.

To the extent possible, the district shall focus on preventive strategies which increase students' connectedness to school, create a support network of peers and trusted adults, and provide techniques for conflict resolution. The district shall investigate and resolve any complaint of bullying, intimidation, harassment, or discrimination in accordance with law and district policy.

CSBA NOTE: The state's content standards for health education include voluntary standards pertaining to mental, emotional, and social health at selected elementary and secondary grades and suicide prevention instruction at grade 7 or 8 and in high school.

Education Code 51925, as added by SB 224 (Ch. 675, Statutes of 2021), requires districts that offer health education courses to middle or high school students to include mental health instruction, as specified. Pursuant to Education Code 51929, as added by SB 244, the California Department of Education (CDE) is required to, by January 1, 2024, develop a plan to expand mental health instruction.

The district shall provide instruction to students that promotes their healthy mental, emotional, and social development. Health education courses shall be aligned with the state content standards and curriculum framework and shall include, but not be limited to, instruction related to identifying signs of depression and self-destructive behaviors, developing coping skills, and identifying resources that may provide assistance.

Information and Training

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 49428.15, as added by SB 14 (Ch. 672, Statutes of 2021), CDE is required to, subject to budget appropriations, recommend best practices and identify evidence-based and evidence-informed training programs for schools to address student behavioral health, including staff and student training on recognizing the signs and symptoms of behavioral health disorders, including common psychiatric conditions and substance use disorders such as opioid and alcohol abuse, and has identified such a training program, "Youth Mental Health First Aid," which is available on its website.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall provide school staff with information and training to recognize the early signs and symptoms of an emerging mental health condition or behavioral health disorder, including common

psychiatric conditions and substance use disorders such as opioid and alcohol abuse, identify risk factors and warning signs of suicidal intent, respond to students who have been impacted by traumatic stress, safely deescalate crisis situations involving students with a behavioral health disorder, and link students with effective services, referrals, and supports. Such training shall also provide instruction on how to maintain student privacy and confidentiality. Behavioral health information and training may also be provided to parents/guardians, students, and families. (Education Code 49428.15)

The Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall develop a protocol for identifying and assessing students who may be suffering from an anxiety disorder, depression, eating disorder, or other severe or disabling mental illness. The Superintendent/**Principal** or designee may establish districtwide or school-site crisis intervention team(s) to respond to mental health concerns in the school setting.

CSBA NOTE: Each district school is required to notify students and parents/guardians at least twice per school year with information regarding how to access student mental health services on campus and/or in the community, in accordance with Education Code 49428.

At least twice per school year, the Superintendent/**Principal** or designee shall ensure that each school provides notice regarding how to initiate access to student mental health services on campus and/or in the community. The notification shall be in at least two of the following methods: (Education Code 49428)

1. Distributing the information, electronically or in hardcopy, in a letter to parents/guardians, and in a school publication or other document to students
2. Including the information, at the beginning of the school year, in the parent handbook for parents/guardians and in student orientation materials or a student handbook
3. Posting the information on the school's website or social media

Parents/guardians and students shall each receive two notices on how to initiate access to student mental health services, which may be delivered by different methods. (Education Code 494280)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 49428.5, as added by AB 748 (Ch. 431, Statutes of 2022), each school site serving students in any of grades 6-12 is required to create a poster, as specified below, that identifies approaches and resources about student mental health, and prominently display such poster in public areas that are accessible to and commonly frequented by students at each school site. Pursuant to Education Code 49428.5, as added by AB 748, CDE is required to develop a model mental health poster.

Each school site that serves students in any of grades 6-12 shall create an age appropriate and culturally relevant poster that identifies approaches and shares resources about student mental health, and that includes the following information: (Education Code 49428.5)

1. Identification of common behaviors of those struggling with mental health or who are in a mental health crisis, including, but not limited to, anxiety, depression, eating disorders, emotional dysregulation, bipolar episodes, and schizophrenic episodes
2. A list of, and contact information for, school site-specific resources, including, but not limited to, counselors, wellness centers, and peer counselors
3. A list of, and contact information for, community resources, including, but not limited to, suicide prevention, substance abuse, child crisis, nonpolice mental health hotlines, public behavioral health services, and community mental health centers
4. A list of positive coping strategies to use when dealing with mental health, including, but not limited to, meditation, mindfulness, yoga, breathing exercises, grounding skills, journaling, acceptance, and seeking therapy
5. A list of negative coping strategies to avoid, including, but not limited to, substance abuse or self-medication, violence and abuse, self-harm, compulsivity, dissociation, catastrophizing, and isolating

The poster shall be displayed in English and any primary language spoken by 15 percent or more of the students at the school site and be no smaller than 8.5 by 11 inches and at least 12-point font. The poster shall be prominently and conspicuously displayed in public areas that are accessible to, and commonly frequented by, students at each school site such as bathrooms, locker rooms, classrooms, classroom hallways, gymnasiums, auditoriums, cafeterias,

wellness centers, and offices. Additionally, at the beginning of each school year the poster shall be distributed online to students through social media, websites, portals, and learning platforms. (Education Code 49428.5)

Mental Health Counseling and Referrals

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 49428.1, as added by AB 309 (Ch. 662, Statutes of 2021), CDE is required to develop model referral protocols for addressing student mental health concerns and to post the model referral protocols on its website.

A school counselor, school psychologist, or school social worker may provide mental health counseling to students in accordance with the specialization(s) authorized on the individual's credential. As needed, students and their parents/guardians may be provided referrals to mental health services in the community and/or to mental health services at or near district schools.

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 49429, as amended by AB 167 (Ch. 252, Statutes of 2021), CDE, in consultation with the State Department of Health Care Services and appropriate stakeholders, is required to develop, subject to budget appropriations, guidelines for the use of telehealth technology in schools, including mental health and behavioral health services to students on school campuses, by December 31, 2022. See also 5141.6 - School Health Services.

Mental health and behavioral health services for students on campus may be provided by way of telehealth technology. (Education Code 49429)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 28 CFR 35.108, a student should be evaluated in accordance with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (29 USC 794) if the student has a disability, including a mental impairment, that substantially limits a major life activity, has a record of such impairment, or is regarded as having such impairment. See BP/AR 6164.6 - Identification and Education Under Section 504. Districts also have an affirmative, ongoing duty to actively and systematically seek out, identify, locate, and evaluate all children with disabilities who may be in need of special education and related services (Education Code 56171, 56300-56385; 20 USC 1412; 34 CFR 300.111). See BP/AR 6164.4 - Identification and Evaluation of Individuals for Special Education.

If a student has an emotional or mental illness that limits a major life activity, has a record of such impairment, or is regarded as having such impairment, or may need special education and related services, the student shall be referred for an evaluation for purposes of determining whether any educational or related services are required in accordance with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act or the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, as applicable. (Education Code 56301-56302; 29 USC 794; 28 CFR 35.108)

Funding Resources

CSBA NOTE: In addition to using district funds for mental health programs or services, districts may apply for grant funds administered by the county mental health agency or other sources.

The Mental Health Services Act, established by Proposition 63 in 2004, provides funding, personnel, and other resources to support county mental health programs, including, but not limited to, prevention and early intervention programs. Funding may be allocated for outreach to families and others to recognize the early signs of potentially severe and disabling mental illnesses, access and linkage to medically necessary care for children with severe mental illness, reduction in stigma and discrimination against people with mental illness, and strategies to reduce negative outcomes that may result from untreated mental illness.

Welfare and Institutions Code 5886 established the Mental Health Student Services Act, a competitive grant program to award funds to county mental health or behavioral health departments for the purpose of creating mental health partnerships with school districts, charter schools, and county offices of education

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall explore potential funding sources for district programs and services that support student's mental health. In accordance with local plans and priorities, the district may apply to the county for grants for prevention and early intervention activities that are designed to prevent mental illness from becoming severe and disabling and to improve timely access for underserved populations.

Policy 5145.6: Parent/Guardian Notifications

Status: DRAFT

Original Adopted Date: 12/09/2014 | Last Revised Date: 12/15/2022

The ~~Board of Trustees Governing Board~~ desires to promote effective communication between the school and the home and to keep parents/guardians informed regarding educational programs, school operations, and the legal rights of students and their parents/guardians. The Superintendent/~~Principal~~ or designee shall send parents/guardians all notifications required by law and any other notifications the Superintendent/~~Principal~~ or designee believes will promote parental understanding and involvement.

Notice of the rights and responsibilities of parents/guardians as specified in Education Code 48980 shall be sent at the beginning of each academic year and may be provided by regular mail, in electronic form when so requested by the parent/guardian, or by any other method normally used by the district for written communication with parents/guardians. (Education Code 48981)

No activity specified in Education Code 48980 shall be undertaken with respect to any particular student unless the student's parent/guardian has been informed of such action through the annual notification or other separate special notification. Such notice shall state the activity that will be undertaken and the approximate date on which the activity will occur. (Education Code 48983-48984)

The annual notification shall include a request that the parent/guardian sign the notice and return it to the school or, if the notice is provided in electronic format, that the parent/guardian submit a signed acknowledgment of receipt of the notice to the school. The parent/guardian's signature is an acknowledgment of receipt of the information but does not indicate that consent to participate in any particular program has been given or withheld. (Education Code 48982)

CSBA NOTE: The following optional paragraph may be revised to reflect district practice.

Whenever a student enrolls in a district school during the school year, the student's parents/guardians shall be given all required parental notifications at that time.

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph applies to notices required for certain federal programs, including, but not necessarily limited to, Title I notices pursuant to 20 USC 6311 and 6312, notices regarding the rights of parents/guardians of students with disabilities pursuant to 34 CFR 300.503 and 300.504, and notices of the educational rights of students experiencing homelessness pursuant to 42 USC 11432. The following paragraph may be revised to reflect district practice.

Notifications shall be presented in an understandable and uniform format and, to the extent practicable, in a language that parents/guardians can understand.

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to state and federal antidiscrimination laws, including the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 USC 12101; 28 CFR 35) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 USC 794), auxiliary aides and services must be provided to qualified individuals with disabilities to enable those individuals to effectively communicate and participate in public programs, services, or activities. For example, for the Medi-Cal Program, the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS), the state agency that administers the program, has issued Policy and Procedure Letters No. 21-017R and No. 23-004, which require districts to develop a plan to meet these alternative format requirements. For more information on the Medi-Cal Program, see AR 5141.6 - School Health Services.

When necessary, the district shall provide notifications to qualified individuals with disabilities in alternative formats, such as braille, large font, or audio recordings, to enable such individuals to effectively participate in any program, service, or activity, as required by law.

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 48985, when 15 percent or more of students enrolled in a school speak a single primary language other than English, all notices and reports sent to the parents/guardians of these students must also be written in the primary language and may be answered by the parent/guardian in either language. Education Code 48985 requires the California Department of Education (CDE) to notify districts, by August 1 of each year, of the schools and the languages for which the translation of notices is required based on census data submitted to the CDE in the preceding fiscal year.

Whenever 15 percent or more of the students enrolled in a district school speak a single primary language other than English, as determined from the California Department of Education census data collected pursuant to Education Code 52164, all notices sent to the parent/guardian of any such student shall, in addition to being written in English, be written in the primary language, and may be responded to either in English or the primary language. (Education Code 48981, 48985)

Whenever an employee learns that a student's parent/guardian is unable to understand the district's printed notifications for any reason, the employee shall inform the principal or designee, who shall work with the parent/guardian to establish other appropriate means of communication.

Exhibit 5145.6-E(2): Parent/Guardian Notifications

Status: DRAFT

Original Adopted Date: Pending

Cautionary Notice: Government Code 17581.5 releases districts from the obligation to perform specified mandated activities when the Budget Act does not provide reimbursement during that fiscal year. The Budget Act of 2022 (AB 178, Ch. 45, Statutes of 2022) extends the suspension of these requirements through the 2022-23 fiscal year. As a result, certain provisions of the following Exhibit related to scoliosis screening and bus safety instruction may be suspended.

CSBA NOTE: The following exhibit lists notices which the law explicitly requires be provided to parents/guardians. See the referenced Board policy, administrative regulation, or Board bylaw for further information about related program and notice requirements. For example, see AR 1312.3 - Uniform Complaint Procedures for the contents of the annual notice regarding uniform complaint procedures (UCP) as mandated by 5 CCR 4622.

The exhibit does not include other notices that are recommended throughout CSBA's sample policy manual, but are not required by law. The district may revise the exhibit to reflect additional notifications provided by the district.

I. Annually

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 222.5
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 5146
Subject: Rights and options for pregnant and parenting students

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 234.7
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 0410
Subject: Right to a free public education regardless of immigration status or religious beliefs

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 310
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 6142.2, AR 6174
Subject: Information on the district's language acquisition program

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 17611.5, 17612, 48980.3
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 3514.2
Subject: Use of pesticide products, active ingredients, internet address to access information, and, if district uses certain pesticides, integrated pest management plan

When to Notify: Annually by February 1
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 35256, 35258
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 0510
Subject: School Accountability Report Card provided

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 35291, 48980
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5144, AR 5144.1
Subject: District and site discipline rules

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 44050
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 4119.21, BP 4219.21, BP 4319.21
Subject: Code of conduct addressing employee interactions with students

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 46010.1
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5113
Subject: Absence for confidential medical services

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year, if district has adopted policy on involuntary transfer of students convicted of certain crimes when victim is enrolled at same school
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48929, 48980
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 5116.2
Subject: District policy authorizing transfer

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48980
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 6111
Subject: Schedule of minimum days and student-free staff development days

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48980, 231.5; 5 CCR 4917; 34 CFR 106.8
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5145.7
Subject: Copy of sexual harassment policy as related to students; contact information for Title IX coordinator

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48980, 32255-32255.6
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5145.8
Subject: Right to refrain from harmful or destructive use of animals

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48980, 35160.5, 46600-46611, 48204, 48301
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 5111.1, AR 5116.1, AR 5117
Subject: All statutory attendance options, available local attendance options, options for meeting residency, form for changing attendance, appeals process

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year, if Board allows such absence
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48980, 46014
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5113
Subject: Absence for religious exercise or purposes

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48980, 48205
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5113, BP 6154
Subject: Excused absences; grade/credit cannot be reduced due to excused absence if work or test has been completed; full text of Education Code 48205

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48980, 48206.3, 48207, 48208
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 6183
Subject: Availability of home/hospital instruction for students with temporary disabilities

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48980, 49403
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 5141.31
Subject: School immunization program

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48980, 49423, 49480
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5141.21
Subject: Administration of prescribed medication

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48980, 49451; 20 USC 1232h
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5141.3
Subject: Right to refuse consent to physical examination

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48980, 49471, 49472
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 5143

Subject: Availability of insurance

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year in grades 9-12, if district allows career technical education (CTE) course to satisfy graduation requirement

Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48980, 51225.3

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 6146.1

Subject: How district established graduation requirements do or do not satisfy college entrance A-G course criteria; district's CTE courses that satisfy A-G course criteria

When to Notify: Annually

Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48986, 49392

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 0450

Subject: Information and laws related to the safe storage of firearms and California's child access prevention laws

When to Notify: Annually

Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 49013; 5 CCR 4622

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 1312.3, BP 0460, BP 3260

Subject: Uniform complaint procedures, available appeals, civil law remedies, coordinator, complaints about student fees and local control and accountability plan

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year

Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 49063

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5125, AR 5125.3

Subject: Challenge, review and expunging of records

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year

Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 49063, 49069; 20 USC 1232g; 34 CFR 99.7

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5125

Subject: Student records: inspect and review, access, types, location, persons responsible, location of log, access criteria, cost of copies, amendment requests, criteria for defining school officials and to determine legitimate educational interest, categories defined as directory information, disclosures, right to file complaint with U.S. Department of Education, course prospectus availability

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year

Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 49063, 49073; 20 USC 1232g; 34 CFR 99.37

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5125.1

Subject: Release of directory information

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year

Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 49069.5, 51225.1

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 6173, AR 6173.1, AR 6173.3, AR 6175

Subject: Transfer of coursework and credits for foster youth, students experiencing homelessness, former juvenile court school students, children of military family, migrant students and students participating in a newcomer program.

When to Notify: Two or more times during the school year

Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 49428

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 5141.5

Subject: How to access mental health services at school and/or in the community

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year in schools serving students in grades 6-12

Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 49428.5

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 5141.5

Subject: Distribution of digitized mental health poster online

When to Notify: Annually or upon enrollment in elementary school

Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 49452.6

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5141.3

Subject: Availability of type 1 diabetes informational materials developed by the California Department of Education

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year

Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 49520, 48980, 42 USC 1758, 7 CFR 245.5
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 3553
Subject: Eligibility and application process for free and reduced price meals

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 51513, 20 USC 1232h
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5022, BP 6162.8
Subject: Notice of privacy policy and dates of activities re: survey, health examination, or collection of personal information for marketing; process to opt out of such activities; inspection rights and procedures

When to Notify: When developing the local control and accountability plan and during the annual update of the local control and accountability plan (LCAP)
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 52062
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 0460
Subject: Opportunity to submit written comments regarding specific actions and expenditures in proposed plan or annual update

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 56301
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 6164.4
Subject: Parental rights re: special education identification, referral, assessment, instructional planning, implementation and review, and procedures for initiating a referral for assessment

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 58501, 48980
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 6181
Subject: Alternative schools

When/Whom to Notify: Annually
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 60615, 5 CCR 852
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 6162.51
Subject: Student's participation in state assessments; option to request exemption from testing

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year
Education or Other Legal Code: Health and Safety Code 104855
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5141.6
Subject: Availability of dental fluoride treatment; opportunity to accept or deny treatment

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year, if district receives Title I funds
Education or Other Legal Code: 20 USC 6312; 34 CFR 200.48
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 4112.2, AR 4222
Subject: Right to request information re: professional qualifications of child's teacher and paraprofessional

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year
Education or Other Legal Code: 34 CFR 104.8, 106.9
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 0410, BP 6178
Subject: Nondiscrimination

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year to parent, teacher, and employee organizations or, in their absence, individuals
Education or Other Legal Code: 40 CFR 763.84, 40 CFR 763.93
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 3514
Subject: Availability of asbestos management plan; any inspections, response actions or post-response actions planned or in progress

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year
Education or Other Legal Code: USDA FNS Instructions 113-1
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 3555
Subject: Information related to the district's food service programs

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year

Education or Other Legal Code: USDA SP-46-2016
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 3551
Subject: District policy on meal payments

II. At Specific Times During the Student's Academic Career

When to Notify: Beginning in grade 7, at least once prior to course selection and career counseling
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 221.5, 48980
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 6164.2
Subject: Course selection and career counseling

When to Notify: Upon a student's enrollment
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 310
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 6142.2, AR 6174
Subject: Information on the district's language acquisition programs

When to Notify: When child first enrolls in a public school, if the school offers a fingerprinting program
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 32390, 48980
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5142.1
Subject: Fingerprinting program

When/Whom to Notify: When participating in driver training courses under the jurisdiction of the district
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 35211
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: None
Subject: Civil liability, insurance coverage

When to Notify: Upon registration in K-6, if students have not previously been transported
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 39831.5
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 3543
Subject: School bus safety rules and information, list of stops, rules of conduct, red light crossing instructions, bus danger zones, walking to and from stops

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year for high school students, if high school is open campus
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 44808.5, 48980
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 5112.5
Subject: Open campus

When to Notify: Prior to providing an eye examination
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 49455.5
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5141.3
Subject: Upcoming eye examinations at school site, including form on which parent/guardian may indicate lack of consent

When to Notify: When a parent/guardian request for district designation of volunteers is received for training on emergency use of anti-seizure medication for a student diagnosed with seizures
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 49468.2
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: To be included in AR 5141.21
Subject: Request for volunteers to be trained in recognition and response to seizures, including administration of emergency anti-seizure medication, description of training, right to rescind offer to volunteer, prohibition against retaliation.

When to Notify: Upon a student's enrollment
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 49063
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5125, AR 5125.3
Subject: Specified rights related to student records

When to Notify: When students enter grade 7
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 49452.7
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5141.3
Subject: Specified information on type 2 diabetes

When to Notify: When in kindergarten, or first grade if not previously enrolled in public school
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 49452.8
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5141.32
Subject: Requirement for oral health assessment, explanation of law, importance of oral health, agency contact, privacy rights

When to Notify: Before grade 12
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 51225.8
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 6143
Subject: Completion and submission of FAFSA and CADAA

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year for students in grades 9-12
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 51229, 48980
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 6143, BP 6178
Subject: UC and CSU College admission requirements, UC and CSU web sites that list certified courses, description of CTE, CDE Internet address, how students may meet with counselors

When to Notify: Beginning of each school year for students in grades 7-12, or at time of enrollment if after beginning of year
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 51938, 48980
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 6142.1
Subject: Sexual health and HIV prevention education; right to view A/V materials, whether taught by district staff or outside consultants, right to request specific Education Code sections, right to excuse

When to Notify: Within 20 working days of receiving results of standardized achievement tests or, if results not available in school year, within 20 working days of start of next school year
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 60641, 5 CCR 863
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 6162.51
Subject: Results of tests; test purpose, individual score and intended use

When/Whom to Notify: By October 15 for students in grade 12
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 69432.9
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5121, AR 5125
Subject: Forwarding of student's grade point average to Cal Grant program; timeline to opt out

When to Notify: Upon enrollment in a California State Preschool program
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 8489.1
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5148.3
Subject: Limitations on disenrollment, including expulsion and suspension and how to file an appeal in the event of expulsion or suspension

When to Notify: When child is enrolled or reenrolled in a licensed child care center or preschool
Education or Other Legal Code: Health and Safety Code 1596.7996
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5148
Subject: Information on risks and effects of lead exposure, blood lead testing

When to Notify: When child is enrolled in kindergarten
Education or Other Legal Code: Health and Safety Code 124100, 124105
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5141.32
Subject: Health screening examination

When to Notify: To students in grades 11-12, early enough to enable registration for fall test
Education or Other Legal Code: 5 CCR 11523
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 6146.2
Subject: Notice of proficiency examination provided under Education Code 48412

When to Notify: To secondary students, if district receives Title I funds
Education or Other Legal Code: 20 USC 7908
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5125.1
Subject: Request that district not release student's name, address, and phone number to military recruiters without prior written consent

III. When Special Circumstances Occur

When to Notify: In the event of a breach of security of district records

Education or Other Legal Code: Civil Code 1798.29

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 3580

Subject: Types of records affected, date of breach, description of incident, contact information for credit reporting agencies

When to Notify: Upon receipt of a complaint alleging discrimination

Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 262.3

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 1312.3

Subject: Civil law remedies available to complainants

When to Notify: When determining whether an English learner should be reclassified as fluent English proficient

Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 313, 5 CCR 11303

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 6174

Subject: Description of reclassification process, opportunity for parent/guardian to participate

When to Notify: When Student is identified as English learner and district receives Title I or Title III funds for English learner programs, not later than 30 days after beginning of school year or within two weeks of placement if identified during school year

Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 313.2, 440, 20 USC 6312

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 6174

Subject: Reason for classification, level of English proficiency, identification as long-term English learner, description of program(s), option to decline program or choose alternate, option to remove student from program at any time, exit requirements of program

When to Notify: Prior to implementing alternative schedule

Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 46162

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 6112

Subject: Public hearing on alternative schedule in secondary grades

When to Notify: When homeless or foster youth applies for enrollment in before/after school program

Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 8483

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5178.2

Subject: Right to priority enrollment how to request priority enrollment

When to Notify: When a child in a California State Preschool program exhibits persistent and serious challenging behaviors

Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 8489.1

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5148.3

Subject: Description of the child's behaviors and program plan for maintaining the child's safe participation in program and expulsion/unenrollment process

When to Notify: At least 24 hours before the effective date of suspending or expelling a child from a California State Preschool program

Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 8489.1

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5148.3

Subject: "Notice of Action, Recipient of Services," as described in 5 CCR 17783

When to Notify: Before high school student attends specialized secondary program on a university campus

Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 17288

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: None

Subject: University campus buildings may not meet Education Code requirements for structural safety

When to Notify: At least 72 hours before use of pesticide product not included in annual list

Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 17612

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 3514.2

Subject: Intended use of pesticide product

When to Notify: To members of athletic teams
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 32221.5
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5143
Subject: Offer of insurance; no-cost and low-cost program options

When to Notify: Annually to parents/guardians of student athletes before participation in competition
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 33479.3
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 6145.2
Subject: Information on sudden cardiac arrest

When to Notify: If school has lost its WASC accreditation status
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 35178.4
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 6190
Subject: Loss of status, potential consequences

When/Whom to Notify: When district has contracted for electronic products or services that disseminate advertising
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 35182.5
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 3312
Subject: Advertising will be used in the classroom or learning center

When to Notify: At least six months before implementing a schoolwide uniform policy
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 35183
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5132
Subject: Dress code policy requiring schoolwide uniform

When to Notify: Before implementing a year-round schedule
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 37616
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 6117
Subject: Public hearing on year-round schedule

When to Notify: When interdistrict transfer is requested and not approved or denied within 30 days
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 46601
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5117
Subject: Appeal process

When to Notify: Before early entry to transitional kindergarten or kindergarten, if early entry offered
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48000
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5111, AR 6170.1
Subject: Effects, advantages and disadvantages of early entry

When to Notify: When student identified as being at risk of retention
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48070.5
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5123
Subject: Student at risk of retention

When to Notify: When student excluded due to quarantine, contagious or infectious disease, danger to safety or health
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48213
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5112.2
Subject: Student has been excluded from school

When to Notify: Before already admitted student is excluded for lack of immunization
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48216, 17 CCR 6040
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5141.31
Subject: Need to submit evidence of immunization or exemption within 10 school days; referral to medical care

When to Notify: When a student is classified as truant
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48260.5, 48262
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5113.1
Subject: Truancy, parental obligation, availability of alternative programs, student consequences, need for conference

When to Notify: When a truant is referred to a SARB or probation department
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48263
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5113.1
Subject: Name and address of SARB or probation department and reason for referral

When/Whom to Notify: When student requests to voluntarily transfer to continuation school
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48432.3
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 6184
Subject: Copy of district policy and regulation on continuation education

When to Notify: Prior to involuntary transfer to continuation school
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48432.5
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 6184
Subject: Right to require meeting prior to involuntary transfer to continuation school

When/Whom to Notify: To person holding educational rights, prior to recommending placement of foster youth outside school of origin
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48853.5
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 6173.1
Subject: Basis for the placement recommendation

When to Notify: When a foster youth or an Indian child receives a suspension, expulsion, manifestation determination, or involuntary transfer
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48853.5
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 6173.1, AR 6173.4
Subject: Suspension notice, expulsion notice, manifestation determination notice, involuntary transfer notice, and other documents and related information to a foster youth's educational rights holder, attorney, and county social worker and an Indian child's tribal social worker and, if applicable, the child's county social worker

When to Notify: When student is removed from class and teacher requires parental attendance at school
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48900.1
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5144.1
Subject: Parental attendance required; timeline for attendance

When to Notify: Prior to withholding grades, diplomas, or transcripts
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48904
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5125.2
Subject: Damaged school property

When to Notify: When withholding grades, diplomas or transcripts from transferring student
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48904.3
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5125.2
Subject: Next school will continue withholding grades, diplomas or transcripts

When to Notify: When student is released to peace officer
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48906
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 5145.11
Subject: Release of student to peace officer for the purpose of removing minor from school, unless taken into custody as victim of suspected child abuse

When to Notify: At time of suspension
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48911
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 5144.1, AR 5144.1
Subject: Notice of suspension

When to Notify: When original period of suspension is extended
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48911
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5144.1
Subject: Extension of suspension

When to Notify: At the time a student is assigned to a supervised suspension classroom
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48911.1
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5144.1
Subject: The student's assignment to a supervised suspension classroom

When to Notify: Before holding a closed session re: suspension
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48912
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5144.1
Subject: Intent to hold a closed session re: suspension

When to Notify: When a student expelled from another district for certain acts seeks admission
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48915.1, 48918
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 5119
Subject: Hearing re: possible danger presented by expelled student

When to Notify: When readmission is denied
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48916
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5144.1
Subject: Reasons for denial; determination of assigned program

When to Notify: When expulsion occurs
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48916
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5144.1
Subject: Readmission procedures

When to Notify: At least 10 calendar days before expulsion hearing
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48918
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5144.1
Subject: Notice of expulsion hearing

When to Notify: When expulsion or suspension of expulsion occurs
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48918
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5144.1
Subject: Decision to expel; right to appeal to county board; obligation to inform new district of status

When to Notify: Before involuntary transfer of student convicted of certain crime when victim is enrolled at same school
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48929, 48980
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 5116.2
Subject: Right to request a meeting with principal or designee

When to Notify: One month before the scheduled minimum day
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48980
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 6111
Subject: When minimum days are scheduled after the beginning of the school year

When to Notify: When parents/guardians request guidelines for filing complaint of child abuse at a school site
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48987
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5141.4
Subject: Guidelines for filing complaint of child abuse at a school site with local child protective agencies

When to Notify: When student in danger of failing a course
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 49067
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5121
Subject: Student in danger of failing a course

When to Notify: When student transfers from another district or private school into the district
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 49068
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5125
Subject: Right to receive copy of student's record and a hearing to challenge content of student's records

When/Whom to Notify: When parent/guardian's challenge of student record is denied and parent/guardian appeals
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 49070
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5125.3
Subject: If board sustains allegations, the correction of destruction of record; if denied, right to submit written objection

When/Whom to Notify: When district is considering program to gather safety-related information from students' social media activity
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 49073.6
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 5125
Subject: Opportunity for input on proposed program

When/Whom to Notify: When district adopts program to gather information from students' social media activity, and annually thereafter
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 49073.6
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: AR 5125
Subject: Information is being gathered, access to records, process for removal or corrections, destruction of records

When to Notify: Within 24 hours of release of information to a judge or probation officer
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 49076
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5125
Subject: Release of student record to a judge or probation officer for conducting truancy mediation program or for presenting evidence at a truancy petition

When to Notify: Before release of information pursuant to court order or subpoena
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 49077
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5125
Subject: Release of information pursuant to court order or subpoena

When to Notify: When screening results in suspicion that student has scoliosis
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 49452.5
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5141.3
Subject: Scoliosis screening

When to Notify: When test results in discovery of visual or hearing defects
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 49456; 17 CCR 2951
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5141.3
Subject: Vision or hearing test results

When to Notify: Within 10 days of negative balance in meal account
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 49557.5
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 3551
Subject: Negative balance in meal account; encouragement to apply for free or reduced price meals

When to Notify: Annually to parents/guardians of student athletes
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 49475
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 6145.2
Subject: Information on concussions and head injuries

When to Notify: Annually to parents/guardians of student athletes before their first practice or competition
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 49476
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 6145.2
Subject: Opioid fact sheet

When/Whom to Notify: Within 30 days of foster youth, student experiencing homelessness, former juvenile court school student, child of military family, or migrant student being transferred after second year of high school, or immigrant student enrolled in newcomer program in grades 11-12
Education or Other Legal Code: Educational Code 51225.1
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 6146.1, AR 6173, AR 6173.1, AR 6173.3, AR 6175
Subject: Exemption from local graduation requirements, effect on college admission, option for fifth year of high school, transfer opportunities through California Community Colleges

When to Notify: When satisfactory educational progress in one or more independent study courses is not being made by student under 18
Education or Other Legal Code: Educational Code 51749.5
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 6158
Subject: Findings from evaluation to determine if it is in student's best interest to remain in independent study or whether student should be referred to an alternative program.

When to Notify: Before any test/survey questioning personal beliefs
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 51513
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5022
Subject: Permission for test, survey questioning personal beliefs

When to Notify: At least 14 days before HIV prevention or sexual health instruction, if arrangement made for guest speaker after beginning of school year
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 51938
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 6142.1
Subject: Instruction in HIV prevention or sexual health by guest speaker or outside consultant

When to Notify: Prior to administering survey regarding health risks and behaviors to students in 7-12
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 51938
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5022
Subject: Notice that the survey will be administered

When to Notify: Within 30 calendar days of receipt of results of assessment or reassessment of English proficiency
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 52164.1, 52164.3, 5 CCR 11511.5
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 6174
Subject: Results of state test of English proficiency

When to Notify: When migrant education program is established
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 54444.2
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 6175, AR 6175
Subject: Parent advisory council membership composition

When to Notify: When child participates in licensed child care and development program
Education or Other Legal Code: Health and Safety Code 1596.857, 22 CCR 101218.1
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5148
Subject: Parent/guardian right to enter and inspect facility and other rights as specified

When to Notify: When a licensed child care center has a building constructed before January 1, 2010 and has drinking water tested for lead
Education or Other Legal Code: Health and Safety Code 1597.16
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5148
Subject: The requirement to test the facility, and the results of the test

When/Whom to Notify: When district receives Tobacco-Use Prevention Education Funds
Education or Other Legal Code: Health and Safety Code 104420
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 3513.3
Subject: The district's tobacco-free schools policy and enforcement procedures

When to Notify: When sharing student immunization information with an immunization system
Education or Other Legal Code: Health and Safety Code 120440
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5125
Subject: Types of information to be shared, name and address of agency, acceptable use of the information, right to examine, right to refuse to share

When/Whom to Notify: At least 14 days prior to sex offender coming on campus as volunteer
Education or Other Legal Code: Penal Code 626.81
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 1240, BP 1250
Subject: Dates and times permission granted; obtaining information from law enforcement

When to Notify: When hearing is requested by person asked to leave school premises
Education or Other Legal Code: Penal Code 627.5
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 3515.2
Subject: Notice of hearing

When/Whom to Notify: When responding to complaint re: discrimination, special education, or noncompliance with law
Education or Other Legal Code: 5 CCR 4631
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 1312.3
Subject: Findings, disposition of complaint, any corrective actions, appeal rights and procedures

When to Notify: When child participates in licensed child care and development program
Education or Other Legal Code: 5 CCR 18066
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5148
Subject: Policies regarding excused and unexcused absences

When to Notify: Within 30 days of application for subsidized child care or preschool services
Education or Other Legal Code: 5 CCR 17782, 18094, 18118
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5148, AR 5148.3
Subject: Policies re: Approval or denial of services

When to Notify: At least 14 days before change in service or other intended action, upon recertification or update of application for child care or preschool services
Education or Other Legal Code: 5 CCR 17783, 18095, 18119
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5148, AR 5148.3
Subject: Policies re: Any change in service, such as in fees, amount of service, termination of service

When to Notify: Upon child's enrollment in child care program
Education or Other Legal Code: 5 CCR 18114
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5148
Subject: Policies re: Policy on fee collection

When to Notify: When payment of child care fees is seven days late
Education or Other Legal Code: 5 CCR 18114
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5148
Subject: Policies re: Notice of delinquent fees

When to Notify: When district substantively changes policy on student privacy rights
Education or Other Legal Code: 20 USC 1232h
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5022
Subject: Notice of any substantive change in policy or regulation

When to Notify: For districts receiving Title I funds, when a child has been assigned or taught for four or more consecutive weeks by a teacher who does not meet state certification requirements for the grade level/subject taught
Education or Other Legal Code: 20 USC 6312
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 4112.24
Subject: Timely notice to parent/guardian of child's assignment

When to Notify: For districts receiving Title I funds, not later than 30 days after beginning of school year, to parents/guardians of English learners
Education or Other Legal Code: 20 USC 6312
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 6174
Subject: Reasons for placement, level of proficiency, instructional methods, how program meets child's strengths and teaches English, exit requirements, right to choose another program

When to Notify: For schools receiving Title I funds, upon development of parent involvement policy
Education or Other Legal Code: 20 USC 6318
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 6020
Subject: Notice of policy

When to Notify: When district receives Impact Aid funds for students residing on Indian lands, to parents/guardians of Indian children

Education or Other Legal Code: 20 USC 7704; 34 CFR 222.94

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 3231

Subject: Relevant applications, evaluations, program plans, information about district's general educational program; opportunity to submit comments

When to Notify: When household is selected for verification of eligibility for free or reduced-price meals

Education or Other Legal Code: 42 USC 1758, 7 CFR 245.6a

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 3553

Subject: Need to submit verification information; any subsequent change in benefits; appeals

When/Whom to Notify: When student is homeless or unaccompanied minor

Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 48852.5, 42 USC 11432

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 6173

Subject: Educational and related opportunities; transportation services; placement decision and right to appeal; duties of district liaison; public notice

When to Notify: When student transfers out of state and records are disclosed without consent pursuant to 34 CFR 99.30

Education or Other Legal Code: 34 CFR 99.34

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5125

Subject: Right to receive records and an opportunity for hearing upon request

When to Notify: When student complains of sexual harassment

Education or Other Legal Code: 34 CFR 106.44, 106.45

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5145.7

Subject: Right to file formal complaint, availability of supportive measures, notice of process, reason for dismissal of complaint if applicable

When to Notify: When district receives federal funding assistance for nutrition program

Education or Other Legal Code: USDA FNS Instruction 113-1

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 3555

Subject: Rights and responsibilities, nondiscrimination policy, complaint procedures

IV. Special Education Notices

When to Notify: Prior to a student with disabilities beginning tenth grade

Education or Other Legal Code: Educational Code 51225.31

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 6146.1

Subject: Exemption from local graduation requirements

When to Notify: Prior to conducting initial evaluation

Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 56301, 56321, 56321.5, 56321.6, 56329, 20 USC 1415 (d), 34 CFR 300.502, 300.503

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See BP 6159.1, AR 6159.1, AR 6164.4

Subject: Proposed evaluation plan, related parental rights, prior written notice, procedural safeguards

When/Whom to Notify: Before functional behavioral assessment begins

Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 56321

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 6159

Subject: Notification and consent

When to Notify: 24 hours before IEP when district intending to record

Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 56341.1

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 6159

Subject: Intention to audio-record IEP meeting

When to Notify: Early enough to ensure opportunity for parent to attend IEP meeting

Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 56341.5, 34 CFR 300.322

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 6159

Subject: Time, purpose, location, who will attend, participation of others with special knowledge, transition statements if appropriate

When to Notify: When parent/guardian orally requests review of IEP
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 56343.5
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 6159
Subject: Need for written request

When to Notify: Within one school day of emergency intervention or serious property damage
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 56521.1
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 6159.4
Subject: Emergency intervention

When to Notify: Whenever there is a proposal or refusal to initiate or change the identification, evaluation, placement, or FAPE, including when parent/guardian revokes consent for services
Education or Other Legal Code: 20 USC 1415(c), 34 CFR 300.300, 300.503
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 6159, AR 6159.1
Subject: Prior written notice

When/Whom to Notify: Upon filing of state complaint
Education or Other Legal Code: 20 USC 1415(d), 34 CFR 300.504
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 6159.1
Subject: Procedural safeguards notice

When/Whom to Notify: When disciplinary measures are taken or a change in placement
Education or Other Legal Code: 20 USC 1415(k), 34 CFR 300.530
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5144.2
Subject: Decision and procedural safeguards notice

When to Notify: Upon requesting a due process hearing
Education or Other Legal Code: 20 USC 1415(k), 34 CFR 300.508
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 6159.1
Subject: Child's name, address, school, description of problem, proposed resolution

When to Notify: Eligibility for services under Section 504
Education or Other Legal Code: 34 CFR 104.32, 104.36
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 6164.6
Subject: District responsibilities, district actions, procedural safeguards

V. Classroom Notices

Where to Post: In all district schools and offices, including staff lounges and student government meeting rooms
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 234.1
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 1312.3
Subject: Uniform complaint procedures board policy and administrative regulation

Where to Post: In each classroom used for license exempt California State Preschool Program
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 8212
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR/E 1312.3
Subject: Health and safety requirements for preschool programs; where to get complaint form

Where to Post: In each classroom in each school
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 35186
Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR/E 1312.4
Subject: Complaints subject to Williams uniform complaint procedures

Where to Post: In any school serving any of grades 6-12, in a prominent and conspicuous location in every restroom required to stock menstrual products,
Education or Other Legal Code: Education Code 35292.6

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 3517

Subject: Requirement to stock and make available free of cost an adequate supply of menstrual products that includes email address and telephone number for a designated individual responsible for maintaining requisite supply of menstrual products

Where to Post: In a licensed child care and development center at a location accessible to parents/guardians

Education or Other Legal Code: Health and Safety Code 1596.857

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5148

Subject: Parent/guardian right to inspect, prohibition against retaliation, right to file complaint; registered sex offender database available to public; review licensing reports of facility visits and substantiated complaints against facility

Where to Post: In a prominent, publicly accessible location in the child care facility

Education or Other Legal Code: Health and Safety Code 1596.8555

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5148

Subject: Child care license

Where to Post: In a prominent location adjacent to child care license at facility

Education or Other Legal Code: Welfare and Institutions Code 10228

Board Policy/Administrative Regulation #: See AR 5148

Subject: Rates, discounts, or scholarship policies

Policy 6159.2: Nonpublic, Nonsectarian School And Agency Services For Special Education

Status: DRAFT

Original Adopted Date: 12/09/2014 | Last Revised Date: 12/15/2022

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 56195.8 mandates districts to adopt policies for the special education programs and services they operate, including nonpublic, nonsectarian services provided to students with disabilities when no appropriate public education program is available to meet their special education needs. The nonpublic, nonsectarian school or agency (NPS/A) must be certified as meeting state standards pursuant to Education Code 56366 and 56366.1.

The following policy and accompanying administrative regulation should be revised to comply with the policies and regulations of the Special Education Local Plan Area in which the district operates.

The Board of Trustees ~~Governing Board~~ recognizes its responsibility to provide a free appropriate public education to students with disabilities in accordance with law. When the district is unable to provide direct special education and/or related services to students with disabilities, the Board may enter into a contract with a nonpublic, nonsectarian school or agency (NPS/A) to meet student needs consistent with the comprehensive local plan of the Special Education Local Plan Area.

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 56366 and 56366.1, a district contracting with an NPS/A must verify that the NPS/A meets certification requirements. 5 CCR 3067 allows the district to request, in writing, that the California Department of Education review the certification status of an NPS/A.

Education Code 56366.1 also requires districts to verify that the NPS/A provides staff training in the use of evidence-based practices and interventions specific to the unique behavioral needs of the NPS/A's student population.

Prior to entering into a contract to place any student in an NPS/A, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall verify that the school or agency is certified to provide special education and related services to individuals with disabilities and complies with staff training requirements in accordance with Education Code 56366 and 56366.1. In addition, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall monitor, on an ongoing basis, the certification of any NPS/A with which the district has a contract to ensure that the certification has not expired.

No district student with a disability shall be referred to, or placed in, an NPS/A unless the student's individualized education program (IEP) team has determined that the placement is appropriate for the student. (Education Code 56342.1)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 56365, students enrolled in an NPS/A are deemed to be enrolled in public schools for state apportionment purposes. Districts then pay to the NPS/A the full amount of the school tuition or, the agency fees for participating students pursuant to the contract.

The district shall pay to the NPS/A the full amount of the tuition or fees, as applicable, for students with disabilities who are enrolled in programs or receiving services provided by the NPS/A pursuant to the contract. (Education Code 56365)

In accordance with law, any student with disabilities placed in an NPS/A shall have all the rights and protections to which students with disabilities are generally entitled, including, but not limited to, procedural safeguards, due process rights, and periodic review of the student's IEP.

During the period when any student with disabilities is placed in an NPS/A, the student's IEP team shall retain responsibility for monitoring the student's progress towards meeting the goals identified in the IEP.

CSBA NOTE: In a December 2022 Settlement Agreement between Davis Joint Unified School District and the U.S. Department of Education Office for Civil Rights, following an investigation into the use of seclusion and restraint at an NPS/A that the district contracted with, the district was found to have denied students a free and appropriate public education (FAPE) because the district failed to ensure the NPS/A staff were knowledgeable about district policies, procedures, and practices regarding the use seclusion and restraint, failed to reevaluate students to determine if the repeated use of restraint and seclusion affected the receipt of FAPE, and failed to consider if any additional aids and services were appropriate in order to provide FAPE. See BP5131. 41 - Use of Seclusion and Restraint for additional information on the use of Seclusion and Restraint.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall ensure that any contract with an NPS/A contains a requirement for the NPS/A to comply with district policy, procedures, and practices related to student rights, health, and safety, including the use of seclusion and restraint. All NPS/A staff that serve district students shall be made aware of, and

trained in such policies, procedures, and practices.

CSBA NOTE: The following optional paragraph may be modified to reflect district practice.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall notify the Board prior to approving an out-of-state placement for any district student.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee may apply to the Superintendent of Public Instruction to waive any of the requirements of Education Code 56365, 56366, and 56366.6. (Education Code 56366.2)

Regulation 7140: Architectural And Engineering Services

Status: DRAFT

Original Adopted Date: 12/09/2014 | **Last Revised Date:** 12/15/2022

CSBA NOTE: When applying for state facilities funding, the district will be required to certify that any professional design services used for the project were selected using a qualification-based selection process. The Office of Public School Construction's, "School Facility Program Handbook," advises districts to consult with legal counsel to ensure that its process for selecting architects or structural engineers is a qualification-based selection process and complies with all other legal requirements, including the Public Contract Code and requirements for disabled veterans business enterprises.

Contractors for any private architectural, landscape architectural, engineering, environmental, land surveying or construction project management services shall be selected, at fair and reasonable prices, on the basis of demonstrated competence and professional qualifications necessary for the satisfactory performance of the services required. (Government Code 4526)

CSBA NOTE: Government Code 4526 requires that the district's selection process include at least Items #1-3 below; however, the law does not prescribe the exact procedures that must be followed. Generally, elements of a "competitive process" include advertising and notice of the need for services, objective evaluation and selection criteria, and an appeals process for use by those not selected. Districts may wish to develop procedures consistent with these and other requirements in consultation with CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall ensure that the selection process for projects receiving state funding: (Government Code 4526)

1. Assures maximum participation by small business firms as defined pursuant to Government Code 14837
2. Prohibits practices which might result in unlawful activity such as rebates, kickbacks, or other unlawful consideration
3. Prohibits district employees from participating in the selection process when they have a relationship with a person or business entity seeking a contract which would subject the employee to the prohibition of Government Code 87100

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 4527, the following items are optional and may be revised to reflect district practice.

The selection process may also include: (Government Code 4527)

1. Evaluation of current statements of qualifications and performance data on file with the district and evaluation of statements that may be submitted by other firms regarding the proposed project
2. Discussion with at least three firms regarding anticipated concepts and the relative utility of alternative approaches for furnishing the required services
3. Selection, in order of preference, of at least three firms deemed to be the most highly qualified to provide the required services in accordance with established district criteria

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph is optional and may be revised to reflect district practice. Government Code 4528 authorizes, but does not require, the district to implement the following procedures.

The district shall negotiate a contract with the best qualified firm at compensation determined by the district to be fair and reasonable. If the district is unable to negotiate a contract with the most qualified firm, the district shall negotiate a contract with the second most qualified firm and, if unsuccessful, with the third most qualified firm. If the district is unable to negotiate a satisfactory contract with any of the selected firms, the district shall select additional firms in order of their competence and qualification and continue negotiations until an agreement is reached. (Government Code 4528)

The above procedures shall not apply if the Superintendent/Principal or designee determines that the services needed are more of a technical nature and involve little professional judgment and that requiring bids would be in the public interest. (Government Code 4529)

Contracts shall specify that all plans, including, but not limited to, record drawings, specifications, and estimates prepared by the architect or structural engineer shall become the property of the district for the purpose of repair,

maintenance, renovation, modernization, or other purposes, but only as they relate to the project for which the architect or structural engineer was retained. The contract shall also specify terms and conditions for reuse within the district of any plans prepared by the architect or structural engineer. (Education Code 17316)

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 17250.20 authorizes the district, until January 1, 2025, to utilize the design-build method of construction delivery for projects in excess of \$1,000,000. Additionally, pursuant to Education Code 17250.60-017250.69, as added by AB 185 (Ch. 571, Statutes of 2022), the district may, until January 1, 2029, utilize alternative design-build contracts for public works projects in excess of \$5,000,000. See AR 3311 - Bids and AR 3311.3 - Design-Build Contracts for more information regarding design-build.

A design-build contract may be awarded to a single entity for both design and construction of any school facility if the contract is in excess of \$1,000,000, or an alternative design-build contract may be awarded if the contract is in excess of \$5,000,000, as specified in Administrative Regulation 3311.3 - Design-Build Contracts. (Education Code 17250.20, 17250.62)

Bylaw 9124: Attorney

Status: DRAFT

Original Adopted Date: 12/09/2014 | **Last Revised Date:** 12/15/2022

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 35041.5, 35204, and 35205 authorize the Governing Board to enter into a contract to hire an attorney as a district employee or independent contractor or to contract with a private firm to provide legal services for purposes deemed appropriate by the Board. According to the Rules of Professional Conduct of the State Bar of California (Rule 1.13), when an attorney is hired by an organization such as a school district, the attorney's client is the district as a whole, and not an individual Board member or employee. However, at certain times an attorney may owe a duty of defense to a Board member or employee pursuant to the Tort Claims Act (Government Code 814-895.8). For more information regarding the Tort Claims Act, see BP/AR 3320 - Claims and Actions Against the District, and for more information regarding protection against liability for Board members, see BB 9260 - Legal Protection.

Districts may subscribe to CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services to receive legal advice, services, and resources.

The ~~Board of Trustees~~Governing Board recognizes the complex legal environment in which districts operate, the need to provide legal representation for the district, and the importance of reliable, cost-effective, high-quality legal advice and services.

In order to meet the district's legal needs, the Board may appoint legal counsel and fix and order paid legal counsel's compensation as an employee or as an independent contractor. (Education Code 35041.5)

The Board may enter into independent contractor services agreements with county counsel, law firms, attorneys in private practice, and other public or private legal services entities. (Education Code 35204, 35205; Government Code 26520, 26529)

The Board also supports pursuing collaborative legal efforts with other districts as well as other government agencies as appropriate.

Duties of Legal Counsel

The district's legal counsel may: (Education Code 35041.5)

1. Render legal advice to the Board and the Superintendent/~~Principal~~ or designee
2. Serve the Board and the Superintendent/~~Principal~~ or designee in the preparation and conduct of district litigation and administrative proceedings
3. Render advice on school bond and tax increase measures and prepare the necessary forms for the voting of these measures
4. Perform other administrative duties as assigned by the Board and Superintendent/~~Principal~~ or designee

Retaining Legal Counsel

CSBA NOTE: Government Code 53060 exempts contracts for legal services from the bidding requirements of the Public Contract Code; for more information regarding bidding requirements, see AR 3311 - Bids. However, when entering into a new contract for legal services, Boards may use a Request for Proposal procedure in order to solicit a range of proposals for services. The following optional section is for use by districts that contract with outside firms to provide legal services and should be modified to reflect district practice.

When the district is seeking legal advice or representation, the Superintendent/~~Principal~~ or designee shall identify prospective attorney(s), firm(s), and/or legal services entity(ies).

The district may, but is not required to, initiate a Request for Proposals to advertise and solicit proposals for legal services. In evaluating the prospective attorney(s), firm(s), and/or entity(ies), the Board and Superintendent/~~Principal~~ may consider the attorney's, firm's, and/or entity's background, experience, and relevant legal reputation; experience advising and representing school districts in California; fees; and experience of attorneys at the firm who will provide legal services.

Any attorney representing the district shall be admitted to practice law in California. (Education Code 35041.5)

The Board and Superintendent/**Principal** shall periodically evaluate the performance of the firm(s) and/or attorney(s); the efficiency and adequacy of advice; the results obtained for the district; the reasonableness of fees; and the responsiveness to and interactions with the Board, administration, and community.

The Board may use such evaluation(s) to determine whether to renew any current agreement(s) for legal services.

The Board may also contract for specialized legal services, as appropriate, when a majority of the Board determines that the unique demands of a particular issue or emergency situation require such representation.

Contacting Legal Counsel

CSBA NOTE: The following section should be modified to reflect district practice.

The Board president, or Superintendent/**Principal** or designee, may, at their discretion, confer with district legal counsel subject to any limits or parameters established by the Board. In addition, the Board president, or Superintendent/**Principal** or designee, may contact district legal counsel to provide the Board with legal information or advice when so directed by a majority of the Board.

Individual Board members other than the Board president may not seek advice from district legal counsel on matters of district business unless so authorized by the Superintendent/**Principal**, the Board president, or a majority of the Board.

Bylaw 9322: Agenda/Meeting Materials

Status: DRAFT

Original Adopted Date: 12/09/2014 | Last Revised Date: 12/15/2022

Agenda Content

Board of Trustees ~~Governing Board~~ meeting agendas shall reflect the district's vision and goals and the Board's focus on student learning and well-being.

CSBA NOTE: Government Code 54954.2 requires Governing Board meeting agendas to briefly describe each item to be discussed, including closed session items, and states that a brief general description of an item generally need not exceed 20 words. For information regarding the different types of meetings and meeting location requirements, including teleconferenced meetings, see BB 9320 - Meetings and Notices. For agenda requirements regarding closed session agenda items, see BB 9321 - Closed Session.

Each agenda shall state the meeting time and location and shall briefly describe each item to be transacted or discussed, including items to be discussed in closed session. (Government Code 54954.2)

The agenda shall provide members of the public the opportunity to address the Board on any agenda item before or during the Board's consideration of the item. The agenda for a regular meeting shall also provide members of the public an opportunity to address the Board regarding matters within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Board which are not on the agenda. (Education Code 35145.5; Government Code 54954.3)

The agenda does not need to provide an opportunity for public comment on an item that has previously been considered at an open meeting by a committee comprised exclusively of Board members, provided that members of the public were afforded an opportunity to comment on the item, before or during the committee's consideration of the item, and the item has not been substantially changed since the committee considered it. (Government Code 54954.3)

The notice and agenda shall describe the means available for the public to access the meeting and provide public comment in-person and, if a Board member is appearing remotely due to an emergency circumstance or for just cause pursuant to Government Code 54953, through an internet-based service or call-in option. (Government Code 54953)

CSBA NOTE: Government Code 54954.2 requires that the agenda include information regarding how, when, and to whom a request for a disability-related accommodation or modification may be made. Additionally, Government Code 54953, as amended by AB 2449 (Ch. 285, Statutes of 2022), requires boards to maintain and implement a procedure for receiving and swiftly resolving requests for reasonable accommodation for individuals with disabilities, consistent with the Americans with Disabilities Act, and to resolve any doubt in favor of accessibility. See BB 9320 - Meetings and Notices. The following paragraph should be modified to reflect district practice as to when and to whom such a request should be made.

The agenda shall include information regarding how, when, and to whom a request for disability-related accommodations or modifications, including auxiliary aids and services, may be made by an individual who requires accommodations or modifications in order to participate in the Board meeting, as well as the procedure for receiving and resolving such requests as required by law. (Government Code 54954.2, 54953)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 54957.5, the agenda for a regular meeting must include the address of the location where the public can inspect any materials that are related to an open session item and are distributed to the Board less than 72 hours before that meeting. In *Fowler v. City of Lafayette*, the court clarified that the disclosure requirements of Government Code 54957.5 also apply to claims or written threats of litigation pursuant to Government Code 54956.9.

See the section below entitled "Agenda Dissemination to Members of the Public."

Each agenda for a regular meeting shall list the address designated by the Superintendent or designee for public inspection of documents related to an open session item, or for records of a statement threatening litigation against the district to be discussed in closed session, when such documents have been distributed to the Board less than 72 hours before the meeting. (Government Code 54956.9, 54957.5)

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph is optional. Pursuant to Education Code 49073.2, the Board is prohibited from including in its minutes a student's directory information, as defined in Education Code 49061, or a parent/guardian's personal information, as defined in Education Code 49073.2, when the student or

parent/guardian has provided the Board with a written request that such information be excluded; see BB 9324 - Minutes and Recordings. In order to notify students and parents/guardians of the right to request that such information be withheld, the Board should consider including a statement in each agenda.

Each agenda shall include a statement regarding the option for students and parents/guardians to request that directory information or personal information of the student or parent/guardian, as defined in Education Code 49061 and/or 49073.2, be excluded from the minutes. The agenda shall also state that the request must be made in writing to the secretary or clerk of the Board.

Agenda Preparation

The Board president and the Superintendent/Principal, as secretary to the Board, shall work together to develop the agenda for each regular and special meeting.

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 35145.5 mandates that the Board adopt reasonable regulations to ensure that members of the public can place matters directly related to district business on Board meeting agendas. The following paragraph, including the timeline, should be revised to reflect district practice. Districts are free to establish their own timeline for placing an item on the agenda, taking into account staff time and resources, as long as the established timeline is a reasonable one. In *Caldwell v. Roseville Joint Union High School District*, a federal district court upheld a district bylaw requiring members of the public to submit a written request in order to place items on a meeting agenda. The case involved an alleged violation of the plaintiff's First Amendment rights when the district did not place an item on the agenda in response to the plaintiff's oral request because the district disagreed with the plaintiff's religious beliefs. However, the court held that the district's bylaw requiring that requests first be made in writing was content-neutral and thus a reasonable restriction.

Any Board member or member of the public may request that a matter within the jurisdiction of the Board be placed on the agenda of a regular meeting. The request shall be submitted in writing to the Superintendent/Principal or designee with supporting documents and information.

CSBA NOTE: In *Mooney v. Garcia*, a California appeals court reaffirmed the Board's discretion in determining whether an agenda item is within the subject matter jurisdiction of a governing board.

The Board president and Superintendent/Principal shall decide whether a request from a member of the public is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Board. Items not within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Board may not be placed on the agenda. In addition, before placing the item on the agenda, the Board president and Superintendent shall determine if the item is merely a request for information, and if so, respond accordingly.

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph is optional and may be revised to reflect district practice.

If the Board president and Superintendent/Principal deny a request from a Board member to place an item on the agenda, the Board member may request the Board take action during a Board meeting to determine whether the item shall be placed on the agenda.

The Board president and Superintendent/Principal shall also decide whether an agenda item is appropriate for discussion in open or closed session, whether the item should be an action item subject to Board vote or an information item, and when the item is placed on the agenda.

CSBA NOTE: The following optional paragraph is for boards that use the consent agenda or calendar to take action on matters of a routine nature for which discussion may not be necessary. It is important for such boards to limit the use of the consent agenda to noncontroversial matters and to establish rules that help ensure that any use of the consent agenda does not reduce transparency in the Board's conduct of district business or result in violation of the open meeting laws. In addition, boards should be aware that, by law, certain items may not be placed on the consent agenda. For example, pursuant to Government Code 54960.2, a board's decision to approve or rescind its unconditional commitment to refrain from taking certain actions in violation of the Brown Act must be made as a separate item and not on the consent agenda. See BB 9323.2 - Actions by the Board.

In order to promote efficient meetings, the Board may bundle a number of items and act upon them together by a single vote through the use of a consent agenda. Consent items shall be items of a routine nature and items for which Board discussion is not anticipated and for which the Superintendent recommends approval. When any Board member requests the removal of an item from the consent agenda, the item shall be removed and given individual consideration for action as a separate agenda item.

The agenda shall provide an opportunity for members of the public to comment on any consent agenda item unless such item has been previously considered at an open meeting of a committee comprised exclusively of Board members. (Government Code 54954.3)

Any Board action that involves borrowing \$100,000 or more shall be discussed, considered, and deliberated upon as a separate item of business on the meeting agenda. (Government Code 53635.7)

All public communications with the Board are subject to requirements of relevant Board policies and administrative regulations.

Agenda Dissemination to Board Members

CSBA NOTE: The following section is optional and should be modified to reflect district practice. Pursuant to Government Code 7921.310, when the Board, in the conduct of its duties, is authorized by law to access any writing of the Board or district, including agenda and supporting documents, the district is prohibited from discriminating between or among Board members as to when and which writing will be made available.

CSBA's GAMUT Meetings, an electronic board meeting agenda service for use by districts, county offices of education, and the public allows development of and access to Board meeting agendas, supporting documents, and minutes from any computer that has Internet access. Further information can be found on CSBA's website.

At least 72 hours before each regular meeting, each Board member shall be provided a copy of the agenda and agenda packet, including the Superintendent/Principal or designee's report; minutes to be approved; copies of communications; reports from committees, staff, and others; and other available supporting documents pertinent to the meeting.

When special meetings are called, Board members shall receive, at least 24 hours prior to the meeting, notice of the business to be transacted. (Government Code 54956)

Board members shall review agenda materials before each meeting. Individual members may confer directly with the Superintendent/Principal or designee to ask questions and/or request additional information on agenda items. However, a majority of Board members shall not, outside of a noticed meeting, directly or through intermediaries or electronic means discuss, deliberate, or take action on any matter within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Board.

Agenda Dissemination to Members of the Public

Agenda and related materials distributed to the Board shall be made available to the public upon request without delay. However, only those documents which are disclosable public records under the Public Records Act (PRA) and which relate to an agenda item scheduled for the open session portion of a regular meeting or which contain a claim or written threat of litigation which will be discussed in closed session shall be made available to the public. (Government Code 54956.9, 54957.5)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 54954.2, the agenda for a regular meeting of the Board must be posted at least 72 hours prior to the meeting on the district's website, if it has one, and at a location that is freely accessible to the public. The Attorney General has determined in 78 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 327 (1995) that weekend hours may be counted as part of the 72-hour period for posting of the agenda prior to a regular meeting. In the same opinion, the Attorney General found that the term "freely accessible" requires that the agenda be posted in a location where it can be read by the public at any time, including evening hours, during the 72 hours immediately preceding the meeting. Also see BB 9320 - Meetings and Notices.

At least 72 hours prior to a regular meeting, the agenda shall be posted at one or more locations freely accessible to members of the public. (Government Code 54954.2)

CSBA NOTE: Government Code 54954.2 requires that the agenda be posted on the homepage of the district website, if it has one, in accordance with law. Districts that use an integrated agenda management platform, such as CSBA's GAMUT Meetings, may provide a direct link on the homepage of the district's website to access agendas posted on the platform. Pursuant to Government Code 54954.2, the link must not be solely accessible through a contextual menu, and the agenda must be posted in a format which is retrievable, downloadable, indexable, electronically searchable by commonly used Internet search applications, available to the public free of charge, and without any restriction that would impede the reuse or redistribution of the agenda.

The Attorney General has opined in 99 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 11 (2016) that the Brown Act regular meeting online agenda posting provision contained within Government Code 54954.2 is not necessarily violated when a local agency's website experiences technical difficulties that cause the agenda to become inaccessible to the public for a portion of the 72 hours that precede the scheduled meeting. If the local agency has otherwise substantially complied with the Brown Act agenda posting requirements, the legislative body may lawfully hold its regular

meeting as scheduled.

Pursuant to Government Code 54957.5, as amended by AB 2647 (Ch. 971, Statutes of 2022), the district may post on the district's website any writing related to an open session item of a regular Board meeting which is distributed to Board members less than 72 hours before the meeting, when, due to the closure of the location designated for inspection, the writing is not available for inspection by the public. To post such a writing, the requirements specified in Items #1-4 below must be met. Districts with questions regarding this exception are encouraged to consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel.

In addition, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall post the agenda on the homepage of the district website. The posted agenda shall be accessible through a prominent direct link to the current agenda or to the district's agenda management platform in accordance with Government Code 54954.2. When the district utilizes an integrated agenda management platform, the link to that platform shall take the user directly to the website with the district's agendas, and the current agenda shall be the first available. (Government Code 54954.2)

If a writing which relates to an open session agenda item or which contains a claim or written threat of litigation which will be discussed in closed session during a regular Board meeting is distributed to the Board less than 72 hours prior to a meeting, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall make the writing available for public inspection at a designated location at the same time the document is distributed to all or a majority of the Board. However, if the writing is distributed to at least a majority of the Board at a time when the designated location is closed to the public, this requirement may be satisfied by posting the writing on the district website if the following conditions are met: (Government Code 54957.5)

1. An initial staff report or similar document containing an executive summary and any staff recommendations related to the agenda item is made available for public inspection at the designated location at least 72 hours before the meeting
2. The writing is immediately posted on the district's website in a position and manner that makes it clear that the writing relates to an agenda item for the upcoming meeting
3. The district lists the website address where such writings may be accessed on all Board meeting agendas
4. A physical copy of the document is made available for public inspection at the designated location at the beginning of the next regular business hours, but not less than 24 hours before the relevant Board meeting

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall mail a copy of the agenda or a copy of all the documents constituting the agenda packet to any person who requests the items. The materials shall be mailed at the time the agenda is posted or upon distribution of the agenda to a majority of the Board, whichever occurs first. (Government Code 54954.1)

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph is for districts that have a website and should be deleted by districts that do not have a website. Pursuant to Government Code 54954.1, any district with a website is required to email a copy of, or a website link to, the agenda or a copy of all the documents constituting the agenda packet if a person requests that such items be delivered by email, as specified below.

The Superintendent/Principal or designee shall email a copy of, or a website link to, the agenda or a copy of all the documents constituting the agenda packet to any person who requests such items to be delivered by email. If the Superintendent/Principal or designee determines that it is technologically infeasible to do so, a copy of the agenda or a website link to the agenda and a copy of all other documents constituting the agenda packet shall be sent to the person who has made the request in accordance with mailing requirements specified in law. (Government Code 54954.1)

Any request for mailed copies of agendas or agenda packets shall be in writing and shall be valid for the calendar year in which it is filed. Written requests must be renewed following January 1 of each year. (Government Code 54954.1)

CSBA NOTE: The following optional paragraph is for use by districts that charge a fee for mailing the agenda or agenda packet. Government Code 54954.1 authorizes districts to charge a fee for mailing the agenda or agenda packet as long as the fee does not exceed the cost of providing the service. Pursuant to Government Code 54957.5, a surcharge may not be imposed for providing the agenda and other public record documents in alternative formats to persons with disabilities.

Persons requesting mailing of the agenda or agenda packet shall pay an annual fee, as determined by the Superintendent/Principal or designee, not to exceed the cost of providing the service.

Any document prepared by the district or Board and distributed during a public meeting shall be made available for public inspection at the meeting. Any document prepared by another person shall be made available for public inspection after the meeting. These requirements shall not apply to a document that is exempt from public disclosure under the PRA. (Government Code 54957.5)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 54954.1, upon request, the agenda and supporting documentation must be made available in appropriate alternative formats to persons with a disability, as required under the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 USC 12132). Examples of alternative formats, also referred to as "auxiliary aids and services," are listed in 28 CFR 36.303 and include accessible electronic and information technology, audio recordings, or Braille materials.

Upon request, the Superintendent/Principal or designee shall make the agenda, agenda packet, and/or any writings distributed at the meeting available in appropriate alternative formats to persons with a disability, as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act. (Government Code 54954.1)

RICHMOND SCHOOL BOARD MEETING**November 9, 2023****BILL WARRANT TOTALS****OCTOBER Bills - Batch #10, #11**

FUND 01	GENERAL	\$ 24,240.75
FUND 13	CAFETERIA	\$ 2,475.40
FUND 14	DEFERRED MAINTENANCE	\$ 0.00
FUND 25	DEVELOPER FEES	\$ 0.00
FUND 40	CAPITAL OUTLAY	<u>\$ 0.00</u>

TOTAL MONEY PAID \$ 26,716.15**NOVEMBER Bills – Batch #12**

FUND 01	GENERAL	\$ 6,493.02
FUND 13	CAFETERIA	\$ 3,681.87
FUND 14	DEFERRED MAINTENANCE	\$ 0.00
FUND 25	DEVELOPER FEES	<u>\$ 0.00</u>

TOTAL MONEY PAID \$ 10,174.89

TOTAL MONEY PAID	\$36,891.04
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014 RICHMOND ELEM SCHOOL DISTRICT J86627

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE PRELIST
BATCH: 0010 OCT BILLS #10
Fund : 01 GENERAL FUND

APY500 L.00.22 10/17/23 11:45 PAGE 1
<< Open >>

Vendor/Addr	Remit name	Description	Tax ID num	Deposit type	Fd-Resc	Y-Objt	Goal	Func	Sch	DD	TRMPS	EE	ES	E-Term	E-ExtRef
Reg Reference	Date											Liq Amt	Net Amount		

101141/00 ABCYA.COM LLC
777 MARINERS ISLAND BLVD
SUITE 600
SAN MATEO, CA 94404

240071	PO-240071	10/11/2023	ABCYA.COM CLASSROOM ACCESS	1	01-6300-0-4300-1110-1000-000-00	NN	F					299.99	299.99		
TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT													299.99	299.99	

100088/00 FOREST OFFICE EQUIPMENT
720 MAIN STREET
SUSANVILLE, CA 96130

240055	PO-240055	10/03/2023	SV006320 SEP COLOR COPIER	1	01-0000-0-5800-1110-1000-000-00	NN	P					174.48	174.48		
240055	PO-240055	10/03/2023	SV006320 SEP COLOR COPIER	2	01-0000-0-5800-0000-7200-000-00	NN	P					174.48	174.48		
TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT													348.96	348.96	

100031/00 INLAND SUPPLY COMPANY INC
PO BOX 10048
RENO, NV 89510

240059	PO-240059	10/04/2023	1080723 CUSTODIAL SUPPLIES	1	01-0000-0-4300-0000-8200-000-00	NN	P					1,738.02	1,738.02		
TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT													1,738.02	1,738.02	

101117/00 JACKSON'S SERVICE CENTER
2000 MAIN STREET
SUSANVILLE, CA 96130

PV-240086	08/31/2023	INV 67169 - FUEL			01-8150-0-4300-0000-8100-000-00	NN						70.69	70.69		
TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT													70.69	70.69	

101020/00 PLUMAS-STERRA TELECOM
P.O. BOX 1057
PORTOLA, CA 96122-1057

240002	PO-240002	09/29/2023	OCT BROADBAND	1	01-0000-0-5900-0000-7200-000-00	NN	P					64.95	64.95		
TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT													64.95	64.95	

014 RICHMOND ELEM SCHOOL DISTRICT J86627

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE PRELIST
BATCH: 0010 OCT BILLS #10
Fund : 01 GENERAL FUND

APV500 L.00.22 10/17/23 11:45 PAGE 2
<< Open >>

Vendor/Addr Remit name	Date	Description	Tax ID num	Deposit type	Fd-Resc-Y-Objc-Goal-Func-Sch-DD	TRMPS	EE ES	E-Term	E-ExtRef
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100489/00		RICHMOND SCHOOL REVOLVING FUND							
		700-585 RICHMOND ROAD							
		SUSANVILLE, CA 96130							

PV-240087	10/13/2023	WATER D1/T1 EXAM FEES			01-0000-0-5200-0000-2700-000-00	NN			100.00
TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT					100.00 *				100.00

101011/00		SHI INTERNATIONAL CORP							
		P.O. BOX 952121							
		DALLAS, TX 75395							

240067	PO-240067	10/03/2023	B17450424	ADOBE CREATIVE CLOUD			1	01-9045-0-5800-1110-2420-000-00	NN F			2,500.00	2,500.00
TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT								2,500.00 *				2,500.00	

101142/00		SOLUTIONS TECHNTYPE INC											
		35 A SMITHFIELD BLVD, #360											
		PLATTSBURG, NY 12901											

240072	PO-240072	10/11/2023	INV 15824	TYPESEY LICENSES			1	01-6300-0-4300-1110-1000-000-00	NN F			670.70	670.70
TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT								670.70 *				670.70	

100994/00		STEPHEN ROATCH ACCOUNTANCY COR											
		P.O. BOX 2196											
		FOLSOM, CA 95763											

240006	PO-240006	10/07/2023	INV 3	22-23 AUDIT			1	01-0000-0-5800-0000-7191-000-00	NN F			3,500.00	3,500.00
TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT								3,500.00 *				3,500.00	

100013/00		SUSANVILLE ACE HARDWARE											
		9045 ADAMS AVENUE											
		HUNTINGTON BEACH, CA 92646											

PV-240088	09/08/2023	INV 519119	SAFETY VESTS/SOIL					01-8150-0-4300-0000-8100-000-00	NN			105.13	
PV-240089	10/02/2023	INV 519736	- TOOLS/PARTS					01-8150-0-4300-0000-8100-000-00	NN			222.09	
PV-240090	10/03/2023	INV 519786	- PARTS/SUPPLIES					01-8150-0-4300-0000-8100-000-00	NN			148.10	
TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT								475.32 *				475.32	

2

EE	ES	E-Term	E-ExtRef
	Liq	Amt	Net Amount

260.07
89.45
349.52

1,000.79

11,364.86

014 RICHMOND ELEM SCHOOL DISTRICT J86627

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE PRELIST
BATCH: 0010 OCT BILLS #10
Fund : 13 CAFETERIA

APY500 L.00.22 10/17/23 11:45 PAGE 4
<< Open >>

Vendor/Addr Remit name	Date	Description	Tax ID num	Deposit type	Fd	Resc	Y	Objt	Goal	Func	Sch	DD	TRMPS	EE	ES	E-Term	E-ExtRef
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100904/00 BONANZA PRODUCE CO
P.O. BOX 604
SPARKS, NV 89432

PV-240098	09/28/2023	INV 3662734 - FOOD			13-5310-0-4700-0000-3700-000-00	NN											195.90
PV-240099	10/05/2023	INV 3664679 - FOOD			13-5310-0-4700-0000-3700-000-00	NN											97.20
PV-240100	10/12/2023	3666501 - FOOD			13-5310-0-4700-0000-3700-000-00	NN											164.25
TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT																	457.35

100055/00 MORNING GLORY INC
PO BOX 189
SUSANVILLE, CA 96130

PV-240101	09/30/2023	101643 - MILK			13-5310-0-4700-0000-3700-000-00	NN											119.91
PV-240101	09/30/2023	104603 - MILK			13-5310-0-4700-0000-3700-000-00	NN											88.38
PV-240101	09/30/2023	104611 - MILK			13-5310-0-4700-0000-3700-000-00	NN											150.35
PV-240101	09/30/2023	104623 - MILK			13-5310-0-4700-0000-3700-000-00	NN											88.38
PV-240101	09/30/2023	1668 - MILK			13-5310-0-4700-0000-3700-000-00	NN											137.04
PV-240101	09/30/2023	104634 - MILK			13-5310-0-4700-0000-3700-000-00	NN											176.75
PV-240101	09/30/2023	1783 - MILK			13-5310-0-4700-0000-3700-000-00	NN											83.77
PV-240102	10/04/2023	395695A - FOOD			13-5310-0-4700-0000-3700-000-00	NN											85.63
PV-240102	10/04/2023	395695A - SUPPLIES			13-5310-0-4300-0000-3700-000-00	NN											440.18
PV-240102	10/04/2023	395695A - SUPPLIES			13-5310-0-4300-0000-3700-000-00	NN											29.99
PV-240103	10/11/2023	395779A - FOOD			13-5310-0-4300-0000-3700-000-00	NN											25.76
PV-240103	10/11/2023	395779A - SUPPLIES			13-5310-0-4300-0000-3700-000-00	NN											71.21
TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT																	282.61
TOTAL USE TAX AMOUNT																	1,779.96

100747/00 U.S. BANK CORPORATE PAYMENT
P.O. BOX 790428
ST. LOUIS, MO 63179-0428

PV-240095	09/22/2023	COSTCO FOOD ORDER			13-5310-0-4700-0000-3700-000-00	NN											231.86
TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT																	231.86
TOTAL USE TAX AMOUNT																	231.86
TOTAL Fund PAYMENT																	2,469.17
TOTAL USE TAX AMOUNT																	1.87
TOTAL BATCH PAYMENT																	2,469.17
TOTAL USE TAX AMOUNT																	1.87
TOTAL DISTRICT PAYMENT																	13,834.03
TOTAL USE TAX AMOUNT																	1.87
TOTAL FOR ALL DISTRICTS:																	13,834.03
TOTAL USE TAX AMOUNT																	1.87

Number of checks to be printed: 16, not counting voids due to stub overflows.

13,834.03

014 RICHMOND ELEM SCHOOL DISTRICT J87312

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE PRELIST
BATCH: 0011 OCT BILLS #11
Fund : 01 GENERAL FUND

APY500 L.00.22 10/25/23 11:57 PAGE 1
<< Open >>

Vendor/addr	Remit name	Description	Tax ID num	Deposit type	Fd-Resc	Y-Objc	ABA num	Account num	EE	ES	E-Term	E-ExtRef
Reg Reference	Date								Liq	Amt	Net	Amount

100041/00 CURRENT ELECTRIC & ALARM
5031 GRIZZLY ROAD
PORTOLA, CA 96122

240039	PO-240039	10/20/2023	47244	COMPUTER LAB ALARM	1	01-1100-0-5800-1110-2420-000-00	NN	P	51.00		51.00	
240039	PO-240039	10/20/2023	47244	FIRE ALARM SYSTEM	2	01-8150-0-5800-0000-8100-000-00	NN	P	120.00		120.00	

TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT 171.00 * 171.00

101084/00 MELISSA HUFFMAN
800 MARK STREET
SUSANVILLE, CA 96130

PV-240104	10/18/2023	RMB - KG SEL CURRICULUM	01-6546-0-4300-5760-1110-000-00	NN	27.99		27.99	
TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT					27.99	*	27.99	

101065/00 SITELOGIQ
1151 NORTH DEL RIO PLACE
ONTARIO, CA 91764

PV-240106	10/25/2023	7260 - 23/24 SOLAR O&M SVC	01-8150-0-5800-0000-8100-000-00	NN	4,023.00		4,023.00	
PV-240106	10/25/2023	3086 - 22/23 SOLAR O&M SVC	01-8150-0-5800-0000-8100-000-00	NN	4,023.00		4,023.00	
PV-240106	10/25/2023	270 - 21/22 SOLAR O&M SVC	01-8150-0-5800-0000-8100-000-00	NN	12,069.00		12,069.00	
TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT					12,069.00	*	12,069.00	

101108/00 STERICYCLE
28883 NETWORK PLACE
CHICAGO, IL 60673-1288

240033	PO-240033	10/18/2023	8005022525	OCT&NOV SHREDDING	1	01-0000-0-5800-0000-7200-000-00	NN	P	128.45		128.45	
240033	PO-240033	10/18/2023	8005022525	OCT&NOV SHREDDING	2	01-0000-0-5800-1110-1000-000-00	NN	P	128.45		128.45	
TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT					256.90	*	256.90					

101098/00 SUMMIT FIRE & SECURITY, LLC
P.O. BOX 855227
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55485-5227

240080	PO-240080	10/05/2023	23/24	DRY SPRINKLER INSPECT.	1	01-8150-0-5800-0000-8100-000-00	NN	F	351.00		351.00	
TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT					351.00	*	351.00					

TOTAL Fund PAYMENT 12,875.89 ** 12,875.89

014 RICHMOND ELEM SCHOOL DISTRICT J87312

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE PRELIST
BATCH: 0011 OCT BILLS #11
Fund : 13 CAFETERIA

APY500 L.00.22 10/25/23 11:57 PAGE 2
<< Open >>

Vendor/Addr	Remit name	Date	Description	Tax ID num	Deposit type	Fd-Resc	Y-Obj	c-Goal	num	Account num	Sch-DD	T9MPS	EE	ES	E-Term	E-ExtRef
100981/00	JENNIFER PAINTER															
	700-585 RICHMOND ROAD															
	SUSANVILLE, CA															
	96130															

PV-240105 10/17/2023 RMB MILEAGE - CAFE SHOPPING 13-5310-0-5220-0000-3700-000-00 NN 6.23
TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT 6.23 *

TOTAL Fund	PAYMENT	6.23 **	6.23
TOTAL BATCH PAYMENT		12,882.12 ***	0.00
TOTAL DISTRICT PAYMENT		12,882.12 ****	0.00
TOTAL FOR ALL DISTRICTS:		12,882.12 ****	0.00

Number of checks to be printed: 6, not counting voids due to stub overflows: 12,882.12

014 RICHMOND ELEM SCHOOL DISTRICT J87618

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE PRELIST
BATCH: 0012 NOV BILLS #12
Fund : 01 GENERAL FUND

APY500 L.00.22 10/30/23 12.18 PAGE 1
<< Open >>

Vendor/Addr	Remit name	Description	Tax ID num	Deposit type	Fd-Resc	Y-Obj	t-Goal	Func	Sch	DD	T9WPS	EE	ES	E-Term	E-Excref
Req Reference	Date											Liq	Amt	Net	Amount

101118/00 ANDREA PRETTYMAN
694-655 GOLD RUN ROAD
SUSANVILLE, CA 96130

PV-240107 10/27/2023 RMB - CLASSROOM SUPPLIES 01-0000-0-4300-1110-1000-000-00 NN 17.31
TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT 17.31 *

100899/00 COUNTY CLEANERS
802 MAIN STREET
SUSANVILLE, CA 96130

PV-240108 10/20/2023 INV 4333 - TOWELS 01-8150-0-5800-0000-8100-000-00 NN 62.50
PV-240109 10/25/2023 INV 4375 - TOWELS 01-8150-0-5800-0000-8100-000-00 NN 55.00
TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT 117.50 *

100041/00 CURRENT ELECTRIC & ALARM
5031 GRIZZLY ROAD
PORTOLA, CA 96122

240082 PO-240082 10/30/2023 INV 44964 FIRE TESTERREPAIR 01-01-8150-0-5800-0000-8100-000-00 NN F 857.00
TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT 857.00 *

100827/00 FGL ENVIRONMENTAL
853 CORPORATION STREET
SANTA PAULA, CA 93060

240032 PO-240032 10/05/2023 377750A WATER TESTING 01-01-8150-0-5800-0000-8100-000-00 NN P 76.00
240032 PO-240032 10/17/2023 378078A WATER TESTING 01-01-8150-0-5800-0000-8100-000-00 NN P 33.00
TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT 109.00 *

100906/00 Houghton Mifflin Harcourt
14046 Collections Center Dr.
Chicago, IL 60693

240075 PO-240075 10/16/2023 710273582 23/24 READING COUNTS 01-01-6300-0-4300-1110-1000-000-00 NN F 800.00
TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT 800.00 *

014 RICHMOND ELEM SCHOOL DISTRICT J87618

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE PRELIST
BATCH: 0012 NOV BILLS #12
Fund : 01 GENERAL FUND

APY500 L.00.22 10/30/23 12:18 PAGE 2
<< Open >>

Vendor/addr	Remit name	Date	Description	Tax ID num	Deposit type	Fd Resc	Y-Objt	Goal	Func	Sch	DD	T9MPS	ABA num	Account num	EE	ES	E-Term	E-Extref
Reg Reference															Liq Amt	Net Amount		

100031/00 INLAND SUPPLY COMPANY INC
PO BOX 10048
RENO, NV 89510

240059	PO-240059	10/18/2023	1080723 CUSTODIAL SUPPLIES		1	01-0000-0-4300-0000-8200-000-00	NN	P							687.28	687.28			
240059	PO-240059	10/18/2023	1081366 CUSTODIAL SUPPLIES		1	01-0000-0-4300-0000-8200-000-00	NN	P							14.75	14.75			
TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT															702.03	702.03			

101100/00 JESSICA SOLOMON
465-500 ELYSIAN VALLEY ROAD
SUSANVILLE, CA 96130

PV-240112	10/16/2023	RMB - BASKETBALL EQUIPMENT	01-0000-0-4300-1110-4200-000-00	NN											219.32	219.32			
PV-240113	10/16/2023	RMB - BASKETBALL EQUIPMENT	01-0000-0-4300-1110-4200-000-00	NN											166.56	166.56			
TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT															405.88	405.88			

100038/00 LASSEN COUNTY OFFICE OF EDUCAT
472-013 JOHNSTONVILLE ROAD N
SUSANVILLE, CA 96130

PV-240110	10/20/2023	23/24-111 AUG LIVESCAN	01-0000-0-5800-0000-7200-000-00	NN											192.00	192.00			
PV-240111	10/20/2023	23-24-112 SEP LIVESCAN	01-0000-0-5800-0000-7200-000-00	NN											523.00	523.00			
TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT															715.00	715.00			

100388/00 SCHOOL SPECIALTY
P.O. BOX 825640
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19182-5640

240013	PO-240013	10/30/2023	208133084911 CLASS SUPPLIES	1	01-0000-0-4300-1110-1000-000-00	NN	F								83.67	83.70			
240047	PO-240047	10/30/2023	308104388933 OFFICE SUPPLIES	1	01-0000-0-4300-0000-8200-000-00	NN	F								149.62	149.62			
240047	PO-240047	10/30/2023	308104388933 CLASS SUPPLIES	2	01-0000-0-4300-1110-1000-000-00	NN	F								149.61	149.61			
240054	PO-240054	09/26/2023	308104410692 ART/CLASS SUPPLY	1	01-6300-0-4300-1110-1000-000-00	NN	P								648.22	648.22			
240054	PO-240054	10/02/2023	20813324764 ART/CLASS SUPPLY	1	01-6300-0-4300-1110-1000-000-00	NN	F								5.58	5.56			
TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT															1,036.71	1,036.71			

014 RICHMOND ELEM SCHOOL DISTRICT J87618

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE PRELIST
BATCH: 0012 NOV BILLS #12
Fund : 01 GENERAL FUND

APY500 L.00.22 10/30/23 12:18 PAGE 3
<< Open >>

Vendor/Addr Remit name	Date	Description	Tax ID num	Deposit type	Fd-Resc-Y-Objt-Goal-Func-Sch-DD	ABA num	Account num	EE ES	E-Term	E-ExtrRef
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100013/00	SUSANVILLE ACE HARDWARE									
	9045 ADAMS AVENUE									
	HUNTINGTON BEACH, CA	92646								

240079	PO-240079	10/23/2023	520295	TOOLS & PARTS		1	01-8150-0-4300-0000-8100-000-00	NN	F	481.63
	PV-240114	10/26/2023	520393	- TOOLS/PART GLASS DOOR			01-8150-0-4300-0000-8100-000-00	NN		481.63
				TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT			593.95	*		112.32
										593.95

100036/00	Staub & Sons, ED									
	P.O. BOX 488									
	KLAMATH FALLS, OR	97601-0339								

240076	PO-240076	10/18/2023	9839540	PROPANE		1	01-0000-0-5530-0000-8200-000-00	NN	P	627.54
				TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT			627.54	*		627.54

100736/00	US BANK EQUIPMENT FINANCE									
	P.O. BOX 790448									
	ST LOUIS, MO	63179-0448								

240034	PO-240034	10/18/2023	513536888	OCT COPIERS		1	01-0000-0-5800-0000-7200-000-00	NN	P	255.55	
	240034	PO-240034	10/18/2023	513536888	OCT COPIERS		2	01-0000-0-5800-1110-1000-000-00	NN	P	255.55
				TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT			511.10	*		255.55	
										511.10	

TOTAL Fund	PAYMENT	6,493.02	**				6,493.02			
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014 RICHMOND ELEM SCHOOL DISTRICT J87618

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE PRELIST
BATCH: 0012 NOV BILLS #12
Fund : 13 CAFETERIA

APY500 L.00.22 10/30/23 12:18 PAGE 4
<< Open >>

Vendor/Addr Remit name	Date	Description	Tax ID num	Deposit type	Fd-Resc-Y-Objt-Goal-Func-Sch-DD	ABA num	Account num	EE ES	E-Term	E-ExtrRef
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100904/00 BONANZA PRODUCE CO
P.O. BOX 604
SPARKS, NV 89432

PV-240115 10/19/2023 INV 3668301 - FOOD	13-5310-0-4700-0000-3700-000-00 NN	213.35
PV-240116 10/26/2023 INV 3670036 - FOOD	13-5310-0-4700-0000-3700-000-00 NN	135.70
TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT	349.05 *	349.05

100055/00 MORNING GLORY INC
PO BOX 189
SUSANVILLE, CA 96130

PV-240117 10/18/2023 INV 395866 - FOOD	13-5310-0-4700-0000-3700-000-00 NN	156.15
PV-240118 10/25/2023 INV 395935A - SUPPLIES	13-5310-0-4300-0000-3700-000-00 NN	141.73
PV-240118 10/25/2023 INV 395935A - FOOD	13-5310-0-4700-0000-3700-000-00 NN	334.49
TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT	632.37 *	632.37

100514/00 PIZZA FACTORY
P.O. BOX 1087
JANESVILLE, CA 96114

PV-240119 10/02/2023 INV 1218 - FOOD	13-5310-0-4700-0000-3700-000-00 NN	1,208.07
TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT	1,208.07 *	1,208.07

100990/00 SYSCO FOOD SVCS OF SACRAMENTO
P.O. BOX 138007
SACRAMENTO, CA 95813-8007

PV-240120 10/23/2023 431681123 - SUPPLIES	13-5310-0-4300-0000-3700-000-00 NN	54.55
PV-240120 10/23/2023 431681123 - FOOD	13-5310-0-4700-0000-3700-000-00 NN	1,437.83
TOTAL PAYMENT AMOUNT	1,492.38 *	1,492.38

TOTAL Fund PAYMENT	3,681.87 **	3,681.87
TOTAL BATCH PAYMENT	10,174.89 ***	10,174.89
TOTAL DISTRICT PAYMENT	10,174.89 ****	10,174.89
TOTAL FOR ALL DISTRICTS:	10,174.89 ****	10,174.89

Number of checks to be printed: 16, not counting voids due to stub overflows. 10,174.89



Lassen County Office of Education

472-013 Johnstonville Road North · Susanville, CA 96130-8752

530.257.2196 Fax 530.257.2518

Patricia Gunderson, Superintendent

October 12, 2023

Board of Trustees
Richmond Elementary School District
700-585 Richmond Road
Susanville, CA 96130

Dear Board Members:

California *Education Code* Section 1240, as amended by the Williams' Settlement Legislation, requires that Lassen County Office of Education visit schools identified as a Williams' review school. The areas of review are noted below:

1. Monitor "sufficient" standards-aligned instructional materials in four core subject areas (English language arts, mathematics, history/social science, and science);
2. Monitor any facility condition that "poses an emergency or urgent threat to the health or safety of pupils or staff";
3. Review to determine if the school has provided accurate data on the annual school accountability report card related to the sufficiency of instructional materials and the safety, cleanliness, and adequacy of school facilities, including "good repair";
4. Monitor and review teacher misassignments and teacher vacancies; and
5. Receive quarterly reports on complaints filed within the school district concerning insufficient instructional materials, teacher vacancies and misassignments, and emergency or urgent facilities issues under the Uniform Complaint Procedure.

Richmond School

This report presents the results of our recent visit and review at Richmond School on August 24, 2023. Our findings are indicated below:

- "Sufficient" standards aligned instructional materials were available for student use at all grade levels and in three of the core subject areas monitored.
- The annual school accountability report card represented accurate data.
- The monitoring and review of teacher misassignments and vacancies was conducted by Stacy Russell, Credential Analyst for Lassen County Office of Education. Currently there is one teacher on staff with less than a preliminary or clear teaching credential for the 2023 – 24 school year. The

current percentage of staff with this designation is 10% which falls beneath the 15% cap which would retrigger a William's designation.

- Universal Complaint Forms were posted in all monitored classrooms and public areas. The quarterly reports will be reviewed on an ongoing basis throughout the year.
- Richmond's site visitation revealed a well maintained and safe school. Minor maintenance and environmental issues were found and are listed below:

1. Interior Surfaces:

Interior Surfaces	
Issue	Location
Dry wall repair	CPU Lab
Wall in need of repair	Room 120
Metal access cover in stall bent with exposed edges.	Boy's restroom - gym
Tile breaking on wall – no door stopper	Boy's restroom – main office
Drinking fountain not working	Room 108
Sanitary Supply Shortage (AB 367)	Restrooms

2. Exterior Surfaces:

Exterior Surfaces/Areas	
Issue	Location
Trees growing around tanks	Propane tank area
Parking lot breaking up, needs replacement	Front parking lot
ADA Ramps Deteriorating	Upper Classroom Portables
AC Needs Cage	Front of Cafeteria
Fencing needs	Lower Campus and
Drinking fountain not working	Room 108

3. Hazardous Materials/Situations:

Hazardous Materials/Situations	
Issue	Location
Scentsy, Oil Diffuser (Scent sensitivity)	Computer Lab, 122
Additional Bark Needed	Playground area

4. Electrical/Lighting:


Electrical/Lighting	
Issue	Location
Extension cord used as permanent power	Room 120,122
Daisy chained extension cords/power strips	Computer Lab, Room 113, Room 122


5. File/Cabinets/Shelving:

File Cabinets/Cabinets/Shelving	
Issue	Location
File Cabinet not attached (tipping hazard)	Front Office
Shelving not attached (tipping hazard)	Room 121

Any deficiencies noted above were sent to the school and district so all deficiencies can be remedied during the 2022 – 23 school year. Please notify LCOE's Williams Coordinator, Thomas Jones tjones@lcoe.org when all deficiencies are remedied. A Lassen County Office of Education Williams' Settlement representative will conduct a return visit to Richmond School to determine if the noncompliance issue(s) have been corrected if there is no return contact.

Sincerely,


Patricia A. Gunderson
County Superintendent of Schools


Thomas Jones, Asst. Superintendent
Educational Services/Human Resources

ch



Lassen County Office of Education

472-013 Johnstonville Road North · Susanville, CA 96130-8752

530.257.2196 Fax 530.257.2518

Patricia Gunderson, Superintendent

October 13, 2023

Brian Boyer, Superintendent
and
Members of the Board of Trustees
Richmond Elementary School District
700-585 Richmond Road, East
Susanville, CA 96130

Dear Brian and Members of the Board:

Education Code section 42100, as well as provisions under AB 1200 and AB 2756, requires the County Superintendent to examine the Unaudited Actuals (UA) of the Richmond Elementary School District for the 2022-23 fiscal year. The Education Code and Assembly Bills noted above require the Unaudited Actuals be examined for:

1. Mathematical accuracy.
2. Any deterioration in the District's financial position that adversely impacts the 2023-24 Budget as approved.
3. Any action needed prior to the First Interim reporting period.

Based on our review, the Unaudited Actuals for all funds of the Richmond Elementary School District meet the established criteria, and, therefore, no action was deemed necessary prior to the First Interim Report. Based on this assessment, the Unaudited Actuals have been forwarded to the California Department of Education, as presented. Attached is a summary of the District's General Fund.

Sincerely,

Patricia A. Gunderson
County Superintendent of Schools

PG/dh

Business/Unaudited Actuals/2022-23

cc: Courtney Russell, CBO
Jeanette Goni, Business Manager

Attachment

RICHMOND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT

COMPARISON OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

General Fund

		2021-22 UNAUDITED ACTUALS	2022-23 SECOND INTERIM	2022-23 UNAUDITED ACTUALS	2023-24 ADOPTED BUDGET
REVENUES					
LCFF Funding Sources	8010 - 8099	1,822,759	2,020,117	2,274,026	2,097,387
Federal Revenues	8100 - 8299	126,543	48,432	73,648	41,810
Other State Revenues	8300 - 8599	307,479	211,658	515,383	188,922
Other Local Revenues	8600 - 8799	70,299	179,942	296,538	132,159
Interfund Transfers In	8910 - 8929				
Other Sources	8930 - 8979				
Contributions	8980 - 8999				
TOTAL REVENUES		2,327,080	2,460,149	3,159,595	2,460,278
EXPENDITURES					
Certificated Salaries	1000 - 1999	820,524	772,459	807,723	841,403
Classified Salaries	2000 - 2999	366,015	414,487	414,694	490,788
Employee Benefits	3000 - 3999	556,706	597,960	592,352	689,838
Books and Supplies	4000 - 4999	86,735	221,171	214,049	180,295
Services, Other Operating Expenses	5000 - 5999	355,856	447,606	316,315	259,233
Capital Outlay	6000 - 6599	154,004	96,892	95,974	
Other Outgo 7400-7499	7100 - 7299	182	182		
Direct Support / Indirect Costs	7300 - 7399	(1,566)	(2,497)	(2,624)	(1,279)
Interfund Transfers Out	7610 - 7629	22,702			
Other Uses	7630 - 7699				
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		2,361,157	2,548,260	2,438,483	2,460,278
NET INCREASE/DECREASE IN FUND BALANCE		(34,077)	(88,111)	721,112	0
AUDIT ADJUSTMENT					
BEGINNING BALANCE		1,930,539	1,896,462	1,896,462	2,617,574
ENDING BALANCE		1,896,462	1,808,351	2,617,574	2,617,574