[See POLICY ALERT Nos. 181, 197 and 208]

0167 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN BOARD MEETINGS

The Board of Education recognizes the value of public comment on educational issues and the importance of allowing members of the public to express themselves on school matters of community interest.

In order to permit the fair and orderly expression of such comment, the Board shall set aside a portion of every Board meeting, the length of the portion to be determined by the Board, for public comment on any school or school district issue that a member of the public feels may be of concern to the residents of the school district.

Public participation shall be governed by the following rules:

1. A participant must be recognized by the presiding officer and must preface comments by an announcement of his/her name, **municipality** ~~place~~ of residence, and group affiliation, if **applicable** ~~appropriate~~;

2. In order to provide sufficient opportunity for the public to be heard, a time limit of three minutes for each participant may be observed.

3. No participant may speak more than once on the same topic until all others who wish to speak on that topic have been heard;

4. All statements**, questions, or inquiries** shall be directed to the presiding officer~~;~~ **and any questions or inquiries directed by a participant to another Board member shall be redirected to the presiding officer who shall determine if such statement, question, or inquiry shall be addressed by the presiding officer on behalf of the Board or by the individual Board member** ~~no participant may address or question Board members individually~~;

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5. If the Board of Education is webcasting the public meeting, the "chat" feature will be on during the public comment sessions only. Web participants will type the information in as a preface to their comments. Webcast participants making comments via chat may only enter one 256 character comment, excluding the announcement of his/her name and place of residence, unless the presiding officer asks for clarification or further information. The President may, at his/her discretion, limit discussion on any topic.

6. The presiding officer may:

   a. Interrupt, warn, **and**/or terminate a participant's statement, **question, or inquiry** when **it** ~~the statement~~ is too lengthy~~, abusive, obscene, or irrelevant~~;

   b. Interrupt and/or warn a participant when the statement, question, or inquiry is abusive, obscene, or may be defamatory;

   c~~b~~. Request any **person** ~~individual~~ to leave the meeting when that person does not observe reasonable decorum;

   d~~c~~. Request the assistance of law enforcement officers in the removal of a disorderly person when **that person prevents or** ~~that person's~~ ~~conduct~~ **disrupts a meeting with an act that obstructs or** interferes with ~~the orderly progress of the~~ **a** meeting;

   e~~d~~. Call for a recess or an adjournment to another time when the lack of public decorum ~~so~~ interferes with the orderly conduct of the meeting ~~as to warrant such action~~; and

   f~~e~~. Waive these rules when necessary for the protection of privacy or **to maintain an** ~~the~~ **orderly operation of the Board meeting** ~~efficient administration of the Board's business~~.

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BYLAW GUIDE

The portion of the meeting during which the public is invited shall be limited to sixty minutes.

N.J.S.A. 2C:33-8
N.J.S.A. 10:4-12

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BYLAW GUIDE

[See POLICY ALERT Nos. 111, 128, 170, 195 and 208]

0168 RECORDING BOARD MEETINGS

The Board of Education directs the creation and maintenance of an official record of the formal proceedings of the Board and will permit the unofficial recording of Board meetings in accordance with this **B**~~b~~ylaw.

Minutes

The Board shall keep reasonably comprehensible minutes of all its meetings showing the time and place, the members present, the subject considered, the actions taken, the vote of each member, information sufficient to explain the actions taken, and any other information required to be shown in the minutes by law.

Minutes of public meetings shall be public records signed by the Board Secretary and filed in the Board Secretary's office in a minute book as the permanent record of the acts of this Board.

Minutes of executive meetings shall be filed in the Board Secretary's office in a place separate from the minute book until the time, if any, when the proceedings may be made public. At that time, the minutes shall be public records and shall be filed in the regular minute book.

The Board Secretary shall provide each Board member with a copy of the minutes prior to Board approval.

The school Business Administrator/Board Secretary may make a recording as an administrative aid in the preparation of minutes. The recording shall be retained at least forty-five days or until either summary or verbatim transcripts have been approved as minutes, whichever is longer, after which time they may be erased only if permission is granted by the New Jersey Department of State, Division of Archives and Record Management. All such recordings will be erased or destroyed in compliance with laws and rules for the destruction of public records.



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The recording may not be able to be destroyed if a subject matter, vote, or Board action on the recording is the subject of litigation. The district will notify the New Jersey Division of Archives and Records Management when requesting permission that a recording be destroyed if the recording includes subject matter in litigation, or the district will not request permission to destroy such recording if the subject matter is in litigation.

Recording by the Public

A member of the public may record the proceedings of a public meeting of the Board provided the audio or video recording process complies with reasonable guidelines as outlined in this Bylaw. These guidelines are adopted to ensure the recording of the public meeting does not interrupt the proceedings, inhibit the conduct of the meeting, or distract Board members or other observers present at the meeting.

The Board will permit the use of **audio or** video recording devices **by members of the public to record public meetings.**

Prior notice to audio or video record a public meeting is not required provided the person operates the recording device while sitting in the area designated by the Board for public seating. The recording of a meeting from this area shall not obstruct or distract any member of the public from observing and listening to the proceedings of the meeting. If the recording is obstructing the view or is distracting to members of the public, the presiding officer or designee will require the person recording the meeting to relocate to another area of the meeting room.

In the event a member of the public wants or needs to audio or video record a public meeting from an area other than the area designated for public seating, the person shall provide notice of such request ~~only when notice of such intended use has been given~~ to the Board Secretary in advance of the meeting. The Board Secretary or designee shall review the ~~video~~ recording guidelines **outlined in this Bylaw** with the person requesting to ~~video~~ record **the meeting**. ~~Prior notice is not required to audio record a meeting.~~

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~~All audio and video recording devices shall be silent in operation, inoffensive, and unobtrusive.~~ Any **member of the public wanting to use a** ~~video~~ recording device **from an area other than the area designated for public seating** must be located and operated from inconspicuous locations in the meeting room as determined by the presiding officer **or designee** ~~of the meeting~~. Prior to the meeting, the presiding officer **or designee** will determine the location of each recording device so **each** ~~the~~ video recording device can ~~video~~ record the meeting with an unobstructed view **and each audio recording device can record a meeting so the speakers and meeting proceedings can be properly recorded. The location of any recording device operated from an area other than the area designated for public seating will be in an area of the meeting room that is not distracting or obtrusive to Board members, members of the public, or the orderly operation of the meeting. Any recording device used outside the area designated for public seating shall be located within a similar distance from the Board as the public seating area. The presiding officer or designee shall determine when the number of recording devices used outside the area designated for public seating interferes with the conduct of a Board meeting and may order that an interfering recording device be removed or relocated.** ~~The presiding officer may permit a person wanting to video record the meeting using a small hand-held video recording device to sit with their video recording device in the public seating area of the meeting room provided the person recording and/or the recording device is not distracting or obtrusive to the~~

~~A person that wants to audio record a public meeting shall sit with their audio recording device in the public seating area of the meeting room and shall not be distracting or obtrusive to the meeting.~~ Additional lighting shall not be used unless approved by the presiding officer **or designee** prior to the meeting. All recording devices **and any related equipment** must be battery operated **or operational without the use of district electricity**~~,~~ as the district ~~cannot~~ **will not permit such equipment to be connected to the school district's electrical service** ~~guarantee convenient availability or location of electric outlets in the meeting room~~.

The presiding officer **or designee** shall determine ~~when the number of video recording devices or if an audio or video~~ **if a** recording device interferes with the conduct of a Board meeting and may order that an interfering device be ~~removed or~~ relocated. ~~The presiding officer may also limit the number of video recording devices if he/she determines the number and positioning of the video recording devices will be an unnecessary intrusion to the meeting. In this event, preference will be given based on the order in which prior notice requesting to record the meeting was provided to the Board Secretary.~~

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~~Any person who video records a public meeting in accordance with the provisions of this Policy shall provide the Board the opportunity to obtain a copy of the recording at the Board's expense, but the Board shall have no power to edit or abridge the original recording.~~

N.J.S.A. 10:4-14

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[See POLICY ALERT Nos. 102, 139, 161, 172 and 208]

2422 HEALTH **AND PHYSICAL** EDUCATION

The Board of Education requires all students to participate in a comprehensive, sequential, health and physical education program aligned with the New Jersey Department of Education Core Curriculum Content Standards (CCCS) that emphasizes the natural interdisciplinary connection between wellness and health and physical education. The primary focus of the CCCS is the development of knowledge and skills that influence healthy behaviors within the context of self, family, school, and the local and global community. The mission of the CCCS for comprehensive health and physical education is knowledge of health and physical education concepts and skills to empower students to assume lifelong responsibility to develop physical, social, and emotional wellness.

The CCCS incorporate New Jersey statutes related to health and well-being of students in New Jersey schools. The following statutes incorporated into the CCCS include, but are not limited to, the following requirements:

1. Accident and Fire Prevention (N.J.S.A. 18A:6-2) requires instruction in accident and fire prevention. Regular courses of instruction in accident prevention and fire prevention shall be given in every public and private school in New Jersey. Instruction shall be adapted to the understanding of students at different grade levels.

2. Breast Self-Examination (N.J.S.A. 18A:35-5.4) requires instruction on breast self-examination. The Board of Education shall operate an educational program for students in grades seven through twelve with instruction in breast self-examination. The instruction shall take place as part of the district's implementation of the CCCS in Comprehensive Health and Physical Education and the comprehensive health and physical education curriculum framework shall provide school districts with sample activities that may be used to support implementation of the instructional requirement.

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3. Bullying Prevention Programs (N.J.S.A. 18A:37-17) requires the establishment of bullying prevention programs. The school district is encouraged to establish bullying prevention programs and other initiatives involving school staff, students, administrators, volunteers, parents, law enforcement, and community members. To the extent funds are appropriated for these purposes, the school district shall: (1) provide training on the school district's Harassment, Intimidation, or Bullying Policy to school employees and volunteers who have significant contact with students; and (2) develop a process for discussing the district's Harassment, Intimidation, or Bullying Policy with students. Information regarding the school district Policy against harassment, intimidation, or bullying shall be incorporated into the school's employee training program.

4. Cancer Awareness (N.J.S.A. 18A:40-33) requires the development of a school program on cancer awareness. The Commissioner of Education, in consultation with the State school Boards, shall develop a cancer awareness program appropriate for school-aged children.

5. Dating Violence Education (N.J.S.A. 18A:35-4.23a) requires instruction regarding dating violence in grades seven through twelve. The school district shall incorporate dating violence education that is age appropriate into the health education curriculum as part of the district's implementation of the CCCS in Comprehensive Health and Physical Education for students in grades seven through twelve. The dating violence education shall include, but not be limited to, information on the definition of dating violence, recognizing dating violence warning signs, and the characteristics of healthy relationships.

6. Domestic Violence Education (N.J.S.A. 18A:35-4.23) allows instruction on problems related to domestic violence and child abuse. The Board of Education may include instruction on the problems of domestic violence and child abuse in an appropriate place in the curriculum of elementary school, middle school, and



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high school students. The instruction shall enable students to understand the psychology and dynamics of family violence, dating violence, and child abuse; the relationship of alcohol and drug use to such violence and abuse; the relationship of animal cruelty to such violence and abuse; and to learn methods of nonviolent problem-solving.

7. Gang Violence Prevention (N.J.S.A. 18A:35-4.26) requires instruction in gang violence prevention for elementary school students. A Board of Education that operates an educational program for elementary school students shall offer instruction in gang violence prevention and in ways to avoid membership in gangs. The instruction shall take place as part of the district's implementation of the CCCS in Comprehensive Health and Physical Education and the comprehensive health and physical education curriculum framework shall provide the school district with sample materials that may be used to support implementation of the instructional requirement.

8. Health, Safety, and Physical Education (N.J.S.A. 18A:35) requires that all students in grades one through twelve participate in at least two and one-half hours of health, safety, and physical education each school week. Every student, except Kindergarten students, attending the public schools, insofar as he or she is physically fit and capable of doing so, as determined by the medical inspector, shall take such courses, which shall be a part of the curriculum prescribed for the several grades. The conduct and attainment of the students shall be marked as in other courses or subjects, and the standing of the student in connection therewith shall form a part of the requirements for promotion or graduation. The time devoted to such courses shall aggregate at least two and one-half hours each school week, or proportionately less when holidays fall within the week.

9. Drugs, Alcohol, Tobacco, Controlled Dangerous Substances, and Anabolic Steroids (N.J.S.A. 18A:40A-1) requires instructional programs on drugs, alcohol, anabolic steroids, tobacco, and controlled dangerous substances and the development of curriculum guidelines. Instructional programs on the nature of



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drugs, alcohol, anabolic steroids, tobacco, and controlled dangerous substances, as defined in Section 2 of P.L.1970, c.226 (C.24:21-2), and their physiological, psychological, sociological, and legal effects on the individual, the family, and society shall be taught in the public school and in each grade from Kindergarten through grade twelve in a manner adapted to the age and understanding of the students. The programs shall be based upon the curriculum guidelines established by the Commissioner of Education and shall be included in the curriculum for each grade in such a manner as to provide a thorough and comprehensive treatment of the subject.

10. Lyme Disease Prevention (N.J.S.A. 18A:35-5.1) requires the development of Lyme disease curriculum guidelines. The guidelines shall emphasize disease prevention and sensitivity for victims of the disease. The Commissioner of Education shall periodically review and update the guidelines to insure that the curriculum reflects the most current information available.

11. Organ Donation (N.J.S.A. 18A:7F-4.3) requires information relative to organ donation to be given to students in grades nine through twelve. The goals of the instruction shall be to:

    a. Emphasize the benefits of organ and tissue donation to the health and well-being of society generally and to individuals whose lives are saved by organ and tissue donations, so that students will be motivated to make an affirmative decision to register as donors when they become adults.

    b. Fully address myths and misunderstandings regarding organ and tissue donation.

    c. Explain the options available to adults, including the option of designating a decision-maker to make the donation decision on one's behalf.

    d. Instill an understanding of the consequences when an individual does not make a decision to become an organ donor and does not register or otherwise record a designated decision-maker.



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The instruction shall inform students that, beginning five years from the date of enactment of P.L.2008, c.48 (C.26:6-66 et al.), the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission will not issue or renew a New Jersey driver's license or personal identification card unless a prospective or renewing licensee or card holder makes an acknowledgement regarding the donor decision pursuant to Section 8 of P.L.2008, c.48 (C.39:3-12.4). The Commissioner of Education, through the non-public school liaison in the Department of Education, shall make any related instructional materials available to private schools educating students in grades nine through twelve, or any combination thereof. Such schools are encouraged to use the instructional materials at the school; however, nothing in N.J.S.A. 18A:7F-4.3 shall be construed to require such schools to use the materials.

12. Sexual Assault Prevention (N.J.S.A. 18A:35-4.3) requires the development of a sexual assault prevention education program. The Department of Education in consultation with the advisory committee shall develop and establish guidelines for the teaching of sexual assault prevention techniques for utilization by local school districts in the establishment of a sexual assault prevention education program. Such program shall be adapted to the age and understanding of the students and shall be emphasized in appropriate places of the curriculum sufficiently for a full and adequate treatment of the subject.

13. Stress Abstinence (N.J.S.A. 18A:35-4.19 through N.J.S.A. 18A:35-4.22), also known as the "AIDS Prevention Act of 1999," requires sex education programs to stress abstinence. Any sex education that is given as part of any planned course, curriculum, or other instructional program and that is intended to impart information or promote discussion or understanding in regard to human sexual behavior, sexual feelings and sexual values, human sexuality and reproduction, pregnancy avoidance or termination, HIV infection or sexually transmitted diseases, regardless of whether such instruction is described as, or incorporated into, a description of "sex education," "family life education," "family health education," "health education," "family living," "health," "self esteem," or any other course, curriculum program, or goal of

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education, and any materials including, but not limited, to handouts, speakers, notes, or audiovisuals presented on school property concerning methods for the prevention of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), other sexually transmitted diseases, and of avoiding pregnancy, shall stress that abstinence from sexual activity is the only completely reliable means of eliminating the sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases and of avoiding pregnancy.

14. Suicide Prevention (N.J.S.A. 18A:6-111) requires instruction in suicide prevention in public schools. Instruction in suicide prevention shall be provided as part of any continuing education that public school teaching staff members must complete to maintain their certification; and inclusion of suicide prevention awareness shall be included in the CCCS in Comprehensive Health and Physical Education.

15. Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (N.J.S.A. 18A:35-4.28 and 18A:35-4.29) requires instruction in the use of automated external defibrillator for students. Instruction shall be provided in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and the use of an automated external defibrillator to each student in a public school that includes grades nine through twelve prior to graduation as part of the district's implementation of the CCCS in Comprehensive Health and Physical Education. The instruction provided shall be modeled from an instructional program established by the American Heart Association, American Red Cross, or other nationally recognized association and shall include a hands-on learning component.

16. Other Statutory or Administrative Codes. The Board will incorporate into its health and physical education curriculum any other requirements of the New Jersey Department of Education's CCCS in Comprehensive Health and Physical Education.

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In accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 18A:35-4.7, any student whose parent presents to the Principal a signed statement that any part of the instruction in health, family life, or sex education is in conflict with his/her conscience or sincerely held moral or religious beliefs shall be excused from that portion of the course where such instruction is being given and no penalties as to credit or graduation shall result.

A copy of the CCCS for Comprehensive Health and Physical Education and all related curriculum/course guides and instructional material shall be available for public inspection in each school.

Adopted:



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2425 PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The Board of Education recognizes the value of physical activity in the development and maintenance of sound physical and mental health. Accordingly, the Board directs the establishment, in accordance with law, and the New Jersey Core Curriculum Content Standardsof a programof physical education and the enrollment therein of every pupil in attendance in the schools of this district, insofar as each is physically capable of participation. Each course will provide pupils with a regimen of physical exercise and activity, assist pupils in the development of physical skills and achievements, encourage pupils in a spirit of sharing and cooperation, and instill in pupils a life-long appreciation for physical activity. The successive courses of physical education will be so designed as to provide pupils with exposure to a variety of athletic and physical activities.

N.J.S.A. 18A:35-5

Adopted: 24 January 2006

[See POLICY ALERT Nos. 111, 123, 137, 162, 170 and 207]

3431.1 FAMILY LEAVE

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A. Introduction

The Board will provide family leave in accordance with the Federal Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) and the New Jersey Family Leave Act (NJFLA).

FMLA leave for eligible staff members shall be up to twelve weeks leave of absence in **a** ~~any~~ twelve month period upon advance notice to the district for the birth of a son or daughter of the staff member and in order to care for such son or daughter; for the placement of a son or daughter with the staff member for adoption or foster care; in order to care for the spouse, son, daughter, or parent of the staff member if such spouse, son, daughter, or parent has a serious health condition; or for a serious health condition that makes the staff member unable to perform the functions of the position of such staff member**, or because of any qualifying exigency arising out of the fact that the staff member's spouse, son, daughter, or parent is a military member on active duty or call to covered active duty status (or has been notified of an impending call or order to covered active duty). In addition, eligible staff members may take up to a combined total of twenty-six workweeks in a single twelve month period to care for a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness.**

NJFLA leave for teaching staff members shall be up to twelve weeks leave of absence in any twenty-four month period upon advance notice to the district so that a staff member may provide care made necessary by the birth of a child of the staff member, the placement of a child with the staff member in connection with adoption of such child by the staff member, and the serious health condition of a spouse, parent, or child.

B. Applicability

The Board will comply with requirements of the New Jersey and Federal Family Leave laws. The laws have similar and different provisions that may provide different rights and obligations for the staff member and/or the Board. The staff member shall be afforded the most favorable rights if there is a conflict in the rights afforded to the staff member under the two laws.



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1. If the staff member is eligible for leave for reasons provided under the FMLA and NJFLA, then the time taken shall be concurrent and be applied to both laws.

2. The NJFLA provides twelve weeks leave in a twenty-four month period while the FMLA provides twelve weeks leave in a twelve-month period. A staff member is eligible for up to twelve weeks leave in the first twelve months of the twenty-four month period under the NJFLA. A staff member is eligible for up to twelve weeks leave in the second twelve-month period under the FMLA.

3. In the event the reason for the family leave is recognized under one law and not the other law, the staff member is eligible for each law's leave entitlements within one twelve-month period. (Example: A staff member may use their FMLA leave for a twelve week family leave for their own pregnancy, which is considered a "serious health condition" under FMLA, and upon conclusion of the twelve week FMLA leave, the staff member would be eligible for a twelve week NJFLA leave to care for their newborn or any other reasons pursuant to the NJFLA.)

C. Definitions

1. Federal Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA)

"Contingency operation" means a military operation that results in the call or order to, or retention on, active duty of members of the uniformed services during a war or during a national emergency declared by the President or Congress.

"Covered active duty" or "call to covered active duty" means duty during deployment of a member with the Armed Forces to a foreign country and, in the case of a member of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces, duty during the deployment of the member with the Armed Forces to a foreign country under a Federal call or order to active duty in support of a contingency operation.



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"Covered servicemember" means a current member of the Armed Forces (including National Guard or Reserves), who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy, is otherwise in outpatient status, or is otherwise on the temporary disability retired list for a serious injury or illness; or a covered veteran undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy for a serious injury or illness.

"Covered veteran" means an individual who was a member of the Armed Forces (including National Guard or Reserves), discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable at any time during the five-year period prior to the first date the eligible staff member takes FMLA leave to care for the covered veteran. For a veteran discharged prior to March 8, 2013, the effective date of the FMLA Final Rule, the period between October 28, 2009 and March 8, 2013 will not count towards the determination of the five-year period. 29 CFR §825.127(b)(2)

"Military caregiver leave" means leave taken to care for a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness under FMLA. 29 CFR §825.127

"Next of kin of a covered servicemember" means the nearest blood relative other than the covered servicemember's spouse, parent, son, or daughter, in the following order of priority: blood relatives who have been granted legal custody of the covered servicemember by court decree or statutory provisions, brothers and sisters, grandparents, aunts and uncles, and first cousins, unless the covered servicemember has specifically designated in writing another blood relative as his or her nearest blood relative for purposes of military caregiver leave under the FMLA. When no such designation is made, and there are multiple family members with the same level of relationship to the covered servicemember, all such family members shall be considered the covered servicemember's next of kin and may take FMLA leave to provide care to the covered servicemember, either consecutively or simultaneously. When such designation has been made, the



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designated individual shall be deemed to be the covered servicemember's only next of kin. For example, if a covered servicemember has three siblings and has not designated a blood relative to provide care, all three siblings would be considered the covered servicemember's next of kin. Alternatively, where a covered servicemember has a sibling(s) and designates a cousin as his or her next of kin for FMLA purposes, then only the designated cousin is eligible as the covered servicemember's next of kin. An employer is permitted to require an employee to provide confirmation of covered family relationship to the covered servicemember pursuant to 29 CFR §825.122(k). 29 CFR §825.127(d)(3)

"Outpatient status" means, with respect to a covered servicemember who is a current member of the Armed Forces, the status of a member of the Armed Forces assigned to either a military medical treatment facility as an outpatient; or a unit established for the purpose of providing command and control of members of the Armed Forces receiving medical care as outpatients. 29 CFR §825.127(b)(1)

~~"Son" or "daughter" means a biological, adopted or foster child, stepchild, legal ward, or a child of a person standing in loco parentis, who is under eighteen years of age or eighteen years of age or older but incapable of self-care because of a mental or physical impairment.~~

"Parent" means **a** ~~the~~ biological**, adoptive, step or foster father or mother, or any other** ~~parent of a staff member or an~~ individual who stood in loco parentis to **the employee** ~~a staff member~~ when the **employee** ~~staff member~~ was a son or daughter **as defined below**. This term does not include parents "in law."

"Parent of a covered servicemember" means a covered servicemember's biological, adoptive, step or foster father or mother, or any other individual who stood in loco parentis to the covered servicemember. This term does not include parents "in law."

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"Serious health condition" means an illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition that involves inpatient care in a hospital, hospice, or residential medical facility or continuing treatment by a health care provider. **"Serious health condition" may include treatment of substance abuse pursuant to 29 CFR §825.119.**

"Serious injury or illness," only in the case of a veteran or current member of the Armed Forces, means:

a. In the case of a current member of the Armed Forces, including a member of the National Guard or Reserves, an injury or illness that was incurred by the covered servicemember in the line of duty on active duty in the Armed Forces or that existed before the beginning of the member's active duty and was aggravated by service in the line of duty on active duty in the Armed Forces and that may render the servicemember medically unfit to perform the duties of the member's office, grade, rank, or rating; and

b. In the case of a covered veteran, an injury or illness that was incurred by the member in the line of duty on active duty in the Armed Forces (or existed before the beginning of the member's active duty and was aggravated by service in the line of duty on active duty in the Armed Forces) and manifested itself before or after the member became a veteran, and is:

(1) A continuation of a serious injury or illness that was incurred or aggravated when the covered veteran was a member of the Armed Forces and rendered the servicemember unable to perform the duties of the servicemember's office, grade, rank, or rating; or

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(2) A physical or mental condition for which the covered veteran has received a U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Service-Related Disability Rating (VASRD) of fifty percent or greater, and such VASRD rating is based, in whole or in part, on the condition precipitating the need for military caregiver leave; or

(3) A physical or mental condition that substantially impairs the covered veteran's ability to secure or follow a substantially gainful occupation by reason of a disability or disabilities related to military service, or would do so absent treatment; or

(4) An injury, including a psychological injury, on the basis of which the covered veteran has been enrolled in the Department of Veterans Affairs Program of Comprehensive Assistance for Family Caregivers. 29 CFR §825.127(c)

"Single twelve-month period" means that a military caregiver's leave begins on the first day the staff member takes FMLA leave and ends twelve months after that date, regardless of the twelve-month period established by the district for other FMLA leave reasons. 29 CFR §825.127(e)(1)

"Son" or "daughter" means a biological, adopted, or foster child, stepchild, a legal ward, or a child of a person standing in loco parentis, who is either under age eighteen or age eighteen or older and incapable of self-care because of a mental or physical disability at the time that FMLA leave is to commence.

"Son or daughter of the covered servicemember" means a covered servicemember's biological, adopted or foster child, stepchild, legal ward, or a child for whom the covered servicemember stood in loco parentis, and who is of any age. 29 CFR §825.127(d)(1)

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"Son or daughter on covered active duty or call to covered active duty status" means the staff member's biological, adopted or foster child, stepchild, legal ward, or a child for whom the staff member stood in loco parentis, who is on covered active duty or call to covered active duty status, and who is of any age. 29 CFR §825.126(a)(5)

"Spouse" means a husband or wife. For purposes of this definition, husband or wife refers to the other person with whom an individual entered into marriage as defined or recognized under State law in the State in which the marriage was entered into or, in the case of a marriage entered into outside of any State, if the marriage is valid in the place where entered into and could have been entered into in at least one State. This definition includes an individual in a same-sex marriage or common law marriage. 29 CFR §825.122

~~"Week" is the number of days an employee normally works each calendar week.~~

"Staff member" means an employee eligible for family and medical leave in accordance with the Federal Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA).

"Week" or "Workweek" means the number of days a staff member normally works each calendar week.

2. New Jersey Family Leave Act (NJFLA)

"Child" means a biological, adopted or foster child, stepchild, legal ward, child of a parent who is under eighteen years of age or a child eighteen years of age or older but incapable of self-care because of a mental or physical impairment.

"Continuing medical treatment" or "continuing supervision by a health care provider" means a period of incapacity or a period of absence in accordance with N.J.A.C. 13:14.

"Parent" **means** ~~is~~ a biological, adoptive, or foster parent; step-parent; parent-in-law; a legal guardian having a "parent-child relationship" with a child as defined by law; or a person who has sole or joint legal or physical custody, care, guardianship, or visitation with a child.

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"Serious health condition" **means** ~~is~~ an illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition that requires inpatient care in a hospital, hospice, or residential medical facility or continuing medical treatment or continuing supervision by a health care provider.

"Spouse" means a person to whom a staff member is lawfully married as defined by New Jersey law.

~~"Week" is the number of days an employee normally works each calendar week.~~

"Staff member" **means** ~~is~~ an employee eligible for family leave in accordance with the New Jersey Family Leave Act.

"Week" or "Workweek" means the number of days a staff member normally works each calendar week.

D. Eligibility

1. Federal Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA)

A staff member shall become eligible for FMLA leave after he/she has been employed at least twelve months in this district and employed for at least 1250 hours of service during the twelve-month period immediately preceding the commencement of the leave. The twelve months the staff member must have been employed need not be consecutive months pursuant to 29 CFR ~~Part~~ §825~~ Section.~~110(b). The minimum 1250 hours of service shall be determined according to the principles established under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FSLA) for determining compensable hours of work pursuant to 29 CFR ~~Part~~ §785. Entitlement to FMLA leave taken for the birth of a son or daughter or placement of a son or daughter with the staff member for adoption or foster care shall expire at the end of the twelve-month period beginning on the date of such birth or placement.

Pursuant to 29 CFR ~~Part~~ §825~~ Section 202~~**.201**, a husband and wife both employed by the district are limited to a combined total of twelve weeks of leave during the twelve-month period if the leave is taken for the birth of a son or daughter of the staff member or to care for such son or daughter after birth; for placement of a son or daughter with the staff member for adoption or foster care or in order to care for the ~~spouse,~~ son~~,~~ **or** daughter **after placement;** or **to care for** ~~parent of~~ the staff member**'s parent** with a serious health condition.

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The method to determine the twelve-month period in which the twelve weeks of FMLA leave entitlement occurs will be a school year.

A staff member during any period of FMLA leave is prohibited from performing any services on a full-time basis for any person for whom the staff member did not provide services immediately prior to commencement of the leave. A staff member using FMLA leave may commence part-time employment that shall not exceed half the regularly scheduled hours worked for the district. The staff member may continue the part-time employment that commenced prior to the FMLA leave at the same number of hours that the staff member was regularly scheduled prior to such leave.

2. New Jersey Family Leave Act (NJFLA)

A staff member shall become eligible for NJFLA leave after he/she has been employed at least twelve months in this district for not less than 1,000 base hours, excluding overtime, during the immediate preceding twelve month period. The calculation of the twelve-month period to determine eligibility shall commence with the commencement of the NJFLA leave. NJFLA leave taken for the birth or adoption of a healthy child may commence at any time within a year after the date of the birth or placement for adoption.

The district shall grant a family leave under NJFLA to more than one staff member from the same family (for example, a husband and a wife, or a brother and a sister) at the same time, provided such staff members are otherwise eligible for the leave. N.J.A.C. 13:14-1.12

A staff member during any period of the NJFLA leave is prohibited from performing any services on a full-time basis for any person for whom the staff member did not provide services immediately prior to commencement of the leave. A staff member on NJFLA leave may commence part-time employment that shall not exceed half the regularly scheduled hours worked for the district. The staff member may continue the part-time employment that commenced prior to the NJFLA leave at the same number of hours that the staff member was regularly scheduled prior to such leave.

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The method to determine the twenty-four month period in which the twelve weeks of NJFLA leave entitlement occurs will be a school year.

E. Types of Leave

1. Federal Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA)

A staff member may take FMLA leave **to include servicemember qualifying exigency leave or military caregiver leave** in consecutive weeks, as intermittent leave, or as reduced leave. A staff member who requests intermittent or reduced leave shall make a reasonable effort to schedule such leave so as not to unduly disrupt the instructional/educational program.

a. Leave for the birth of a son or daughter or placement of a son or daughter with the staff member for adoption or foster care may not be taken by a staff member intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule.

b. Leave may be taken intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule when medically necessary for planned and/or unanticipated medical treatment of a related serious health condition by or under the supervision of a health care provider, or for recovery from treatment or recovery from a serious health condition.

c. Intermittent leave means leave scheduled for periods of time from one hour or more to several weeks; however, the total time within which the leave is taken can not exceed a twelve month period for each serious health condition episode. Intermittent leave may be taken for a serious health condition that requires periodic treatment by a health care provider, rather than one continuous period of time. Intermittent leave may also be taken for absences where the staff member is incapacitated or unable to perform the essential functions of the position because of a serious health condition even if the staff member does not receive treatment by a health care provider. The staff member shall



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make a reasonable effort to schedule intermittent leave so as not to unduly disrupt the operations of the instructional/educational program.

d. Reduced leave means leave scheduled for fewer than the staff member's usual number of hours worked per workweek, but not fewer than a staff member's usual number of hours worked per workday, unless otherwise agreed to by the staff member and the district. A staff member is entitled, at the option of the staff member, to take leave on a reduced leave schedule not exceeding twenty-four consecutive weeks. The staff member shall make a reasonable effort to schedule reduced leave so as not to unduly disrupt the operations of the instructional/educational program. The staff member shall provide the district prior notice of the care, medical treatment or continuing supervision by a health care provider necessary due to a serious health condition of a family member in a manner that is reasonable and practicable. Leave taken on a reduced leave schedule shall not result in a reduction of the total amount of leave to which a staff member is entitled.

e. The fact that a holiday may occur within the week taken by a staff member as Family Leave has no effect and the week is counted as a week of Family Leave. However, if the staff member is out on Family Leave and the school district is closed and the staff member would not be expected to report for work for one or more weeks, the weeks the school district is closed for this staff member do not count against the staff member's family leave entitlement.

Any leave time remaining after a staff member has exhausted his/her entitlement to intermittent leave in any twelve month period may be taken as consecutive leave or reduced leave, and any leave time remaining after a staff member has exhausted his/her entitlement to reduced leave in any twelve month period may be taken as consecutive leave or intermittent leave.



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f. "Instructional employees" as defined in 29 CFR §825~~—Section~~.600(c) are those staff members whose principal function is to teach and instruct students in class, a small group, or in an individual setting. This term includes teachers, athletic coaches, driving instructors, and special education assistants, such as signers for the hearing impaired. Teacher assistants or aides who do not have as their principal job actual teaching or instructing, guidance counselors, child study team members, curriculum specialists, cafeteria workers, maintenance workers and/or bus drivers are not considered instructional employees for the purposes of this policy. Semester as defined in 29 CFR §825~~—Section~~.602(a)(3)(b) means the school semester that typically ends near the end of the calendar year and the end of the spring each school year. A school district can have no more than two semesters in a school year.

~~i.~~**(1)** Leave taken at the end of the school year and continues into the beginning of the next school year is considered consecutive leave.

~~ii.~~**(2)** In accordance with 29 CFR §825~~—Section~~.601(a)(1), eligible instructional staff members that need intermittent or reduced leave to care for a family member, or for the staff member's own serious health condition which is foreseeable based on planned medical treatment and the staff member would be on leave more than twenty percent of the total number of working days over the period the leave would extend, the district:

(a) May require the staff member to take the leave for a period or periods of a particular duration, not greater than the duration of the planned treatment; or

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(b) Transfer the staff member temporarily to an available alternative position for which the staff member is qualified, which has equivalent pay and benefits and which better accommodates recurring periods of leave than does the staff member's regular position.

~~iii.~~**(3) In accordance with 29 CFR §825.601, i**~~I~~f the instructional staff member does not give the required notice for leave that is foreseeable and desires the leave to be taken intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule, the district may require the staff member to take leave of a particular duration, or to transfer temporarily to an alternative position. Alternatively, the district may require the staff member to delay taking the leave until the notice provision is met.

~~iv.~~**(4)** In accordance with 29 CFR §825~~ Section.~~602, if an instructional staff member begins leave more than five weeks before the end of the school year, the district may require the staff member to continue taking leave until the end of the semester if:

(a) The leave will last three weeks~~,~~; and

(b) The staff member would return to work during the three-week period before the end of the semester.

~~v.~~**(5)** In accordance with 29 CFR §825~~ Section.~~602, if an instructional staff member begins leave for a purpose other than the staff member's own serious health condition during the five-week period before the end of the semester, the district may require the staff member to continue taking leave until the end of the semester if:

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(a) The leave will last more than two weeks; and

(b) The ~~employee~~ **staff member** would return to work during the two-week period before the end of the semester.

(Example of leave falling within these provisions: If a staff member plans two weeks of leave to care for a family member which will begin three weeks before the end of the term, the district could require the staff member to stay out on leave until the end of the term.)

~~vi.~~**(6)** In accordance with 29 CFR §825~~ Section~~.602, if an instructional staff member begins leave for a purpose other than the staff member's own serious health condition during the three week period before the end of a semester, the district may require the staff member to continue taking leave until the end of the semester if the leave will last more than five working days.

~~vii.~~**(7)** In the event the district requires the instructional staff member to take additional leave to the end of the semester in accordance with **(4)** ~~iv.~~, **(5)** ~~v.~~, or **(6)** ~~vi.~~ above, the additional leave days shall not be counted as FMLA leave.

g. Servicemember qualifying exigency leave may arise out of the foreign deployment of the staff member's spouse, child, or parent 29 CFR §§825.122 and 126:

(1) The district must grant an eligible staff member up to twelve work weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave during any twelve-month period for qualifying exigencies that arise when the staff member's spouse, child, or parent is on covered active duty, or has been notified of an impending call or order to covered active duty.



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(2) The military member must be the spouse, son, daughter, or parent of the staff member taking FMLA exigency leave.

(3) FMLA leave can be granted for one or more of the following exigencies:

(a) Short-notice deployment:

i. Notification of duty seven or less calendar days prior to date of deployment;

ii. Leave can be used for a period of seven calendar days beginning on the date the military member is notified.

(b) Military events and related activities, including official ceremonies, programs, or events sponsored by the military and related to the covered active duty or call to covered active duty status of the military member; and to attend family support or assistance programs and informational briefings sponsored or promoted by the military, military service organizations, or the American Red Cross.

(c) Childcare and school activities including arranging for alternative childcare; providing childcare on an urgent, immediate need basis (not routine, regular, or everyday basis); to enroll in or transfer to a new school or day care facility; or to attend meetings with staff at a school or day care facility:



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i. The son or daughter must be the son or daughter of the covered servicemember.

(d) Financial and legal arrangements made to address the military member's absence while on covered active duty or call to covered active duty status.

(e) Counseling, provided by someone other than a health care provider for oneself, for the military member, or qualified child, if the need arises from the covered active duty or call to covered active duty status of the military member.

(f) Rest and Recuperation (R&R) to spend time with the military member on short-term, temporary R&R leave during a term of deployment:

i. Can be used for a period of fifteen calendar days beginning on the date the military member commences each instance of R&R leave.

(g) Post-deployment activities such as ceremonies or briefings including any that arise from the death of the military member while on covered active duty.

(h) Parental care for one meeting the definition of a "parent" and incapable of self care including: arranging alternative care; providing care on an immediate need basis; and to attend meetings or arrange services at a care facility.

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(i) Additional activities in accordance with 29 CFR §825.126(b)(9).

h. Military caregiver leave provides care for a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness 29 CFR §§825.122 and 127:

(1) The district must grant up to a total of twenty-six workweeks of unpaid, job-protected leave during a "single twelve-month period" to care for a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness.

(a) The eligible staff member must be the spouse, son, daughter, parent, or next of kin of the covered servicemember.

(b) The staff member is limited to a combined total of twenty-six workweeks for any FMLA-qualifying reasons during the single twelve-month period. Up to twelve of the twenty-six weeks may be for an FMLA-qualifying reason other than military caregiver leave.

(b) Spouses who are eligible for FMLA leave and are employed by the same covered employer may be limited to a combined total of twenty-six workweeks of leave during a single twelve-month period if the leave is taken for birth of the employee's son or daughter or to care for the child after birth, for placement of a son or daughter with the employee for adoption or foster care, or to care for the child after placement, to care for the employee's parent with a serious health condition, or to care for a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness. If one spouse is ineligible for

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FMLA leave, the other spouse would be entitled to a full twenty-six workweeks of FMLA leave.

(2) Leave entitlement is applied on a per-covered-servicemember, per-injury basis.

(a) The staff member may take an additional twenty-six weeks of leave if the leave is to care for different covered servicemembers or to care for the same servicemember with a subsequent serious injury or illness, except that no more than twenty-six weeks of leave may be taken within any single twelve-month period.

(b) An eligible staff member may take military caregiver leave to care for more than one current service member or covered veteran at the same time or for the same family member with the same serious injury or illness both when the family member is a current servicemember and when the family member is a veteran.

(c) Military caregiver leave may be taken by eligible staff members whose family members are recent veterans with serious injuries or illnesses incurred or aggravated in the line of duty on active duty, and that manifested before or after the veteran left active duty.



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2. New Jersey Family Leave Act (NJFLA)

A staff member may take NJFLA leave in consecutive weeks, as intermittent leave, or as reduced leave. A staff member who requests intermittent or reduced leave shall make a reasonable effort to schedule such leave so as not to unduly disrupt the instructional/educational program. **The district shall not require a staff member to take a leave of absence beyond the period of time the staff member requests family leave. N.J.A.C. 13:14-1.5(f)**

a. In the case of a family member who has a serious health condition, leave may be taken intermittently when medically necessary. The total time within which the leave is taken, can not exceed a twelve-month period for each serious health condition episode. The staff member will provide the district with prior notice of the leave in a manner which is reasonable and practicable; and the staff member shall make a reasonable effort to schedule the leave so as not to unduly disrupt the operations of the instructional/educational program. In the case of the birth or adoption of a healthy child, the leave may be taken intermittently only if agreed to by the staff member and the district.

b. Reduced leave means leave scheduled for fewer than the staff member's usual number of hours worked per workweek, but not fewer than a staff member's usual number of hours worked per workday, unless otherwise agreed to by the staff member and the district. A staff member is entitled, at the option of the staff member, to take leave on a reduced leave schedule for a period not exceeding twenty-four consecutive weeks. The staff member is not entitled to take the leave on a reduced leave schedule without an agreement between the staff member and the district if the leave is taken for the birth or adoption of a healthy child. The staff member shall make a reasonable effort to schedule reduced leave so as not to unduly disrupt the operations of the instructional/educational program. The staff member shall



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provide the district prior notice of the care, medical treatment or continuing supervision by a health care provider necessary due to a serious health condition of a family member in a manner that is reasonable and practicable. Leave taken on a reduced leave schedule shall not result in a reduction of the total amount of leave to which a staff member is entitled.

c. The fact that a holiday may occur within the week taken by a staff member as family leave has no effect and the week is counted as a week of family leave. However, if the staff member is out on family leave and the school district is closed and the staff member would not be expected to report for work for one or more weeks, the weeks the school district is closed for this staff member do not count against the staff member's family leave entitlement.

Any leave time remaining after a staff member has exhausted his/her entitlement to intermittent leave in any twelve month period may be taken as consecutive leave or reduced leave, and any leave time remaining after a staff member has exhausted his/her entitlement to reduced leave in any twelve month period may be taken as consecutive leave or intermittent leave.

F. Notice

1. Federal Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA)

Nothing herein shall impact a staff member's responsibility to provide 60 days' notice for contractual childcare leave pursuant to the collective negotiations agreement between the Board and the RTEA.



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a. Foreseeable Leave - A staff member eligible for FMLA leave must give at least a thirty day written advance notice to the Superintendent/Designee if the need for the leave is foreseeable based on an expected birth, placement for adoption of foster care, or planned medical treatment for a serious health condition of the staff member or a family member. If thirty days is not practical, the staff member must provide notice "as soon as practicable" which means as soon as both possible and practical, taking into account all the facts and circumstances in the individual case. For foreseeable leave where it is not possible to give as much as thirty days notice "as soon as practical" ordinarily would mean at least verbal notification to the Superintendent/Designee within one or two business days or when the need for leave becomes known to the staff member. The written notice shall include the reasons for the leave, the anticipated duration of the leave and the anticipated start of the leave.

When planning medical treatment, the staff member must consult with the Superintendent/Designee and make a reasonable effort to schedule the leave so as not to unduly disrupt the educational program, subject to the approval of the health care provider. Staff members are ordinarily expected to consult with the Superintendent/Designee prior to scheduling of treatment that would require leave for a schedule that best suits the needs of the district and the staff member.

The district may delay the staff member taking leave for at least thirty days if the staff member fails to give thirty days notice for foreseeable leave with no reasonable excuse for the delay.



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b. Unforeseeable Leave - When the approximate timing of the need for leave is not foreseeable, a staff member should give notice to the Superintendent/Designee for leave as soon as practicable under the facts and circumstances of the particular case. It is expected the staff member will give notice to the Superintendent/Designee within no more than one or two working days of learning of the need for leave, except in extraordinary circumstances where such notice is not foreseeable. The staff member should provide notice to the employer either in person or by telephone, telegraph, facsimile machine or other electronic means.

2. New Jersey Family Leave Act (NJFLA)

a. Foreseeable Leave - A staff member eligible for NJFLA leave must give at least a thirty day advance written notice to the Superintendent/Designee of the need to take family leave except where the need to take family leave is not foreseeable.

~~i.~~**(1)** Notice for leave to be taken for the birth or placement of the child for adoption shall be given at least thirty days prior to the commencement of the leave, except that if the date of the birth or adoption requires leave to begin in less than thirty days, the ~~employee~~ **staff member** shall provide such notice that is reasonable and practicable.

~~ii.~~**(2)** Notice for leave to be taken for the serious health condition of a family member shall be given at least fifteen days prior to the commencement of leave, except that if the date of the treatment or supervision requires leave to begin in less than fifteen days, the staff member shall provide such notice that is reasonable and practicable.

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~~iii.~~**(3)** When the Superintendent/Designee is not made aware that a staff member was absent for family leave reasons and the staff member wants to request the leave be counted as family leave, the staff member must provide timely notice within two business days of returning to work to have the time considered for family leave in accordance with the Family Leave Act.

b. Unforeseeable Leave - When the need for leave is not foreseeable, the staff member must provide notice "as soon as practicable" which shall be at least verbal notice to the Superintendent/Designee within one or two business days of the staff member learning of the need to take family leave. Whenever emergent circumstances make written notice impracticable, the staff member may give verbal notice to the Superintendent/Designee, but any verbal notice must be followed by written notice delivered within _____ working days.

G. Leave Designation

An eligible staff member shall designate FMLA or NJFLA leave upon providing notice of the need for the leave or when the need for leave commences. The Superintendent/Designee shall provide the staff member with this Policy to assist the staff member in determining the type of leave.

H. Benefits

In accordance with the language of the collective negotiations agreement between the Board and the RTEA, as it may be amended from time to time, staff members are required to use sick time or any other accrued leave time concurrent with the FMLA or NJFLA leave time.

~~The Federal Family and Medical Leave Act and/or the New Jersey Family Leave Act shall be~~

~~**Choose only one of the following alternatives:**~~

~~_____ unpaid leave.~~

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~~___ paid leave, subject to any applicable negotiated agreements.~~

~~___ a combination of paid and unpaid leave, subject to any applicable negotiated agreements.~~

The Board will maintain coverage under any group health insurance policy, group subscriber contract, or health care plan at the level and under the conditions coverage would have been provided if the staff member had continued to work instead of taking the leave. If the staff member was paying all or part of the premium payments prior to the leave, the staff member would continue to pay his/her share during the leave time. Any instructional employee who is on leave under NJFLA or FMLA at the end of the school year will be provided with any benefits over the summer that the ~~employee~~ **staff member** would normally receive if they had been working at the end of the school year.

I. Returning from Leave

The Federal Family and Medical Leave Act and/or the New Jersey Family Leave Act

A staff member returning from leave shall be entitled to the position he/she held when leave commenced or to an equivalent position of like seniority, status, employment benefits, pay and other conditions of employment. If the district experiences a reduction in force or layoff and the staff member would have lost his/her position had the staff member not been on family leave as a result of the reduction in force or pursuant to the good faith operation of a bona fide layoff and recall system including a system under any collective bargaining agreement, the staff member shall be entitled to reinstatement to the former or an equivalent position in accordance with applicable statutes, codes, and laws. The staff member's tenure and seniority rights, if any, and other benefits shall be preserved, but the staff member shall accrue no additional time toward tenure or seniority for the period of the leave, except as may be provided by law.

The return of a staff member prior to the expiration of the requested family leave may be permitted by the Board if the return does not unduly disrupt the instructional program or require the Board to incur the cost of continuing the employment of a substitute under contract.

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The Board may, in accordance with the provisions of 29 CFR §825.312 delay restoration of employment of a staff member using FMLA leave for the staff member's serious health condition until the staff member submits a fitness-for-duty examination from his/her health care provider indicating that the staff member is able to resume work. In the event the Board requires such a fitness-for-duty examination before restoration of the staff member after leave, the Board will provide the staff member specific notice either at the time the staff member gives notice of the need for leave or immediately after the leave commences and the staff member advises the Board of the medical circumstances for the leave.

If leave is taken under FMLA, and the staff member does not return to work after the leave expires, the Board is entitled to recover health insurance costs paid while the staff member was on FMLA. The Board's right to recover premiums would not apply if the staff member fails to return to work due to:

1. The continuation, onset or recurrence of a serious health condition of the staff member; or

2. Circumstances beyond the staff member's control.

J. Ineligible Staff Members

1. Federal Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA)

The district may deny job restoration after FMLA leave if the staff member is a "key employee" as defined in 29 CFR §825~~ Section~~.217 if such denial is necessary to prevent substantial and grievous economic injury to the district or the district may delay restoration to a staff member who fails to provide a fitness for duty certificate to return to work for leave that was the staff member's own serious health condition. A "key employee" is a salaried, staff member who is among the highest paid ten percent of the school district staff employed by the district within 75 miles of the worksite. No more than ten percent of the school district staff within 75 miles of the worksite may be "key employees."

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In the event the Superintendent/Designee believes that reinstatement may be denied to a key employee, the Superintendent/Designee must give written notice to the staff member at the time the staff member gives notice of the need for leave, or when the need for leave commences, if earlier, that he/she qualifies as a key employee. The key employee must be fully informed of the potential consequences with respect to reinstatement and maintenance of health benefits if the district should determine that substantial and grievous economic injury to the district's operations will result if the staff member is reinstated from leave. The district's notice must explain the basis for the district's finding that substantial and grievous economic injury will result, and if leave has commenced, must provide the staff member a reasonable time in which to return to work. If the staff member on leave does not return to work in response to the notice of intent to deny restoration, the staff member continues to be entitled to maintenance of health insurance.

A key employee's rights under the FMLA continue unless and until the staff member either gives notice that he/she no longer wishes to return to work or the district actually denies reinstatement at the conclusion of the leave period. A staff member is still entitled to request reinstatement at the end of the leave period even if the staff member did not return to work in response to the district's notice. The district will then again determine whether there will be substantial and grievous economic injury from reinstatement based on the facts at that time. If it is determined that substantial and grievous economic injury will result, the district will notify the staff member in writing (in person or by certified mail) of the denial of the restoration.

2. New Jersey Family Leave Act

The district may deny family leave to the staff member if the staff member is a salaried employee who is among the highest paid five percent of the school district staff or one of the seven highest paid employees of the district, whichever is greater, if the denial is necessary to prevent substantial and grievous economic injury to the school district's operations. The Superintendent/Designee



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Shall notify the staff member of the intent to deny the leave at the time the Superintendent/Designee determines the denial is necessary. If the leave has already commenced at the time of the district's notification of denial, the staff member shall be permitted to return to work within ten working days of the date of notification.

K. Verification of Leave

1. Federal Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA)

The Board requires a staff member's FMLA leave to care for the staff member's seriously ill spouse, son, daughter, or parent~~,~~**;** or **for a servicemember's qualifying exigency or serious injury; or for illness** due to the staff member's own serious health condition**,** that makes the staff member unable to perform one or more of the essential functions of the staff member's position, be supported by a certification issued by the health care provider of the staff member or the staff member's ill family member. **The medical certification required encompasses both physical and psychological care and includes situations where a family member is unable to care for his/her own basic medical, hygienic, or nutritional needs or safety, or is unable to transport himself/herself to the doctor. It can also include providing psychological comfort and reassurance beneficial to a child, spouse, or parent with a serious health condition who is receiving inpatient or home care and can include situations where the staff member may be needed to substitute for others who normally care for the family member or covered servicemember or to make arrangements for changes in care. The staff member need not be the only individual or family member available to care for the family member or covered servicemember. 29 CFR §825.124**

The certification must meet the requirements of 29 CFR ~~Section~~ **§§**825.306**, 309, and 310** to include: which part of the definition of "serious health condition" applies; the approximate date the serious health condition commenced and its probable duration; whether it will be necessary for the staff member to take intermittent and/or reduced leave; whether the patient is presently incapacitated and the likely duration and frequency of episodes of incapacity; if

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additional treatments will be required for the condition; and/or if the patient's incapacity will be intermittent or will require reduced leave. The certification of a serious health condition of a family member of the staff member shall be sufficient if it states the date on which the condition commenced, the probable duration of the condition, and the medical facts within the provider's knowledge regarding the condition. Certification for the birth or placement of a child need only state the date of birth or date of placement.

In the event the Superintendent/Designee doubts the validity of the certification, in accordance with 29 CFR ~~Section~~ §825.307, the district may require, at the district's expense, the staff member obtain an opinion regarding the serious health condition from a second health care provider designated by the district, but not employed on a regular basis by the district. If the second opinion differs from the staff member's health care provider, the district may require, at the district's expense, the staff member obtain the opinion of a third health care provider designated by the district or approved jointly, in good faith, by the district and the staff member. The opinion of the third health care provider shall be final and binding on the district and the staff member.

The district may require re-certification pursuant to the requirements of 29 CFR ~~Section~~ §825.308. In accordance with 29 CFR ~~Section~~ §825.309, the staff member on leave must provide a written report to the Superintendent/Designee every thirty workdays. The report shall include the staff member's status and intended date to return to work. In the event the staff member's circumstances change, the staff member must provide reasonable notice to the Superintendent/Designee if the staff member intends to return to work on a date sooner than previously noticed to the district. The staff member is not required to take more leave than necessary to resolve the circumstance that precipitated the need for leave. As a condition of returning to work after the leave for the staff member's own serious health condition, and in accordance with 29 CFR ~~Section~~ §825.310, the district requires a staff member to provide a certification from their health care provider that the staff member is able to resume work.



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In accordance with 29 CFR ~~Section~~ §825.311, the district may delay the taking of FMLA leave to a staff member who fails to provide certification within fifteen days after being requested to do so by the district. In accordance with 29 CFR ~~Section~~ §825.312, the district may delay the taking of leave until thirty days after the date the staff member provides notice to the district of foreseeable leave or the district may delay continuation of leave if a staff member fails to provide a requested medical certification in a timely manner.

2. New Jersey Family Leave Act

The Board shall require the certification of a duly licensed health care provider verifying the purpose of requested NJFLA leave. Certification of a serious health condition of a family member of the staff member shall be sufficient if it states the date on which the condition commenced, the probable duration of the condition, and the medical facts within the provider's knowledge regarding the condition. Certification for the birth or placement of a child need only state the date of birth or date of placement, whichever is appropriate.

In the event the Superintendent/Designee doubts the validity of the certification for the serious health condition of a family member of the staff member, the district may require, at the district's expense, the staff member to obtain an opinion regarding the serious health condition from a second health care provider designated or approved, but not employed on a regular basis, by the district. If the second opinion differs from the certification the district may require, at the district's expense, that the staff member obtain the opinion of a third health care provider designated or approved jointly by the district and the staff member concerning the serious health condition. The opinion of the third health care provider shall be final and binding on the district and the staff member.



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L. Interference with Family Leave Rights

The Federal Family and Medical Leave Act and the New Jersey Family Leave Act prohibit interference with a staff member's rights under the law, and with legal proceedings or inquiries relating to a staff member's rights. Unless permitted by the law, no staff member shall be required to take family leave or to extend family leave beyond the time requested. A staff member shall not be discriminated against for having exercised his/her rights under the Federal Family and Medical Leave Act or the New Jersey Family Leave Act nor discouraged from the use of family leave.

M. Non-Tenured Teaching Staff

Family leave granted to a nontenured staff member cannot extend the ~~employee's~~ **staff member's** employment beyond the expiration of his/her employment contract.

N. Record Keeping

In order that staff member's entitlement to FMLA leave and NJFLA leave can be properly determined, the Superintendent shall ensure the keeping of accurate attendance records that distinguish family leave from other kinds of leave. The Superintendent will publish a notice explaining the Act's provisions and provide information concerning the procedures for filing complaints of violations of the FMLA and NJFLA.

O. Processing of Complaints

1. Federal Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) 29 CFR §§825.400-401

a. If there is a dispute between the district and a staff member as to whether leave qualifies as FMLA leave, it should be resolved through discussion between the staff member and the district. Such discussions and the decision shall be documented by the school district.

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b. The staff member also may file, or have another person file on his/her behalf, a complaint with the United States Secretary of Labor. A complaint may be filed in person, by mail, or by telephone with the Wage and Hour Division, Employment Standards Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, at any local office of the Wage and Hour Division.

2. New Jersey Family Leave Act N.J.A.C. 13:14-1.16

a. Any complaint alleging a violation of the Act shall be processed in the same manner as a complaint filed under the terms of N.J.S.A. 10:5-1 et seq. and N.J.A.C. 13:4 through the New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety, Division on Civil Rights.

Implementation of FMLA and NJFLA will be consistent with provisions in collective bargaining agreement(s) in the district.

~~29 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.~~
29 **CFR** ~~C.F.R.~~ §825~~.200~~ et seq.
29 CFR §785
N.J.S.A. ~~34:11B-1 et seq.~~ **10:5-1**
N.J.A.C. 13:14-1 et seq.

Adopted:

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[See POLICY ALERT Nos. 111, 123, 137, 162, 170 and 207]

4431.1 FAMILY LEAVE

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A. Introduction

The Board will provide family leave in accordance with the Federal Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) and the New Jersey Family Leave Act (NJFLA).

FMLA leave for eligible staff members shall be up to twelve weeks leave of absence in **a** ~~any~~ twelve month period upon advance notice to the district for the birth of a son or daughter of the staff member and in order to care for such son or daughter; for the placement of a son or daughter with the staff member for adoption or foster care; in order to care for the spouse, son, daughter, or parent of the staff member if such spouse, son, daughter, or parent has a serious health condition; or for a serious health condition that makes the staff member unable to perform the functions of the position of such staff member**, or because of any qualifying exigency arising out of the fact that the employee's spouse, son, daughter, or parent is a military member on active duty or call to covered active duty status (or has been notified of an impending call or order to covered active duty). In addition, eligible employees may take up to a combined total of twenty-six workweeks in a single twelve month period to care for a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness.**

NJFLA leave for eligible staff members shall be up to twelve weeks leave of absence in any twenty-four month period upon advance notice to the district so that a staff member may provide care made necessary by the birth of a child of the staff member, the placement of a child with the staff member in connection with adoption of such child by the staff member, and the serious health condition of a spouse, parent, or child.

B. Applicability

The Board will comply with requirements of the New Jersey and Federal Family Leave laws. The laws have similar and different provisions that may provide different rights and obligations for the staff member and/or the Board. The staff member shall be afforded the most favorable rights if there is a conflict in the rights afforded to the staff member under the two laws.



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1. If the staff member is eligible for leave for reasons provided under the FMLA and NJFLA, then the time taken shall be concurrent and be applied to both laws.

2. The NJFLA provides twelve weeks leave in a twenty-four month period while the FMLA provides twelve weeks leave in a twelve-month period. A staff member is eligible for up to twelve weeks leave in the first twelve months of the twenty-four month period under the NJFLA. A staff member is eligible for up to twelve weeks leave in the second twelve-month period under the FMLA.

3. In the event the reason for the family leave is recognized under one law and not the other law, the staff member is eligible for each law's leave entitlements within one twelve-month period. (Example: A staff member may use their FMLA leave for a twelve week family leave for their own pregnancy, which is considered a "serious health condition" under FMLA, and upon conclusion of the twelve week FMLA leave, the staff member would be eligible for a twelve week NJFLA leave to care for their newborn or any other reasons pursuant to the NJFLA.)

C. Definitions

1. Federal Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA)

"Contingency operation" means a military operation that results in the call or order to, or retention on, active duty of members of the uniformed services during a war or during a national emergency declared by the President or Congress.

"Covered active duty" or "call to covered active duty" means duty during deployment of a member with the Armed Forces to a foreign country and, in the case of a member of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces, duty during the deployment of the member with the Armed Forces to a foreign country under a Federal call or order to active duty in support of a contingency operation.



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"Covered servicemember" means a current member of the Armed Forces (including National Guard or Reserves), who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy, is otherwise in outpatient status, or is otherwise on the temporary disability retired list for a serious injury or illness; or a covered veteran undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy for a serious injury or illness.

"Covered veteran" means an individual who was a member of the Armed Forces (including National Guard or Reserves), discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable at any time during the five-year period prior to the first date the eligible staff member takes FMLA leave to care for the covered veteran. For a veteran discharged prior to March 8, 2013, the effective date of the FMLA Final Rule, the period between October 28, 2009 and March 8, 2013 will not count towards the determination of the five-year period. 29 CFR § 825.127(b)(2)

"Military caregiver leave" means leave taken to care for a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness under FMLA. 29 CFR §825.127

"Next of kin of a covered servicemember" means the nearest blood relative other than the covered servicemember's spouse, parent, son, or daughter, in the following order of priority: blood relatives who have been granted legal custody of the covered servicemember by court decree or statutory provisions, brothers and sisters, grandparents, aunts and uncles, and first cousins, unless the covered servicemember has specifically designated in writing another blood relative as his or her nearest blood relative for purposes of military caregiver leave under the FMLA. When no such designation is made, and there are multiple family members with the same level of relationship to the covered servicemember, all such family members shall be considered the covered servicemember's next of kin and may take FMLA leave to provide care to the covered servicemember, either consecutively or simultaneously. When such designation has been made, the designated individual shall be deemed to be the covered servicemember's only next of kin. For example, if a covered



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servicemember has three siblings and has not designated a blood relative to provide care, all three siblings would be considered the covered servicemember's next of kin. Alternatively, where a covered servicemember has a sibling(s) and designates a cousin as his or her next of kin for FMLA purposes, then only the designated cousin is eligible as the covered servicemember's next of kin. An employer is permitted to require an employee to provide confirmation of covered family relationship to the covered servicemember pursuant to 29 CFR §825.122(k). 29 CFR §825.127(d)(3)

"Outpatient status" means, with respect to a covered servicemember who is a current member of the Armed Forces, the status of a member of the Armed Forces assigned to either a military medical treatment facility as an outpatient; or a unit established for the purpose of providing command and control of members of the Armed Forces receiving medical care as outpatients. 29 CFR § 825.127(b)(1)

~~"Son" or "daughter" means a biological, adopted or foster child, stepchild, legal ward, or a child of a person standing in loco parentis, who is under eighteen years of age or eighteen years of age or older but incapable of self-care because of a mental or physical impairment.~~

"Parent" means **a** ~~the~~ biological**, adoptive, step or foster father or mother, or any other** ~~parent of a staff member or an~~ individual who stood in loco parentis to **the employee** ~~a staff member~~ when the **employee** ~~staff member~~ was a son or daughter **as defined below**. This term does not include parents "in law."

"Parent of a covered servicemember" means a covered servicemember's biological, adoptive, step or foster father or mother, or any other individual who stood in loco parentis to the covered servicemember. This term does not include parents "in law."

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"Serious health condition" means an illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition that involves inpatient care in a hospital, hospice, or residential medical facility or continuing treatment by a health care provider. **"Serious health condition" may include treatment of substance abuse pursuant to 29 CFR §825.119.**

"Serious injury or illness," only in the case of a veteran or current member of the Armed Forces, means:

a. In the case of a current member of the Armed Forces, including a member of the National Guard or Reserves, an injury or illness that was incurred by the covered servicemember in the line of duty on active duty in the Armed Forces or that existed before the beginning of the member's active duty and was aggravated by service in the line of duty on active duty in the Armed Forces and that may render the servicemember medically unfit to perform the duties of the member's office, grade, rank, or rating; and

b. In the case of a covered veteran, an injury or illness that was incurred by the member in the line of duty on active duty in the Armed Forces (or existed before the beginning of the member's active duty and was aggravated by service in the line of duty on active duty in the Armed Forces) and manifested itself before or after the member became a veteran, and is:

(1) A continuation of a serious injury or illness that was incurred or aggravated when the covered veteran was a member of the Armed Forces and rendered the servicemember unable to perform the duties of the servicemember's office, grade, rank, or rating; or

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(2) A physical or mental condition for which the covered veteran has received a U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Service-Related Disability Rating (VASRD) of fifty percent or greater, and such VASRD rating is based, in whole or in part, on the condition precipitating the need for military caregiver leave; or

(3) A physical or mental condition that substantially impairs the covered veteran's ability to secure or follow a substantially gainful occupation by reason of a disability or disabilities related to military service, or would do so absent treatment; or

(4) An injury, including a psychological injury, on the basis of which the covered veteran has been enrolled in the Department of Veterans Affairs Program of Comprehensive Assistance for Family Caregivers. 29 CFR 825 §127(c)

"Single twelve-month period" means that a military caregiver's leave begins on the first day the staff member takes FMLA leave and ends twelve months after that date, regardless of the twelve-month period established by the district for other FMLA leave reasons. 29 CFR §825.127(e)(1)

"Son" or "daughter" means a biological, adopted, or foster child, stepchild, a legal ward, or a child of a person standing in loco parentis, who is either under age eighteen or age eighteen or older and incapable of self-care because of a mental or physical disability at the time that FMLA leave is to commence.

"Son or daughter of the covered servicemember" means a covered servicemember's biological, adopted or foster child, stepchild, legal ward, or a child for whom the covered servicemember stood in loco parentis, and who is of any age. 29 CFR §825.127(d)(1)

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"Son or daughter on covered active duty or call to covered active duty status" means the staff member's biological, adopted or foster child, stepchild, legal ward, or a child for whom the staff member stood in loco parentis, who is on covered active duty or call to covered active duty status, and who is of any age. 29 CFR §825.126(a)(5)

"Spouse" means a husband or wife. For purposes of this definition, husband or wife refers to the other person with whom an individual entered into marriage as defined or recognized under State law in the State in which the marriage was entered into or, in the case of a marriage entered into outside of any State, if the marriage is valid in the place where entered into and could have been entered into in at least one State. This definition includes an individual in a same-sex marriage or common law marriage. 29 CFR §825.122

~~"Week" is the number of days an employee normally works each calendar week.~~

"Staff member" means an employee eligible for family and medical leave in accordance with the Federal Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA).

"Week" or "Workweek" means the number of days a staff member normally works each calendar week.

2. New Jersey Family Leave Act (NJFLA)

"Child" means a biological, adopted or foster child, stepchild, legal ward, child of a parent who is under eighteen years of age or a child eighteen years of age or older but incapable of self-care because of a mental or physical impairment.

"Continuing medical treatment" or "continuing supervision by a health care provider" means a period of incapacity or a period of absence in accordance with N.J.A.C. 13:14.

"Parent" **means** ~~is~~ a biological, adoptive, or foster parent; step-parent; parent-in-law; a legal guardian having a "parent-child relationship" with a child as defined by law; or a person who has sole or joint legal or physical custody, care, guardianship, or visitation with a child.

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"Serious health condition" **means** ~~is~~ an illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition that requires inpatient care in a hospital, hospice, or residential medical facility or continuing medical treatment or continuing supervision by a health care provider.

"Spouse" means a person to whom a staff member is lawfully married as defined by New Jersey law.

~~"Week" is the number of days an employee normally works each calendar week.~~

"Staff member" **means** ~~is~~ an employee eligible for family leave in accordance with the New Jersey Family Leave

"Week" or "Workweek" means the number of days a staff member normally works each calendar week.

D. Eligibility

1. Federal Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA)

A staff member shall become eligible for FMLA leave after he/she has been employed at least twelve months in this district and employed for at least 1250 hours of service during the twelve-month period immediately preceding the commencement of the leave. The twelve months the staff member must have been employed need not be consecutive months pursuant to 29 CFR ~~Part~~ §825~~Section~~.110(b). The minimum 1250 hours of service shall be determined according to the principles established under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FSLA) for determining compensable hours of work pursuant to 29 CFR §~~Part~~ 785. Entitlement to FMLA leave taken for the birth of a son or daughter or placement of a son or daughter with the staff member for adoption or foster care shall expire at the end of the twelve-month period beginning on the date of such birth or placement.

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Pursuant to 29 CFR ~~Part~~ §825~~ Section 202~~**.201**, a husband and wife both employed by the district are limited to a combined total of twelve weeks of leave during the twelve-month period if the leave is taken for the birth of a son or daughter of the staff member or to care for such son or daughter after birth; for placement of a son or daughter with the staff member for adoption or foster care or in order to care for the ~~spouse,~~ son~~,~~ **or** daughter **after placement;** or **to care for** ~~parent of~~ the staff member**'s parent** with a serious health condition.

The method to determine the twelve-month period in which the twelve weeks of FMLA leave entitlement occurs will be a school year.

A staff member during any period of FMLA leave is prohibited from performing any services on a full-time basis for any person for whom the staff member did not provide services immediately prior to commencement of the leave. A staff member using FMLA leave may commence part-time employment that shall not exceed half the regularly scheduled hours worked for the district. The staff member may continue the part-time employment that commenced prior to the FMLA leave at the same number of hours that the staff member was regularly scheduled prior to such leave.

2. New Jersey Family Leave Act (NJFLA)

A staff member shall become eligible for NJFLA leave after he/she has been employed at least twelve months in this district for not less than 1,000 base hours, excluding overtime, during the immediate preceding twelve month period. The calculation of the twelve-month period to determine eligibility shall commence with the commencement of the NJFLA leave. NJFLA leave taken for the birth or adoption of a healthy child may commence at any time within a year after the date of the birth or placement for adoption.



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The district shall grant a family leave under NJFLA to more than one staff member from the same family (for example, a husband and a wife, or a brother and a sister) at the same time, provided such staff members are otherwise eligible for the leave. N.J.A.C. 13:14-1.12

A staff member during any period of the NJFLA leave is prohibited from performing any services on a full-time basis for any person for whom the staff member did not provide services immediately prior to commencement of the leave. A staff member on NJFLA leave may commence part-time employment that shall not exceed half the regularly scheduled hours worked for the district. The staff member may continue the part-time employment that commenced prior to the NJFLA leave at the same number of hours that the staff member was regularly scheduled prior to such leave.

The method to determine the twenty-four month period in which the twelve weeks of NJFLA leave entitlement occurs will be a school year.

E. Types of Leave

1. Federal Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA)

A staff member may take FMLA leave **to include servicemember qualifying exigency leave or military caregiver leave** in consecutive weeks, as intermittent leave, or as reduced leave. A staff member who requests intermittent or reduced leave shall make a reasonable effort to schedule such leave so as not to unduly disrupt the instructional/educational program.

a. Leave for the birth of a son or daughter or placement of a son or daughter with the staff member for adoption or foster care **[Board option – may or may not]** be taken by a staff member intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule.

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b. Leave may be taken intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule when medically necessary for planned and/or unanticipated medical treatment of a related serious health condition by or under the supervision of a health care provider, or for recovery from treatment or recovery from a serious health condition.

c. Intermittent leave means leave scheduled for periods of time from one hour or more to several weeks; however, the total time within which the leave is taken can not exceed a twelve month period for each serious health condition episode. Intermittent leave may be taken for a serious health condition that requires periodic treatment by a health care provider, rather than one continuous period of time. Intermittent leave may also be taken for absences where the staff member is incapacitated or unable to perform the essential functions of the position because of a serious health condition even if the staff member does not receive treatment by a health care provider. The staff member shall make a reasonable effort to schedule intermittent leave so as not to unduly disrupt the operations of the instructional/educational program.

d. Reduced leave means leave scheduled for fewer than the staff member's usual number of hours worked per workweek, but not fewer than a staff member's usual number of hours worked per workday, unless otherwise agreed to by the staff member and the district. A staff member is entitled, at the option of the staff member, to take leave on a reduced leave schedule not exceeding twenty-four consecutive weeks. The staff member shall make a reasonable effort to schedule reduced leave so as not to unduly disrupt the operations of the instructional/educational program. The staff member shall

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provide the district prior notice of the care, medical treatment or continuing supervision by a health care provider necessary due to a serious health condition of a family member in a manner that is reasonable and practicable. Leave taken on a reduced leave schedule shall not result in a reduction of the total amount of leave to which a staff member is entitled.

e. The fact that a holiday may occur within the week taken by a staff member as Family Leave has no effect and the week is counted as a week of Family Leave. However, if the staff member is out on Family Leave and the school district is closed and the staff member would not be expected to report for work for one or more weeks, the weeks the school district is closed for this staff member do not count against the staff member's family leave entitlement.

Any leave time remaining after a staff member has exhausted his/her entitlement to intermittent leave in any twelve month period may be taken as consecutive leave or reduced leave, and any leave time remaining after a staff member has exhausted his/her entitlement to reduced leave in any twelve month period may be taken as consecutive leave or intermittent leave.

f. Servicemember qualifying exigency leave may arise out of the foreign deployment of the staff member's spouse, child, or parent 29 CFR §§825.122 and 126:

(1) The district must grant an eligible staff member up to twelve work weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave during a twelve-month period for qualifying exigencies that arise when the staff member's spouse, child, or parent is on covered active duty, or has been notified of an impending call or order to covered active duty.

(2) The military member must be the spouse, son, daughter, or parent, of the staff member taking FMLA exigency leave.



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(3) FMLA leave can be granted for one or more of the following exigencies:

(a) Short-notice deployment:

i. Notification of duty seven or less calendar days prior to date of deployment;

ii. Leave can be used for a period of seven calendar days beginning on the date the military member is notified.

(b) Military events and related activities, including official ceremonies, programs, or events sponsored by the military and related to the covered active duty or call to covered active duty status of the military member; and to attend family support or assistance programs and informational briefings sponsored or promoted by the military, military service organizations, or the American Red Cross.

(c) Childcare and school activities including arranging for alternative childcare; providing childcare on an urgent, immediate need basis (not routine, regular, or everyday basis); to enroll in or transfer to a new school or day care facility; or to attend meetings with staff at a school or day care facility:

i. The son or daughter must be the son or daughter of the covered servicemember.

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(d) Financial and legal arrangements made to address the military member's absence while on covered active duty or call to covered active duty status.

(e) Counseling, provided by someone other than a health care provider for oneself, for the military member, or qualified child, if the need arises from the covered active duty or call to covered active duty status of the military member.

(f) Rest and Recuperation (R&R) to spend time with the military member on short-term, temporary R&R leave during a term of deployment:

i. Can be used for a period of fifteen calendar days beginning on the date the military member commences each instance of R&R leave.

(g) Post-deployment activities such as ceremonies or briefings including any that arise from the death of the military member while on covered active duty.

(h) Parental care for one meeting the definition of a "parent" and incapable of self care including: arranging alternative care; providing care on an immediate need basis; and to attend meetings or arrange services at a care facility.

(i) Additional activities in accordance with 29 CFR §825.126(b)(9).

g. Military caregiver leave provides care for a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness 29 CFR §§825.122 and 127:

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(1) The district must grant up to a total of twenty-six workweeks of unpaid, job-protected leave during a "single twelve-month period" to care for a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness.

(a) The eligible staff member must be the spouse, son, daughter, parent, or next of kin of the covered servicemember.

(b) The staff member is limited to a combined total of twenty-six workweeks for any FMLA-qualifying reasons during the single twelve-month period. Up to twelve of the twenty-six weeks may be for an FMLA-qualifying reason other than military caregiver leave.

(c) Spouses who are eligible for FMLA leave and are employed by the same covered employer may be limited to a combined total of twenty-six workweeks of leave during a single twelve-month period if the leave is taken for birth of the employee's son or daughter or to care for the child after birth, for placement of a son or daughter with the employee for adoption or foster care, or to care for the child after placement, to care for the employee's parent with a serious health condition, or to care for a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness. If one spouse is ineligible for FMLA leave, the other spouse would be entitled to a full twenty-six workweeks of FMLA leave.

(2) Leave entitlement is applied on a per-covered-servicemember, per-injury basis.

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(a) The staff member may take an additional twenty-six weeks of leave if the leave is to care for different covered servicemembers or to care for the same servicemember with a subsequent serious injury or illness, except that no more than twenty-six weeks of leave may be taken within any single twelve-month period.

(b) An eligible staff member may take military caregiver leave to care for more than one current service member or covered veteran at the same time or for the same family member with the same serious injury or illness both when the family member is a current servicemember and when the family member is a veteran.

(c) Military caregiver leave may be taken by eligible staff members whose family members are recent veterans with serious injuries or illnesses incurred or aggravated in the line of duty on active duty, and that manifested before or after the veteran left active duty.

2. New Jersey Family Leave Act (NJFLA)

A staff member may take NJFLA leave in consecutive weeks, as intermittent leave, or as reduced leave. A staff member who requests intermittent or reduced leave shall make a reasonable effort to schedule such leave so as not to unduly disrupt the instructional/educational program. **The district shall not require a staff member to take a leave of absence beyond the period of time the staff member requests family leave. N.J.A.C. 13:14-1.5(f)**

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a. In the case of a family member who has a serious health condition, leave may be taken intermittently when medically necessary. The total time within which the leave is taken, can not exceed a twelve-month period for each serious health condition episode. The staff member will provide the district with prior notice of the leave in a manner which is reasonable and practicable; and the staff member shall make a reasonable effort to schedule the leave so as not to unduly disrupt the operations of the instructional/educational program. In the case of the birth or adoption of a healthy child, the leave may be taken intermittently only if agreed to by the staff member and the district.

b. Reduced leave means leave scheduled for fewer than the staff member's usual number of hours worked per workweek, but not fewer than a staff member's usual number of hours worked per workday, unless otherwise agreed to by the staff member and the district. A staff member is entitled, at the option of the staff member, to take leave on a reduced leave schedule for a period not exceeding twenty-four consecutive weeks. The staff member is not entitled to take the leave on a reduced leave schedule without an agreement between the staff member and the district if the leave is taken for the birth or adoption of a healthy child. The staff member shall make a reasonable effort to schedule reduced leave so as not to unduly disrupt the operations of the instructional/educational program. The staff member shall provide the district prior notice of the care, medical treatment or continuing supervision by a health care provider necessary due to a serious health condition of a family member in a manner that is reasonable and practicable. Leave taken on a reduced leave schedule shall not result in a reduction of the total amount of leave to which a staff member is entitled.



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c. The fact that a holiday may occur within the week taken by a staff member as family leave has no effect and the week is counted as a week of family leave. However, if the staff member is out on family leave and the school district is closed and the staff member would not be expected to report for work for one or more weeks, the weeks the school district is closed for this staff member do not count against the staff member's family leave entitlement.

Any leave time remaining after a staff member has exhausted his/her entitlement to intermittent leave in any twelve month period may be taken as consecutive leave or reduced leave, and any leave time remaining after a staff member has exhausted his/her entitlement to reduced leave in any twelve month period may be taken as consecutive leave or intermittent leave.

F. Notice

1. Federal Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA)

a. Foreseeable Leave - A staff member eligible for FMLA leave must give at least a thirty day written advance notice to the Superintendent/Designee if the need for the leave is foreseeable based on an expected birth, placement for adoption of foster care, or planned medical treatment for a serious health condition of the staff member or a family member. If thirty days is not practical, the staff member must provide notice "as soon as practicable" which means as soon as both possible and practical, taking into account all the facts and circumstances in the individual case. For foreseeable leave where it is not possible to give as much as thirty days notice "as soon as practical" ordinarily would mean at least verbal notification to the Superintendent/Designee within one or two business days or when the need for leave becomes known to the staff member. The written notice shall include the reasons for the leave, the anticipated duration of the leave and the anticipated start of the leave.



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When planning medical treatment, the staff member must consult with the Superintendent/Designee and make a reasonable effort to schedule the leave so as not to unduly disrupt the educational program, subject to the approval of the health care provider. Staff members are ordinarily expected to consult with the Superintendent/Designee prior to scheduling of treatment that would require leave for a schedule that best suits the needs of the district and the staff member.

The district may delay the staff member taking leave for at least thirty days if the staff member fails to give thirty days notice for foreseeable leave with no reasonable excuse for the delay.

b. Unforeseeable Leave - When the approximate timing of the need for leave is not foreseeable, a staff member should give notice to the Superintendent/Designee for leave as soon as practicable under the facts and circumstances of the particular case. It is expected the staff member will give notice to the Superintendent/Designee within no more than one or two working days of learning of the need for leave, except in extraordinary circumstances where such notice is not foreseeable. The staff member should provide notice to the employer either in person or by telephone, telegraph, facsimile machine or other electronic means.

2. New Jersey Family Leave Act (NJFLA)

a. Foreseeable Leave - A staff member eligible for NJFLA leave must give at least a thirty day advance written notice to the Superintendent/Designee of the need to take family leave except where the need to take family leave is not foreseeable.

~~i.~~**(1)** Notice for leave to be taken for the birth or placement of the child for adoption shall be given at least thirty days prior to the commencement of the leave, except that if the date of the birth or adoption requires leave to begin in less than thirty days, the ~~employee~~ **staff member** shall provide such notice that is reasonable and practicable.

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~~ii.~~**(2)** Notice for leave to be taken for the serious health condition of a family member shall be given at least fifteen days prior to the commencement of leave, except that if the date of the treatment or supervision requires leave to begin in less than fifteen days, the staff member shall provide such notice that is reasonable and practicable.

~~iii.~~**(3)** When the Superintendent/Designee is not made aware that a staff member was absent for family leave reasons and the staff member wants to request the leave be counted as family leave, the staff member must provide timely notice within two business days of returning to work to have the time considered for family leave in accordance with the Family Leave Act.

b. Unforeseeable Leave - When the need for leave is not foreseeable, the staff member must provide notice "as soon as practicable" which shall be at least verbal notice to the Superintendent/Designee within one or two business days of the staff member learning of the need to take family leave. Whenever emergent circumstances make written notice impracticable, the staff member may give verbal notice to the Superintendent/Designee, but any verbal notice must be followed by written notice delivered within _____ working days.

G. Leave Designation

An eligible staff member shall designate FMLA or NJFLA leave upon providing notice of the need for the leave or when the need for leave commences. The _____ shall provide the staff member with this Policy to assist the staff member in determining the type of leave.

H. Benefits

Whether a staff member is required to use sick time or any other accrued leave time concurrent with FMLA or NJFLA leave time will depend upon either the district's practice or a provision in the district's collective bargaining agreement, if applicable. 29 CFR §825.100.

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~~The Federal Family and Medical Leave Act and/or the New Jersey Family Leave Act shall be~~

~~**Choose only one of the following alternatives:**~~

~~___ unpaid leave.~~

~~___ paid leave, subject to any applicable negotiated agreements.~~

~~___ a combination of paid and unpaid leave, subject to any applicable negotiated agreements.~~

The Board will maintain coverage under any group health insurance policy, group subscriber contract, or health care plan at the level and under the conditions coverage would have been provided if the staff member had continued to work instead of taking the leave. If the staff member was paying all or part of the premium payments prior to the leave, the staff member would continue to pay his/her share during the leave time. Any ten month staff member who is on leave under NJFLA or FMLA at the end of the school year will be provided with any benefits over the summer that the ~~employee~~ **staff member** would normally receive if they had been working at the end of the school year.

I. Returning from Leave

The Federal Family and Medical Leave Act and/or the New Jersey Family Leave Act

A staff member returning from leave shall be entitled to the position he/she held when leave commenced or to an equivalent position of like seniority, status, employment benefits, pay and other conditions of employment. If the district experiences a reduction in force or layoff and the staff member would have lost his/her position had the staff member not been on family leave as a result of the reduction in force or pursuant to the good faith operation of a bona fide layoff and recall system including a system under any collective bargaining agreement, the staff member shall be entitled to reinstatement to the former or an equivalent position in accordance with applicable statutes, codes, and laws. The staff member's tenure and seniority rights, if any, and other benefits shall be preserved, but the staff member shall accrue no additional time toward tenure or seniority for the period of the leave, except as may be provided by law.

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The return of a staff member prior to the expiration of the requested family leave may be permitted by the Board if the return does not unduly disrupt the instructional program or require the Board to incur the cost of continuing the employment of a substitute under contract.

The Board may, in accordance with the provisions of 29 CFR §825.312 delay restoration of employment of a staff member using FMLA leave for the staff member's serious health condition until the staff member submits a fitness-for-duty examination from his/her health care provider indicating that the staff member is able to resume work. In the event the Board requires such a fitness-for-duty examination before restoration of the staff member after leave, the Board will provide the staff member specific notice either at the time the staff member gives notice of the need for leave or immediately after the leave commences and the staff member advises the Board of the medical circumstances for the leave.

If leave is taken under FMLA, and the staff member does not return to work after the leave expires, the Board is entitled to recover health insurance costs paid while the staff member was on FMLA. The Board's right to recover premiums would not apply if the staff member fails to return to work due to:

1. The continuation, onset or recurrence of a serious health condition of the staff member; or

2. Circumstances beyond the staff member's control.

J. Ineligible Staff Members

1. Federal Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA)

   The district may deny job restoration after FMLA leave if the staff member is a "key employee" as defined in 29 CFR §825~~ Section .~~217 if such denial is necessary to prevent substantial and grievous economic injury to the district or the district may delay restoration to a staff member who fails to provide a fitness for duty certificate to return to work for leave that was the staff member's own serious health condition. A "key employee" is a salaried, staff member who is among the highest paid ten percent of the school district staff employed by the district within 75 miles of the worksite. No more than ten percent of the school district staff within 75 miles of the worksite may be "key employees."

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In the event the Superintendent/Designee believes that reinstatement may be denied to a key employee, the Superintendent/Designee must give written notice to the staff member at the time the staff member gives notice of the need for leave, or when the need for leave commences, if earlier, that he/she qualifies as a key employee. The key employee must be fully informed of the potential consequences with respect to reinstatement and maintenance of health benefits if the district should determine that substantial and grievous economic injury to the district's operations will result if the staff member is reinstated from leave. The district's notice must explain the basis for the district's finding that substantial and grievous economic injury will result, and if leave has commenced, must provide the staff member a reasonable time in which to return to work. If the staff member on leave does not return to work in response to the notice of intent to deny restoration, the staff member continues to be entitled to maintenance of health insurance.

A key employee's rights under the FMLA continue unless and until the staff member either gives notice that he/she no longer wishes to return to work or the district actually denies reinstatement at the conclusion of the leave period. A staff member is still entitled to request reinstatement at the end of the leave period even if the staff member did not return to work in response to the district's notice. The district will then again determine whether there will be substantial and grievous economic injury from reinstatement based on the facts at that time. If it is determined that substantial and grievous economic injury will result, the district will notify the staff member in writing (in person or by certified mail) of the denial of the restoration.

2. New Jersey Family Leave Act

The district may deny family leave to the staff member if the staff member is a salaried employee who is among the highest paid five percent of the school district staff or one of the seven highest paid employees of the district, whichever is greater, if the denial is necessary to prevent substantial and grievous economic injury to the school district's operations. The Superintendent/Designee shall notify the staff member of the intent to deny the leave at the time



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the Superintendent/Designee determines the denial is necessary. If the leave has already commenced at the time of the district's notification of denial, the staff member shall be permitted to return to work within ten working days of the date of notification.

K. Verification of Leave

1. Federal Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA)

The Board requires a staff member's FMLA leave to care for the staff member's seriously ill spouse, son, daughter, or parent~~,~~**;** or **for a servicemember's qualifying exigency or serious injury; or for illness** due to the staff member's own serious health condition**,** that makes the staff member unable to perform one or more of the essential functions of the staff member's position, be supported by a certification issued by the health care provider of the staff member or the staff member's ill family member. **The medical certification required encompasses both physical and psychological care and includes situations where a family member is unable to care for his/her own basic medical, hygienic, or nutritional needs or safety, or is unable to transport himself/herself to the doctor. It can also include providing psychological comfort and reassurance beneficial to a child, spouse, or parent with a serious health condition who is receiving inpatient or home care and can include situations where the staff member may be needed to substitute for others who normally care for the family member or covered servicemember or to make arrangements for changes in care. The staff member need not be the only individual or family member available to care for the family member or covered servicemember. 29 CFR §825.124**

The certification must meet the requirements of 29 CFR ~~Section~~ §§825.306**, 309, and 310** to include: which part of the definition of "serious health condition" applies; the approximate date the serious health condition commenced and its probable duration; whether it will be necessary for the staff member to take intermittent and/or reduced leave; whether the patient is presently incapacitated and the likely duration and frequency of episodes of incapacity; if additional treatments will be required for the condition; and/or if the patient's incapacity will

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be intermittent or will require reduced leave. The certification of a serious health condition of a family member of the staff member shall be sufficient if it states the date on which the condition commenced, the probable duration of the condition, and the medical facts within the provider's knowledge regarding the condition. Certification for the birth or placement of a child need only state the date of birth or date of placement.

In the event the Superintendent/Designee doubts the validity of the certification, in accordance with 29 CFR ~~Section~~ §825.307, the district may require, at the district's expense, the staff member obtain an opinion regarding the serious health condition from a second health care provider designated by the district, but not employed on a regular basis by the district. If the second opinion differs from the staff member's health care provider, the district may require, at the district's expense, the staff member obtain the opinion of a third health care provider designated by the district or approved jointly, in good faith, by the district and the staff member. The opinion of the third health care provider shall be final and binding on the district and the staff member.

The district may require re-certification pursuant to the requirements of 29 CFR ~~Section~~ §825.308. In accordance with 29 CFR ~~Section~~ §825.309, the staff member on leave must provide a written report to the Superintendent/Designee every thirty workdays. The report shall include the staff member's status and intended date to return to work. In the event the staff member's circumstances change, the staff member must provide reasonable notice to the Superintendent/Designee if the staff member intends to return to work on a date sooner than previously noticed to the district. The staff member is not required to take more leave than necessary to resolve the circumstance that precipitated the need for leave. As a condition of returning to work after the leave for the staff member's own serious health condition, and in accordance with 29 CFR ~~Section~~ §825.310, the district requires a staff member to provide a certification from their health care provider that the staff member is able to resume work.



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In accordance with 29 CFR ~~Section~~ §825.311, the district may delay the taking of FMLA leave to a staff member who fails to provide certification within fifteen days after being requested to do so by the district. In accordance with 29 CFR ~~Section~~ §825.312, the district may delay the taking of leave until thirty days after the date the staff member provides notice to the district of foreseeable leave or the district may delay continuation of leave if a staff member fails to provide a requested medical certification in a timely manner.

2. New Jersey Family Leave Act

The Board shall require the certification of a duly licensed health care provider verifying the purpose of requested NJFLA leave. Certification of a serious health condition of a family member of the staff member shall be sufficient if it states the date on which the condition commenced, the probable duration of the condition, and the medical facts within the provider's knowledge regarding the condition. Certification for the birth or placement of a child need only state the date of birth or date of placement, whichever is appropriate.

In the event the Superintendent/Designee doubts the validity of the certification for the serious health condition of a family member of the staff member, the district may require, at the district's expense, the staff member to obtain an opinion regarding the serious health condition from a second health care provider designated or approved, but not employed on a regular basis, by the district. If the second opinion differs from the certification the district may require, at the district's expense, that the staff member obtain the opinion of a third health care provider designated or approved jointly by the district and the staff member concerning the serious health condition. The opinion of the third health care provider shall be final and binding on the district and the staff member.

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L. Interference with Family Leave Rights

The Federal Family and Medical Leave Act and the New Jersey Family Leave Act prohibit interference with a staff member's rights under the law, and with legal proceedings or inquiries relating to a staff member's rights. Unless permitted by the law, no staff member shall be required to take family leave or to extend family leave beyond the time requested. A staff member shall not be discriminated against for having exercised his/her rights under the Federal Family and Medical Leave Act or the New Jersey Family Leave Act nor discouraged from the use of family leave.

M. Non-Tenured Staff Member

Family leave granted to a nontenured staff member cannot extend the ~~employee's~~ **staff member's** employment beyond the expiration of his/her employment contract.

N. Record Keeping

In order that staff member's entitlement to FMLA leave and NJFLA leave can be properly determined, the Superintendent shall ensure the keeping of accurate attendance records that distinguish family leave from other kinds of leave. The Superintendent will publish a notice explaining the Act's provisions and provide information concerning the procedures for filing complaints of violations of the FMLA and NJFLA.

O. Processing of Complaints

1. Federal Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) 29 CFR §§825.400-401

a. If there is a dispute between the district and a staff member as to whether leave qualifies as FMLA leave, it should be resolved through discussion between the staff member and the district. Such discussions and the decision shall be documented by the school district.

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b. The staff member also may file, or have another person file on his/her behalf, a complaint with the United States Secretary of Labor. A complaint may be filed in person, by mail, or by telephone with the Wage and Hour Division, Employment Standards Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, at any local office of the Wage and Hour Division.

2. New Jersey Family Leave Act N.J.A.C. 13:14-1.16

a. Any complaint alleging a violation of the Act shall be processed in the same manner as a complaint filed under the terms of N.J.S.A. 10:5-1 et seq. and N.J.A.C. 13:4 through the New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety, Division on Civil Rights.

Implementation of FMLA and NJFLA will be consistent with provisions in collective bargaining agreement(s) in the district.

~~29 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.~~
29 **CFR** ~~C.F.R.~~ §825.~~200~~ et seq.
29 CFR §785
N.J.S.A. ~~34:11B-1 et seq.~~ **10:5-1**
N.J.A.C. 13:14-1 et seq.

Adopted:

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6620 PETTY CASH (M)

M

The Board of Education authorizes the establishment of petty cash funds in accordance with this policy. The Board directs the implementation of appropriate controls to protect the funds from abuse.

The Board hereby establishes imprest petty cash funds in the care of the following persons and in the following amounts:

Account Title	Custodian(s)	Amount	Maximum Single Expenditure
Principal's Office	Each School Principal	$100	~~$75~~ **$25**
Transportation	Transportation Coordinator	~~$100~~ **$300**	~~$75~~ **$25**
Central Office/ **Superintendent**	~~Superintendent's Secretary~~**Superintendent**	~~$200~~ **$100**	~~$75~~ **$25**
Central Office/Business Administrator	**Business Administrator**	**$100**	**$25**
Pupil Services Office	**Pupil Services Supervisor**	**$100**	**$25**
Curriculum Office	**Curriculum Supervisor**	**$100**	**$25**
Life Skills	**Pupil Services Supervisor**	**$150**	**$25**
The Maximum single expenditure may be adjusted on a case-by-case basis with the Superintendent/School Business Administrator/Board Secretary's approval.			

Petty cash funds may be disbursed only for the immediate payment of comparatively small expenditures and may not be used to circumvent the regular purchasing procedures of this district. Each request for petty cash funds must be in a written document that is signed by the person making the request; supporting documents, if any, will be affixed to the request.

The custodian of a petty cash fund shall submit to the Board Secretary a request for replenishment when the moneys available in the fund have declined to fifty percent or less of the authorized amount of the fund. The Board Secretary shall prepare a voucher for approval by the Board. The voucher will include disbursement slips to support the amount of the replenishment and its allocation to any account.

The petty cash box must be secured daily. All petty cash funds will be closed out for audit at the end of the school year, and unused funds will be returned to the depository. The custodian of each fund will report to the Board on amounts disbursed from the fund not less than once each year.

N.J.S.A. 2C:21-15
N.J.S.A. 18A:19-13; 18A:23-2
N.J.A.C. 6A:23-2.9 et seq.

Adopted: 22 March 2005
Revised:

POLICY GUIDE

[See POLICY ALERT Nos. 206 and 208]

8550 OUTSTANDING FOOD SERVICE CHARGES

The Board of Education understands a student may forget to bring breakfast or lunch, as applicable, or money to purchase breakfast or lunch to school on a school day. When this happens, the food service program will provide the student with breakfast or lunch with an expectation payment will be made the next school day or shortly thereafter. However, there may be circumstances when payment is not made and a student's school breakfast/lunch bill is in arrears. The school district will manage a student's breakfast or lunch bill that is in arrears in accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 18A:33-21 and this Policy.

In the event a student's school lunch or breakfast bill is in arrears, the Principal or designee shall contact the student's parent to provide notice of the amount in arrears and shall provide the parent a period of ten school days to pay the full amount due. If the student's parent does not make full payment to the Principal or designee by the end of the ten school days, the Principal or designee shall again contact the student's parent to provide a second notice that their child's lunch or breakfast bill is in arrears. If payment in full is not made within one week from the date of the second notice, the student will be provided a basic lunch that will contain the essentials in balanced nutritional selections as prescribed by the Bureau of Child Nutrition Programs, New Jersey Department of Agriculture beginning the eighth calendar day from the date of the second notice.

A parent who has received a second notice their child's lunch or breakfast bill is in arrears and who has not made payment in full within one week from the date of the second notice will be requested to meet with the Principal or designee to discuss and resolve the matter. ~~In the event the parent refuses to meet with the Principal or designee or is unable to resolve the matter the Principal or designee will report the parent's failure to provide breakfast or lunch, as applicable, for the child, to the New Jersey Department of Children and Families, Division of Child Protection and Permanency.~~

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A parent's refusal to meet or take other steps to resolve the matter may be indicative of more serious issues in the family or household. In these situations, the Principal or designee shall consult with and seek necessary services from both the County Board of Social Services and the Department of Children and Families, Division of Child Protection and Permanency, as appropriate.

When a parent's routine failure to provide breakfast or lunch is reasonably suspected to be indicative of child abuse or neglect, the Principal or designee shall immediately report such suspicion to the Department of Children and Families, Division of Child Protection and Permanency as required in N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.10. Such reporting shall not be delayed to accommodate a parent's meeting with the Principal or designee.

The ~~This~~ provisions of N.J.S.A. 18A:33-21 and this Policy will be made available to parents of all children in the school district in a manner as determined by the Superintendent.

N.J.S.A. 18A:33-21

Adopted:

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