EMPLOYEE PROPERTY REIMBURSEMENT

4356.3

The Board of Education does not authorize payment for the reimbursement of employee personal property which may be stolen or intentionally destroyed or damaged while being used for work-related purposes.

Legal Reference:

EDUCATION CODE

35213 Reimbursement for loss, destruction or damage of personal property
48904 Liability of parent/guardian for willful misconduct; withholding of grades, diplomas
and transcripts

CIVIL CODE

1714.1 Liability of parent or guardian for act of willful misconduct by a minor

The Board of Education is committed to maximizing employee safety and believes that safety is every employee's responsibility. Working conditions and equipment shall be maintained in compliance with standards prescribed by federal, state and local laws and regulations.

No employee shall be required or permitted to be in any place of employment which is unsafe or unhealthful. (Labor Code 6402)

The Board expects all employees to use safe work practices and to correct any unsafe conditions which may occur. If an employee is unable to correct an unsafe condition, he/she shall immediately report the problem to the Superintendent or designee.

The Superintendent or designee shall promote safety and correct any unsafe work practice through education, training and enforcement.

The Superintendent or designee shall establish and implement a written injury and illness prevention program in accordance with law. (Labor Code 6401.7)

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(cf. 3514 - Environmental Safety)
(cf. 3514.1 - Hazardous Substances)
(cf. 4119.41/4219.41/4319.41 - Employees with Infectious Disease)
(cf. 4119.42/4219.42/4319.42 - Exposure Control Plan for Bloodborne Pathogens)
(cf. 4119.43/4219.43/4319.43 - Universal Precautions)
(cf. 4157.1/4257.1/4357.1 - Work-Related Injuries)
(cf. 4157.2/4257.2/4357.2 - Ergonomics)
(cf. 4158/4258/4358 - Employee Security)
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The Board shall ensure that the Superintendent or designee provides eye protective devices as specified in law and administrative regulation.

No employee shall be discharged or discriminated against for making complaints, instituting proceedings or testifying with regard to employee safety or health, or for participating in any occupational health and safety committee established pursuant to Labor Code 6401.7. (Labor Code 6310)

Legal Reference: (see next page)

Legal Reference:

EDUCATION CODE

32066 Safety: public and private institutions

LABOR CODE

6305 Occupational safety and health standards; special order

6310 Retaliation for filing complaint prohibited

6401.7 Injury prevention programs

6400-6413.5 Responsibilities and duties of employers and employees

CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 8

3203 Injury and illness prevention program

5095-5100 Control of noise exposure

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS, TITLE 29

1910.95 Noise standards

Management Resources:

CAL/OSHA PUBLICATIONS

Guide to Developing Your Workplace Injury and Illness Prevention Program, revised April 1998 DHHS PUBLICATIONS

Preventing Occupational Hearing Loss - A Practical Guide, June 1996, Department of Health and Human Services (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health)
WEB SITES

OSHA: http://www.osha.gov

Cal/OSHA: http://www.dir.ca.gov/occupational_safety.html

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: http://www.cdc.gov

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health: http://www.cdc.gov/niosh National Hearing Conservation Association: http://www.hearingconservation.org

Policy

adopted: May 9, 2006

 All Personnel
 AR 4157(a)

 4257
 4357

The Superintendent or designee shall provide safety devices, safeguards, methods and processes for staff that are reasonably adequate to render the employment and place of employment safe.

(cf. 4157.1/4257.1/4357.1 - Work-Related Injuries) (cf. 4157.2/4257.2/4357.2 - Ergonomics)

Injury and Illness Prevention Program

The district's injury and illness prevention program shall cover all district employees and all other workers whom the district controls or directs and directly supervises on the job to the extent that workers are exposed to hazards specific to their worksite and job assignment. The obligation of contractors or other employers who control or direct and supervise their own employees on the job shall not be affected by the district's injury prevention program. (Labor Code 6401.7)

The district's injury and illness prevention program shall include: (Labor Code 6401.7; 8 CCR 3203)

- 1. The name/position of the person(s) with authority and responsibility for implementing the program.
- 2. A system for ensuring that employees comply with safe and healthful work practices, which may include but not be limited to:
 - a. Recognition of employees who follow safe and healthful work practices

(cf. 4156.2/4256.2/4356.2 - Awards and Recognition)

- b. Training and retraining programs
- c. Disciplinary actions

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(cf. 4117.4 - Dismissal)
(cf. 4118 - Suspension/Disciplinary Action)
(cf. 4218 - Dismissal/Suspension/Disciplinary Action)
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- 3. A system for communicating with employees in a form readily understandable by all employees on matters related to occupational health and safety, including provisions designed to encourage employees to report hazards at the worksite without fear of reprisal. This system may include but not be limited to:
 - a. Meetings

- b. Training programs
- c. Posting
- d. Written communications
- e. A system of anonymous notification by employees about hazards
- 4. Procedures for identifying and evaluating workplace hazards, including scheduled periodic inspections to identify unsafe conditions and work practices. Such inspections shall be made:
 - a. Whenever introducing into the workplace new substances, processes, procedures or equipment that represent a new occupational safety or health hazard
 - b. Whenever the district is made aware of a new or previously unrecognized hazard

(cf. 3514 - Environmental Safety) (cf. 3514.1 - Hazardous Substances)

- 5. A procedure for investigating occupational injury or illness.
- 6. Methods and/or procedures for correcting unsafe or unhealthful conditions, work practices and work procedures in a timely manner based on the severity of the hazard when observed or discovered.

When an imminent hazard exists which cannot be immediately abated without endangering employee(s) and/or property, these procedures shall call for the removal of all exposed staff from the area except those necessary to correct the hazardous condition. Employees needed to correct the condition shall be provided necessary safeguards.

- 7. Training and instruction:
 - a. To all new employees
 - b. To all employees given new job assignments for which training has not previously been received
 - c. Whenever new substances, processes, procedures or equipment are introduced into the workplace and represent a new hazard

- d. Whenever the district is made aware of a new or previously unrecognized hazard
- e. To familiarize supervisors with the safety and health hazards to which employees under their immediate direction and control may be exposed

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(cf. 4131 - Staff Development)
(cf. 4231 - Staff Development)
(cf. 4331 - Staff Development)
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Records of the steps taken to implement and maintain the injury and illness prevention program shall be kept in accordance with 8 CCR 3203.

Hearing Protection

When information indicates that any employee's exposure to noise may equal or exceed an eight-hour average sound level of 85 decibels, the Superintendent or designee shall implement a hearing conservation program in accordance with state and federal regulations. (8 CCR 5097, 29 CFR 1910.95)

Eye Safety Devices

Eye safety devices shall be worn by employees whenever they are engaged in or observing an activity involving hazards or hazardous substances likely to cause injury to the eyes. (Education Code 32030)

Such activities include, but are not limited to, the following: (Education Code 32031)

- 1. Working with hot molten metal
- 2. Milling, sawing, turning, shaping, cutting, grinding and stamping of any solid materials
- 3. Heat treating, tempering, or kiln firing of any metal or other materials
- 4. Gas or electric arc welding
- 5. Repair or servicing of any vehicles, machinery or equipment

6. Working with hot liquids or solids or with chemicals which are flammable, toxic, corrosive to living tissues, irritating, strongly sensitizing, radioactive, or which generate pressure through heat, decomposition, or other means

(cf. 5142 - Safety)

Regulation approved: May 9, 2006

The Board of Education desires to provide its employees with insurance and workers' compensation benefits in accordance with law. The Superintendent or designee shall develop an efficient claims handling process in order to reduce costs and facilitate employee recovery.

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(cf. 3320 - Claims and Actions Against the District)
(cf. 4032 - Reasonable Accommodation)
(cf. 4113.4/4213.4/4313.4 - Temporary Modified/Light-Duty Assignment)
(cf. 4154/4254/4354 - Health and Welfare Benefits)
(cf. 4157/4257/4357 - Employee Safety)
(cf. 4157.2/4257.2/4357.2 - Ergonomics)
(cf. 4161.11/4361.11 - Industrial Accident/Illness Leave)
(cf. 4261.11 - Industrial Accident/Illness Leave)
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An employee shall report any work-related injury or illness to his/her supervisor as soon as practicable. Upon learning of an injury, a supervisor shall promptly report the incident to the Superintendent or designee and the insurance carrier as appropriate.

The Superintendent or designee shall ensure that every new employee is notified of his/her right to receive workers' compensation if injured at work and that injured employees are given notice of rights in accordance with law.

The Superintendent or designee shall ensure that notifications regarding workers' compensation are posted in accordance with law.

Legal Reference:

EDUCATION CODE

44984 Industrial accident and illness leaves, certificated employees 45192 Industrial accident and illness leaves, classified employees

3200-4855 Workers' compensation, especially:

3550-3553 Employee notice

3600-3605 Conditions of liability

3760 Report of injury to insurer

4600 Provision of medical and hospital treatment by employer

4906 Disclosures and statements

5400-5413 Notice of injury or death

6409.1 Reports

CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 8

15596 Notice of employee rights

Management Resources:

WEB SITES

California Department of Industrial Relations: http://www.dir.ca.gov

Policy

DELHI UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

adopted: May 9, 2006

Personnel BP 4158(a)

EMPLOYEE SECURITY

The Board of Education desires to provide a safe, orderly working environment for all employees. As part of the district's comprehensive school safety plan, the Superintendent or designee shall develop strategies for protecting employees from potentially dangerous persons and situations and for assisting them in the event of an emergency situation.

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(cf. 0450 - Comprehensive Safety Plan)
(cf. 3515 - Campus Security)
(cf. 5131.4 - Student Disturbances)
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The Superintendent or designee shall ensure that employees are informed, in accordance with law, regarding crimes and offenses by students who may pose a danger in the classroom.

When violence is directed against an employee by any individual and the employee so notifies the Superintendent or designee, the Superintendent or designee shall take steps to ensure that appropriate legal measures are instituted. When the employee notifies the Superintendent or designee of a threat of bodily harm, the district shall take appropriate measures to enable the employee to request assistance if a threat occurs on school grounds.

The Superintendent or designee shall ensure that employees are trained in crisis prevention and intervention techniques in order to protect themselves and students. Staff development may include training in classroom management, effective communication techniques and crisis resolution.

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(cf. 4131 - Staff Development)
(cf. 4231 - Staff Development)
(cf. 4331 - Staff Development)
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Reporting of Injurious Objects

The Board requires school employees to take immediate action upon being made aware that any person is in possession of an injurious object on school grounds or at a school-related or school-sponsored activity. The employee shall use his/her own judgment as to the dangerousness of the situation and, based upon this analysis, shall do one of the following:

- 1. Confiscate the object and deliver it to the principal immediately
- 2. Immediately notify the principal, who shall take appropriate action
- 3. Immediately notify the local law enforcement agency and the principal

(cf. 5131.7 - Weapons and Dangerous Instruments)

Personnel BP 4158(b)

EMPLOYEE SECURITY (continued)

(cf. 5144. - Discipline)

(cf. 5144.1 - Suspension and Expulsion/Due Process)

(cf. 5144.2 - Suspension and Expulsion/Due Process (Students with Disabilities))

When informing the principal about the possession or seizure of a weapon or dangerous device, the employee shall report the name(s) of persons involved, witnesses, location, and the circumstances of any seizure.

Legal Reference:

EDUCATION CODE

32210-32212 Willful disturbance, public schools or meetings

32225-32226 Communication devices

35204 Contract with attorney in private practice or use of administrative advisor

35205 Contract for legal services

35208 Liability insurance

35213 Reimbursement for loss, destruction or damage of school property

44014 Report of assault by pupil against school employee

44807 Duty concerning conduct of students

48201 Transfer of student records

48900-48926 Suspension or expulsion Grounds for suspension or expulsion

49079 Notification to teacher; student who has engaged in acts constituting grounds for suspension or expulsion

49330-49335 Injurious objects

CIVIL CODE

51.7 Freedom from violence or intimidation

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

527.8 Workplace violence safety act

GOVERNMENT CODE

995-996.4 Defense of public employees

3543.2 Scope of representation

PENAL CODE

71 Threatening public officers and employees and school officials

240 Definition of assault

241.2 Assault on school or park property against any person

241.3 Assault against school bus drivers

241.6 Assault on school employee includes board member

242 Definition of battery

243 Battery; definition of "injury" and "serious bodily injury"

243.2 Battery on school or park property against any person

243.3 Battery against school bus drivers

243.6 Battery against school employee includes board member

Personnel BP 4158(c)

EMPLOYEE SECURITY (continued)

245.5 Assault with deadly weapon; school employee includes board member

290 Registration of sex offenders

601 Trespass by person making credible threat

626.9 Gun-Free School Zone Act of 1995

626.10 Exceptions to bringing weapons on school grounds

646.9 Stalking

12403.7 Weapons approved for self defense

WELFARE AND INSTITUTIONS CODE

827 Juvenile court proceedings; reports; confidentiality

828.1 District police or security department, disclosure of juvenile records

Management Resources:

CDE CORRESPONDENCE

0401.01 Protecting Student Identification in Reporting Injurious Objects WEB SITES

CDE, Safe Schools and Violence Prevention Office: http://www.cde.ca.gov/

spbranch/safety/safetyhome

CSBA: http://www.csba.org

FAMILY CARE AND MEDICAL LEAVE

4361.8

Eligibility

The district shall grant family care and medical leave of a minimum of 12 work weeks during any 12-month period, to eligible employees, for the following reasons: (Government Code 12945.2; 29 USC 2601)

- 1. Because of the birth of a child of the employee or placement of a child with the employee in connection with the adoption or foster care of the child by the employee.
- 2. To care for the employee's child, parent or spouse with a serious health condition.
- 3. Because of the employee's own serious health condition that makes him/her unable to perform the functions of his/her position. However, this does not include leave taken for disability on account of pregnancy, childbirth or related medical conditions.

The district shall not interfere with, restrain or deny the exercise of any right provided to an eligible employee under the law. Also, the district shall not discharge or discriminate against any employee for opposing any practice made unlawful by, or because of his/her involvement in any proceedings related to the family care and medical leave. (Government Code 12945.2; 29 USC 2615)

(cf. 4030 - Nondiscrimination in Employment)

Definitions

Child means a biological, adopted or foster child, a stepchild, a legal ward, or a child of a person standing in loco parentis as long as the child is under 18 years of age or an adult dependent child. (29 USC 2611; Government Code 12945.2)

Eligible employee means an employee who has at least 12 months of service with the employer, and who has at least 1,250 hours of service with the employer during the previous 12-month period. (29 USC 2611; Government Code 12945.2)

Full-time teachers are deemed to meet the 1,250 hours of service requirement. (29 CFR 825.110)

Instructional employee means an employee whose principal function is to teach; instructional employees include athletic coaches, driving instructors, special education assistants and signers for the hearing impaired. The term does not include teacher assistants or aides, counselors, psychologists, curriculum specialists or other primarily noninstructional employees. (29 CFR 825.600)

Parent means a biological, foster or adoptive parent, a stepparent, a legal guardian, or another person who stood in loco parentis to the employee when the employee was a child. (29 USC 2611; Government Code 12945.2)

Serious health condition means an illness, injury, impairment, physical or mental condition that involves either of the following: (29 USC 2611; Government Code 12945.2)

- 1. Inpatient care in a hospital, hospice or residential health care facility
- 2. Continuing treatment or continuing supervision by a health care provider

Rights to Reinstatement and Maintenance of Benefits

Upon granting an employee's request for family care and medical leave, the Superintendent or designee shall guarantee to reinstate the employee in the same or a comparable position when the leave ends. (29 USC 2614; Government Code 12945.2)

The district may refuse to reinstate an employee returning from leave to the same or a comparable position if all of the following apply: (29 USC 2614, Government Code 12945.2)

- 1. The employee is a salaried "key employee" who is among the highest paid 10 percent of those district employees who are employed within 75 miles of the employee's worksite
- 2. The refusal is necessary to prevent substantial and grievous economic injury to district operations
- 3. The district informs the employee of its intent to refuse reinstatement at the time it determines that the refusal is necessary, and the employee fails to immediately return to service

An employee who takes leave has no greater right to reinstatement than if he/she had been continuously employed during the leave period. If the district reduces its work force during the leave period and the employee is laid off for legitimate reasons at that time, he/she is not entitled to reinstatement, provided the district has no continuing obligations under a collective bargaining agreement or otherwise. (29 CFR 825.216)

(cf. 4117.3 - Personnel Reduction) (cf. 4217.3 - Layoff/Rehire)

(cf. 4317.3 - Personnel Reduction)

During the period when an employee is on family care and medical leave, he/she shall maintain his/her status with the district and the leave shall not constitute a break in service for purposes of longevity, seniority or any employee benefit plan.

The district shall continue to provide an eligible employee on family care and medical leave, the group health plan coverage that was in place before he/she took the leave. If the employee fails to return to district employment after the expiration of the leave, for any reason other than the continuation, recurrence or onset of a serious health condition, or other circumstances beyond his/her control, he/she shall reimburse the district for premiums paid during the family care and medical leave.

(cf. 4154/4254/4354 - Health and Welfare Benefits)

Terms of Leave

This 12-month period shall coincide with the fiscal year. (29 CFR 825.200)

Leave taken pursuant to the California Family Rights Act shall run concurrently with leave taken pursuant to the federal Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA), except for any leave taken under the FMLA for disability on account of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions. In addition to family care and medical leave, an employee may be entitled to take pregnancy disability leave of up to four months. During the otherwise unpaid portion of pregnancy disability leave, the employee may use any accrued vacation, sick time or other paid leave. (Government Code 12945, 12945.2)

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(cf. 4161.1/4361.1 - Personal Illness/Injury Leave)
(cf. 4261.1 - Personal Illness/Injury Leave)
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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 have to be taken in one continuous period of time. The basic minimum duration of the leave shall be two weeks. However, the district shall grant a request for leave of less than two weeks' duration on any two occasions. (29 USC 2612; 2 CCR 7297.3)

If both parents of a child work for the district, their family care and medical leave related to the birth or placement of the child shall be limited to a total of 12 weeks. (Government Code 12945.2; 29 USC 2612)

During the period of family care and medical leave, the district shall require the employee to use his/her accrued vacation leave, other accrued time off, and any other paid or unpaid time off negotiated with the district. Accrued sick leave shall be used when the purpose of the family care and medical leave is one for which sick leave may be taken pursuant to collective bargaining agreements and/or Board policy. (Government Code 12945.2)

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(cf. 4141/4241 - Collective Bargaining Agreement)
(cf. 4161/4261 - Leaves)
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Intermittent Leave/Reduced Leave Schedule

Leave related to the serious health condition of the employee or his/her child, parent or spouse may be taken intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule when medically necessary. In such a case, the district may require the employee to transfer temporarily to a different position for which he/she is qualified, with equivalent pay and benefits, and that could better accommodate recurring periods of leave. Transfer to an alternative position may include altering an existing job to better accommodate the employee's need for intermittent leave or a reduced leave schedule. (2 CCR 7297.3)

Instructional Employees: Leaves Near the End of the Term

The district may require an instructional employee to continue taking a requested leave until the end of the term in any of the following situations: (29 USC 2618)

- 1. If the instructional employee begins a leave of three or more weeks duration more than five weeks before the end of a term and would subsequently return to work during the last three weeks of the term
- 2. If the instructional employee, for reasons other than his/her own serious health condition, begins a leave of more than two weeks duration during the period that begins five weeks before the end of the term and would subsequently return to work during the last two weeks of the term
- 3. If the instructional employee, for reasons other than his/her own serious health condition, begins a leave of more than five days duration during the period that begins three weeks before the end of the term

Request for Family Care and Medical Leave

An employee shall request family care and medical leave in writing, at least 30 days before the commencement date of the leave. If the leave becomes necessary less than 30 days before its commencement, the employee shall provide such notice as soon as practicable. (29 USC 2612; Government Code 12945.2)

In every case in which the necessity for the leave is foreseeable based on planned medical treatment or supervision, the employee shall make a reasonable effort to schedule the treatment or supervision to avoid disruption of district operations. This scheduling shall be subject to the health care provider's approval. (29 USC 2612; Government Code 12945.2)

Certification of Health Condition

A request by an employee for family care and medical leave for his/her serious health condition, or to care for a child, parent or spouse with a serious health condition, shall be supported by a certification from the health care provider of the employee or such other person as applicable. The certification shall include the following: (29 USC 2613; Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 7297.0)

- 1. The date on which the serious health condition began
- 2. The probable duration of the condition
- 3. If the employee is requesting leave to care for a child, parent or spouse with a serious health condition, the health care provider's certification of both of the following:
 - a. Estimated amount of time the health care provider believes the employee needs to care for the child, parent or spouse
 - b. Statement that the serious health condition warrants the participation of a family member to provide care during a period of the treatment or supervision of the child, parent or spouse
- 4. If the employee is requesting leave because of his/her own serious health condition, the health care provider's certification that due to the serious health condition, the employee is unable to perform the functions of his/her job

5. If the employee is requesting leave for intermittent treatment or is requesting leave on a reduced leave schedule for planned medical treatment, the certification must also state 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

If the district doubts the validity of a certification that accompanies a request for leave, the district 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 district 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. (29 USC 2613; Government Code 12945.2)

If additional 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 in the preceding paragraph. (29 USC 2613; Government Code 12945.2)

Employees who take family care and medical leave for their own serious health conditions shall present certification from their health care provider to the effect that they are able to resume work.

(cf. 4112.4/4212.4/4312.4 - Health Examinations)

Notifications

The Superintendent or designee shall post separate notices about federal and state law related to family care and medical leave in a conspicuous place. Information about employee rights and obligations related to such leaves shall also be included in employee handbooks. (29 USC 2619; 2 CCR 7297.9)

At least the first time in each six-month period that an employee requests family care and medical leave, the Superintendent or designee shall provide written notice detailing specific expectations and obligations, and explaining any consequences of a failure to meet these obligations. The notice shall include: (29 CFR 825.301)

- 1. A statement that the leave will be counted against the employee's annual family care and medical leave entitlement
- 2. Requirements for the employee to furnish medical certification of a serious health condition

- 3. The employee's right to substitute paid leave, conditions related to any substitution, and whether the district requires this substitution
- 4. Health benefit arrangements
- 5. If applicable, the employee's status as a "key employee" and information related to restoration of that status
- 6. The employee's right to restoration to the same or an equivalent job
- 7. The employee's potential liability for health benefits should the employee not return to service
- 8. The district's requirement that the employee, upon return, present medical certification to the effect that he/she is able to resume work

Records

The Superintendent or designee shall maintain records pertaining to individual employees' use of family care and medical leave.

Legal Reference:

GOVERNMENT CODE

12940 Unlawful employment practices

12945 Pregnancy; childbirth or related medical condition; unlawful practice

12945.1-12945.2 California Family Rights Act

19702.3 Family care leave; exercise of rights

CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 2

7291.2-7291.16 Sex discrimination: pregnancy and related medical conditions

7297.0-7297.11 Family care leave

UNITED STATES CODE, TITLE 29

2601-2654 Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS, TITLE 29

825.100-825.800 Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993

Management Resources:

WEB SITES

U.S. Department of Labor, Employment Standards Administration, Wage and Hour Division: http://www.dol.gov

Regulation

DELHI UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

approved: May 9, 2006

FAMILY CARE AND MEDICAL LEAVE

YOUR RIGHTS UNDER THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT OF 1993

FMLA requires covered employers to provide up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave to "eligible" employees for certain family and medical reasons. Employees are eligible if they have worked for a covered employer for at least one year, and for 1,250 hours over the previous 12 months, and if there are at least 50 employees within 75 miles.

REASONS FOR TAKING LEAVE

Unpaid leave must be granted for any of the following reasons:

- to care for the employee's child after birth, or placement for adoption or foster care;
- to care for the employee's spouse, son or daughter, or parent, who has a serious health condition; or
- for a serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the employee's job.

At the employee's or employer's option, certain kinds of paid leave may be substituted for unpaid leave.

ADVANCE NOTICE AND MEDICAL CERTIFICATION

The employee may be required to provide advance leave notice and medical certification. Taking of leave may be denied if requirements are not met.

- The employee ordinarily must provide 30 days' advance notice when the leave is "foreseeable."
- An employer may require medical certification to support a request for leave because
 of a serious health condition, and may require second or third opinions (at the
 employer's expense) and a fitness for duty report to return to work.
- For the duration of FMLA leave, the employer must maintain the employee's health coverage under any "group health plan."
- Upon return from FMLA leave, most employees must be restored to their original or equivalent positions with equivalent pay, benefits and other employment terms.
- The use of FMLA leave cannot result in the loss of any employment benefit that accrued prior to the start of an employee's leave.

UNLAWFUL ACTS BY EMPLOYERS

FMLA makes it unlawful for any employer to:

- interfere with, restrain, or deny the exercise of any right provided under FMLA;
- discharge or discriminate against any person for opposing any practice made unlawful by FMLA or for involvement in any proceeding under or relating to FMLA.

ENFORCEMENT

- The U.S. Department of Labor is authorized to investigate and resolve complaints of violations.
- An eligible employee may bring a civil action against an employer for violations.

FMLA does not affect any federal or state law prohibiting discrimination, or supersede any state or local law or collective bargaining agreement which provides greater family or medical leave rights.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Contact the nearest office of the Wage and Hour Division, listed in most telephone directories under U.S. Government, Department of Labor.

Exhibit

version: May 9, 2006

FAMILY CARE AND MEDICAL LEAVE

4261.8 4361.8

FAMILY CARE AND MEDICAL LEAVE (CFRA LEAVE) AND PREGNANCY DISABILITY LEAVE

Under the California Family Rights Act of 1993 (CFRA), if you have more than 12 months of service with us and have worked at least 1,250 hours in the 12-month period before the date you want to begin your leave, you may have a right to an unpaid family care or medical leave (CFRA leave). This leave may be up to 12 work weeks in a 12-month period for the birth, adoption or foster care placement of your child or for your own serious health condition or that of your child, parent or spouse.

Even if you are not eligible for CFRA leave, if you are disabled by pregnancy, childbirth or related medical conditions, you are entitled to take a pregnancy disability leave of up to four months, depending on your period(s) of actual disability. If you are CFRA-eligible, you have certain rights to take BOTH a pregnancy disability leave and a CFRA leave for reason of the birth of your child. Both leaves contain a guarantee of reinstatement to the same or to a comparable position at the end of the leave, subject to any defense allowed under law.

If possible, you must provide at least 30 days' advance notice for foreseeable events (such as the expected birth of a child or planned medical treatment for yourself or of a family member). For events which are unforeseeable, we need you to notify us, at least verbally, as soon as you learn of the need for the leave.

Failure to comply with these notice rules is grounds for, and may result in, deferral of the requested leave until you comply with this notice policy.

We may require certification from your health care provider before allowing you a leave for pregnancy or your own serious health condition or certification from the health care provider of your child, parent or spouse who has a serious health condition before allowing you a leave to take care of that family member. When medically necessary, leave may be taken on an intermittent or reduced work schedule.

If you are taking a leave for the birth, adoption or foster care placement of a child, the basic minimum duration of the leave is two weeks and you must conclude the leave within one year of the birth or placement for adoption or foster care.

Taking a family care or pregnancy disability leave may impact certain of your benefits and your seniority date. If you want more information regarding your eligibility for a leave and/or the impact of the leave on your seniority and benefits, please contact.

Authority Cited:

Sections 12935, subd. (a) and 12945.2, Government Code

Exhibit

DELHI UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

version: May 9, 2006

CATASTROPHIC LEAVE PROGRAM

4361.9

When a catastrophic illness or injury incapacitates an employee or a member of his/her family for an extended period of time and the employee has exhausted all paid leaves of absence, other employees may donate accrued vacation and/or sick leave credits to that employee under the specific requirements of the district's catastrophic leave program.

Donations made under the catastrophic leave program shall be strictly voluntary.

(cf. 4161/4261 - Leaves) (cf. 4161.1/4361.1 - Personal Illness/Injury Leave) (cf. 4261.1 - Personal Illness/Injury Leave) (cf. 4361 - Leaves)

Legal Reference:

<u>EDUCATION CODE</u>

44043.5 Catastrophic leave

When an employee or a member of his/her family experiences a catastrophic illness or injury which requires the employee to take time off from work for an extended period of time, and the employee has exhausted all available sick leave and other paid time off, he/she may request donations of accrued vacation or sick leave credits. (Education Code 44043.5)

In making such a request, the employee shall provide verification of the catastrophic injury or illness. (Education Code 44043.5)

Verification shall be made by means of a letter, dated and signed by the sick or injured person's physician, indicating the incapacitating nature and probable duration of the illness or injury.

Upon determination that the employee is unable to work due to his/her own or a family member's catastrophic illness or injury, any other employee, upon written notice to the Board of Education, may donate accrued vacation and/or sick leave credits to the requesting employee. Donations shall be at a minimum of eight hours, and in hour increments thereafter. (Education Code 44043.5)

To ensure that employees retain sufficient accrued sick leave to meet their own needs, donors shall not reduce their accumulated sick leave to fewer than 60 days.

All transfers of eligible leave credit shall be irrevocable. (Education Code 44043.5)

The Superintendent or designee shall ensure that all donations are confidential.

The employee who is the recipient of the donated leave credits shall use those credits for a maximum of two consecutive months.