

2019-2020 ECA POSITIONS	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	SALARY	STEP
Position				
HIGH SCHOOL CLUBS				
Acapella Club	Wagner	Linda	\$500	No Step
Chess Club	Thomas	Mary	\$520	No Step
Healthy Living/Yoga Club	Cleary	Monica	\$500	No Step
Marching Band Support	Turner	William	\$1,800	No Step
Musical Volunteer - Choreographer	Radcliff	Jaquelynne	N/A	
HIGH SCHOOL BOYS SPORTS				
Boys Baseball Assistant	Izsa	Jason	\$6,341	Step 4
Boys Baseball Assistant	Yendrick	Michael	\$6,541	Step 4
Boys Baseball Assistant	DeVirgilio	Jason	\$6,341	Step 4
Boys Baseball - Volunteer	Costa, Jr.	John	N/A	
Boys Baseball - Volunteer	Byrnes	Patrick	N/A	
Boys Baseball-Head Coach	Dasti	Frank	\$7,325	Step 3
Boys Basketball Assistant	Sallie	Curtis	\$4,870	Step 1
Boys Basketball Head Coach	Reel	Joseph	\$6,176	Step 1
Bowling Head Coach	Diamante	Charles	\$6,638	Step 4
Boys Golf Head Coach	Millichap	Matthew	\$6,438	Step 4
Boys Assistant Golf Coach	Rawding	Carole	\$3,174	Step 1
Boys Ice Hockey Assistant Coach	Cecala	Joseph	\$6,541	Step 4
Boys Ice Hockey Assistant Coach	Bernich	Steven	\$4,870	Step 1
Boys Ice Hockey Head Coach	Hansen	David	\$7,989	Step 4
Boys Lacrosse Assistant Coach	Lerner	David	\$6,341	Step 4
Boys Lacrosse Assistant Coach	Lomelli	Joe	\$4,870	Step 1
Boys Lacrosse Assistant Coach	Velez	Michael	\$6,341	Step 4
Boys Lacrosse Head Coach	Perez	David	\$7,789	Step 4
Boys Swim (Co-Head)	Leib	Nancy	\$2,923	Step 2
Boys Swim (Co-Head)	Morretti	Lisa	\$2,923	Step 2
Boys Tennis Assistant Coach	Diamante	Charles	\$5,667	Step 4
Boys Tennis Head Coach	Radzieski	Michael	\$6,307	Step 3
Boys Spring Track Assistant Coach	Bovery	James	\$4,870	Step 1
Boys Spring Track Head Coach	Carroll	Kevin	\$8,589	Step 4
Boys Winter Track Assistant	Rosa	David	\$6,341	Step 4
Boys Winter Track Head Coach	Ladolcetta	Mark	\$7,989	Step 4
Boys Wrestling Assistant Coach	Carroll	Kevin	\$7,141	Step 4
Boys Wrestling Coach (Volunteer)	Costa, Jr.	John	N/A	
Boys Wrestling Coach (Volunteer)			N/A	
Boys Wrestling Head Coach	Goodwin	Michael	\$7,989	Step 4
HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS SPORTS				
Girls Basketball Head Coach	DiTuro	Lisa	\$7,789	Step 4
Girls Basketball Assistant	Rosella	Jessica	\$5,275	Step 2
Girls Basketball Assistant	Dovico	Mark	\$6,341	Step 4
Girls Golf Head Coach	Diamond	Paige	\$4,950	Step 2
Girls Softball Assistant Coach	Cecala	Joseph	\$4,870	Step 1
Girls Softball Assistant Coach	Bartletta	Jeramie	\$5,275	Step 2
Girls Softball Assistant Coach	Jackson	Kimberly	\$6,341	Step 4

Girls Softball Head Coach	Rosella	Jessica	\$7,789	Step 4
Girls Swim Assistant Coach	Moretti	Lisa	\$5,667	Step 4
Girls Swim Head Coach	Leib	Nancy	\$6,912	Step 4
Girls Spring Track Assistant Coach	Rosa	David	\$6,341	Step 4
Girls Spring Track Head Coach	Ladolcetta	Mark	\$7,989	Step 4
Girls Volleyball Assistant Coach (Vol)	O'Donnell	Brielle	N/A	
Weight Room Winter	Kubik	Christopher	\$2,200	No Step
Weight Room Spring	Kubik	Christopher	\$2,200	No Step
JUNIOR SCHOOL				
Peer Leader Advisor	Bovee	Peter	\$350	No Step
Chess Club	Dalessio	Danielle	\$350	No Step
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS				
TJS				
Elementary Gardens Club	Smith	Tina	\$981	No Step
Rescind Appointment - Peer Mediation	Lade	Katherine	\$350	No Step
Student Council	Lade	Katherine	\$350	No Step
Student Council	Bletcher	Judy	\$350	No Step
KRS				
Elementary Gardens Club	Knevals	Jason	\$981	No Step
Student Council	Levine	Brett	\$350	No Step
Peer Mediation	Levine	Brett	\$350	No Step

P 5330.04 – Administering an Opioid Antidote (M) (Revised)

R 5330.04 – Administering an Opioid Antidote (M) (New)

Administrative Guidance

This is a NEW Policy and Regulation

Our nursing staff is reviewing this policy to develop a compliance plan and recommendations regarding using the plan for school-sponsored events and in schools other than the High School.

Strauss Esmay Guidance

P 5330.04 – Administering an Opioid Antidote (M) (Revised)

R 5330.04 – Administering an Opioid Antidote (M) (New)

P.L. 2018, Chapter 106 – N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.23 through 12.27 was recently approved requiring schools with grades nine through twelve to obtain an opioid antidote under a standing order. The new law requires an opioid antidote to be accessible in the school building during regular school hours and during school-sponsored functions that take place in the school or on school grounds adjacent to the school building at any time. The Board may, in its discretion, make an opioid antidote accessible during school-sponsored functions that take place off school grounds.

The updated Policy Guide has a few key provisions:

1. The requirement to acquire an opioid antidote and administer it in an emergency situation is now mandated for all schools with grades nine through twelve and optional for all other schools;
2. The school district shall require training through the specified appropriate entity or entities for the school nurse and designated staff members who volunteer to administer the opioid antidote;
3. A person that was administered an opioid antidote must be transported to the hospital by emergency services personnel after the administration, even if the individual's symptoms appear to be resolved; and

4. The school nurse and designated trained staff members who volunteer to administer the opioid antidote shall not be held liable for any good faith act or omission when administering an opioid antidote.

A school district with a school with grades nine through twelve is required to have a school nurse or staff member trained to administer an opioid antidote promptly available on site at the school during regular hours and at all school-sponsored functions that take place in the school or on school grounds adjacent to the school building at any time. This requirement will be challenging for school districts.

The new law is effective December 1, 2018 and requires the NJDOE to establish guidelines, which have not yet been published. Strauss Esmay was hoping to review the NJDOE Guidance prior to developing a Policy and Regulation Guide before the effective date. Unfortunately, the Guidance is not yet available and our office recognizes school districts need a Policy and Regulation Guide. These Guides may need to be revised when the NJDOE Guidance is published. This Policy Guide should replace a district's existing Policy 5330.04, if previously adopted by the Board. The Regulation Guide is new. Policy and Regulation Guides 5330.04 are mandated.

Policy Guide 5330.04 is **MANDATED**
Regulation Guide 5330.04 is
MANDATED

Proposed Policy Language

5330.04 ADMINISTERING AN OPIOID ANTIDOTE

N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.24.a requires schools to adopt a Policy for the emergency administration of an opioid antidote to a student, staff member, or other person who is experiencing an opioid overdose.

N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.24.a.(1) requires schools with any of the grades nine through twelve to comply with the provisions of the law.

N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.24 requires a school to obtain a standing order for opioid antidotes pursuant to the "Overdose Prevention Act" - N.J.S.A. 24:6J-1 et seq. The school shall

maintain a supply of opioid antidotes under the standing order in a secure, but unlocked and easily accessible location. The opioid antidotes shall be accessible in the school during regular school hours and during school-sponsored functions that take place in the school or on school grounds adjacent to the school building.

The school nurse and a designated employee who volunteers to administer an opioid antidote pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.24.c. are required to be trained for the administration of an opioid antidote in accordance with N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.25.b. The school nurse or a designated employee who volunteers to administer an opioid antidote shall be promptly available on site at the school during regular school hours and during school-sponsored functions that take place in the school or on school grounds adjacent to the school building at any time.

N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.24 permits the school nurse or a designated trained employee to administer an opioid antidote to any person whom the nurse or the trained designated employee who in good faith believes is experiencing an opioid overdose.

An overdose victim shall be transported to a hospital emergency room by emergency medical responders after the administration of an opioid antidote, even if the person's symptoms appear to have resolved.

In accordance with N.J.S.A. 24:6J-4.a.(1)(f), a prescriber or other health care practitioner, as appropriate, may prescribe or dispense an opioid antidote directly or through a standing order to a school, school district, or school nurse. In accordance with N.J.S.A. 24:6J-4.a.(2)(c), whenever the law expressly authorizes or requires a school or school district to obtain a standing order for opioid antidotes, the school nurse(s) employed or engaged by the school or school district shall be presumed by the prescribing or dispensing health care practitioner to be capable of administering the opioid antidote, consistent with the express statutory requirement.

Notwithstanding the provisions of N.J.S.A. 24:6J-4.a.(3)(b) to the contrary, if the law expressly authorizes or requires a school, school district, or school nurse to administer or dispense opioid antidotes pursuant to a standing order under N.J.S.A. 24:6J-4 et seq., the standing order issued shall be deemed to grant the authority specified by the law, even if such authority is not specifically indicated on the face of the standing order.

In accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.26, no school employee, including a school nurse or any other officer or agent of a Board of Education or charter school, or a prescriber of opioid antidotes for a school through a standing order, shall be

held liable for any good faith act or omission consistent with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.23 et seq. Good faith shall not include willful misconduct, gross negligence, or recklessness.

Any school, school district, school nurse, school employee, or any other officer or agent of a Board of Education or charter school who administers or permits the administration of an opioid antidote in good faith in accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.24 and pursuant to a standing order issued under N.J.S.A. 24:6J-4 shall not, as a result of any acts or omissions, be subject to any criminal or civil liability or any disciplinary action for administering, or permitting the administration of, the opioid antidote in accordance with N.J.S.A. 24:6J-1 et seq.

Notwithstanding the provisions of any law, rule, regulation, ordinance, or institutional or organizational directive to the contrary, any person or entity authorized to administer an opioid antidote pursuant to N.J.S.A. 24:6J-4, may administer to an overdose victim, with full immunity: a single dose of any type of opioid antidote that has been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for use in the treatment of opioid overdoses; and up to three doses of an opioid antidote that is administered through an intranasal application, or through an intramuscular auto-injector, as may be necessary to revive the overdose victim. Prior consultation with, or approval by, a third-party physician or other medical personnel shall not be required before an authorized person or entity may administer up to three doses of an opioid antidote, as provided in N.J.S.A. 24:6J-4, to the same overdose victim.

A school district may enter into a shared services arrangement with another school district for the provision of opioid antidotes pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.27 if the arrangement will result in cost savings for the districts.

This Policy and Regulation 5330.04 shall be reviewed and approved by the school physician prior to Board adoption and whenever this Policy is revised. This Policy shall be made available to school staff members, parents, and students in handbooks, on the school district's website, or through any other appropriate means of publication.

N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.23; 18A:40-12.24; 18A:40-12.25;
18A:40-12.26; 18A:40-12.27 N.J.S.A. 24:6J-1 et seq.

Adopted:

**Proposed Regulation
Language**

R 5330.04 ADMINISTERING AN OPIOID ANTIDOTE

A. Definitions

1. “Opioid antidote” means any drug, regardless of dosage amount or method of administration, which has been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the treatment of an opioid overdose. “Opioid antidote” includes, but is not limited to, naloxone hydrochloride, in any dosage amount, which is administered through nasal spray or any other FDA-approved means or methods.
2. “Opioid overdose” means an acute condition including, but not limited to, extreme physical illness, decreased level of consciousness, respiratory depression, coma, or death resulting from the consumption or use of an opioid drug or another substance with which an opioid drug was combined, and that a layperson would reasonably believe to require medical assistance.
3. “School-sponsored function” means any activity, event, or program occurring on or off school grounds, whether during or outside of regular school hours, that is organized or supported by the school.

B. Acquisition, Maintenance, Accessibility, and Documentation of an Opioid Antidote

1. The school nurse in each school that includes any of the grades designated by the Board in Policy 5330.04 shall obtain a standing order for opioid antidotes pursuant to the “Overdose Prevention Act” – N.J.S.A. 24:6J-1 et seq.
2. The school nurse shall be responsible to:
 - a. Maintain a supply of opioid antidotes that have been prescribed under a standing order in a safe and secure, unlocked and easily accessible location in the school:

1. The opioid antidotes shall be accessible in the school during regular school hours and during school-sponsored functions that take place in the school or on school grounds adjacent to the school building.

- b. Document the administration of an opioid antidote on a student's health record;

- c. Monitor the on-site inventory and replacement of the opioid antidote supply; and

- d. Plan for the disposal of administered opioid antidote and expired opioid antidote.

3. Opioid antidotes shall be maintained by a school pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.24.b.(1) in quantities and types deemed adequate by the Board, in consultation with the New Jersey Department of Education (NJDOE) and the Department of Human Services.

C. Authorization and Training for Administering an Opioid Antidote

1. The school nurse shall have the primary responsibility for the emergency administration of an opioid antidote.

2. However, the Board upon the recommendation of the Superintendent shall designate additional employees who volunteer to administer an opioid antidote in the event that a person experiences an opioid overdose when the nurse is not physically present at the scene.

3. The school nurse and designated employees shall only be authorized to administer opioid antidotes after receiving the training required under N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.25.b.

- a. Each school nurse and each employee designated to administer an opioid antidote pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.24.c.(1) shall receive training on standardized protocols for the administration of an opioid

antidote to a person who experiences an opioid overdose. The training shall include the overdose prevention information described in the “Overdose Prevention Act” – N.J.S.A. 24:6J-5. The school district will provide training by an appropriate entity or entities as specified by the NJDOE’s guidelines. A school nurse shall not be solely responsible to train the employees designated pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.24.c.

4. In the event a licensed athletic trainer volunteers to administer an opioid antidote pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.23 through 12.27, it shall not constitute a violation of the “Athletic Training Licensure Act” – N.J.S.A. 45:9-37.35 et seq.

D. Administration of an Opioid Antidote

1. The school nurse or a trained employee designated pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.24.c.(1) shall be authorized to administer an opioid antidote to any person whom the nurse or trained employee in good faith believes is experiencing an opioid overdose.

a. The school nurse or a trained employee designated pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.24.c.(1) shall be promptly available on site at the school during regular school hours and during school-sponsored functions that take place in the school or on school grounds adjacent to the school building at any time.

b. Upon receiving a report or observing a possible opioid overdose in the school or at a school-sponsored function that takes place in a school or on school grounds adjacent to the school building at any time, the Principal or designee or any staff member present will immediately call the school nurse, if present, or a designated staff member who volunteered and was trained to administer an opioid antidote, and emergency medical responders.

2. A staff member shall keep the individual who may be experiencing an opioid overdose comfortable until emergency medical responders arrive on the scene.

3. An overdose victim shall be transported to a hospital emergency room by emergency medical responders after the administration of an opioid antidote, even if the person’s symptoms appear to have resolved.

4. The Principal or designee shall notify the Superintendent or designee whenever an opioid antidote is

administered.

5. The Principal or designee shall notify, as soon as practical, the parent of any student or a family member or other contact person for a staff member who may be experiencing an opioid overdose or has been administered an opioid antidote.

E. Use of Controlled Dangerous Substances

1. Any student or staff member who is found to be under the influence of a controlled dangerous substance shall be subject to the provisions of any applicable statutes and administrative codes and Board Policies and Regulations prohibiting the use of a controlled dangerous substance.

Issued

:

P 7440 – School District Security (M) (Revised)
R 7440 – School District Security (M) (Revised)

Administrative Guidance

This policy memorializes the designation of school security specialist, with which we are compliant. We are reviewing the entirety of this policy with our safety and security team.

For Reference, see [Policy 7440](#) and [Regulation 7440](#)

For Track Changes, see [Policy 7440](#) and [Regulation 7440](#)

Strauss Esmay Guidance

P 7440 – School District Security (M) (Revised)
R 7440 – School District Security (M) (Revised)

Recent amendments to N.J.S.A. 18A:17-43.3 were approved permitting the Superintendent of Schools to designate a school employee with expertise in school safety and security as the School Safety Specialist for the school district with supervision and oversight responsibilities for all school safety and security personnel and school safety policies/procedures in the school district. The statute still permits the Superintendent to designate a school administrator as the School Safety Specialist. The School Safety Specialist shall also serve as the school district liaison with law enforcement. Policy and Regulation Guides 7440 were revised to permit the Superintendent to designate a “school employee with expertise in school safety and security” along with the current language permitting the Superintendent to designate a school administrator as the School Safety Specialist. The revised Policy and Regulation Guides 7440 should replace the district’s current Policy and Regulation Guides 7440. Policy and Regulation Guides 7440 are mandated.

Policy Guide 7440 is MANDATED
Regulation Guide 7440 is MANDATED

Proposed Policy & Regulation Language

SCHOOL DISTRICT SECURITY (M)

7440

M

The Board of Education believes the buildings and facilities of the school district represent a substantial community investment. The Board directs the development and

implementation of a plan for school district security to protect the school community's investment in the school buildings and facilities.

The school district security program will include: maintenance of facilities that are secure against unwelcome intrusion; protection against fire hazards and faulty equipment; and compliance with safe practices in the use of electrical, plumbing, heating, and other school building equipment. The Board directs close cooperation of district officials with law enforcement, fire officials, and other emergency agencies.

The Superintendent of Schools shall designate a school administrator, or a school employee with expertise in school safety and security, as a School Safety Specialist for the district in accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 18A:17-43.3. The School Safety Specialist shall be required to acquire a New Jersey Department of Education School Safety Specialist certification in accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 18A:17-43.2. The School Safety Specialist shall also serve as the school district's liaison with local law enforcement and national, State, and community agencies and organizations in matters of school safety and security.

Access to school buildings and grounds outside the hours school is in session shall be limited to personnel whose employment requires their presence in the facility. An adequate key control system will be established to limit building access to authorized personnel and guard against the potential of intrusion by unauthorized persons who have obtained access improperly.

Building records and funds shall be kept in a safe place and secured as appropriate and necessary.

Protective devices designed to be used as safeguards against illegal entry and vandalism may be installed when appropriate. The Board may approve the employment of school resource officers, school security officers, and/or law enforcement officers in situations in which special risks are involved.

N.J.S.A. 18A:17-43.1; 18A:17-43.2; 18A:17-43.3

Adopted:
SCHOOL DISTRICT SECURITY (M)

R 7440

M

A. Definitions

“Access” means authorized access to a school building or school grounds through the use of a Board-approved key control system.

“Key control system” means the use of a key, card, code, or any other means to disengage a locking mechanism to provide entry to a school building or school grounds.

“School buildings” and “school grounds” means and includes land, portions of land, structures, buildings, and vehicles, when used for the provision of academic or extracurricular programs sponsored by the school district or community provider and structures that support these buildings, such as school district wastewater treatment facilities, generating facilities, and other central service facilities including, but not limited to, kitchens and maintenance shops. “School buildings” and “school grounds” also includes athletic stadiums; swimming pools; any associated structures or related equipment tied to such facilities including, but not limited to, grandstands; night field lights; greenhouses; garages; facilities used for non-instructional or non-educational purposes; and any structure, building, or facility used solely for school administration. “School buildings” and “school grounds” also includes other facilities such as playgrounds; and other recreational places owned by local municipalities, private entities, or other individuals during those times when the school district has exclusive use of a portion of such land in accordance with N.J.A.C. 6A:16-1.3 and 6A:26-1.2.

B. Access to School Buildings and School Grounds

1. Access to school buildings and grounds during the school day will be permitted to all students enrolled in the school, all authorized school staff members, and visitors pursuant to Policy and Regulation 9150.
2. Access to school buildings and grounds before and after the school day will be permitted to:
 - a. Members of the Board of Education;
 - b. Administrative and supervisory staff members, teaching staff members, and support staff members assigned to a school building or grounds in the performance of their duties;
 - c. Other school staff members in the performance of their professional responsibilities;
 - d. Students involved in interscholastic athletics, co-curricular or extra-curricular activities, and authorized spectators;

- e. Members of organizations granted the use of school premises pursuant to Policy and Regulation 7510;
 - f. Police officers, fire fighters, health inspectors, and other agents of Federal, State, and local government in the performance of their official duties;
 - g. Members of the public present to attend a public Board of Education or public school-related function; and
 - h. Others authorized by the Superintendent or designee and/or by Board Policy.
- 3. All visitors to a school building during a school day will be required to register their presence in the school and comply with the provisions of Policy and Regulation 9150. The school's registration and sign-in procedures may include the use of a school visitor management system requiring the visitor to present acceptable identification to access the school building.
 - 4. Signs will be conspicuously posted to inform visitors of the requirement to register their presence into the building.

C. Key Control System for Access to School Buildings and Facilities

- 1. School staff members will be provided access to a school building using the school's key control system as follows:
 - a. Teaching staff members and support staff members will be provided access using the school's key control system to the school building and to other facilities on school grounds to which they require access for the performance of their professional duties.
 - (1) The Building Principal will determine the school staff members who shall be provided access to facilities within the school building and on school grounds.
 - (2) The Superintendent or designee will determine the district administrators, supervisors, and other staff members who shall be provided access to facilities within the school building and on school grounds.
- 2. School staff members provided access to a school building or other facilities on school grounds shall be responsible for ensuring their key control system authorization is not shared with another individual without

prior approval of the Principal or designee for school staff members, or the Superintendent or designee for district staff members. Staff members are prohibited from permitting their key control system authorization to be used by another person unless prior approval is obtained from the Principal or designee at the building level and Superintendent or designee at the district level or in the event of an emergency.

3. A staff member's loss of a key, card, or any other device authorizing the staff member access to a school building or a facility on school grounds must be immediately reported to the Principal or Superintendent or designee. The staff member who loses a key, card, or any such access device may be responsible for the replacement cost.

D. Staff Member Responsibilities

1. Staff members should not bring to school valuable personal items that cannot be in the staff member's personal possession at all times. The Board of Education is not responsible for a staff member's personal possession in the event the item is lost, stolen, misplaced, damaged, or destroyed.
2. In the event a staff member observes a student has a valuable item in school, the staff member will report it to the Principal or designee. A valuable item may include, but is not limited to, an unusually large amount of money, expensive jewelry or electronic equipment, or any item that is determined by the Principal or designee to be valuable to a student based on the student's age.
 - a. The Principal or designee may contact the student's parent and request the parent come to school to retrieve the valuable item;
 - b. The Principal or designee may secure the valuable item and return it to the student at the end of the school day and inform the student and the parent not to bring the valuable item to school in the future; or
 - c. The Principal or designee will permit the student to maintain the valuable item and inform the student and the parent not to bring the valuable item to school in the future.
 - d. The Board of Education is not responsible for a student's personal possession in the event the item is lost, stolen, misplaced, damaged, or destroyed when in the possession of the student.

3. Teaching staff members shall close classroom windows and shut and lock classroom doors when leaving at the end of the school day; shut and lock classroom doors during the school day when the room is not going to be in use after their assignment, and report immediately to the Principal or designee any evidence of tampering or theft.
4. Custodians shall, at the end of the work day, conduct a security check of the building to make certain that all windows are closed and all office, classroom, and building doors are shut and locked, except as such doors may be required to be open for persons with access.
5. Office personnel shall take all reasonable precautions to ensure the security of all school and district records and documents against unauthorized access, deterioration, and destruction.

E. School Safety Specialist

1. The Superintendent of Schools shall designate a school administrator, or a school employee with expertise in school safety and security, as a School Safety Specialist for the district in accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 18A:17-43.3.
2. The School Safety Specialist shall:
 - a. Be responsible for the supervision and oversight for all school safety and security personnel, policies, and procedures in the school district;
 - b. Ensure that these policies and procedures are in compliance with State law and regulations; and
 - c. Provide the necessary training and resources to school district staff in matters relating to school safety and security.
3. The School Safety Specialist shall also serve as the school district's liaison with law enforcement and national, State, and community agencies and organizations in matters of school safety and security.
4. The School Safety Specialist shall be required to acquire a New Jersey Department of Education School Safety Specialist Certification in accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 18A:17-43.2.

F. Summoning Law Enforcement Authorities

1. Law enforcement authorities will be summoned promptly whenever evidence is discovered that indicates: a crime has been committed on school premises or in the course of staff or student transportation to or from school; a break and entry may have occurred on school grounds; a deadly weapon is on school premises; a breach of the peace has occurred on school premises; for any reason required in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Board of Education and Law Enforcement and in accordance with Policy and Regulation 9320; or for any other reason there is concern about the health, safety, and welfare of persons on school grounds or school property.
2. A call to law enforcement agents will be reported to the Superintendent as soon as possible, along with the reason(s) for which the call was made and the outcome of the incident.

Issued:

P 4219 – Commercial Driver’s License Controlled Substance and Alcohol Use Testing (M) (Revised)

Administrative Guidance

For Reference, see [Policy 4219](#)

For Track Changes, see [Policy 4219](#)

Strauss Esmay Guidance

P 4219 – Commercial Driver’s License Controlled Substance and Alcohol Use Testing (M) (Revised)

Policy Guide 4219 Commercial Driver’s License Controlled Substance and Alcohol Use Testing has been updated to reflect changes in the Federal regulations. Strauss Esmay has removed the table of prohibited substances and unacceptable levels for testing results and replaced it with a citation to the Federal regulations where the most current table can be found. Strauss Esmay decided to remove the table because it has frequent, unannounced changes and we did not want a district to have a policy adopted that is not in compliance with the Federal regulations. Commercial driver’s license (CDL) drug testing companies are aware of the prohibited substances to be tested and the unacceptable levels for testing results. The Policy Guide is also revised to reflect the change in the Federal agency governing the regulations outlined in this Policy Guide from the Federal Highway Administration to the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration. Finally, the section of the Policy Guide titled “Split Specimen Tests” has been revised as the Federal regulations place these procedural responsibilities on the laboratory conducting the tests and not the school district. There are also additional revisions throughout the Policy Guide that reflect changes in the Federal regulations. This Policy Guide is mandated for school districts that have employees serving in positions that require a CDL or a school district that uses contracted transportation services that require the use of a CDL.

Policy Guide 4219 is MANDATED

Proposed Policy Language

COMMERCIAL DRIVER’S LICENSE CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE AND
ALCOHOL USE TESTING

4219

M

The Board of Education is committed to a safe, efficient, alcohol and drug-free workplace that protects the district's students as well as the health and safety of its employees and the general public. The Board requires all employees of the Board performing any safety-sensitive function to be free of drugs and alcohol and will test those employees who operate a commercial motor vehicle in accordance with 49 CFR 382 et seq. and 49 CFR 40 et seq. For the purpose of this Policy "employee" means a person required to have a Commercial Driver's License (CDL) in the performance of their job responsibilities. Safety-sensitive functions as defined by 49 CFR 382.107 means any time from the time an employee begins to work or is required to be in readiness to work until the time the employee is relieved from work and all responsibility for performing work. Safety-sensitive functions shall include:

1. All time at the terminal, facility, other property, or on any public property, waiting to be dispatched, unless relieved from duty;
2. All time inspecting equipment as required by Federal law or otherwise inspecting, servicing, or conditioning any commercial motor vehicle, at any time;
3. All time spent at the driving controls of a commercial motor vehicle in operation;
4. All time, other than driving time, in or upon the commercial motor vehicle except time spent resting in an area defined as a sleeping berth;
5. All time loading or unloading a vehicle, supervising, or assisting in the loading or unloading, attending a vehicle being loaded or unloaded, remaining in readiness to operate the vehicle, or in giving or receiving receipts for shipments loaded and unloaded; and
6. All time repairing, obtaining assistance, or remaining in attendance upon a disabled vehicle.

The Omnibus Transportation Employee Testing Act of 1991 requires all operators of commercial motor vehicles subject to the CDL requirements to be tested for controlled substances and alcohol. Federal regulations of the U.S. Department of Transportation require that any employee using a CDL be required to submit to alcohol and controlled substance testing in accordance with 49 CFR 40.

The Board designates the Business Administrator as the Designated Employer Representative (DER) of the Board of Education. The Board may contract with a service agent to provide the testing services as required by Federal law. In the event the Board contracts with a service provider for transportation, the Board designee will ensure all transportation contractors comply with the drug and alcohol testing requirements of Policy 4219 pursuant to 49 CFR 382 et seq. and 49 CFR 40 et seq.

No employee at any work site will possess, manufacture, use, sell, or distribute any quantity of any controlled substance, lawful or unlawful, which in sufficient quantity could result in impaired performance, with the exception of substances administered by or under the instructions of a physician. No employee shall perform safety-sensitive functions within four hours after using alcohol and the district will not permit an employee that used alcohol within four hours of performing safety-sensitive functions to perform such functions if the district has actual knowledge of the use, in accordance with 49 CFR 392.5.

Violations

Any violation of this Policy may result in discipline, up to and including termination.

Prohibited Substances

The presence of any of the controlled substances, listed in 49 CFR 40.87, in the body, as evidenced by the results of the initial screening and subsequent confirmatory analysis provided in this Policy, is prohibited for any employee assigned to a classification covered by this Policy. All cutoff concentrations shall be in accordance with 49 CFR 40.87. All test results shall be measured against the cutoff concentrations outlined in 49 CFR 40.87.

Testing Procedures

All testing for controlled substances will be conducted in accordance with 49 CFR 40, Subparts A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I. The district will only test for drugs or classes of drugs in accordance with 49 CFR 40.85. Testing for alcohol will be conducted in accordance with 49 CFR 40, Subparts J, K, L, M and N.

Definitions

“Alcohol use” means the drinking or swallowing of any beverage, liquid mixture or preparation (including medication), containing alcohol.

“Aliquot” means a fractional part of a specimen used for testing. It is taken as a sample representing the whole specimen.

“Confirmatory drug test” means a second analytical procedure performed on an aliquot of the original specimen to identify and quantify the presence of a specific drug or drug metabolite.

“Confirmed drug test” means a confirmation test result received by a Medical Review Officer (MRO) from a laboratory.

“Controlled substances” means those substances identified in 49 CFR 40.85.

“CCF” means the Federal Drug Testing Custody and Control Form.

“Designated Employer Representative (DER)” is an employee of the district authorized to take immediate action(s) to remove employees from safety-sensitive duties, or cause employees to be removed from these covered duties, and to make required decisions in the testing and evaluation processes. The DER shall receive test results and other communications for the employer consistent with the requirements of this Policy and 49 CFR 40. Service agents cannot act as a DER.

“FMCSA” means Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.

“Initial drug test (also known as a “Screening drug test”)” means the test used to differentiate a negative specimen from one that requires further testing for drugs or drug metabolites.

“Initial specimen validity test” means the first test used to determine if a urine specimen is adulterated, diluted, substituted, or invalid.

“Medical Review Officer (MRO)” is a licensed physician responsible for receiving and reviewing laboratory results generated by the district’s drug testing program and evaluating medical explanations for certain drug test results.

“Possess” includes, but is not limited to, either in or on the driver’s person, personal effects, motor vehicle, or areas substantially entrusted to the control of the driver.

“Service agent” is any person or entity, other than an employee of the Board, who provides services specified under 49 CFR 40 to the Board.

“Substance Abuse Professional (SAP)” is a person who evaluates employees who have violated a Federal or State drug and alcohol regulation and makes recommendations concerning education, treatment, follow-up testing, and aftercare. An individual permitted to act as a SAP must possess the credentials as outlined in 49 CFR 40.281.

“Work Site” means any motor vehicle, office, building, yard, or other location at which the driver is to perform work or any other school district property or at any school district event.

Categories of Testing

For the purpose of this Policy, the occurrence of the following circumstances/instances shall require an employee to submit to a controlled substance and alcohol screening:

1. Pre-Employment Testing

An individual who has applied for and has been selected to operate a Board vehicle shall, before beginning employment with the Board, submit to a controlled substance screening in conjunction with any required physical examination as per Policy 4160. Such screening shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Policy and 49 CFR 40. No individual receiving a positive confirmed test result will be employed by the Board.

An employer is not required to administer a controlled substances test required by 49 CFR 382.301(a) if:

- a. The employee has participated in a controlled substances testing program that met the requirements of 49 CFR 382 et seq. within the previous thirty days; and
- b. The employee while participating in that program either:
 - (1) Was tested for controlled substances within the past six months (from the date of application with the employer); or
 - (2) Participated in the random controlled substances testing program for the previous twelve months (from the date of application with the employer.)
- c. The DER must ensure that no prior employer, to the DER's knowledge, has records of a violation of a controlled substances testing program within the previous six months.

If an individual is so exempted, the DER shall contact the controlled substances testing programs in which the individual participated and shall obtain and retain from the testing program(s) the following information in accordance with 49 CFR 382.301(c):

- a. Name and address of the program;
- b. Verification of the individual's participation;
- c. Verification that the program conforms to Federal guidelines;
- d. Verification the individual qualified under the law and did not refuse to be tested for controlled substances;
- e. The date the individual was last tested for controlled substances; and

- f. The results of any tests taken within the previous six months and any other violations.

An employee who has applied for and has been selected to operate a Board vehicle or any existing employee transferring into a new position requiring the employee to operate a Board vehicle, shall submit a written consent authorizing the Board to obtain the following information from other employers who have employed the employee during any period during the two years before the date of the employee's application or transfer into the new position. The written consent from the employee will permit the DER to obtain the following information from previous Division of Transportation (DOT)-regulated employers:

- a. Alcohol tests with a result of 0.04 or higher alcohol concentration;
- b. Verified positive drug tests;
- c. Refusals to be tested (including verified adulterated or substituted drug test results);
- d. Other violations of DOT agency drug and alcohol testing regulations; and
- e. With respect to any employee who violated a DOT drug and alcohol regulation, documentation of the employee's successful completion of DOT return-to-duty requirements (including follow-up tests). If this information is not available from the previous employer, the DER must seek to obtain this information from the employee.

The DER will obtain and review this information before the employee first performs safety-sensitive functions. If this is not feasible, the DER will not permit the employee to perform safety-sensitive functions after thirty days from the date the employee first performed safety-sensitive functions, unless the DER has obtained or made and documented a good faith effort to obtain this information.

2. Random Testing

Every employee shall submit to random alcohol and controlled substance testing on an unannounced and random basis resulting from the selection by a random generation methodology in accordance with 49 CFR 383.305(i). Random testing will be spread reasonably throughout any given calendar year.

The minimum annual percentage rate for random alcohol testing shall be ten percent of the average number of driver positions. The minimum annual percentage rate for random controlled substances testing shall be twenty-five percent of the average number of driver positions. The minimum annual percentage rates may be adjusted as determined by the FMCSA Administrator in accordance with 49 CFR 382.305.

Employees shall only be random tested when performing safety-sensitive functions or immediately prior to or immediately following the performance of safety-sensitive functions.

3. Post-Accident Testing

The involvement by an employee in a motor vehicle collision while operating a Board vehicle when such accident results in property damage or personal injury, may trigger a post-accident drug and alcohol test.

As soon as practical following an occurrence, the DER will require post-accident alcohol screening for each of the surviving drivers:

- a. Who was performing safety-sensitive functions with respect to a vehicle, if the accident involves the loss of human life; or
- b. Who receives a citation within eight hours of the occurrence under State or local law for a moving traffic violation arising from the accident, if the accident involved:
 - (1) Bodily injury to any person who, as a result of the injury, immediately receives medical treatment away from the scene of the accident; or
 - (2) One or more motor vehicles incurring disabling damage as a result of the accident, requiring the motor vehicle to be transported away from the scene by a tow truck or other motor vehicle.
- c. If the alcohol test is not administered within two hours following the accident, the DER will prepare and maintain on file a record stating the reasons the test was not promptly administered. If the alcohol test is not administered within eight hours following the accident, the DER shall cease attempts to administer the alcohol test and shall prepare and maintain the same record. Records shall be submitted to the FMCSA upon request.

As soon as possible following an occurrence, the district will require post-accident controlled substance screening for each of the surviving drivers:

- a. Who was performing safety-sensitive functions with respect to a vehicle, if the accident involves the loss of human life; or
- b. Who receives a citation within thirty-two hours of the occurrence under State or local law for a moving traffic violation arising from the accident, if the accident involved:
 - (1) Bodily injury to any person who, as a result of the injury, immediately receives medical treatment away from the scene of the accident; or
 - (2) One or more motor vehicles incurring disabling damage as a result of the accident, requiring the motor vehicle to be transported away from the scene by a tow truck or other motor vehicle.
- c. If the controlled substance test is not administered within thirty-two hours following the accident, the DER shall cease attempts to administer the controlled substance test and shall prepare and maintain on file a record stating the reasons the test was not promptly administered. Records shall be submitted to the FMCSA upon request.

An employee who is subject to post-accident testing shall remain readily available for such testing or may be deemed by the employer to have refused to submit for testing. (An employee who is injured in an accident and requires medical care, shall submit to post-accident drug and controlled substance testing by the medical care facility providing the treatment or a designee of the Board if the facility is unable to provide the testing.) Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the employee from leaving the scene of the accident for the period required to obtain necessary assistance or to obtain emergency medical care.

4. Reasonable Suspicion Testing

The DER shall require an employee to submit to an alcohol and/or controlled substance test when the employee is observed by a supervisor or school official who is trained in accordance with 49 CFR 382.603 and causes the observer to have reasonable suspicion to believe the employee has violated 49 CFR 382 et seq. Reasonable suspicion must exist to require the employee to undergo a test and must be based on specific,

contemporaneous, articulable observations concerning the appearance, behavior, speech or body odors of the employee. The observations may include indications of the chronic and withdrawal effects of controlled substances.

Reasonable suspicion alcohol testing is authorized only if the required observations are made during, just preceding, or just after the period of the work day the employee is required to be in compliance with the testing requirements of 49 CFR 382 et seq.

Reasonable suspicion testing may be required of an employee while the employee is performing, just before the employee will perform, or just after the employee has ceased performing safety-sensitive functions.

If the alcohol test is not administered within two hours following the determination a reasonable suspicion test is required, the DER will prepare and maintain on file a record stating the reasons the test was not promptly administered. If the alcohol test is not administered within eight hours following the determination, the DER shall cease attempts to administer the alcohol test and shall state in the record the reasons for not administering the test.

No employee shall report for duty or remain on duty requiring the performance of safety-sensitive functions while the employee is under the influence of or impaired by alcohol, as shown by the behavioral, speech, and performance indicators of alcohol misuse. The employee will also not be able to perform or continue to perform safety-sensitive functions until an alcohol test is administered and the employee's concentration measures less than 0.02 or twenty-four hours have elapsed following the determination that reasonable suspicion existed to require an alcohol test.

A written record of the observations leading to a reasonable suspicion test shall be made and signed by the supervisor and/or school official that made the observations. This record shall be made within twenty-four hours of the observed behavior or before the results of the test are released, whichever is earlier.

5. Return to Duty Testing

The district is not required to return an employee to a safety-sensitive position upon receipt of a confirmed drug and/or alcohol test.

The DER may recommend to the Superintendent of Schools the employee's employment be terminated depending on the circumstances.

The DER shall ensure that before an employee returns to duty requiring the performance of a safety-sensitive function, the employee shall undergo a return to duty alcohol test indicating a breath alcohol concentration of less than 0.02 and a controlled substances test with a result indicating a verified negative result for controlled substances use as required in 49 CFR 40.305.

Employees permitted to return to duty are required to take return-to-duty tests and shall be evaluated by a SAP. These employees must participate in an assistance program prescribed by the SAP and as required in 49 CFR 40 Subpart O.

The SAP will determine a written follow-up testing plan for any employee who has been permitted to return to work and has successfully complied with the SAP's recommendations for education and/or treatment. Such employees are subject to a minimum of six unannounced, follow-up drug screenings and alcohol tests over the following twelve months. The testing shall not exceed forty-eight additional months. Alcohol follow-up testing shall be performed only when the employee is performing safety-sensitive functions or immediately prior to performing or immediately after performing safety-sensitive functions. All follow-up testing will be completed in accordance with 49 CFR 40.307. The SAP will comply with all reporting requirements of 49 CFR 40.311.

The Board shall make the ultimate determination to return or not return an employee to a safety-sensitive position subject to any collective bargaining agreements, if any, or other legal requirements.

Medical Review Officer (MRO) Notifications

The Board shall employ or contract with a MRO who is a licensed physician (M.D. or D.O.) and shall designate the MRO as the individual responsible for receiving laboratory results generated by the testing program. The MRO shall have knowledge of controlled substances abuse disorders and have appropriate medical training to interpret and evaluate the employee's confirmed drug test results together with his/her medical history and other biomedical data. The MRO will perform all functions and responsibilities as required in 49 CFR 40.121.

Employer Notification

The MRO may report controlled substances test results to the DER by any means of communication; however, a signed, written notification must be forwarded within three business days of the completion of the MRO's evaluation. The MRO must report all drug test results to the employer. The MRO may use a signed or stamped and dated legible

photocopy of Copy 2 of the CCF to report test results or a written report that must include, at a minimum, the information required in 49 CFR 40.163.

Split Specimen Tests

Split specimen testing will be conducted in accordance with 49 CFR 40 Subpart H. The MRO will notify the Superintendent of Schools or designee if split specimen testing is requested by the employee.

Designated Collection Facility

The Board shall designate the facility to be used for the collection of the specimen; provided, however, that the designated facility shall possess all required licenses and permits. The collection site will take place in a facility meeting the requirements of 49 CFR 40 Subpart D. The DER will ensure the collection site meets the security requirements of 49 CFR 40.43.

Designated Screening Laboratory

The Board shall designate the laboratory to which collected fluid samples will be forwarded for drug/alcohol screening. Drug testing laboratories must be certified by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) under the National Laboratory Certification Program (NLCP) for all testing required under 49 CFR 40. The laboratory will perform all responsibilities as required in accordance with 49 CFR 40 Subpart F.

Specimens

The normal screening methodology for controlled substances shall be urinalysis, collected by a trained representative of the Board with appropriate documentation at a site designated and approved by the Board. The presence of alcohol will be determined by an Alcohol Screening Device (ASD) or an Evidential Breath Testing Device administered by an individual certified in accordance with 49 CFR 40.211 and 49 CFR 40.213.

Refusal to Submit

An employee will be deemed as refusing to take a drug test as described in 49 CFR 40.191. As per 49 CFR 40.191, an employee refuses to take a drug test if he/she:

1. Fails to appear for any test (except a pre-employment test) within a reasonable time, as determined by the DER, consistent with applicable DOT agency regulations, after being directed to do so by the DER;
2. Fails to remain at the testing site until the testing process is complete. An employee who leaves the testing site before the testing process

commences for a pre-employment test is not deemed to have refused to test;

3. Fails to provide a urine specimen for any drug test required by this Policy. An employee who does not provide a urine specimen because he or she has left the testing site before the testing process commences for a pre-employment test is not deemed to have refused to test;
4. Fails to permit the observation or monitoring of providing a specimen in the case of a directly observed or monitored collection in a drug test;
5. Fails to provide a sufficient amount of urine when directed, and it has been determined, through a required medical evaluation, that there was no adequate medical explanation for the failure;
6. Fails or declines to take an additional drug test the DER or collector has directed the employee to take;
7. Fails to undergo a medical examination or evaluation, as directed by the MRO as part of the verification process, or as directed by the DER under 49 CFR 40.193(d). In the case of a pre-employment drug test, the employee is deemed to have refused to test on this basis only if the pre-employment test is conducted following a contingent offer of employment;
8. Fails to cooperate with any part of the testing process (e.g., refuses to empty pockets when so directed by the collector, behaves in a confrontational way that disrupts the collection process, fails to wash hands after being directed to do so by the collector);
9. Fails to follow the collection observer(s) instructions of which could be used to interfere with the collection process;
10. Possesses or wears a prosthetic or other device that could be used to interfere with the collection process; or
11. Admits to the collector or MRO he/she has adulterated or substituted the specimen.

If the MRO reports the employee had a verified adulterated or substituted test result, the result will be deemed refusal to take a drug test.

If an employee refuses to participate in a part of the testing process, the collector or MRO, must terminate the portion of the testing process, document the refusal on the CCF (including in the case of the collector, printing the employee's name on Copy 2 of the

CCF), immediately notify the DER by any means (e.g., telephone or secure fax machine) that ensures that the refusal notification is immediately received. A referral physician (e.g., physician evaluating a “shy bladder” condition or a claim of a legitimate medical explanation in a validity testing situation) must notify the MRO, who in turn will notify the DER. In addition, the collector must note the refusal in the “Remarks” line (Step 2), and sign and date the CCF. The MRO must note the refusal by checking the “Refused to Test” box (Step 6) on Copy 2 of the CCF, and add the reason on the “Remarks” line. The MRO must then sign and date the CCF. When the employee refuses to take a non-DOT test or to sign a non-DOT form, the employee has not refused to take a DOT test. There are no consequences under DOT agency regulations for refusing to take a non-DOT test.

Record of Negative Screening

An employee required to submit to an alcohol and/or controlled substance screening as provided in this Policy and whose screening results are negative may, at their option, have their personnel file documented to reflect the negative result.

Prescription Drugs

All bus drivers shall notify the DER of the use of any prescription drugs. The Board may require certification from the prescribing physician that the use of the prescription drug will not have an adverse affect on the driver’s ability to properly perform safety-sensitive functions.

Consequences to Employees Engaging in Prohibited Conduct

An employee whose screening produces a positive result for a prohibited substance who is permitted to return to work:

1. Shall not be permitted to perform safety-sensitive functions;
2. Shall be advised by the DER of resources available to them in evaluating and resolving problems associated with the misuse of alcohol or the use of controlled substances;
3. Shall be evaluated by a SAP who shall determine what assistance, if any, is needed to resolve problems with alcohol or controlled substance use;
4. Undergo, before returning to duty, a return to duty alcohol test indicating a breath level of less than 0.02 if the conduct involved alcohol or a controlled substance test with a verified negative result;
5. If assistance was required, the employee must be evaluated by a SAP to determine that the employee has followed the rehabilitation program prescribed;

6. Be subject to unannounced follow-up alcohol and/or controlled substance abuse testing; and
7. Be subject to the disciplinary Policy and Regulations of the Board.

Return-to-Work Agreement

An employee who has been permitted to return to work and who fails to comply with any of the terms of a Return to Work Agreement, if provided at the employer's discretion, shall be subject to disciplinary action which may include termination.

Maintenance and Retention of Records

The DER shall maintain and retain all records as required by Federal regulation. Records shall include at least the following:

1. Records Related to the Collection Process
 - a. Collection logbooks (if used);
 - b. Documents related to the random selection process;
 - c. Calibration documentation for Evidential Breath Testing Devices (EBT's);
 - d. Documentation of Breath Alcohol Technician (BAT) training;
 - e. Documentation of reasoning for reasonable suspicion testing;
 - f. Documentation of reasoning for post-accident testing;
 - g. Documents verifying a medical explanation for the inability to provide adequate breath or urine for testing; and
 - h. Consolidated annual calendar year summaries.
2. Records Related to the Employee's Test Results
 - a. Employer's copy of the alcohol test form, including results;
 - b. Employer's copy of the controlled substance test chain of custody and control form;
 - c. Documents sent to the employer by the MRO;

- d. Documentation of any employee's refusal to submit to a required alcohol or controlled substance test; and
 - e. Documents provided by an employee to dispute results of test.
- 3. Documentation of any Other Violations of Controlled Substance Use or Alcohol Misuse Policies
- 4. Records Related to Evaluations and Training
 - a. Records pertaining to the SAP's determination of an employee's need for assistance;
 - b. Records concerning an employee's compliance with the SAP's recommendations, and records related to education and training;
 - c. Materials on drug and alcohol awareness, including a copy of the employer's policy on drug use and alcohol misuse;
 - d. Documentation of compliance with the requirement to provide employees with educational material, including an employee's signed receipt of materials;
 - e. Documentation of supervisor training; and
 - f. Certification that training conducted under this Policy complies with all requirements of the Policy.
- 5. Records Related to Drug Testing
 - a. Agreements with collection site facilities, laboratories, MROs, and consortia;
 - b. Names and positions of officials and their role in the employer's alcohol and controlled substance testing program;
 - c. Monthly statistical summaries of urinalysis; and
 - d. The employer's drug testing policy and procedures.
- 6. Required Period of Retention

Document to be maintained	Period required to be maintained
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Alcohol test results indicating a breath alcohol concentration of 0.02 or greater	5 Years
Verified positive controlled substance test results	5 Years
Documentation of refusals to submit to required alcohol or controlled substance tests	5 Years
Calibration documentation	5 Years
Records related to the administration of the alcohol and controlled substances testing program, including records of all driver violations	5 Years
Driver evaluations and referrals	5 Years
A copy of each annual calendar year summary	5 Years
Records obtained from previous employers concerning alcohol and drug testing	3 Years
Records related to the alcohol and controlled substances collection process (except calibration of evidential breath testing devices)	2 Years
Records related to negative and canceled controlled substance test results	1 Year
Alcohol test results indicating a breath alcohol concentration less than 0.02	1 Year
Records related to the education and training of breath alcohol technicians, screening test technicians, supervisors, and drivers shall be maintained by the employer while the individual performs the functions which require the training and for two years after ceasing to perform those functions	Indefinite time period

Other specific types of records shall be maintained in accordance with 49 CFR 382.401.

7. Location of Records

All required records shall be maintained in accordance with Policy 8320. Records shall be made available for inspection at the Board Offices within two business days after a request has been made by an authorized representative of the FMCSA.

8. Annual Calendar Year Summary

The DER shall prepare and maintain an annual calendar year summary of the results of its alcohol and substance abuse testing programs. The summary shall be completed no later than March 15 of each year covering the previous calendar year. The DER upon request of the FMCSA will provide the annual summary to that agency in the required format.

9. Employee Information Program

The Board will provide an employee information program. The DER will be responsible for implementing the program and shall ensure that each employee receives information in the manner specified below:

- a. By receiving a copy of this Policy and any subsequent revisions.
- b. The DER will provide written notice to employees of the following information:
 - (1) The identity of the person designated by the employer to answer employee questions about the materials;
 - (2) Which employees are subject to the alcohol misuse and controlled substance requirements;
 - (3) Explanation of what constitutes a safety-sensitive function, so as to make clear what period of the workday the employee is required to be in compliance;
 - (4) Specific information concerning employee conduct that is prohibited;

- (5) The circumstances under which an employee will be tested for alcohol and/or controlled substances;
- (6) The procedures that will be used to test for the presence of alcohol and controlled substances;
- (7) The requirement that an employee submit to alcohol and controlled substance tests;
- (8) An explanation of what constitutes a refusal to submit to an alcohol or controlled substance test;
- (9) The consequences for employees found to have violated the prohibitions of this Policy, including the immediate removal of the employee from safety-sensitive functions;
- (10) The consequences for employees found to have an alcohol concentration level of 0.02 or greater but less than 0.04; and
- (11) Information concerning the effects of alcohol and controlled substances use on an individual's health, work, and personal life. Signs and symptoms of an alcohol or controlled substances problem, and available methods of intervening when an alcohol or a control substances problem is suspected, including confrontation, referral to any employee assistance program and/or referral to management.

Omnibus Transportation Employee Testing Act of 1991

49 CFR 40 et seq.

49 CFR 382 et seq.

49 CFR 395.2

Adopted:

ADDENDUM

This is an Addendum to the Agreement between the **Madison School District** (hereinafter referred to as “LEA” for Local Education Agency) and **ESS Northeast, LLC** the “Company”) for the services of Substitute Teachers and Staff:

The parties hereby agree to modify the Agreement as follows:

1. Effective September 1, 2019 the following positions and rates are added in Exhibit A:

<u>Substitute Classifications</u>	<u>Pay Rate</u>	<u>Bill Rate</u>
Substitute Teacher Assistant (Full Day)	\$100.00 per day	\$128.50 per day
Substitute Teacher Assistant (Half Day)	\$50.00 per day	\$64.25 per day
Long Term Teacher Assistant (Full Day)	\$125.00 per day	\$160.63 per day
Long Term Teacher Assistant (Half Day)	\$62.50 per day	\$80.31 per day
Long Term Teacher Assistant Discretionary 1 (Full Day)	\$135.00 per day	\$173.48 per day
Long Term Teacher Assistant Discretionary 1 (Half Day)	\$67.50 per day	\$86.74 per day
Long Term Teacher Assistant Discretionary 2 (Full Day)	\$145.00 per day	\$186.33 per day
Long Term Teacher Assistant Discretionary 2 (Half Day)	\$72.50 per day	\$93.16 per day

****ESS will offer health benefits to all employees 30 days after their hire date with ESS***

2. All other provisions of the Agreement shall remain in full force and effect during the term of the Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement on the date set forth below.

Madison School District

By _____
Signature

Name and Title

Date _____

ESS Northeast, LLC

By _____
W. Andrew Hall, Executive V.P.

Date _____