Administration

Superintendent's Contract

****Note: The following optional policy should be modified to reflect district practice.****

The Governing Board believes that the Superintendent's employment contract should outline the framework through which the Board and Superintendent are to work together to achieve district goals and objectives. When approving the Superintendent's employment contract, the Board shall consider the need for stability in district administration and shall ensure the best use of district resources.

****Note: The following list of contract components is consistent with a template for Superintendent contracts developed by CSBA. The annotated template contract with additional context and suggestions is available by contacting legal@csba.org.****

The contract shall be reviewed by the district's legal counsel and may include the following:

1. Term of the contract, which shall be for no more than four years pursuant to Education Code 35031

2. Length of the work year and hours of work

****Note: The contract should include the salary, health and welfare benefits, and other compensation for the position, as provided in item #3 below. Federal law (26 USC 105; 42 USC 300gg-16; 26 CFR 1.105-11) prohibits favoring "highly compensated" individuals (i.e., the highest paid 25 percent of all employees, with specified exceptions) in terms of the level of benefits provided. Although implementation of this provision with respect to group health plans has been delayed until the issuance of federal regulations or guidance, it is recommended that districts prepare to comply with the expected rules. See AR 4154/4254/4354 - Health and Welfare Benefits.****

3. Salary, health and welfare benefits, and other compensation for the position

4. Reimbursement of work-related expenses, including mileage reimbursement, consistent with Board policies, regulations, and guidelines applicable to other professional administrative staff

The contract may also address payment for professional dues and activities, the district's provision of cell phones or other technological devices, and the Superintendent's use of his/her personal vehicle.

5. Vacation, illness and injury leave, and personal leaves

6. General duties and responsibilities of the position

7. Criteria, process, and procedure for annual evaluation of the Superintendent

(cf. 2140 - Evaluation of the Superintendent)

8. A statement that any subsequent increase in the Superintendent's salary shall be at the sole discretion of the Board

9. A statement that there shall be no automatic renewal or extension of the contract, although the Board can enter into a new contract with the Superintendent prior to the expiration of the existing contract

****Note: Pursuant to Education Code 35031, the Governing Board must notify the Superintendent at least 45 days in advance if it decides to not reemploy him/her. If the Board fails to provide the required prior written notice, the Superintendent shall be deemed reemployed for a term of the same length as the one completed, under the same terms and conditions, and with the same compensation.****

10. Timeline for providing written notice to the Superintendent if the Board does not wish to enter into a new contract, which shall be at least 45 days in advance of the expiration of the term of the contract pursuant to Education Code 35031, and the responsibility of the Superintendent to remind the Board in a timely manner of the requirement to give notice

11. Conditions and process for termination of the contract, including the maximum cash settlement that the Superintendent may receive if the contract is terminated prior to its expiration date

12. Matters related to liability and indemnification against demands, claims, suits, actions, and legal proceedings brought against the Superintendent in his/her official capacity in the performance of duties related to his/her employment

****Note: Pursuant to Government Code 54957, personnel matters related to the appointment or employment of an employee may be discussed in closed session under the "personnel exception." However the Board may not discuss or act upon any proposed change in compensation other than a reduction of compensation that results from the imposition of discipline in closed session under this exception. In San Diego Union v. City Council, a California Court of Appeal held that the "personnel exception" provided in Government Code 54957 does not extend to discussions of salary and compensation.****

****Note: Notwithstanding Government Code 54957, the Board is authorized pursuant to Government Code 54957.6, the "labor exception," to hold closed sessions with the district's designated representatives regarding the salaries, salary schedules, or compensation paid in the form of fringe benefits to its represented and unrepresented employees, including the Superintendent. The Attorney General has opined in 57 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 209 (1974) that a board may only meet in closed session for such purposes with a designated representative who is involved with the "bona fide" negotiations with represented and/or unrepresented employees. The Attorney General's publication The Brown Act: Open Meetings for Local Legislative Bodies, also states that the "labor exception" applies to meeting in closed session to instruct its representatives concerning negotiations with prospective employees. Boards wishing to discuss the Superintendent's salary in closed session under the "labor exception" are encouraged to consult legal counsel before doing so.****

****Note: In addition, pursuant to Government Code 54956, the Board is prohibited from deliberating on the salary or other compensation of the Superintendent at a special meeting. See BB 9320 - Meetings and Notices and BB 9321 - Closed Session Purposes and Agendas.****

****Note: The following paragraph should be revised to reflect district practice.****

The Board may deliberate about terms of the contract in closed session at a regular meeting. Discussions regarding the salary, salary schedule, or other compensation may occur in closed session only as permitted under Government Code 54957.6 between the Board and its designated representative(s) (the "labor exception"), for the purpose of reviewing the Board's position or instructing the designated representative(s) prior to or during bona fide negotiations with the current or prospective Superintendent. (Government Code 54956, 54957, 54957.6)

The Board may consult with district legal counsel prior to holding a closed session with the designated representative(s) to discuss compensation to be paid to the current or prospective Superintendent.

Terms of the contract shall remain confidential until the ratification process commences.

The Board shall take final action on the Superintendent's contract in an open meeting, which shall be reflected in the Board's minutes. Copies of the contract shall be available to the public upon request. (Government Code 53262, 54957.6)

Termination of Contract

****Note: Pursuant to Government Code 53260, every employee contract must include a provision limiting the maximum cash settlement the employee may receive upon termination of the contract to an amount equal to his/her monthly salary multiplied by the number of months left on the contract. For a Superintendent contract executed prior to January 1, 2016, if the unexpired term is greater than 18 months, this maximum is equal to the monthly salary multiplied by 18. For a Superintendent contract executed on or after January 1, 2016, Government Code 53260, as amended by AB 215 (Ch. 240, Statutes of 2015), provides that the maximum cash settlement is the monthly salary multiplied by 12. Cash settlements may be less than these maximums. The district must make termination agreements available to the public upon request. See AR 4117.5/4217.5/4317.5 - Termination Agreements.****

Prior to the expiration of the contract, the Board may terminate the Superintendent's employment contract in accordance with law and applicable contract provisions.

In such an event, any cash settlement that the Superintendent may receive upon termination of the contract shall not exceed his/her monthly salary multiplied by the number of months left on the contract or, if the unexpired term of the contract is more than 18 months and the contract was executed prior to January 1, 2016, no greater than the Superintendent's monthly salary multiplied by 18. For any contract executed on or after January 1, 2016, any cash settlement shall not exceed the Superintendent's monthly salary multiplied by 12. (Government Code 53260)

The cash settlement shall not include any noncash items other than health benefits, which may be continued for the same duration of time as covered in the settlement or until the Superintendent finds other employment, whichever occurs first. (Government Code 53260, 53261)

****Note: AB 215 (Ch. 240, Statutes of 2015) amended Government Code 53260 to eliminate the option to provide a settlement equivalent to up to six months' salary when the Superintendent's contract is terminated for specified causes.****

However, when the termination of the Superintendent's contract is based upon the Board's belief and subsequent confirmation through an independent audit that the Superintendent has engaged in fraud, misappropriation of funds, or other illegal fiscal practices, no cash or noncash settlement of any amount shall be provided. (Government Code 53260)

In addition, if the Superintendent is convicted of a crime involving an abuse of his/her office or position, he/she shall reimburse the district for payments he/she receives as paid leave salary pending investigation or as cash settlement upon his/her termination, and for any funds expended by the district in his/her defense against a crime involving his/her office or position. (Government Code 53243-53243.4, 53260)

Legal Reference:
EDUCATION CODE
35031 Term of employment
41325-41329.3 Conditions of emergency apportionment
GOVERNMENT CODE
3511.1-3511.2 Local agency executives
53243-53243.4 Abuse of office
53260-53264 Employment contracts
54954 Time and place of regular meetings
54956 Special meetings
54957 Closed session personnel matters
54957.1 Closed session, public report of action taken
54957.6 Closed sessions regarding employee matters
UNITED STATES CODE, TITLE 26
105 Self-insured medical reimbursement plan; definition of highly compensated individual
UNITED STATES CODE, TITLE 42
300gg-16 Group health plan; nondiscrimination in favor of highly compensated individuals
CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS
1.105-11 Self-insured medical reimbursement plan
COURT DECISIONS
San Diego Union v. City Council, (1983) 146 Cal.App.3d 947
ATTORNEY GENERAL OPINIONS
57 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 209 (1974)

Management Resources:
CSBA PUBLICATIONS
Superintendent Contract Template, 2015

ATTORNEY GENERAL PUBLICATIONS
The Brown Act: Open Meetings for Local Legislative Bodies, 2003
WEB SITES
CSBA: http://www.csba.org
Association of California School Administrators: http://www.acsa.org
Office of the Attorney General, Department of Justice: http://caag.state.ca.us/

(11/11 12/15) 6/16

Mendocino Unified School District

Board Policy 2121
Adopted 3/18/93 Revised 9/18/03; 3/18/10

Administration

Superintendent's Contract

In approving employment contracts with the Superintendent, the Governing Board wishes to encourage the Superintendent's long-term commitment to the district and community while carefully considering the financial and legal implications of the contract in order to protect the district from any potentially adverse obligations.

The Board shall designate a representative to negotiate with the Superintendent on its behalf and shall consult legal counsel to draft the contract document.

The Board shall deliberate in closed session about the terms of the contract. (Government Code 54957)

Terms of the contract shall remain confidential until the ratification process commences.

The Board shall ratify the Superintendent's contract in an open meeting, which shall be reflected in the Board's minutes. Copies of the contract shall be available to the public upon request. (Government Code 53262)

The contract shall include, but not be limited to, provisions for salary and benefits, annual evaluations, term of the contract, and conditions for termination of the contract. The contract should also include general responsibilities and duties of the Superintendent.

The term of the contract shall be for no more than four years. (Education Code 35031)

During the term of the contract, the Board may reemploy the Superintendent on those terms and conditions mutually agreed upon by the Board and Superintendent. (Education Code 35031)

In the event that the Board determines not to reemploy the Superintendent, the Board shall provide written notice to the Superintendent at least 45 days in advance of the expiration of the term of the contract. (Education Code 35031)

The Superintendent's contract shall include a provision specifying the maximum cash settlement that the Superintendent may receive upon termination of the contract. However, if the unexpired term of the contract is greater than 18 months, the maximum cash settlement shall be no more than the Superintendent's monthly salary multiplied by 18. The cash settlement shall not include any noncash items other than health benefits, which may be continued for the unexpired term of the contract up to 18 months or until the Superintendent finds other employment, whichever occurs first. (Government Code 53260, 53261)

If the Board terminates the Superintendent's contract upon its belief and subsequent confirmation pursuant to an independent audit that the Superintendent has engaged in fraud, misappropriation of funds, or other illegal practices, the maximum settlement shall be within the limits prescribed by law, as determined by an administrative law judge. (Government Code 53260)

Legal Reference:
EDUCATION CODE
35031 Term of employment
41325-41329.3 Conditions of emergency apportionment
GOVERNMENT CODE
53260-53264 Employment contracts
54954 Time and place of regular meetings
54957 Closed session personnel matters
54957.1 Closed session, public report of action taken

Closed Session Purposes and Agendas

****Note: Pursuant to Government Code 54962, the Governing Board may hold a closed session only for purposes expressly authorized by the Brown Act (Government Code 54950-54963) or by a provision of the Education Code.****

The Governing Board is committed to complying with state open meeting laws and modeling transparency in its conduct of district business. The Board shall hold closed sessions only for purposes authorized by law. A closed session may be held during a regular, special, or emergency meeting in accordance with law.

****Note: Government Code 54954.5 provides specific agenda descriptions for most closed session items authorized by the Brown Act.****

Each agenda shall contain a general description of each closed session item to be discussed at the meeting, as required by law. (Government Code 54954.2)

(cf. 9320 - Meetings and Notices)
(cf. 9322 - Agenda/Meeting Materials)

****Note: Government Code 54957.7 states that before holding any closed session, the Board must disclose in an open meeting the item(s) to be discussed in the closed session. The Board may either state the information on the agenda or refer the public to the item(s) as listed by number or letter on the agenda. These disclosures may be made at the location announced in the agenda for the closed session, as long as the public is allowed to be present at that location for the purpose of hearing the announcements. In addition, the Board is required to reconvene in open session upon conclusion of a closed session to report any action taken in the closed session.****

The Board shall disclose in open session the items to be discussed in closed session. In the closed session, the Board may consider only those matters covered in its statement. After the closed session, the Board shall reconvene in open session before adjourning the meeting, and when applicable, shall disclose any action taken in the closed session, in the manner prescribed by Government Code 54957.1. (Government Code 54957.7)

The Board shall not disclose any information that is protected by state or federal law. In addition, no victim or alleged victim of tortious sexual conduct or child abuse shall be identified in any Board agenda, notice, announcement, or report required by the Brown Act, unless the identity of the person has previously been publicly disclosed. (Government Code 54957.7, 54961)

****Note: Pursuant to Government Code 54963, a Board member who discloses confidential information received in a closed session may be referred to the local grand jury or may be subject to action in a court of law. For a definition of confidential information and the actions that may be taken against a Board member if such information is disclosed, see BB 9011 - Disclosure of Confidential/Privileged Information.****

A Board member shall not disclose confidential information received in a closed session unless the Board authorizes the disclosure of that information. (Government Code 54963)
Personnel Matters

****Note: Government Code 54957 authorizes the use of closed sessions for personnel matters described below. For the purpose of these closed sessions, "employee" includes an officer or independent contractor who functions as an officer or employee but excludes Board members. The Attorney General has concluded that it is appropriate to use a closed session to discuss and evaluate Superintendent performance. (59 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 532 (1976)) However, under the "personnel exception," the Board may not discuss or act upon any proposed change in compensation other than a reduction of compensation that results from the imposition of discipline in closed session under this exception.****

****Note: In Fischer v. Los Angeles Unified School District, the court interpreted Government Code 54957 and found that the right to request an open session applies only when the Board hears specific complaints or charges brought against the employee. Thus, the right to request an open session does not apply when the Board is meeting in closed session to consider the appointment, employment, evaluation of performance, discipline, or dismissal of an employee.****

The Board may hold a closed session under the "personnel exception" to consider the appointment, employment, evaluation of performance, discipline, or dismissal of an employee. Such a closed session shall not include discussion or action on proposed compensation except for a reduction of compensation that results from the imposition of discipline. (Government Code 54957)

****Note: Pursuant to Government Code 54957, failure of the Board to give an employee against whom a "specific complaint or charge" has been made the notice described below will render any action taken by the Board in the closed session null and void. Determining whether a "specific complaint or charge" is involved is usually fact-specific and the Board should consult legal counsel as necessary. In Furtado v. Sierra Community College District, the court held that the term "specific complaints or charges" as used in Government Code 54957 does not include negative comments in an employee's performance evaluation. In another decision, Bell v. Vista Unified School District, the court determined that a presentation to the board by a district staff member regarding an employee's violation of a California Interscholastic Federation rule constituted a "complaint or charge" and thus the employee was entitled to 24-hour notice. Yet another ruling, Morrison v. Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles Board of Commissioners, held that when a board rejects its hearing officer's findings of fact and conducts its own hearing, the employee must be given 24-hour notice.****

****Note: Furthermore, an Attorney General opinion (78 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 218 (1995)) has clarified that a probationary certificated employee does not have the right to an open session when the Board is discussing whether or not to reemploy him/her for a third consecutive school year. Education Code 44929.21 allows the Board to non-reelect a probationary certificated employee at the end of the first or second school year as long as written notice is given in accordance with law; see AR 4117.6 - Decision Not to Rehire.****

The Board may also hold a closed session to hear complaints or charges brought against an employee by another person or employee, unless the employee requests an open session. Before the Board holds a closed session on specific complaints or charges brought against an employee, the employee shall receive written notice of his/her right to have the complaints or charges heard in open session if desired. This notice shall be delivered personally or by mail at least 24 hours before the time of the session. (Government Code 54957)

The Board may hold a closed session to discuss a district employee's application for early withdrawal of funds in a deferred compensation plan when the application is based on financial hardship arising from an unforeseeable emergency due to illness, accident, casualty, or other extraordinary event, as specified in the deferred compensation plan. (Government Code 54957.10)

Agenda items related to district employee appointments and employment shall describe the position to be filled. Agenda items related to performance evaluations shall specify the title of the employee being reviewed. Agenda items related to employee discipline, dismissal, or release require no additional information. (Government Code 54954.5)

Negotiations/Collective Bargaining

****Note: The Educational Employment Relations Act (Government Code 3540-3549.3) makes four specific exemptions from the Brown Act related to negotiations. Government Code 54957.6 provides that for the purpose of closed sessions related to collective bargaining, "employee" includes an officer or independent contractor who functions as an officer or employee but excludes any elected official, Board member, or other independent contractor.****

Unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties involved, the following shall not be subject to the Brown Act: (Government Code 3549.1)

1. Any meeting and negotiating discussion between the district and a recognized or certified employee organization

2. Any meeting of a mediator with either party or both parties to the meeting and negotiating process

3. Any hearing, meeting, or investigation conducted by a factfinder or arbitrator

4. Any executive (closed) session of the district or between the district and its designated representative for the purpose of discussing its position regarding any matter within the scope of representation and instructing its designated representatives

****Note: The Board is authorized pursuant to Government Code 54957.6, the "labor exception," to hold closed sessions with the district's designated representatives regarding the salaries, salary schedules, or compensation paid in the form of fringe benefits to its represented and unrepresented employees, including the Superintendent. The Attorney General has opined in 57 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 209 (1974) that a board may not meet in closed session for such purposes without the use of a designated representative who is involved with the "bona fide"*

negotiations with represented and/or unrepresented employees. The Attorney General's publication The Brown Act: Open Meetings for Local Legislative Bodies also states that the "labor exception" applies to meeting in closed session to instruct its negotiator concerning negotiations with prospective employees. ***

The Board may meet in closed session to review the Board's position and/or instruct its designated representative regarding salaries, salary schedules, or compensation paid in the form of fringe benefits of its represented and unrepresented employees. Prior to the closed session, the Board shall identify its designated representative in open session. Any closed session held for this purpose may include discussions of the district's available funds and funding priorities, but only insofar as they relate to providing instructions to the Board's designated representative. (Government Code 54957.6)

Closed sessions may take place prior to and during consultations and discussions with representatives of employee organizations and unrepresented employees. For unrepresented employees, closed sessions held pursuant to Government Code 54957.6 shall not include final action on the proposed compensation of one or more unrepresented employees. (Government Code 54957.6)

For represented employees, the Board may also meet in closed session regarding any other matter within the statutorily provided scope of representation. (Government Code 54957.6)

The Board also may meet in closed session with a state conciliator or mediator who has intervened in proceedings regarding any of the purposes enumerated in Government Code 54957.6.

Agenda items related to negotiations shall specify the name of the district's designated representative(s) attending the closed session. If circumstances necessitate the absence of a specified designated representative, an agent or designee may participate in place of the absent representative as long as the name of the agent or designee is announced at an open session held prior to the closed session. The agenda shall also specify the name of the organization representing the employee(s) or the position title of the unrepresented employee who is the subject of the negotiations. (Government Code 54954.5)

Matters Related to Students

The Board shall meet in closed session to consider the expulsion of a student, unless the student submits a written request at least five days before the date of the hearing that the hearing be held in open session. Regardless of whether the expulsion hearing is conducted in open or closed session, the Board may meet in closed session for the purpose of deliberating and determining whether the student should be expelled. (Education Code 48918)

The Board shall meet in closed session to address any student matter that may involve disclosure of confidential student information, or to consider a suspension, disciplinary action, or any other action against a student except expulsion. If a written request for open session is received from the parent/guardian or adult student, it will be honored to the extent that it does not violate the privacy rights of any other student. (Education Code 35146, 48912, 49070)

****Note: Although Government Code 54954.2 requires the agenda to have a brief general description of all closed session items to be discussed, Government Code 54954.5 provides no specific description of agenda items related to closed sessions authorized by the Education Code. Since the purpose of conducting the closed session is to protect student privacy rights, the following optional paragraph provides that student names shall not be included on the agenda.****

Agenda items related to student matters shall briefly describe the reason for the closed session, such as "student expulsion hearing" or "grade change appeal," without violating the confidentiality rights of individual students. The student shall not be named on the agenda, but a number may be assigned to the student in order to facilitate record keeping. The agenda shall also state that the Education Code requires closed sessions in these cases in order to prevent the disclosure of confidential student record information.

Security Matters

The Board may meet in closed session with the Governor, Attorney General, district attorney, district legal counsel, sheriff or chief of police, or their respective deputies, or a security consultant or a security operations manager, on matters posing a threat to the security of public buildings; to the security of essential public services, including water, drinking water, wastewater treatment, natural gas service, and electric service; or to the public's right of access to public services or public facilities. (Government Code 54957)

****Note: Government Code 54956.5 authorizes an emergency meeting in closed session to meet with the law enforcement officials specified above pursuant to Government Code 54957. Two-thirds of the Board members present at the meeting must agree to the need for the closed session. Those emergency situations that necessitate a need for an emergency meeting are listed in BB 9320 - Meetings and Notices and include a terrorist attack, crippling disaster, or other activity that impairs public health or safety. For a list of actions for which more than a majority vote of the Board is required, see BB 9323.2 - Actions by the Board.****

The Board may meet in closed session during an emergency meeting held pursuant to Government Code 54956.5 to meet with law enforcement officials for the emergency purposes specified in Government Code 54957 if agreed to by a two-thirds vote of the Board members present. If less than two-thirds of the members are present, then the Board must agree by a unanimous vote of the members present. (Government Code 54956.5)

Agenda items related to security matters shall specify the name of the law enforcement agency and the title of the officer, or name of applicable agency representative and title, with whom the Board will consult. (Government Code 54954.5)

Conference with Real Property Negotiator

****Note: An Attorney General opinion (94 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 82 (2011)) has concluded that only three subjects related to real property negotiations may be considered in closed session: (1)*

*the amount of consideration the local agency is willing to pay or accept in exchange for the real property rights to be acquired or transferred; (2) the form, manner, and timing of how that consideration will be paid; and (3) items that are essential to arriving at the authorized price and payment terms. Although Attorney General opinions are not binding, they are accorded deference by the courts.****

The Board may meet in closed session with its real property negotiator prior to the purchase, sale, exchange, or lease of real property by or for the district in order to grant its negotiator authority regarding the price and terms of payment for the property. (Government Code 54956.8)

Before holding the closed session, the Board shall hold an open and public session to identify its negotiator(s) and the property under negotiation and to specify the person(s) with whom the negotiator may negotiate. (Government Code 54956.8)

For purposes of real property transactions, negotiators may include members of the Board. (Government Code 54956.8)

Agenda items related to real property negotiations shall specify the district negotiator attending the closed session. If circumstances necessitate the absence of a specified negotiator, an agent or designee may participate in place of the absent negotiator as long as the name of the agent or designee is announced at an open session held prior to the closed session. The agenda shall also specify the name of the negotiating parties and the street address of the real property under negotiation. If there is no street address, the agenda item shall specify the parcel number or another unique reference of the property. The agenda item shall also specify whether instruction to the negotiator will concern price, terms of payment, or both. (Government Code 54954.5)

Pending Litigation

Based on the advice of its legal counsel, the Board may hold a closed session to confer with or receive advice from its legal counsel regarding a pending litigation when a discussion of the matter in open session would prejudice the district's position in the litigation. For this purpose, "litigation" means any adjudicatory proceeding, including eminent domain, before a court, administrative body exercising its adjudicatory authority, hearing officer, or arbitrator. (Government Code 54956.9)

****Note: Pursuant to Government Code 54956.9, the district is considered to be a "party," or to have "significant exposure," to a litigation if any of its officers or employees is a party or has significant exposure to the litigation under circumstances specified in items #1 and #2 below.****

Litigation is considered "pending" in any of the following circumstances: (Government Code 54956.9)

1. Litigation to which the district is a "party" has been initiated formally. (Government Code 54956.9(a))

2. A point has been reached where, in the Board's opinion based on the advice of its legal

counsel regarding the "existing facts and circumstances," there is a "significant exposure to litigation" against the district, or the Board is meeting solely to determine whether, based on existing facts or circumstances, a closed session is authorized. (Government Code 54956.9(b))

Existing facts and circumstances for these purposes are limited to the following: (Government Code 54956.9)

a. Facts and circumstances that might result in litigation against the district but which the district believes are not yet known to potential plaintiffs and which do not need to be disclosed.

b. Facts and circumstances including, but not limited to, an accident, disaster, incident, or transactional occurrence which might result in litigation against the district, which are already known to potential plaintiffs and which must be publicly disclosed before the closed session or specified on the agenda.

c. The receipt of a claim pursuant to the Tort Claims Act or a written threat of litigation from a potential plaintiff. The claim or written communication must be available for public inspection.

(cf. 3320 - Claims and Actions Against the District)

d. A threat of litigation made by a person in an open meeting on a specific matter within the responsibility of the Board.

e. A threat of litigation made by a person outside of an open meeting on a specific matter within the responsibility of the Board, provided that the district official or employee receiving knowledge of the threat made a record of the statement before the meeting and the record is available for public inspection. Such record does not need to identify an alleged victim of tortious sexual conduct or anyone making a threat on his/her behalf or identify an employee who is the alleged perpetrator of any unlawful or tortious conduct, unless the identity of this person has been publicly disclosed.

3. Based on existing facts and circumstances, the Board has decided to initiate or is deciding whether to initiate litigation. (Government Code 54956.9(c)

Before holding a closed session pursuant to the pending litigation exception, the Board shall state on the agenda or publicly announce the subdivision of Government Code 54956.9 under which the closed session is being held. If authority is based on Government Code 54956.9(a), the Board shall either state the title or specifically identify the litigation to be discussed or state that doing so would jeopardize the district's ability to effectuate service of process upon unserved parties or to conclude existing settlement negotiations to its advantage. (Government Code 54956.9)

Agenda items related to pending litigation shall be described as a conference with legal counsel regarding either "existing litigation" or "anticipated litigation." (Government Code 54954.5)

"Existing litigation" items shall identify the name of the case specified by either the claimant's

name, names of parties, or case or claim number, unless the Board states that to identify the case would jeopardize service of process or existing settlement negotiations. (Government Code 54954.5)

"Anticipated litigation" items shall state that there is significant exposure to litigation pursuant to Government Code 54956.9(b) and shall specify the potential number of cases. When the district expects to initiate a suit, items related to anticipated litigation shall state that the discussion relates to the initiation of litigation pursuant to Government Code 54956.9(c) and shall specify the potential number of cases. The agenda or an oral statement before the closed session may be required to provide additional information regarding existing facts and circumstances described in item #2 b-e above. (Government Code 54954.5)

Joint Powers Agency Issues

****Note: The following section applies to districts participating in a joint powers agency (JPA) for insurance pooling or in a self-insurance authority.****

The Board may meet in closed session to discuss a claim for the payment of tort liability losses, public liability losses, or workers' compensation liability incurred by a joint powers agency (JPA) formed for the purpose of insurance pooling or self-insurance authority of which the district is a member. (Government Code 54956.95)

Closed session agenda items related to liability claims shall specify the claimant's name and the name of the agency against which the claim is made. (Government Code 54954.5)

****Note: Pursuant to Government Code 54956.96, a JPA may adopt a provision, either through a policy or through the joint powers agreement, authorizing a school district Board member serving on the JPA board to disclose confidential information received during the JPA board's closed session under the circumstances specified below. Government Code 54954.5 provides an agenda description for the purpose of this closed session. The following optional paragraphs are for use by districts that participate in a JPA that has adopted such a provision.****

When the board of the JPA has so authorized and upon advice of district legal counsel, the Board may meet in closed session in order to receive, discuss, and take action concerning information obtained in a closed session of the JPA. During the Board's closed session, a Board member serving on the JPA board may disclose confidential information acquired during a closed session of the JPA to fellow Board members. (Government Code 54956.96)

The Board member may also disclose the confidential JPA information to district legal counsel in order to obtain advice on whether the matter has direct financial or liability implications for the district. (Government Code 54956.96)

Closed session agenda items related to conferences involving a JPA shall specify the closed session description used by the JPA and the name of the Board member representing the district on the JPA board. Additional information listing the names of agencies or titles of representatives attending the closed session as consultants or other representatives shall also be included. (Government Code 54954.5)

Review of Audit Report from California State Auditor's Office

****Note: Government Code 54956.75 authorizes the Board to meet in closed session to discuss a final draft audit report from the California State Auditor's Office. This authority relates to situations in which a member of the legislature has requested the California State Auditor's Office to audit a school district. This audit is separate from the annual audit that districts must conduct pursuant to Education Code 41020. The law does not authorize the Board to meet in closed session to discuss the district's annual audit.****

Upon receipt of a confidential final draft audit report from the California State Auditor's Office, the Board may meet in closed session to discuss its response to that report. After public release of the report from the California State Auditor's Office, any Board meeting to discuss the report must be conducted in open session, unless exempted from that requirement by some other provision of law. (Government Code 54956.75)

Closed session agenda items related to an audit by the California State Auditor's Office shall state "Audit by California State Auditor's Office." (Government Code 54954.5)

Review of Assessment Instruments

The Board may meet in closed session to review the contents of any student assessment instrument approved or adopted for the statewide testing system. Before any such meeting, the Board shall agree by resolution to accept any terms or conditions established by the State Board of Education for this review. (Education Code 60617)

(cf. 6162.5 - Student Assessment)

****Note: The following optional paragraph provides for compliance with Government Code 54954.2, which requires the agenda to have a brief general description of all closed session items to be discussed. Government Code 54954.5 provides no specific description of agenda items related to closed sessions authorized by the Education Code.****

Agenda items related to the review of student assessment instruments shall state that the Board is reviewing the contents of an assessment instrument approved or adopted for the statewide testing program and that Education Code 60617 authorizes a closed session for this purpose in order to maintain the confidentiality of the assessment under review.

Legal Reference:
EDUCATION CODE
35145 Public meetings
35146 Closed session (re student suspension)
44929.21 Districts with ADA of 250 or more
48912 Governing board suspension
48918 Rules governing expulsion procedures; hearings and notice
49070 Challenging content of students records
60617 Meetings of governing board

GOVERNMENT CODE
3540-3549.3 Educational Employment Relations Act
6252-6270 California Public Records Act
54950-54963 The Ralph M. Brown Act
COURT DECISIONS
Morrison v. Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles Board of Commissioners, (2003) 107 Cal.App.4th 860
Bell v. Vista Unified School District, (2001) 82 Cal.App. 4th 672
Fischer v. Los Angeles Unified School District, (1999) 70 Cal.App. 4th 87
Furtado v. Sierra Community College District (1998) 68 Cal.App. 4th 876
Roberts v. City of Palmdale, (1993) 5 Cal.App. 4th 363
Sacramento Newspaper Guild v. Sacramento County Board of Supervisors, (1968) 263 Cal.App. 2d 41
San Diego Union v. City Council, (1983) 146 Cal.App.3d 947
ATTORNEY GENERAL OPINIONS
94 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 82 (2011)
86 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 210 (2003)
78 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 218 (1995)
59 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 532 (1976)
57 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 209 (1974)

Management Resources:
CSBA PUBLICATIONS
The Brown Act: School Boards and Open Meeting Laws, 2009
ATTORNEY GENERAL PUBLICATIONS
The Brown Act: Open Meetings for Legislative Bodies, 2003
LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA CITIES PUBLICATIONS
Open and Public IV: A Guide to the Ralph M. Brown Act, rev. July 2010
WEB SITES
CSBA: http://www.csba.org
California Attorney General's Office: http://www.oag.ca.gov
League of California Cities: http://www.cacities.org

(7/12 12/14) 06/16

Mendocino Unified School District

Bylaws of the Board

Board Bylaw 9321
Adopted 4/21/94, Revised 12/8/94; 10/15/96; 12/10/98
Revised 10/17/02

Closed Session Purposes and Agendas

The Governing Board may hold closed sessions only for purposes identified in law and placed on the meeting agenda in the manner required by law. The Board may hold a closed session at any time during a regular or special meeting. No closed session may be held during an emergency meeting of the Board.

The Board shall disclose in open meeting the items to be discussed in closed session. In the closed session, the Board may consider only those matters covered in its statement. (GC 54957.7)

No agenda, notice, announcement, or report required by the Brown Act need identify any victim or alleged victim or tortuous sexual conduct or child abuse unless the identity of the person has been publicly disclosed.

Personnel Matters

The Board may hold closed sessions to consider the appointment, employment evaluation of performance, or dismissal of an employee, or to hear complaints or charges against an employee, unless the employee requests a public hearing. These sessions shall not include discussion or action on proposed compensation except for a reduction of compensation that results from the imposition of discipline. (Government Code 54957)

Before the Board holds a closed session on specific complaints or charges brought against an employee, the employee shall receive written notice of his/her right to have the complaints or charges heard in open session if desired. This notice shall be delivered personally or by mail at least 24 hours before the time of the session. (Government Code 54957).

Agenda items related to employee appointments shall describe the position to be filled. Agenda items related to performance evaluations shall specify the title of the employee being reviewed. Agenda items related to employee discipline, dismissal or release require no additional information. (Government Code 54954.5)

The Board may hold closed sessions to discuss a district employee's application for early withdrawal of funds in a deferred compensation plan when the application is based on financial hardship arising from an unforeseeable emergency due to illness, accident, casualty, or other extraordinary event, as specified in the deferred compensation plan. (Government Code 54957.10)

Negotiations/Collective Bargaining:

Unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties involved, the following meetings and executive sessions held for negotiation with represented employees shall not be subject to Brown Act requirements.

1. Any meeting and negotiating discussion between a public school employer and a recognized or certified employee organization.
2. Any meeting of a mediator with either party or both parties to the meeting and negotiating process.
3. Any hearing, meeting, or investigation conducted by a fact finder or arbitrator.
4. Any executive (closed) session of the public school employer or between the public school employer and its designated representative for the purpose of discussing its position regarding any matter within the scope of representation and instructing its designated representatives.

Closed sessions shall be for the purpose of reviewing the Board's position and instructing the Board's designated representative. Closed session meetings may take place prior to and during consultations and discussions with representatives of employee organizations and unrepresented employees. 9GC 54957.6)

The Board may meet in closed session with the Board's designated representative regarding employee salaries, salary schedules, or compensation paid in the form of fringe benefits of its represented and unrepresented employees. These closed sessions may include discussions of the District's available funds and funding priorities, but only insofar as they relate to providing instructions to the District's designated representative. (GC 54957.6)

For represented employees, the Board may also meet in closed session to hear any other matter

within the statutorily-provided scope of representation. (GC 54957.6)

For unrepresented employees, closed sessions held pursuant to Government Code 54957.6 shall not include final action on the proposed compensation of one or more un-represented employees. 9GC 54957.6)

The Board also may meet in closed session with a state conciliator or a mediator who has intervened in these proceedings. 9GC 54957.6)

Agenda items related to negotiations shall specify the name of the District's designated representative(s) attending the closed session. If circumstances necessitate the absence of a specified designated representative, an agent or designee may participate in place of the absent representative so long as the name of the agent or designee is announced at an open session held prior to the closed session. The agenda shall also specify the name of the organization representing the employee(s) or the position title of the unrepresented employee who is the subject of the negotiations. 9GC 54954.5)

Matters Related to Students

The Board shall meet in closed session to consider a suspension, disciplinary action, or any other action, except expulsion, in connection with a student if a public hearing on the matter would violate student privacy rights. If a written request for open session is received from the parent/guardian or adult student, it will be honored to the extent that it does not violate the privacy rights of any other student (Ed code 35146, 48912, 49073-49079).

The Board shall meet in closed session to consider the expulsion of a student, unless the student submits a written request at least five days before the date of the hearing that the hearing be held in open session. Regardless of whether the expulsion hearing is conducted in open or closed session, the Board may meet in closed session for the purpose of deliberating and determining whether the student should be expelled. (Education Code 48918)

Agenda items related to student matters shall briefly describe the reason for the closed session, such as "student expulsion hearing," "grade change appeal," or "interdistrict attendance request," without violating the confidentiality rights of individual students. The student shall not be named on the agenda, but a number may be assigned to the student in order to facilitate record keeping. The agenda shall also state that the Education Code requires closed sessions in these cases in order to prevent the disclosure of confidential student record information.

Security Matters

The Board may meet in closed session with the Attorney General, District Attorney, Sheriff, or Chief of Police, or their respective deputies, on matters posing a threat to the security of public buildings or to the public's right of access to public services or public facilities. (Government Code 54957)

Agenda items related to security matters shall specify the name of the law enforcement agency and the title of the officer with whom the Board will consult. (Government Code 54954.5)

Conference with Real Property Negotiator

The Board may meet in closed session with the Board's real property negotiator prior to the purchase, sale, exchange, or lease of real property in order to instruct the negotiator regarding the price and terms of the property. (Government Code 54956.8)

Prior to holding the closed session, the Board shall hold an open and public session to identify its negotiator(s), the property under negotiation and specify the person(s) with whom the negotiator may negotiate. (Government Code 54956.8)

For purposes of real property transactions, negotiators may include members of the Board. (Government Code 54956.8)

Agenda items related to real property negotiations shall specify the District negotiator attending the closed session. If circumstances necessitate the absence of a specified negotiator, an agent or designee may participate in place of the absent negotiator so long as the name of the agent or designee is announced at an open session held prior

to the closed session. The agenda shall also specify the name of the negotiating parties and the street address of the real property under negotiation. If there is no street address, the agenda items shall specify the parcel number or another unique reference of the property. The agenda item shall also specify whether instruction to the negotiator will concern price, terms of payment, or both. (GC 54954.5)

Pending Litigation

Based on the advice of its legal counsel, the Board may hold a closed session to confer with its legal counsel regarding pending litigation when a discussion of the matter in open session would prejudice the Board's position in the case. For this purpose, "Litigation" includes any adjudicatory proceeding, including eminent domain, before a court, administrative body exercising its adjudicatory authority, hearing officer, or arbitrator. (Government Code 54956.9)

Litigation is considered "pending" when any of the following circumstances exist:

1. When litigation to which the Board is a party has been initiated formally. (Government Code 54956.9)
2. A point has been reached where, in the Board's opinion based on existing facts and circumstances and the advice of legal counsel, the Board is meeting solely to determine whether based on existing facts or circumstances, a closed session is authorized. (Government Code 54956.9b)
3. Based on existing facts and circumstances, the Board has decided to initiate or is deciding whether to initiate litigation (Government Code 54956.9c)

"Existing facts and circumstances" authorizing a closed session pursuant to Government Code 54956.9(b) are limited to the following:

1. Facts and circumstances that might result in litigation against the District but which the District believes are not yet known to potential plaintiffs and which do not need to be disclosed.
2. Facts and circumstances including, but not limited to, an accident, disaster, incident or transactional occurrence which might result in litigation against the district, which are already known to potential plaintiffs, and which must be publicly disclosed before the closed session or specified on the agenda.
3. The receipt of a claim pursuant to the Tort Claims Act or a written threat of litigation from a potential plaintiff. The claim or written communication must be available for public inspection.
4. A threat of litigation made by a person in an open meeting and related to a matter for which the Board has responsibility.
5. A threat of litigation made by a person outside of an open meeting and related to a matter for which the Board has responsibility, provided that the District official or employee receiving knowledge of the threat made a record of the statement before the meeting and the record is available for public inspection. The record does not need to identify an alleged victim of tortuous sexual conduct or anyone making a threat on their behalf or identify an employee who is the alleged perpetrator of any unlawful or tortuous conduct, unless this identity has already been made public.

Before holding a closed session pursuant to this section, the Board shall state on the agenda or publicly announce the subdivision of Government Code 54956.9 under which the closed session is being held. If authority is based on subdivision (a), the Board shall either state the title or specifically identify the litigation to be discussed or state that doing so would jeopardize the District's ability to effectuate service of process upon un-served parties or to conclude existing settlement negotiations to its advantage. (Government Code 54956.9)

Agenda items related to pending litigation shall be described as a conference with legal counsel regarding "Existing Litigation" or "Anticipated Litigation." (Government Code 54954.5)

"Existing litigation" items shall identify the name of the case specified by either the claimant's name, names of parties and case or claim number, unless the Board states that to identify the case would jeopardize service of process or existing settlement negotiations. (Government Code 54954.5)

"Anticipated litigation" items shall state that there is significant exposure to litigation pursuant to Government Code 54956.9(b) and shall specify the potential number of cases. When the District expects to initiate a suit, items related to anticipated litigation shall state that the discussion relates to the initiation of litigation pursuant to Government Code

54956.9(c) and shall specify the potential number of cases.

The agenda or an oral statement before the closed session may also be required to provide additional information pursuant to Items # 2-5 above (GC 54954.5, 54956.9b (3) (B-E))

JPA/Self-Insurance Liability Claims

The Board may meet in closed session to discuss a claim against a joint powers authority or self-insurance authority of which it is a member, for the payment of tort liability losses, public liability losses, or workers' compensation liability.

Closed session agenda items related to liability claims shall specify the claimant's name and the name of the agency against which the claim is made. (Government Code 54956.95)

Review of Assessment Instruments

The Board may meet in closed session to review the contents of any student assessment instrument approved or adopted for the statewide testing system. Before any such meeting, the Board shall agree by resolution to accept any terms or conditions established by the State Board of Education for this review. (ECD 60617)

Agenda items related to the review of student assessment instruments shall state that the Board is reviewing the contents of an assessment instrument approved or adopted for the statewide testing program and that the Education Code requires closed session for this purpose in order to maintain the confidentiality of the assessment under review.

Legal Reference:
EDUCATION CODE
35145 Public meetings
35146 Closed session (re student suspension)
44929.21 Districts with ADA of 250 or more
48918 Rules governing expulsion procedures; hearings and notice
49073 Release of directory information
49076 Access to records by persons without written parental consent
49079 Notification to teacher re: students whose actions are grounds for suspension or expulsion
60617 Meetings of governing board
GOVERNMENT CODE
3540-3549.3 Educational Employment Relations Act
6250-6268 California Public Records Act
54950-54962 The Ralph M. Brown Act
COURT DECISIONS
Bell v. Vista Unified School District, (2001) 82 Cal.App. 4th 672
Fischer v. Los Angeles Unified School District, (1999) 70 Cal.App. 4th 87
Furtado v. Sierra Community College District, (1998) 68 Cal. App. 4th 876
Roberts v. City of Palmdale, (1993) 5 Cal.4th 363
Sacramento Newspaper Guild v. Sacramento County Board of Supervisors, (1968) 263 Cal.App. 2d 41, 69 Cal. Rptr. 480
ATTORNEY GENERAL OPINIONS
78 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 218 (1995)
59 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 532 (1976)

Personnel

Family Care and Medical Leave

****Note: The following optional administrative regulation addresses mandatory subjects of bargaining. The laws referenced in this regulation provide minimum amounts of leave which the district must grant its employees if more generous benefits are not provided as part of its collective bargaining agreement. Any covered subject that is already addressed in the district's collective bargaining agreements should be deleted from this administrative regulation.****

****Both federal and state law provide for family care and medical leave (29 USC 2601-2654, the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (FMLA), and Government Code 12945.1-12945.2, the California Family Rights Act (CFRA)). However, these laws do not always provide identical rights or operate in the same manner. For example, pregnancy as a "serious health condition" is covered under FMLA but not under CFRA. Instead, under California law, a female employee who is disabled due to pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition is entitled to pregnancy disability leave (PDL) pursuant to Government Code 12945.****

****The California Fair Employment and Housing Council's final revised CFRA regulations, effective July 1, 2015, are incorporated throughout this administrative regulation where relevant. 2 CCR 11087-11098, as retitled, renumbered, and amended by Register 2015, No. 17, have adopted and in several instances clarified many of the provisions in 29 CFR 825.100-825.127, the implementing regulations for FMLA. Where there is a difference between state and federal law, the law that grants the greatest benefits generally controls. In those situations, legal counsel should be consulted as needed.****

The district shall not deny any eligible employee his/her right to family care, medical, or pregnancy disability leave (PDL) pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA), the California Family Rights Act (CFRA), or the Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) or restrain or interfere with the employee's exercise of such right. In addition, the district shall not discharge an employee or discriminate or retaliate against him/her for taking such leave or for his/her opposition to or challenge of any unlawful district practice in relation to any of these laws or for his/her involvement in any related inquiry or proceeding. (Government Code 12945, 12945.2; 2 CCR 11094; 29 USC 2615)

Definitions

The words and phrases defined below shall have the same meaning throughout this administrative regulation except where a different meaning is otherwise specified.

Child (son or daughter) means a biological, adopted, or foster child; a stepchild; a legal ward; or a child to whom the employee stands in loco parentis, as long as the child is under 18 years of age or an adult dependent child. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11087; 29 USC 2611)

Eligible employee for FMLA and CFRA purposes means an employee who has been employed with the district for at least 12 months and who has at least 1,250 hours of service with the district during the previous 12-month period. However, these requirements shall not apply when an employee applies for PDL. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11087; 29 USC 2611; 29 CFR 825.110)

Employee disabled by pregnancy means a woman who, in the opinion of her health care provider, is: (2

CCR 11035)

1. Unable because of pregnancy to perform any one or more of the essential functions of her job or to perform any of them without undue risk to herself, her pregnancy's successful completion, or to other persons

2. Suffering from severe "morning sickness" or needs to take time off for prenatal or postnatal care, bed rest, gestational diabetes, pregnancy-induced hypertension, preeclampsia, postpartum depression, childbirth, loss or end of pregnancy, recovery from childbirth or loss or end of pregnancy, or any other pregnancy-related condition

Parent means a biological, foster, or adoptive parent; a stepparent; a legal guardian; or another person who stood in loco parentis to the employee when the employee was a child. Parent does not include a spouse's parents. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11087; 29 USC 2611; 29 CFR 825.122)

****Note: 2 CCR 11087, effective July 1, 2015, clarifies that a "serious health condition" could arise from injuries that are not work-related and includes treatment for substance abuse.****

Serious health condition means an illness, injury (including, but not limited to, on-the-job injuries), impairment, or physical or mental condition of the employee or his/her child, parent, or spouse, including, but not limited to, treatment for substance abuse, that involves either of the following: (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11087, 11097; 29 USC 2611; 29 CFR 825.113-825.115)

1. Inpatient care in a hospital, hospice, or residential health care facility, any subsequent treatment in connection with such inpatient care, or any period of incapacity

A person is considered an inpatient when a health care facility formally admits him/her to the facility with the expectation that he/she will remain overnight and occupy a bed, even if it later develops that the person can be discharged or transferred to another facility and does not actually remain overnight.

Incapacity means the inability to work, attend school, or perform other regular daily activities due to a serious health condition, its treatment, or the recovery that it requires.

2. Continuing treatment or continuing supervision by a health care provider, including one or more of the following:

a. A period of incapacity of more than three consecutive full days

b. Any period of incapacity or treatment for such incapacity due to a chronic serious health condition

c. Any period of incapacity due to pregnancy or for prenatal care under FMLA

d. Any period of incapacity which is permanent or long term due to a condition for which treatment may not be effective

e. Any period of absence to receive multiple treatments, including recovery, by a health care provider

****Note: Family Code 300, as amended by SB 1306 (Ch. 82, Statutes of 2014), defines marriage as a personal relationship arising out of a civil contract between "two persons" rather than between a man and a woman. In addition, pursuant to Family Code 297.5, registered domestic partners have the same rights,*

*protections, and benefits as spouses.****

Spouse means a partner in marriage as defined in Family Code 300, including same sex partners in marriage, or a registered domestic partner within the meaning of Family Code 297-297.5. (Family Code 297, 297.5, 300; 2 CCR 11087; 29 CFR 825.122)

Eligibility

****Note: Pursuant to Government Code 12945.2 and 29 USC 2611, a district is required to grant family care and medical leave to an eligible employee for any of the reasons stated below, except where the district employs fewer than 50 employees within 75 miles of the worksite where the employee requesting the leave is employed.****

The district shall grant FMLA or CFRA leave to eligible employees for any of the following reasons: (Government Code 12945.2; 29 USC 2612; 29 CFR 825.112)

1. The birth of a child of the employee or placement of a child with the employee in connection with the employee's adoption or foster care of the child (baby bonding)

2. To care for the employee's child, parent, or spouse with a serious health condition

3. The employee's own serious health condition that makes him/her unable to perform one or more essential functions of his/her position

****Note: Pursuant to 29 CFR 825.126, FMLA military family leave is available to any eligible employee for a qualifying exigency while the employee's spouse, son, daughter, or parent who is a military member is on covered active duty during deployment to a foreign country. For requirements related to qualifying exigency leave, see the section "Military Family Leave Resulting from Qualifying Exigencies" below.****

4. Any qualifying exigency arising out of the fact that the employee's spouse, child, or parent is a military member on covered active duty or call to covered active duty (or has been notified of an impending call or order to covered active duty)

****Note: Pursuant to 29 CFR 825.127, military caregiver leave is available to any eligible employee who is a family member of a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness. For requirements related to military caregiver leave, see the section on "Military Caregiver Leave" below.****

5. To care for a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness if the covered servicemember is the employee's spouse, child, parent, or next of kin, as defined

****Note: Under federal law, pregnancy as a "serious health condition" is covered as part of FMLA leave. However, disability due to pregnancy is explicitly excluded from coverage under CFRA (2 CCR 11093). Instead, pursuant to Government Code 12926 and 12945, any California employee who is "disabled because of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions" is entitled to unpaid PDL of up to four months if the employer has five or more employees. Therefore, such an employee is entitled to up to four months of PDL and an additional 12 weeks of CFRA leave following the birth of the child.****

****Additionally, pursuant to 2 CCR 11037, PDL is not subject to eligibility requirements for other FMLA and CFRA leaves, such as minimum hours worked or length of service.****

In addition, the district shall grant PDL to any female employee who is disabled by pregnancy, childbirth, or other related medical condition. (Government Code 12945; 2 CCR 11037)

Terms of Leave

****Note: Leaves common to CFRA and FMLA run concurrently so that total leave to which an employee is entitled would be 12 work weeks.****

An eligible employee shall be entitled to a total of 12 work weeks of FMLA or CFRA leave during any 12-month period, except in the case of leave to care for a covered servicemember as provided under "Military Caregiver Leave" below. To the extent allowed by law, CFRA and FMLA leaves shall run concurrently. (Government Code 12945.2; 29 USC 2612)

****Note: To determine the 12-month period in which the leave entitlement occurs, the district may use any of the methods identified in 29 CFR 825.200 and specified in options #1-4 below. However, a district may choose not to use any of these options and may instead choose some other fixed 12-month period. Whichever option is selected, it must be applied uniformly to all employees. If the district fails to select a method for calculating the 12-month period, the method that provides the most beneficial outcome for the employee will be used. Pursuant to 2 CCR 11090, if the district decides to change the calculation method, it must provide at least 60 days' notice to all employees.****

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

****Note: 2 CCR 11042 clarifies that the four months of PDL to which an employee is entitled means the number of days or hours that the employee would normally work within the four calendar months.****

In addition, for each pregnancy, any female employee who is disabled by pregnancy, childbirth, or other related condition shall be entitled to PDL for the period of the disability not to exceed four months. For a part-time employee, the four months shall be calculated on a proportional basis. (Government Code 12945; 2 CCR 11042)

****Note: While leaves common to CFRA and FMLA run concurrently, PDL is separate and distinct from CFRA leave. Consequently, pursuant to 2 CCR 11046, a female employee who is "disabled by pregnancy" may be entitled to up to four months of PDL, followed by 12 work weeks of CFRA leave for the birth of the child (baby bonding). Determining which leaves run concurrently is a complex endeavor and districts should consult legal counsel as needed.****

PDL shall run concurrently with FMLA leave for disability caused by an employee's pregnancy. At the end of the employee's FMLA leave for disability caused by pregnancy, or at the end of four months of PDL, whichever occurs first, a CFRA-eligible employee may request to take CFRA leave of up to 12 work weeks, for the reason of the birth of her child or to bond with or care for the child. (Government Code 12945, 12945.2; 2 CCR 11046, 11093)

Leave taken for the birth or placement of a child must be concluded within the 12-month period beginning on the date of the birth or placement of the child. Such leave does not need to be taken in one continuous period of time. (2 CCR 11090; 29 USC 2612)

****Note: The following optional paragraph is for use by districts that limit family care and medical leave related to the birth or placement of a child to a total of 12 work weeks when both parents work for the district. However, pursuant to 2 CCR 11088, such limit on employees' entitlement to family care and*

*medical leave for any other qualifying purpose is prohibited.****

If both parents of a child work for the district, their family care and medical leave related to the birth or placement of the child shall be limited to a combined total of 12 work weeks. This restriction shall apply regardless of the legal status of both parents' relationship. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11088; 29 USC 2612)

Use/Substitution of Paid Leave

An employee shall use his/her accrued vacation leave, other accrued time off, and any other paid time off negotiated with the district for any otherwise unpaid FMLA or CFRA leave not involving his/her own serious health condition. For PDL, CFRA, or FMLA leave due to an employee's own serious health condition, the employee shall use accrued sick leave and may use accrued vacation leave and other paid time off at his/her option. (Government Code 12945, 12945.2; 2 CCR 11044; 29 USC 2612)

The district and employee may also negotiate for the employee's use of any additional paid or unpaid time off instead of using the employee's CFRA leave. (2 CCR 11092)

Intermittent Leave/Reduced Work or Leave Schedule

PDL and family care and medical leave for the serious health condition of an employee or his/her child, parent, or spouse may be taken intermittently or on a reduced work or leave schedule when medically necessary, as determined by the health care provider of the person with the serious health condition. However, the district shall limit leave increments to the shortest period of time that the district's payroll system uses to account for absences or use of leave provided it is not to be greater than one hour. (2 CCR 11042, 11090; 29 USC 2612)

****Note: Generally, the minimum duration of CFRA leave to care for a child (baby bonding) is two weeks. However, pursuant to 2 CCR 11090, the district must grant a request for CFRA leave of less than two weeks duration on any two occasions and may grant additional requests.****

The basic minimum duration of leave for the birth or placement of a child shall be two weeks. However, the district shall grant a request for such leave of less than two weeks on any two occasions. (2 CCR 11090; 29 USC 2612)

****Note: Pursuant to 2 CCR 11041, the district must accommodate the transfer request of a pregnant employee to the same extent that it accommodates transfer requests for other temporarily disabled employees.****

The district may require an employee to transfer temporarily to an available alternative position if the employee is pregnant and provides medical certification from her health care provider of a medical need for intermittent leave or leave on a reduced work or leave schedule or if the employee's need for the intermittent leave or leave on a reduced work or leave schedule is foreseeable based on his/her planned medical treatment or that of a family member. This alternative position must have equivalent pay and benefits and must better accommodate recurring periods of leave than the employee's regular job, and the employee must be qualified for the position. Transfer to an alternative position may include altering an existing job to better accommodate the employee's need for intermittent leave or a reduced work or leave schedule. (2 CCR 11041, 11090; 29 USC 2612)

Request for Leave

****Note: Pursuant to 2 CCR 11050 and 11091, an employee is required to notify the district of the need to take PDL or family care and medical leave. The employee must provide at least verbal notice sufficient to make the district aware that the employee needs qualifying leave, and the anticipated timing and duration of the leave. However, the employee does not need to assert rights under CFRA or FMLA or even mention CFRA or FMLA to meet the notice requirement, but must state the reason the leave is needed. Effective July 1, 2015, 2 CCR 11091 requires the district to respond to leave requests as soon as practicable and, in any event, no later than five business days after receiving the employee's request. The district must also attempt to respond to the leave request before the date the leave is due to begin. If there is a question about whether leave is FMLA/CFRA qualifying or if the district is considering denying CFRA leave based on an employee's refusal to provide further information, legal counsel should be consulted.****

The district shall consider an employee's request for PDL or family care and medical leave only if the employee provides at least verbal notice sufficient to make the district aware of the need to take the leave and the anticipated timing and duration of the leave. (2 CCR 11050, 11091)

For family care and medical leave, the employee need not expressly assert or mention FMLA/CFRA to satisfy this requirement. However, he/she must state the reason the leave is needed (e.g., birth of child, medical treatment). If more information is necessary to determine whether the employee is eligible for family care and medical leave, the Superintendent or designee shall inquire further and obtain the necessary details of the leave to be taken. (2 CCR 11091)

The district shall respond to requests for leave as soon as practicable, but no later than five business days after receiving the employee's request. (2 CCR 11091)

****Note: Both 29 CFR 825.300 and 2 CCR 11091 require the district to provide an employee with notice of the designation of leave as either qualifying for CFRA or FMLA protection. See section entitled "Notifications" below for further requirements of this "designation notice" as well as other required notifications.****

****Pursuant to 2 CCR 11091, an employee has the obligation to respond to questions designed to determine whether an absence is potentially CFRA qualifying. If the district is unable to determine whether requested leave is CFRA qualifying because of employee's refusal to respond to its inquiries, the employee may be denied CFRA protection.****

Based on the information provided by the employee, the Superintendent or designee shall designate the leave, paid or unpaid, as FMLA/CFRA qualifying leave and shall give notice of such designation to the employee. Failure of an employee to respond to permissible inquiries regarding the leave request may result in denial of CFRA protection if the district is unable to determine whether the leave is CFRA qualifying. (2 CCR 11091; 29 CFR 825.300)

****Note: Pursuant to 2 CCR 11091, the district may require an employee to provide at least 30 days advance notice of the need for family care and medical leave, if the need is foreseeable. If the district requires such advance notice from employees, then the district's notification of FMLA/CFRA rights must so specify; see section below entitled "Notifications." ****

****Pursuant to 2 CCR 11050, an employee requesting PDL is required to provide the district at least 30 days advance notice if the need for PDL is foreseeable.****

When an employee is able to foresee the need for the PDL or family care and medical leave at least 30 days

in advance of the leave, the employee shall provide the district with at least 30 days advance notice before the leave. When the 30 days notice is not practicable because of a lack of knowledge of when leave will be required to begin, a change in circumstances, a medical emergency, or other good cause, the employee shall provide the district with notice as soon as practicable. Failure of an employee to provide required notice may result in a denial of leave. (2 CCR 11050, 11091)

In all instances, the employee shall consult with the Superintendent or designee and make a reasonable effort to schedule, subject to the health care provider's approval, any planned appointment or medical treatment or supervision so as to minimize disruption to district operations. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11050, 11091)

Certification of Health Condition

****Note: The following optional section is for use by districts that require an employee to submit a medical certification of the need for leave along with the request for PDL or family care and medical leave for his/her own serious health condition or to care for a child, parent, or spouse with a serious health condition. In order to help avoid claims of discrimination, the district should generally treat all employees uniformly; thus, districts using this section should request a medical certification from all employees.****

****Districts requiring written medical certification from employees who request reasonable accommodation, transfer, or disability leave because of pregnancy may develop their own form, utilize one provided by the employee's health care provider, or use the form provided in 2 CCR 11050 or 11097, as applicable.****

Within five business days of an employee's request for family care and medical leave for his/her own or his/her child's, parent's, or spouse's serious health condition, the Superintendent or designee shall request that the employee provide certification by a health care provider of the need for leave. Upon receiving the district's request, the employee shall provide the certification within 15 days, unless either the Superintendent or designee provides additional time or it is not practicable under the particular circumstances, despite the employee's diligent, good faith efforts. (2 CCR 11091; 29 CFR 825.305)

The certification shall include the following: (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11087; 29 USC 2613)

1. The date on which the serious health condition began

2. The probable duration of the condition

****Note: Item #3 below addresses an eligible employee's request for leave to care for his/her child, parent, or spouse. In such a case, 2 CCR 11087 provides that the health care provider's certification need not identify the serious health condition involved.****

3. If the employee is requesting leave to care for a child, parent, or spouse with a serious health condition, both of the following:

a. Statement that the serious health condition warrants the participation of the employee to provide care, such as by providing psychological comfort, arranging for third party care, or directly providing or participating in the medical care of the child, parent, or spouse during a period of the treatment or supervision

b. Estimated amount of time the health care provider believes the employee needs to care for the child,

parent, or spouse

4. If the employee is requesting leave because of his/her own serious health condition, a statement that due to the serious health condition, he/she is unable to work at all or is unable to perform one or more essential functions of his/her job

5. If the employee is requesting leave for intermittent treatment or on a reduced work or leave schedule for planned medical treatment, a statement of the medical necessity for the leave, the dates on which treatment is expected to be given, the duration of such treatment, and the expected duration of the leave

When an employee has provided sufficient medical certification to enable the district to determine whether the employee's leave request is FMLA/CFRA-eligible, the Superintendent or designee shall notify the employee within five business days whether the leave is FMLA/CFRA-eligible. The Superintendent or designee may also retroactively designate leave as FMLA/CFRA leave as long as appropriate notice is given to the employee and there is no harm or injury to the employee. (2 CCR 11091; 29 CFR 825.301)

If the Superintendent or designee doubts the validity of a certification that accompanies a request for leave for the employee's own serious health condition, he/she may require the employee to obtain a second opinion from a district-approved health care provider, at district expense. If the second opinion is contrary to the first, the Superintendent or designee may require the employee to obtain a third medical opinion from a third health care provider approved by both the employee and the district, again at district expense. The opinion of the third health care provider shall be final and binding. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11091; 29 USC 2613)

For PDL, the Superintendent or designee shall request that the employee provide certification by a health care provider of the need for leave at the time the employee gives notice of the need for PDL, or within two business days of giving the notice. If the need for PDL is unforeseen, the Superintendent or designee shall request the medical certification within two business days after the leave commences. The Superintendent or designee may request certification at some later date if he/she has reason to question the appropriateness of the leave or its duration. (2 CCR 11050)

For PDL that is foreseeable and for which at least 30 days notice has been given, the employee shall provide the medical certification before the leave begins. When this is not practicable, the employee shall provide the certification within the time frame specified by the Superintendent or designee which must be at least 15 days after the request, unless it is not practicable under the particular circumstances despite the employee's diligent, good faith efforts. (2 CCR 11050)

Medical certification for PDL purposes shall include a statement that the employee needs to take the leave because she is disabled by pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition, the date on which the employee became disabled because of pregnancy, and the estimated duration of the leave. (2 CCR 11050)

If additional PDL or family care and medical leave is needed when the time estimated by the health care provider expires, the district may require the employee to provide recertification in the manner specified for the leave. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11050; 29 USC 2613)

****Note: Government Code 12940 and other provisions of the California Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2011 prohibit employers from requesting or requiring genetic information of employees or family members of employees unless specifically authorized by law. A district which believes that an employee's leave may require obtaining this information should consult with legal counsel.****

The Superintendent or designee shall not request any genetic information related to an employee except as authorized by law in accordance with the California Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2011.

Release to Return to Work

****Note: The following optional section is for use by districts that choose to require a return-to-work certification and may be modified to list the specific positions for which certification is required. Pursuant to 2 CCR 11091, the district may require an employee to submit a return-to-work certification from his/her health provider, stating that he/she is able to return to work. However, this requirement may only be made if the district has a uniformly applied practice of requiring such releases when employees return to work after illness, injury, or disability and the practice is not forbidden by its collective bargaining agreement. 2 CCR 11050 has similar requirements when an employee is returning to work after PDL.****

****Effective July 1, 2015, 2 CCR 11091 requires all fitness-for-duty examinations after an employee's return from a CFRA leave to be job-related and consistent with business necessity.****

Upon expiration of an employee's PDL or family care and medical leave taken for his/her own serious health condition, the employee shall present certification from the health care provider that he/she is able to resume work.

****Note: Pursuant to 29 CFR 825.312, when the health care provider certifies that the employee is able to resume work, the district may also require the health care provider to address the employee's ability to perform the essential functions of the job. If such a requirement is imposed, then the district must provide the employee with a list of the essential functions of his/her job with the "designation notice"; see section entitled "Notifications" below.****

****The following paragraph is optional and should be deleted by districts that do not require certification of an employee's ability to perform the essential functions of the job.****

The certification from the employee's health care provider shall address the employee's ability to perform the essential functions of his/her job.

Rights to Reinstatement

****Note: Pursuant to Government Code 12945.2, 2 CCR 11043 and 11089, and 29 USC 2614, an employee on PDL or family care and medical leave has the right to be reinstated to the same or a comparable position when he/she returns from such leave. However, such an employee has no greater right to reinstatement or other benefits than he/she would have if he/she had been continuously employed. In addition, in certain situations described below, the district may be relieved of the obligation to reinstate an employee.****

****The process for determining whether an employee is a "key employee" to whom the guarantee of reinstatement would not apply requires a detailed analysis and specific notifications to the employee. Legal counsel should be consulted if the district intends to deny leave or reinstatement.****

Upon granting an employee's request for PDL or FMLA/CFRA leave, the Superintendent or designee shall guarantee to reinstate the employee in the same or a comparable position when the leave ends. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11043, 11089; 29 USC 2614)

However, the district may refuse to reinstate an employee returning from FMLA or CFRA leave to the same

or a comparable position if all of the following apply: (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11089; 29 USC 2614)

1. The employee is a salaried "key employee" who is among the highest paid 10 percent of district employees who are employed within 75 miles of the employee's worksite.

2. The refusal is necessary to prevent substantial and grievous economic injury to district operations.

3. The district informs the employee of its intent to refuse reinstatement at the time it determines that the refusal is necessary, and the employee fails to immediately return to service.

****Note: Pursuant to 2 CCR 11089, as amended by Register 2015, No. 17, and 29 CFR 825.216, an employee who obtains FMLA or CFRA leave fraudulently is not protected by its job restoration provisions.****

The district may also refuse to reinstate an employee to the same or a comparable position if the FMLA/CFRA leave was fraudulently obtained by the employee. (2 CCR 11089; 29 CFR 825.216)

The district may refuse to reinstate an employee to the same position after taking PDL if, at the time the reinstatement is requested, the employee would not otherwise have been employed in that position for legitimate business reasons unrelated to the employee's PDL. (2 CCR 11043)

Maintenance of Benefits/Failure to Return from Leave

During the period when an employee is on PDL or family care and medical leave, he/she shall maintain his/her status with the district and the leave shall not constitute a break in service for purposes of longevity seniority under any collective bargaining agreement, or any employee benefit plan. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11092; 29 USC 2614)

****Note: Pursuant to 2 CCR 11044 and 11092, the time that the district maintains and pays for group health coverage during PDL shall not be used to meet its obligation to pay for 12 weeks of group health coverage during leave taken under CFRA, even where the district designates the PDL as FMLA or CFRA leave. The entitlements to employer-paid group health coverage during PDL and during CFRA are two separate and distinct entitlements.****

For up to a maximum of four months for PDL and 12 work weeks for other family care and medical leave, the district shall continue to provide an eligible employee the group health plan coverage that was in place before he/she took the leave. The employee shall reimburse the district for premiums paid during the leave if he/she fails to return to district employment after the expiration of all available leaves and the failure is for a reason other than the continuation, recurrence, or onset of a serious health condition or other circumstances beyond his/her control. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11044, 11092; 29 USC 2614; 29 CFR 825.213)

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

In addition, during the period when an employee is on PDL or family care and medical leave, the employee shall be entitled to continue to participate in other employee benefit plans including life insurance, short-term or long-term disability insurance, accident insurance, pension and retirement plans, and supplemental unemployment benefit plans to the same extent and under the same conditions as would apply to an unpaid leave taken for any other purpose. However, for purposes of pension and retirement plans, the district shall

not make plan payments for an employee during any unpaid portion the leave period and the leave period shall not be counted for purposes of time accrued under the plan. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 11044, 11092)

Military Family Leave Resulting from Qualifying Exigencies

****Note: The following optional section reflects 29 USC 2611 and 2612 which authorize an eligible employee to take up to 12 work weeks of unpaid FMLA leave to attend to an "exigency" arising out of the fact that the employee's spouse, child, or parent is on active duty or on call to active duty status in the National Guard or Reserves, or is a member of the regular Armed Forces on deployment to a foreign country.****

****Pursuant to 29 CFR 825.200, an employee is entitled to 12 work weeks of qualifying exigency leave during each 12-month period established by the district; see section entitled "Terms of Leave" above. According to the U.S. Department of Labor's (DOL) Military Family Leave Provisions of the FMLA Frequently Asked Questions and Answers, an employee may take all 12 weeks of his/her FMLA leave entitlement as a qualifying exigency leave or take a combination of the 12 weeks of leave for both qualifying exigency leave and other FMLA leave, such as leave for a serious health condition.****

****Because CFRA does not cover similar leave, CFRA leave is not exhausted when utilizing military family leave.****

An eligible employee may take up to 12 work weeks of unpaid FMLA leave, during each 12-month period established by the district in the section entitled "Terms of Leave" above, for one or more qualifying exigencies while his/her child, parent, or spouse who is a military member is on covered active duty or on call to covered active duty status. (29 USC 2612; 29 CFR 825.126)

Covered active duty means duty during the deployment of a member of the regular Armed Forces to a foreign country or duty during the deployment of a member of the National Guard or Reserves to a foreign country under a call or an order to active duty in support of a contingency operation pursuant to law. (29 USC 2611; 29 CFR 825.126)

****Note: Pursuant to 29 CFR 825.126, a "qualifying exigency" may include "any other event" agreed to by the district and the employee. As an example of such other event, the DOL's Military Family Leave Provisions of the FMLA Frequently Asked Questions and Answers lists leave to spend time with the military member either prior to or post deployment or to attend to household emergencies that would normally have been handled by the military member.****

Qualifying exigencies include time needed to: (29 CFR 825.126)

1. Address issues arising from short notice deployment of up to seven calendar days from the date of receipt of call or order of short notice deployment

2. Attend military events and related activities, such as any official ceremony or family assistance program related to the covered active duty or call to covered active duty status

3. Arrange child care or attend school activities arising from the covered active duty or call to covered active duty, such as arranging for alternative child care, enrolling or transferring a child to a new school, or attending meetings

4. Make or update financial and legal arrangements to address a military member's absence

5. Attend counseling provided by someone other than a health care provider

6. Spend time (up to 15 days of leave per instance) with a military member who is on short-term, temporary, Rest and Recuperation leave during deployment

7. Attend to certain post-deployment activities, such as arrival ceremonies or reintegration briefings

8. Care for a military member's parent who is incapable of self-care when the care is necessitated by the military member's covered active duty

9. Address any other event that the employee and district agree is a qualifying exigency

The employee shall provide the Superintendent or designee with notice of the need for the qualifying exigency leave as soon as practicable, regardless of how far in advance such leave is foreseeable. (29 CFR 825.302)

****Note: The district may require the employee to provide certification of the qualifying exigency containing the information specified in 29 CFR 825.309. A form has been developed by DOL for this purpose and is available on its web site.****

****The following paragraph is optional and should be deleted by those districts that do not require such documentation. In order to help avoid claims of discrimination, the district should generally treat all employees uniformly; thus, districts using this paragraph should request certification from all employees requesting such leave.****

An employee who is requesting leave for qualifying exigencies shall provide the Superintendent or designee with a copy of the military member's active duty orders, or other documentation issued by the military, and the dates of the service. In addition, the employee shall provide the Superintendent or designee with certification of the qualifying exigency necessitating the leave. The certification shall contain the information specified in 29 CFR 825.309.

The employee's qualifying exigency leave may be taken on an intermittent or reduced work or leave schedule basis. (29 CFR 825.302)

****Note: Pursuant to 29 USC 2612 and 29 CFR 825.207, the district has the option to require or give employees discretion to use paid leave when taking FMLA/CFRA leave; see Options 1 and 2 in the section entitled "Use/Substitution of Paid Leave" above. Whichever option is selected by the district with regards to FMLA/CFRA leave is also applicable to qualified exigency leave.****

During the period of qualified exigency leave, the district's rule regarding an employee's use of his/her accrued vacation leave and any other accrued paid or unpaid time off, as specified in the section "Use/Substitution of Paid Leave" above, shall apply.

Military Caregiver Leave

****Note: 29 USC 2612 and 29 CFR 825.127 authorize an eligible employee to take up to 26 work weeks of unpaid military caregiver leave, as defined below, during a single 12-month period. As is the case with other FMLA leaves, only districts that employ at least 50 employees within 75 miles of the worksite where*

*the employee requesting the leave is employed are required to grant the military caregiver leave; see the section entitled "Eligibility" above.****

****According to the DOL's Military Family Leave Provisions of the FMLA Frequently Asked Questions and Answers, if an employee does not use the entire 26-week entitlement in a single 12-month period, unused weeks cannot be carried over into another 12-month period. However, the employee may qualify for nonmilitary FMLA leave.****

The district shall grant an eligible employee up to a total of 26 work weeks of leave during a single 12-month period, measured forward from the first date the leave is taken, to care for a covered servicemember with a serious illness or injury. In order to be eligible for such military caregiver leave, the employee must be the spouse, son, daughter, parent, or next of kin of the covered servicemember. This 26-week period is not in addition to, but rather is inclusive of, the 12 work weeks of leave that may be taken for other FMLA qualifying reasons. (29 USC 2611, 2612; 29 CFR 825.127)

Covered servicemember may be: (29 CFR 825.127)

1. A current member of the Armed Forces, including a member of the National Guard or Reserves, who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy; is otherwise in outpatient status; or is otherwise on the temporary disability retired list for a serious injury or illness

2. A veteran who was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable at any time during the five-year period prior to the first date the eligible employee takes FMLA leave to care for the covered veteran

****Note: Unlike the provisions for other FMLA/CFRA leave, 29 CFR 825.127 places no age limit on the definition of "son or daughter," as detailed below. In addition, 29 CFR 825.127 defines "next of kin" of a covered servicemember in relation to military caregiver leave.****

Son or daughter of a covered servicemember means the biological, adopted, or foster child, stepchild, legal ward, or a child of any age for whom the covered servicemember stood in loco parentis. (29 CFR 825.127)

Parent of a covered servicemember means the covered servicemember's biological, adopted, step, or foster parent, or any other individual who stood in loco parentis to the covered servicemember (except "parents in law"). (29 CFR 825.127)

Next of kin means the nearest blood relative to the covered servicemember, or as designated in writing by the covered servicemember. (29 USC 2611, 2612)

Outpatient status means the status of a member of the Armed Forces assigned to a military medical treatment facility as an outpatient or a unit established for the purpose of providing command and control of members of the Armed Forces receiving medical care as outpatients. (29 USC 2611; 29 CFR 825.127)

****Note: 29 USC 2611 defines "serious injury or illness" for active members of the Armed Forces and for veterans, as provided below. Pursuant to 29 CFR 825.127, one of the four conditions listed in item #2 below must be present for a veteran's injury or illness to qualify as a "serious injury or illness" for the purpose of this leave.****

Serious injury or illness means: (29 USC 2611; 29 CFR 825.127)

1. For a current member of the Armed Forces, an injury or illness incurred by the member in the line of duty on active duty, or that existed before the beginning of the member's active duty and was aggravated by the member's service in the line of duty while on active duty in the Armed Forces, and that may render the member medically unfit to perform the duties of the member's office, grade, rank, or rating.

2. For a veteran, an injury or illness incurred or aggravated by the member's service in the line of duty on active duty in the Armed Forces, including the National Guard or Reserves, that manifested itself before or after the member became a veteran and that is at least one of the following:

a. A continuation of a serious injury or illness incurred or aggravated while the veteran was a member of the Armed Forces and rendered him/her unable to perform the duties of his/her office, grade, rank, or rating

b. A physical or mental condition for which the veteran has received a U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Service-Related Disability Rating of 50 percent or greater, based wholly or partly on that physical or mental condition

c. A physical or mental condition that substantially impairs the veteran's ability to secure or follow a substantially gainful occupation by reason of one or more disabilities related to his/her military service or that would do so but for treatment received by the veteran

d. An injury, including a psychological injury, on the basis of which the veteran has been enrolled in the VA's Program of Comprehensive Assistance for Family Caregivers

****Note: As is the case for other types of FMLA/CFRA leave, 29 CFR 825.302 and 825.303 require the employee, when the need for the leave is foreseeable, to provide 30 days advance notice to the district before the leave is to begin.****

The employee shall provide reasonable and practicable notice of the need for the leave in accordance with the procedures in the section entitled "Request for Leave" above.

****Note: 29 CFR 825.310 authorizes the district to require employees to provide certification of the need for the leave, which is to be completed by an authorized health care provider of the covered servicemember.****

****The following paragraph is optional. In order to help avoid claims of discrimination, the district should generally treat all employees uniformly; thus, districts using this paragraph should request a medical certification from all employees requesting such leave.****

An employee requesting leave to care for a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness shall provide the Superintendent or designee with certification from an authorized health care provider of the servicemember that contains the information specified in 29 CFR 825.310.

****Note: Pursuant to 29 CFR 825.127, an employee may take up to a total of 26 work weeks of leave for both regular FMLA and military caregiver leave during the 12-month leave entitlement period. However, the employee may not take more than 12 weeks for regular FMLA leave. For example, according to the DOL's Military Family Leave Provisions of the FMLA Frequently Asked Questions and Answers, an employee could take 12 weeks of FMLA leave to care for a newborn child and 14 weeks of military caregiver leave, but could not take 16 weeks to care for a newborn and 10 weeks of military caregiver leave. If the leave qualifies as both military caregiver leave and leave to care for a family member with a serious*

*health condition, 29 CFR 825.127 specifies that the district must first designate the leave as military caregiver leave.****

The leave may be taken intermittently or on a reduced work or leave schedule when medically necessary. An employee taking military caregiver leave in combination with other leaves pursuant to this administrative regulation shall be entitled to a combined total of 26 work weeks of leave during a single 12-month period. When both spouses work for the district and both wish to take such leave, the spouses are limited to a maximum combined total of 26 work weeks during a single 12-month period. (29 USC 2612)

****Note: Pursuant to 29 USC 2612 and 29 CFR 825.207, the district has the option to require or give employees discretion to substitute paid leave when taking FMLA/CFRA leave; see Options 1 and 2 in section entitled "Use/Substitution of Paid Leave" above. Whichever option is selected by the district with regards to FMLA/CFRA leave is also applicable to military caregiver leave.****

During the period of military caregiver leave, the district's rule regarding an employee's use of his/her accrued vacation leave and other accrued paid or unpaid time off, as specified in the section "Use/Substitution of Paid Leave" above, shall apply.

Notifications

****Note: Both 29 CFR 825.300 and 2 CCR 11095 require employers to provide general notification to employees of their rights under the FMLA/CFRA as well as specific notifications when an employee has requested leave, as detailed below. 2 CCR 11049 contains similar notice requirements for PDL purposes. Samples of notices which describe an employee's rights are available on the web sites of the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing and the DOL.****

****2 CCR 11095, as amended by Register 2015, No. 17, authorizes districts to meet the notice posting requirement through electronic posting and further clarifies the requirement for translation of the notice when 10 percent or more of the workforce at any facility are persons with a primary language other than English.****

The Superintendent or designee shall provide the following notifications regarding state and federal law related to PDL or FMLA/CFRA leave:

1. General Notice: Information explaining the provisions of the FEHA/PDL and FMLA/CFRA and employee rights and obligations shall be posted in a conspicuous place on district premises, or electronically, and shall be included in employee handbooks. (2 CCR 11049, 11095; 29 USC 2619)

****Note: Pursuant to 2 CCR 11050 and 11091, a district may require an employee, when the need for the leave is foreseeable, to provide at least 30 days advance notice before the leave is to begin; see the section entitled "Request for Leave" above. 2 CCR 11049 and 11091 specify that districts requiring such notice from employees must give them "reasonable advance notice" of their obligation and that incorporation of the requirement into the general notice satisfies the "advance notice" requirement.****

****The following optional paragraph is for use by districts that require employees to provide advance notice.****

The general notice shall also explain an employee's obligation to provide the Superintendent or designee with at least 30 days notice of the need for the requested leave, when the need is reasonably foreseeable at least 30 days prior to the start of the leave. (2 CCR 11050, 11091)

(cf. 4112.9/4212.9/4312.9 - Employee Notifications)

2. Eligibility Notice: When an employee requests leave, including PDL, or when the Superintendent or designee acquires knowledge that an employee's leave may be for an FMLA/CFRA qualifying reason, the Superintendent or designee shall, within five business days, provide notification to the employee of his/her eligibility to take such leave. (2 CCR 11049, 11091; 29 CFR 825.300)

3. Rights and Responsibilities Notice: Each time the eligibility notice is provided to an employee, the Superintendent or designee shall provide written notification explaining the specific expectations and obligations of the employee, including any consequences for a failure to meet those obligations. Such notice shall include, as applicable: (29 CFR 825.300)

a. A statement that the leave may be designated and counted against the employee's annual FMLA/CFRA leave entitlement and the appropriate 12-month entitlement period, if qualifying

****Note: Item #3b below is for use by districts that require medical certification to the effect that the employee is able to resume work. See the section entitled "Release to Return to Work" above.****

b. Any requirements for the employee to furnish medical certification of a serious health condition, serious injury or illness, or qualifying exigency arising out of active duty or call to active duty status and the consequences of failing to provide the certification

c. The employee's right to use paid leave, whether the district will require use of paid leave, conditions related to any use of paid leave, and the employee's entitlement to take unpaid leave if the employee does not meet the conditions for paid leave

d. Any requirements for the employee to make premium payments necessary to maintain health benefits, the arrangement for making such payments, and the possible consequences of failure to make payments on a timely basis

e. The employee's status as a "key employee" if applicable, potential consequence that restoration may be denied following the FMLA leave, and explanation of the conditions required for such denial

f. The employee's right to maintenance of benefits during the leave and restoration to the same or an equivalent job upon return from leave

g. The employee's potential liability for health insurance premiums paid by the district during the employee's unpaid FMLA leave should the employee not return to service after the leave

Any time the information provided in the above notice changes, the Superintendent or designee shall, within five business days of his/her receipt of an employee's first notice of need for leave, provide the employee with a written notice referencing the prior notice and describing any changes to the notice. (29 CFR 825.300)

4. Designation Notice: When the Superintendent or designee has information (e.g., sufficient medical certification) to determine whether the leave qualifies as FMLA/CFRA leave, he/she shall, within five business days, provide written notification designating the leave as FMLA/CFRA qualifying or, if the leave will not be so designated, the reason for that determination. (2 CCR 11091; 29 CFR 825.300)

If the amount of leave needed is known, the notice shall include the number of hours, days, or weeks that will be counted against the employee's FMLA/CFRA entitlement. If it is not possible to provide that number at the time of the designation notice, notification shall be provided of the amount of leave counted against the employee's entitlement upon request by the employee and at least once in every 30-day period if leave was taken in that period. (29 CFR 825.300)

****Note: 29 CFR 825.300 requires the designation notice to specify whether the district requires paid leave to be used during an otherwise unpaid family care and medical leave, whether the district requires an employee to present release to return to work certification, and whether that certification must address the employee's ability to perform the essential functions of the job. See the sections entitled "Use/Substitution of Paid Leave" and "Release to Return to Work" above. The following paragraph should be revised to reflect district practice.****

If the district requires paid leave to be used during an otherwise unpaid family care and medical leave, the notice shall so specify. If the district requires an employee to present a release to return to work certification that addresses the employee's ability to perform the essential functions of the job, the notice shall also specify that requirement. (2 CCR 11091, 11097; 29 CFR 825.300)

Any time the information provided in the designation notice changes, the Superintendent or designee shall, within five business days, provide the employee with written notice referencing the prior notice and describing any changes to the notice. (29 CFR 825.300)

Records

****Note: Government Code 12946, 29 USC 2616, and 29 CFR 825.500 require districts to maintain records of, among other things, applications, dates, and personnel and employment action related to family care and medical leave. Pursuant to 42 USC 2000ff-1, any individually identifiable genetic information possessed by the district must be treated as a confidential medical record of the employee involved.****

The Superintendent or designee shall maintain records pertaining to an individual employee's use of family care and medical leave in accordance with law. (Government Code 12946; 29 USC 2616; 42 USC 2000ff-1; 29 CFR 825.500)

Legal Reference:
EDUCATION CODE
44965 Granting of leaves of absence for pregnancy and childbirth
FAMILY CODE
297-297.5 Rights, protections, and benefits under law; registered domestic partners
300 Validity of marriage
GOVERNMENT CODE
12926 Fair employment and housing act, definitions
12940 Unlawful employment practices
12945 Pregnancy; childbirth or related medical condition; unlawful practice
12945.1-12945.2 California Family Rights Act
12946 Fair Employment and Housing Act: discrimination prohibited
CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 2
11035-11051 Sex discrimination: pregnancy, childbirth and related medical conditions
11087-11098 California Family Rights Act

UNITED STATES CODE, TITLE 1
7 Definition of marriage
UNITED STATES CODE, TITLE 29
2601-2654 Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, as amended
UNITED STATES CODE, TITLE 42
2000ff-1-2000ff-11 Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008
CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS, TITLE 29
825.100-825.800 Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993
COURT DECISIONS
United States v. Windsor, (2013) 699 F.3d 169
Faust v. California Portland Cement Company, (2007) 150 Cal.App.4th 864
Tellis v. Alaska Airlines, (9th Cir., 2005) 414 F.3d 1045

Management Resources:
FEDERAL REGISTER
The Family and Medical Leave Act; Final Rule; February 6, 2013. Vol. 78, No. 25, pages 8903-8947
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR PUBLICATIONS
Military Family Leave Provisions of the FMLA Frequently Asked Questions and Answers
WEB SITES
California Department of Fair Employment and Housing: http://www.dfeh.ca.gov
U.S. Department of Labor, FMLA: http://www.dol.gov/whd/fmla

(3/10 8/13) 7/15

Mendocino Unified School District

Administrative Regulation 4361.8, 4161.8, 4261.8
Revised and approved 10/16/14

Personnel

Family Care and Medical Leave

The district shall not interfere with, restrain, or deny the exercise or attempted exercise by any eligible employee of his/her right to any family care and medical leave or pregnancy disability leave (PDL) provided through the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA), the California Family Rights Act (CFRA), or the Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA), nor shall it discharge or discriminate or retaliate against any employee for his/her involvement in any inquiry or proceeding related to any leave under any of these laws or his/her opposition to or challenge of any unlawful district practice in relation to any rights granted by any of these laws. (Government Code 12945, 12945.2; 29 USC 2615)

Definitions
The words and phrases defined below shall have the same meaning throughout this administrative regulation except where a different meaning is otherwise specified.

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

Eligible employee for FMLA and CFRA purposes means an employee who has been employed with the district for at least 12 months and who has at least 1,250 hours of service with the district during the previous 12-month period. However, these requirements shall not apply when an employee applies for PDL. (Government Code 12945.2; 29 USC 2611; 29 CFR 825.110)

Employee disabled by pregnancy means a woman who, in the opinion of her health care provider, is unable because of pregnancy to perform any one or more of the essential functions of her job or to perform any of them without undue risk to herself, her pregnancy's successful completion, or other persons; or who is suffering from severe "morning sickness" or needs to take time off for any pregnancy-related condition including, but not limited to, prenatal or postnatal care, bed rest, gestational diabetes, pregnancy-induced hypertension, preeclampsia, post-partum depression, childbirth, loss or end of pregnancy, or recovery from childbirth or loss or end of pregnancy. (2 CCR 7291.2)

Parent means a biological, foster, or adoptive parent; a stepparent; a legal guardian; or another person who stood in loco parentis to the employee when the employee was a child. Parent does not include a spouse's parents. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 7297.0; 29 USC 2611; 29 CFR 825.122)

Serious health condition means an illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition that involves either of the following: (Government Code 12945.2; 29 USC 2611; 29 CFR 825.113-825.115)

1. Inpatient care in a hospital, hospice, or residential health care facility

2. Continuing treatment or continuing supervision by a health care provider, including one or more of the following:

a. A period of incapacity of more than three consecutive full days

b. Any period of incapacity or treatment for such incapacity due to a chronic serious health condition

c. Any period of incapacity due to pregnancy or for prenatal care under FMLA

d. Any period of incapacity which is permanent or long term due to a condition for which treatment may not be effective

e. Any period of absence to receive multiple treatments, including recovery, by a health care provider

Spouse means a partner in marriage as defined in Family Code 300. In addition, for purposes of CFRA, a registered domestic partner shall have the same rights, protections, and benefits as a spouse and protections provided to a spouse's child shall also apply to a child of a registered domestic partner. (Family Code 297.5, 300; 2 CCR 7297.0; 29 CFR 825.122)

Eligibility

The district shall grant FMLA or CFRA leave to eligible employees for any of the following reasons: (Family Code 297.5; Government Code 12945.2; 29 USC 2612; 29 CFR 825.112)

1. The birth of a child of the employee or placement of a child with the employee in connection with the employee's adoption or foster care of the child

2. To care for the employee's child, parent, or spouse with a serious health condition

3. The employee's own serious health condition that makes him/her unable to perform one or more essential functions of his/her position

4. Any qualifying exigency arising out of the fact that the employee's spouse, child, or parent is a military member on covered active duty or call to covered active duty (or has been notified of an impending call or order to covered active duty)

5. To care for a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness if the employee is the spouse, child, parent, or next of kin, as defined, of the servicemember

In addition, the district shall grant any pregnant female employee PDL during pregnancy, when she is disabled by pregnancy, childbirth, or any related medical condition. (Government Code 12945; 2 CCR 7291.4)

Terms of Leave

An eligible employee shall be entitled to a total of 12 work weeks of FMLA or CFRA leave during any 12-month period, except in the case of leave to care for a covered service member as provided under "Military Caregiver Leave" below. (Government Code 12945.2; 29 USC 2612)

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

In addition, for each pregnancy, a female employee shall be entitled to PDL for the period of the disability not to exceed four months. (Government Code 12945; 2 CCR 7291.9)

PDL shall run concurrently with FMLA leave for disability caused by an employee's pregnancy. At the end of the employee's FMLA leave for disability caused by pregnancy, or at the end of four months of PDL, whichever occurs first, a CFRA-eligible employee may request to take CFRA leave of up to 12 work weeks for the reason of the birth of her child, if the child has been born by this date (e.g., baby bonding), whether

or not she or the child has a serious health condition or disability. To the extent allowed by law, CFRA and FMLA leaves shall run concurrently. (Government Code 12945, 12945.2; 2 CCR 7291.13, 7297.6)

Leave taken for the birth or placement of a child must be concluded within the 12-month period beginning on the date of the birth or placement of the child. Such leave does not need to be taken in one continuous period of time. The basic minimum duration of leave for the birth or placement of a child shall be two weeks. However, the district shall grant a request for leave of less than two weeks' duration on any two occasions. (2 CCR 7297.3; 29 USC 2612)

If both parents of a child work for the district, their family care and medical leave related to the birth or placement of the child shall be limited to a combined total of 12 weeks. This restriction shall apply whether the parents are married, not married, or registered domestic partners. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 7297.1; 29 USC 2612)

Use/Substitution of Paid Leave

During the period of PDL or any FMLA or CFRA leave, the employee may elect to use his/her accrued vacation leave, accrued sick leave, other accrued time off, or any other paid or unpaid time off negotiated with the district. (Government Code 12945, 12945.2; 2 CCR 7291.11; 29 USC 2612)

Intermittent Leave/Reduced Work or Leave Schedule

PDL and family care and medical leave for the serious health condition of an employee or his/her child, parent, or spouse may be taken intermittently or on a reduced work or leave schedule when medically necessary, as determined by the health care provider of the person with the serious health condition. However, the district may limit leave increments to the shortest period of time that the district's payroll system uses to account for absences or use of leave, not to be greater than one hour. (2 CCR 7291.9, 7297.3; 29 USC 2612)

The district may require an employee to transfer temporarily to an available alternative position if the employee is pregnant and provides medical certification from her health care provider of the medical need for intermittent leave or leave on a reduced work or leave schedule or if the employee's need for the intermittent leave or leave on a reduced work or leave schedule is foreseeable based on his/her planned medical treatment or that of a family member. This alternative position must have equivalent pay and benefits and must better accommodate recurring periods of leave than the employee's regular job, and the employee must be qualified for the position. Transfer to an alternative position may include altering an existing job to better accommodate the employee's need for intermittent leave or a reduced work or leave schedule. (2 CCR 7291.8, 7297.3; 29 USC 2612)

Request for Leave

An employee shall provide at least verbal notice sufficient to make the district aware of the need to take PDL or family care and medical leave and the anticipated timing and duration of the leave. (2 CCR 7291.17, 7297.4)

For family care and medical leave, the employee need not expressly assert or mention FMLA/CFRA to satisfy this requirement; however, he/she must state the reason the leave is needed (e.g., birth of child, medical treatment). If more information is necessary to determine whether the employee is eligible for family care and medical leave, the Superintendent or designee shall inquire further and obtain the necessary details of the leave to be taken. (2 CCR 7297.4)

Based on the information provided by the employee, the Superintendent or designee shall designate the leave, paid or unpaid, as FMLA/CFRA qualifying leave and shall give notice of such designation to the

employee. (2 CCR 7297.4)

When the need for the PDL or family care and medical leave is foreseeable, the employee shall provide the district with at least 30 days advance notice before the leave. The employee shall consult with the Superintendent or designee and make a reasonable effort to schedule, subject to the health care provider's approval, any planned appointment or medical treatment or supervision so as to minimize disruption to district operations. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 7291.17, 7297.4)

When the 30 days notice is not practicable because of a lack of knowledge of when leave will be required to begin, a change in circumstances, a medical emergency, or other good cause, the employee shall provide the district with notice as soon as practicable. (2 CCR 7291.17, 7297.4)

Certification of Health Condition

Within five business days of an employee's request for family care and medical leave for his/her own or his/her child's, parent's, or spouse's serious health condition, the Superintendent or designee shall request that the employee provide certification by a health care provider of the need for leave. Upon receiving the district's request, the employee shall provide the certification within 15 days, unless either the Superintendent or designee provides additional time or it is not practicable under the particular circumstances, despite the employee's diligent, good faith efforts. (2 CCR 7297.4; 29 CFR 825.305)

The certification shall include the following: (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 7297.0; 29 USC 2613)

1. The date on which the serious health condition began
2. The probable duration of the condition
3. If the employee is requesting leave to care for a child, parent, or spouse with a serious health condition, both of the following:

a. Statement that the serious health condition warrants the participation of the employee to provide care during a period of the treatment or supervision of the child, parent, or spouse

b. Estimated amount of time the health care provider believes the employee needs to care for the child, parent, or spouse

4. If the employee is requesting leave because of his/her own serious health condition, a statement that due to the serious health condition, he/she is unable to work at all or is unable to perform one or more essential functions of his/her job
5. If the employee is requesting leave for intermittent treatment or on a reduced work or leave schedule for planned medical treatment, a statement of the medical necessity for the leave, the dates on which treatment is expected to be given, the duration of such treatment, and the expected duration of the leave

In addition, at the employee's option, the certification may include a diagnosis identifying the serious health condition. (2 CCR 7297.0)

When an employee has provided sufficient medical certification to enable the district to determine whether the employee's leave request is FMLA/CFRA-eligible, the Superintendent or designee shall notify the employee within five business days whether the leave is FMLA/CFRA-eligible. The Superintendent or designee may also retroactively designate leave as FMLA/CFRA as long as there is no harm to the employee. (29 CFR 825.301)

If the Superintendent or designee doubts the validity of a certification that accompanies a request for leave for the employee's own serious health condition, he/she may require the employee to obtain a second opinion from a district-approved health care provider, at district expense. If the second opinion is contrary to the first, the Superintendent or designee may require the employee to obtain a third medical opinion from a th health care provider approved by both the employee and the district, again at district expense. The opinion of the third health care provider shall be final and binding. (Government Code 12945.2; 29 USC 2613)

For PDL, the Superintendent or designee shall request that the employee provide certification by a health care provider of the need for leave at the time the employee gives notice of the need for PDL, or within two business days of giving the notice. If the need for PDL is unforeseen, the Superintendent or designee shall request the medical certification within two business days after the leave commences. The Superintendent or designee may request certification at some later date if he/she has reason to question the appropriateness of the leave or its duration. (2 CCR 7291.17)

For PDL that is foreseeable and for which at least 30 days notice has been given, the employee shall provide the medical certification before the leave begins. When this is not practicable, the employee shall provide the certification within the time frame specified by the Superintendent or designee which must be at least 15 days after the request, unless it is not practicable under the particular circumstances despite the employee's diligent, good faith efforts. (2 CCR 7291.17)

Medical certification for PDL purposes shall include a statement that the employee needs to take the leave because she is disabled by pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition, the date on which the employee became disabled because of pregnancy, and the estimated duration of the leave. (2 CCR 7291.17)

The Superintendent or designee shall not request any genetic information, as defined in 42 USC 2000ff, from any employee or his/her family member except as necessary to comply with a certification requirement for PDL or FMLA/CFRA leave purposes or with the prior written authorization of the employee. Any such genetic information received by the district shall be kept confidential in accordance with law. (42 USC 2000ff-1, 2000ff-5)

If additional PDL or family care and medical leave is needed when the time estimated by the health care provider expires, the district may require the employee to provide recertification in the manner specified for the leave. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 7291.17; 29 USC 2613)

Fitness for Duty Certification/Release to Return to Work

Upon expiration of an employee's PDL or family care and medical leave taken for his/her own serious health condition, the employee shall present certification from the health care provider that he/she is able to resume work.
Note: Pursuant to 29 CFR 825.312, when the health care provider certifies that the employee is able to resume work, the district may also require the health care provider to address the employee's ability to perform the essential functions of the job. If such a requirement is imposed, then the district must provide the employee with a list of the essential functions of his/her job with the "designation notice"; see section entitled "Notifications" below.

Note: The following paragraph is optional and should be deleted by districts that do not require certification of an employee's ability to perform the essential functions of the job.

The certification from the employee's health care provider shall address the employee's ability to perform the essential functions of his/her job.

Rights to Reinstatement

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

1. The employee is a salaried "key employee" who is among the highest paid 10 percent of district employees who are employed within 75 miles of the employee's worksite.

2. The refusal is necessary to prevent substantial and grievous economic injury to district operations.

3. The district informs the employee of its intent to refuse reinstatement at the time it determines that the refusal is necessary, and the employee fails to immediately return to service.

The district may refuse to reinstate an employee to the same position after taking PDL if, at the time the reinstatement is requested, the employee would not otherwise have been employed in that position for legitimate business reasons unrelated to the employee's PDL. (2 CCR 7291.10)

Maintenance of Benefits/Failure to Return from Leave

During the period when an employee is on PDL or family care and medical leave, he/she shall maintain his/her status with the district and the leave shall not constitute a break in service for purposes of longevity, seniority under any collective bargaining agreement, or any employee benefit plan. (Government Code 12945.2; 29 USC 2614)

For up to a maximum of four months for PDL or 12 work weeks for other family care and medical leave, the district shall continue to provide an eligible employee the group health plan coverage that was in place before he/she took the leave. The employee shall reimburse the district for premiums paid during the leave if he/she fails to return to district employment after the expiration of all available leaves and the failure is for a reason other than the continuation, recurrence, or onset of a serious health condition or other circumstances beyond his/her control. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 7291.11; 29 USC 2614; 29 CFR 825.213)

In addition, during the period when an employee is on PDL or family care and medical leave, the employee shall be entitled to continue to participate in other employee benefit plans including life insurance, short-term or long-term disability insurance, accident insurance, pension and retirement plans, and supplemental unemployment benefit plans to the same extent and under the same conditions as would apply to an unpaid leave taken for any other purpose. However, for purposes of pension and retirement plans, the district shall not be required to make plan payments for an employee during the leave period and the leave period shall not be counted for purposes of time accrued under the plan. (Government Code 12945.2; 2 CCR 7291.11)

Military Family Leave Resulting from Qualifying Exigencies

An eligible employee may take up to 12 work weeks of unpaid leave during the 12-month period established by the district while a military member is on covered active duty or call to covered active duty status for one or more qualifying exigencies. (29 USC 2612; 29 CFR 825.126)

Military member means an employee's spouse, son, daughter, or parent on covered active duty or call to covered active duty status. (29 CFR 825.126)

Covered active duty means duty during the deployment of a member of the regular Armed Forces to a foreign country or duty during the deployment of a member of the National Guard or Reserves to a foreign country under a call or order to active duty in support of a contingency operation pursuant to law. (29 USC 2611; 29 CFR 825.126)

Qualifying exigencies include time needed to: (29 CFR 825.126)

1. Address issues arising from short notice deployment (up to seven calendar days from the date of receipt of call or order of short notice deployment)
2. Attend military events and related activities, such as any official ceremony or family assistance program related to the covered active duty or call to covered active duty status

3. Arrange childcare or attend school activities arising from the covered active duty or call to covered active duty, such as arranging for alternative child care, enrolling or transferring a child to a new school, or attending meetings
4. Make or update financial and legal arrangements to address a military member's absence
5. Attend counseling provided by someone other than a health care provider
6. Spend time (up to 15 days of leave per instance) with a military member who is on short-term, temporary, Rest and Recuperation leave during deployment
7. Attend to certain post-deployment activities, such as arrival ceremonies or reintegration briefings
8. Care for a military member's parent who is incapable of self-care when the care is necessitated by the military member's covered active duty
9. Address any other event that the employee and district agree is a qualifying exigency

The employee shall provide the Superintendent or designee with notice of the need for the qualifying exigency leave as soon as practicable, regardless of how far in advance such leave is foreseeable. (29 CFR 825.302)

An employee who is requesting such leave for the first time shall provide the Superintendent or designee with a copy of the military member's active duty orders, or other documentation issued by the military, and the dates of the service. In addition, the employee shall provide the Superintendent or designee with certification of the qualifying exigency necessitating the leave. The certification shall contain the information specified in 29 CFR 825.309.

The employee's qualifying exigency leave may be taken on an intermittent or reduced work or leave schedule basis. (29 CFR 825.302)

During the period of qualified exigency leave, the district's rule regarding an employee's use of his/her accrued vacation leave and any other accrued paid or unpaid time off, as specified in the section "Use/Substitution of Paid Leave" above, shall apply.

Military Caregiver Leave

The district shall grant up to a total of 26 work weeks of leave during a single 12-month period, measured forward from the first date of leave taken, to an eligible employee to care for a covered servicemember with a serious illness or injury. In order to be eligible for such military caregiver leave, an employee must be the spouse, son, daughter, parent, or next of kin of the covered servicemember. This 26-week period is not in addition to, but rather is inclusive of, the 12 work weeks of leave that may be taken for other FMLA qualifying reasons. (29 USC 2611, 2612; 29 CFR 825.127)

Covered service member may be: (29 CFR 825.127)

1. A current member of the Armed Forces, including a member of the National Guard or Reserves, who is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy; is otherwise in outpatient status; or is otherwise on the temporary disability retired list for a serious injury or illness

2. A veteran who was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable at any time during the five-year period prior to the first date the eligible employee takes FMLA leave to care for the covered veteran

Son or daughter of a covered servicemember means the biological, adopted, or foster child, stepchild, legal ward, or a child of any age for whom the covered servicemember stood in loco parentis. (29 CFR 825.127)

Parent of a covered servicemember means the covered servicemember's biological, adopted, step, or foster parent, or any other individual who stood in loco parentis to the covered servicemember (except "parents in law"). (29 CFR 825.127)

Next of kin means the nearest blood relative to the covered servicemember, or as designated in writing by the covered servicemember. (29 USC 2611, 2612)

Outpatient status means the status of a member of the Armed Forces assigned to a military medical treatment facility as an outpatient or a unit established for the purpose of providing command and control of members of the Armed Forces receiving medical care as outpatients. (29 USC 2611; 29 CFR 825.127)

Serious injury or illness means: (29 USC 2611; 29 CFR 825.127)

1. For a current member of the Armed Forces, an injury or illness incurred by the member in the line of duty on active duty, or that existed before the beginning of the member's active duty and was aggravated by the member's service in the line of duty while on active duty in the Armed Forces, and that may render the member medically unfit to perform the duties of the member's office, grade, rank, or rating
2. For a veteran, an injury or illness incurred or aggravated by the member's service in the line of duty on active duty in the Armed Forces, including the National Guard or Reserves, that manifested itself before or after the member became a veteran and that is at least one of the following:
   a. A continuation of a serious injury or illness incurred or aggravated while the veteran was a member of the Armed Forces and rendered him/her unable to perform the duties of his/her office, grade, rank, or rating
   b. A physical or mental condition for which the veteran has received a U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Service-Related Disability Rating of 50 percent or greater, based wholly or partly on that physical or mental condition
   c. A physical or mental condition that substantially impairs the veteran's ability to secure or follow a substantially gainful occupation by reason of one or more disabilities related to his/her military service or that would do so but for treatment received by the veteran

   d. An injury, including a psychological injury, on the basis of which the veteran has been enrolled in the VA's Program of Comprehensive Assistance for Family Caregivers

An employee requesting leave to care for a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness shall provide the Superintendent or designee with certification from an authorized health care provider of the servicemember that contains the information specified in 29 CFR 825.310.

The leave may be taken intermittently or on a reduced work or leave schedule when medically necessary. An employee taking military caregiver leave in combination with other leaves pursuant to this administrative regulation shall be entitled to a combined total of 26 work weeks of leave during a single 12-month period. When both spouses work for the district and both wish to take such leave, the spouses are limited to a maximum combined total of 26 work weeks during a single 12-month period. (29 USC 2612)

During the period of military caregiver leave, the district's rule regarding an employee's use of his/her accrued vacation leave and other accrued paid or unpaid time off, as specified in the section "Use/Substitution of Paid Leave" above, shall apply.

Notifications

The Superintendent or designee shall provide the following notifications about state and federal law related to PDL or FMLA/CFRA leave:

1. General Notice: Information explaining the provisions of the FEHA and FMLA/CFRA and employee rights and obligations shall be posted in a conspicuous place on district premises, or electronically, and shall be included in employee handbooks. (2 CCR 7291.16, 7297.9; 29 USC 2619)

The general notice shall also explain an employee's obligation to provide the Superintendent or designee with at least 30 days notice of the need for the leave, when the need for the leave is reasonably foreseeable. (2 CCR 7291.17, 7297.4)

2. Eligibility Notice: When an employee requests leave, including PDL, or when the Superintendent or designee acquires knowledge that an employee's leave may be for an FMLA/CFRA qualifying reason, the Superintendent or designee shall, within five business days, provide notification to the employee of his/her eligibility to take such leave. (2 CCR 7291.16; 29 CFR 825.300)

3. Rights and Responsibilities Notice: Each time the eligibility notice is provided to an employee, the Superintendent or designee shall provide written notification explaining the specific expectations and obligations of the employee, including any consequences for a failure to meet those obligations. Such notice shall include, as appropriate: (29 CFR 825.300)

a. A statement that the leave may be designated and counted against the employee's annual FMLA/CFRA leave entitlement and the appropriate 12-month entitlement period, if qualifying

b. Any requirements for the employee to furnish medical certification of a serious health condition, serious injury or illness, or qualifying exigency arising out of active duty or call to active duty status and the consequences of failing to provide the certification

c. The employee's right to substitute paid leave, whether the district will require substitution of paid leave, conditions related to any substitution, and the employee's entitlement to take unpaid leave if the employee does not meet the conditions for paid leave

d. Any requirements for the employee to make premium payments necessary to maintain health benefits, the arrangement for making such payments, and the possible consequences of failure to make payments on a timely basis

e. If applicable, the employee's status as a "key employee," potential consequence that restoration may be denied following the FMLA leave, and explanation of the conditions required for such denial

f. The employee's right to maintenance of benefits during the leave and restoration to the same or an equivalent job upon return from leave

g. The employee's potential liability for health insurance premiums paid by the district during the employee's unpaid FMLA leave should the employee not return to service after the leave

Any time the information provided in the above notice changes, the Superintendent or designee shall, within five business days of his/her receipt of an employee's first notice of need for leave, provide the employee with a written notice referencing the prior notice and describing any changes to the notice. (29 CFR 825.300)

4. Designation Notice: When the Superintendent or designee has information (e.g., sufficient medical certification) to determine whether the leave qualifies as FMLA/CFRA leave, he/she shall, within five business days, provide written notification designating the leave as FMLA/CFRA qualifying or, if the leave will not be so designated, the reason for that determination. (29 CFR 825.300)

If the amount of leave needed is known, the notice shall include the number of hours, days, or weeks that

will be counted against the employee's FMLA/CFRA entitlement. If it is not possible to provide that number at the time of the designation notice, notification shall be provided of the amount of leave counted against the employee's entitlement upon request by the employee and at least once in every 30-day period if leave was taken in that period. (29 CFR 825.300)

If the district requires paid leave to be substituted for unpaid family care and medical leave, the notice shall so specify. If the district requires an employee to present a fitness-for-duty certification that addresses the employee's ability to perform the essential functions of the job, the notice shall also specify that requirement. (29 CFR 825.300)

Any time the information provided in the designation notice changes, the Superintendent or designee shall, within five business days, provide the employee with written notice referencing the prior notice and describing any changes to the notice. (29 CFR 825.300)

Records

The Superintendent or designee shall maintain records pertaining to an individual employee's use of family care and medical leave in accordance with law. (Government Code 12946; 29 USC 2616; 42 USC 2000ff-1; 29 CFR 825.500)

Legal Reference:
EDUCATION CODE
44965 Granting of leaves of absence for pregnancy and childbirth
FAMILY CODE
297-297.5 Rights, protections, and benefits under law; registered domestic partners
300 Validity of marriage
GOVERNMENT CODE
12940 Unlawful employment practices
12945 Pregnancy; childbirth or related medical condition; unlawful practice
12945.1-12945.2 California Family Rights Act
12946 Fair Employment and Housing Act: discrimination prohibited
CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 2
7291.2-7291.17 Sex discrimination: pregnancy and related medical conditions
7297.0-7297.11 Family care leave
UNITED STATES CODE, TITLE 1
7 Definition of marriage
UNITED STATES CODE, TITLE 29
2601-2654 Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, as amended
UNITED STATES CODE, TITLE 42
2000ff-1-2000ff-11 Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008
CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS, TITLE 29
825.100-825.800 Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993
COURT DECISIONS
United States v. Windsor, (2013) 699 F.3d 169
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(3/09 3/10) 8/13

Uniform Complaint Procedures (UCP)

This document contains rules and instructions about the filing, investigation and resolution of a Uniform Complaint Procedures (UCP) complaint regarding an alleged violation by Mendocino Unified School District of federal or state laws or regulations governing educational programs, including allegations of unlawful discrimination, harassment, intimidation, bullying and non-compliance with laws relating to pupil fees and our Local Control and Accountability Plan (LCAP).

This document presents information about how we process UCP complaints concerning particular programs or activities in which we receive state or federal funding. A UCP complaint is a written and signed statement by a complainant alleging a violation of federal or state laws or regulations, which may include an allegation of unlawful discrimination, harassment, intimidation, bullying or charging pupil fees for participation in an educational activity or non-compliance with the requirements of our LCAP. A complainant is any individual, including a person's duly authorized representative or an interested third party, public agency, or organization who files a written complaint alleging violation of federal or state laws or regulations, including allegations of unlawful discrimination, harassment, intimidation, bullying and non-compliance with laws relating to pupil fees or non-compliance with the requirements of our LCAP. If the complainant is unable to put the complaint in writing, due to a disability or illiteracy, we shall assist the complainant in the filing of the complaint.

Programs and activities that are implemented by our district and subject to the UCP in which we receive state or federal funding are:

- *Career Technical Education*
- *Child Care and Development Programs including state preschool*
- *Consolidated Categorical Programs*
- *Discrimination, Harassment, Intimidation, and Bullying*
- *Foster and Homeless Youth*
- *Local Control Funding Formula and Local Control Accountability Plans*
- *Migrant Education*
- *NCLB Titles I-VII*
- *Nutrition Services - USDA Civil Rights*
- *Regional Occupational Centers and Programs*
- *School Facilities*
- *Special Education*
- *Tobacco-Use Prevention Education Program*
- *Unlawful Pupil Fees*

The following complaints shall be referred to other agencies for appropriate resolution and are not subject to our UCP process set forth in this document unless these procedures are made applicable by separate interagency agreements:

1. *Allegations of child abuse shall be referred to County Dept of Social Services (DSS), Protective Services Division or appropriate law enforcement agency.*
2. *Health and safety complaints regarding a Child Development Program shall be referred to Dept of Social Services for licensed facilities, and to the appropriate Child Development regional administrator for licensing-exempt facilities.*
3. *Employment discrimination, harassment, intimidation or bullying complaints shall be sent to the State Dept of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH).*

4. *Allegations of fraud shall be referred to the Legal, Audits and Compliance Branch in the California Department of Education (CDE).*

A pupil fee is a fee, deposit, or other charge imposed on pupils, or a pupil's parents or guardians, in violation of state codes and constitutional provisions which require educational activities to be provided free of charge to all pupils without regard to their families' ability or willingness to pay fees or request special waivers. Educational activities are those offered by a school, school district, charter school, or county office of education that constitute a fundamental part of education, including, but not limited to, curricular and extracurricular activities.

A pupil fee includes, but is not limited to, all of the following:

1. *A fee charged to a pupil as a condition for registering for school or classes, or as a condition for participation in a class or an extracurricular activity, regardless of whether the class or activity is elective or compulsory, or is for credit.*
2. *A security deposit, or other payment, that a pupil is required to make to obtain a lock, locker, book, class apparatus, musical instrument, clothes, or other materials or equipment.*
3. *A purchase that a pupil is required to make to obtain materials, supplies, equipment, or clothes associated with an educational activity.*

The LCAP is an important component of the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF), the revised school finance system that overhauled how California funds its K-12 schools. Under the LCFF we are required to prepare an LCAP, which describes how we intend to meet annual goals for our pupils, with specific activities to address state and local priorities identified pursuant to Education Code Section 52060(d).

The responsibilities of the Mendocino Unified School District

We have the primary responsibility to insure compliance with applicable state and federal laws and regulations. We shall investigate complaints alleging failure to comply with applicable state and federal laws and regulations including, but not limited to, allegations about discrimination, harassment, intimidation, bullying and noncompliance with laws relating to pupil fees for participation in an educational activity and LCAP and seek to resolve those complaints in accordance with our Uniform Complaint Procedures.

We shall ensure annual dissemination of the written notice of our complaint procedures to students, employees, parents or guardians of its students, school and district advisory committees member, appropriate private school officials or representatives, and other interested parties that includes information regarding unlawful pupil fees and LCAP requirements.

An appeal is a request made in writing to a level higher than the original reviewing level by an aggrieved party requesting reconsideration or a reinvestigation of the lower adjudicating body's decision.

Our UCP Annual Notice shall also include information regarding the requirements of Education Code sections 49010 through 49013 relating to pupil fees and information regarding the requirements of Education Code section 52075 relating to the LCAP.

Our UCP Annual Notice shall be in English and in the primary language, pursuant to section 48985 of the Education Code, or mode of communication of the recipient of the notice.

To file a program or Civil Rights complaint, please contact one of the following agencies listed below: Child Nutrition Programs Civil Rights and Program Complaint Coordinator, California Department of Education , Nutrition Services Division, 1430 N. Street, Room 4503, Sacramento, CA 95814-2342, 916-323-8521 or 800-952-5609; or USDA, Director, Office of Adjudication, 1400 Independence Avenue, Southwest Washington, D.C. 20250-9410, 866-632-9992, Federal Relay Service 800-877-8339 (English), or 800-845-6136 (Spanish).

The following is responsible for receiving and investigating complaints and ensuring our compliance:

Name or title: ***Jason Morse, Superintendent***
Unit or office: ***District Office***
Address: ***P.O. Box 1154, 44141 Little Lake Road, Mendocino, CA 95460***
Phone: ***707-937-5868*** *E-mail address:* ***jmorse@mcn.org***

The above, responsible for compliance and investigations, is knowledgeable about the laws and programs assigned to investigate.

We will investigate all allegations of unlawful discrimination, harassment, intimidation or bullying against any protected group as identified in Education Code section 200 and 220 and Government Code section 11135, including any actual or perceived characteristics as set forth in Penal Code section 422.55 or on the basis or a person's association with a person or group with one or more of these actual or perceived characteristics in any program or activity conducted by the LEA, which is funded directly by, or that receives or benefits from any state financial assistance.

An unlawful discrimination, harassment, intimidation and bullying complaint shall be filed no later than six months from the date the alleged discrimination, harassment, intimidation or bullying occurred, or six months from the date the complainant first obtained knowledge of the facts of the alleged discrimination, harassment, intimidation or bullying.

The time for filing a discrimination, harassment, intimidation or bullying complaint may be extended in writing by our district superintendent or his or her designee, upon written request by the complainant setting forth the reasons for the extension. The period for filing a discrimination, harassment, intimidation or bullying complaint may be extended by our superintendent or his or her designee for good cause for a period not to exceed 90 calendar days following the expiration of the six month time period. Our superintendent shall respond immediately upon a receipt of a request for extension.

The complaint shall be filed by one who alleges that he or she has personally suffered unlawful discrimination, harassment, intimidation, and bullying or by one who believes an individual or any specific class of individuals has been subjected to discrimination, harassment, intimidation, and bullying prohibited by this part.

We ensure that complainants are protected from retaliation and that the identity of a complainant alleging discrimination, harassment, intimidation, and bullying remain confidential as appropriate.

An investigation of a discrimination, harassment, intimidation, and bullying complaint shall be conducted in a manner that protects confidentiality of the parties and maintains the integrity of the process.

Complainants are advised of the right to pursue civil law remedies under state or federal discrimination, harassment, intimidation or bullying laws. Civil law remedies, including, injunctions, restraining orders, or other remedies or orders may also be available at any time.

If we find merit in a pupil fees and/or an LCAP complaint we shall provide a remedy to all affected pupils, parents, and guardians that, in the case of pupil fees, includes reasonable efforts by us to ensure full reimbursement to all affected pupils, parents, and guardians, subject to procedures established through regulations adopted by the state board.

We submitted our UCP policies and procedures to our local governing board for approval and adoption (see the top of this document for final adoption date).

Filing a complaint with the Mendocino Unified School District

Except for Williams complaints regarding instructional materials, emergency or urgent facilities conditions that pose a threat to the health or safety of pupils or staff, and teacher vacancies or misassignments, and complaints that allege discrimination, harassment, intimidation, and bullying, any individual, public agency or organization may file a written complaint with our district superintendent or his or her designee alleging a matter which, if true, would constitute a violation by our LEA of federal or state law or regulation governing a program. A pupil fees complaint may be filed with the principal of a school.

A pupil fees complaint and/or an LCAP complaint may be filed anonymously if the complaint provides evidence or information leading to evidence to support an allegation of noncompliance with laws relating to pupil fees.

A pupil fee complaint shall be filed no later than one year from the date the alleged violation occurred.

We will attempt in good faith by engaging in reasonable efforts to identify and fully reimburse all pupils, parents and guardians who paid a pupil fee within one year prior to the filing of the complaint.

The investigation shall provide an opportunity for the complainant, or the complainant's representative, or both, to present evidence or information.

Refusal by the complainant to provide the investigator with documents or other evidence related to the allegations in the complaint, or to otherwise fail or refuse to cooperate in the investigation or engage in any other obstruction of the investigation, may result in the dismissal of the complaint because of a lack of evidence to support the allegations.

Refusal by Mendocino Unified School District to provide the investigator with access to records and/or other information related to the allegation in the complaint, or to otherwise fail or refuse to cooperate in the investigation or engage in any other obstruction of the investigation, may result in a finding based on evidence collected that a violation has occurred and may result in the imposition of a remedy in favor of the complainant.

Except for Williams complaints and pupil fees complaints, a UCP complaint will be investigated and a written report (also known as the Decision) issued to the complainant within 60 days from the date of the receipt of the complaint, unless the complainant agrees in writing to an extension of time.

We shall issue a Decision based on the evidence and will contain the following elements:

(i) the findings of fact based on the evidence gathered,
(ii) conclusion of law,

(iii) disposition of the complaint,
(iv) the rationale for such disposition,
(v) corrective actions, if any are warranted,
(vi) notice of the complainant's right to appeal our LEA Decision to the CDE, and
(vii) procedures to be followed for initiating an appeal to the CDE.

Nothing in this document shall prohibit anyone involved in the complaint from utilizing alternative methods to resolve the allegations, such as mediation. Nor are we prohibited from resolving complaints prior to the formal filing of a written complaint. Mediation is a problem solving activity whereby a third party assists the parties to the dispute in resolving the complaint.

Copies of these complaint procedures shall be available free of charge.

Federal and State Laws cited:

1. *34 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] §§ 300.510-511*
2. *California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 5 §§ 4600–4687*
3. *California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 5 § 4610(b)*
4. *California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 5 § 4622*
5. *California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 5 §§ 4630–4631*
6. *California Education Code [EC] §§ 200, 220, 262.3*
7. *California Education Code [EC] §§ 234 – 234.5*
8. *California Education Code [EC] § 35186*
9. *California Education Code [EC] § 48985*
10. *California Education Code [EC] §§ 49010 - 49013*
11. *California Education Code [EC] § 52075*
12. *California Government Code [GC] §§ 11135, 11138*
13. *California Penal Code (PC) § 422.55*

Uniform Complaint Procedures (UCP)

This document contains rules and instructions about the filing, investigation and resolution of a Uniform Complaint Procedures (UCP) complaint regarding an alleged violation by Mendocino Unified School District of federal or state laws or regulations governing educational programs, including allegations of unlawful discrimination, harassment, intimidation, bullying and non-compliance with laws relating to pupil fees and our Local Control and Accountability Plan (LCAP).

This document presents information about how we process UCP complaints concerning particular programs or activities in which we receive state or federal funding. A UCP complaint is a written and signed statement by a complainant alleging a violation of federal or state laws or regulations, which may include an allegation of unlawful discrimination, harassment, intimidation, bullying or charging pupil fees for participation in an educational activity or non-compliance with the requirements of our LCAP. A complainant is any individual, including a person's duly authorized representative or an interested third party, public agency, or organization who files a written complaint alleging violation of federal or state laws or regulations, including allegations of unlawful discrimination, harassment, intimidation, bullying and non-compliance with laws relating to pupil fees or non-compliance with the requirements of our LCAP. If the complainant is unable to put the complaint in writing, due to a disability or illiteracy, we shall assist the complainant in the filing of the complaint.

Programs and activities that are implemented by our district and subject to the UCP in which we receive state or federal funding are:

- Career Technical Education
- Child Care and Development Programs including state preschool
- Consolidated Categorical Programs
- Discrimination, Harassment, Intimidation, and Bullying
- Foster and Homeless Youth
- Local Control Funding Formula and Local Control Accountability Plans
- Migrant Education
- NCLB Titles I-VII
- Nutrition Services - USDA Civil Rights
- Regional Occupational Centers and Programs
- School Facilities
- Special Education
- Tobacco-Use Prevention Education Program
- Unlawful Pupil Fees

The following complaints shall be referred to other agencies for appropriate resolution and are not subject to our UCP process set forth in this document unless these procedures are made applicable by separate interagency agreements:

1. Allegations of child abuse shall be referred to County Dept of Social Services (DSS), Protective Services Division or appropriate law enforcement agency.
2. Health and safety complaints regarding a Child Development Program shall be referred to Dept of Social Services for licensed facilities, and to the appropriate Child Development regional administrator for licensing-exempt facilities.
3. Employment discrimination, harassment, intimidation or bullying complaints shall be sent to the State Dept of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH).

4. Allegations of fraud shall be referred to the Legal, Audits and Compliance Branch in the California Department of Education (CDE).

A pupil fee is a fee, deposit, or other charge imposed on pupils, or a pupil's parents or guardians, in violation of state codes and constitutional provisions which require educational activities to be provided free of charge to all pupils without regard to their families' ability or willingness to pay fees or request special waivers. Educational activities are those offered by a school, school district, charter school, or county office of education that constitute a fundamental part of education, including, but not limited to, curricular and extracurricular activities.

A pupil fee includes, but is not limited to, all of the following:

1. A fee charged to a pupil as a condition for registering for school or classes, or as a condition for participation in a class or an extracurricular activity, regardless of whether the class or activity is elective or compulsory, or is for credit.
2. A security deposit, or other payment, that a pupil is required to make to obtain a lock, locker, book, class apparatus, musical instrument, clothes, or other materials or equipment.
3. A purchase that a pupil is required to make to obtain materials, supplies, equipment, or clothes associated with an educational activity.

The LCAP is an important component of the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF), the revised school finance system that overhauled how California funds its K-12 schools. Under the LCFF we are required to prepare an LCAP, which describes how we intend to meet annual goals for our pupils, with specific activities to address state and local priorities identified pursuant to Education Code Section 52060(d).

The responsibilities of the Mendocino Unified School District

We have the primary responsibility to insure compliance with applicable state and federal laws and regulations. We shall investigate complaints alleging failure to comply with applicable state and federal laws and regulations including, but not limited to, allegations about discrimination, harassment, intimidation, bullying and noncompliance with laws relating to pupil fees for participation in an educational activity and LCAP and seek to resolve those complaints in accordance with our Uniform Complaint Procedures.

We shall ensure annual dissemination of the written notice of our complaint procedures to students, employees, parents or guardians of its students, school and district advisory committees member, appropriate private school officials or representatives, and other interested parties that includes information regarding unlawful pupil fees and LCAP requirements.

An appeal is a request made in writing to a level higher than the original reviewing level by an aggrieved party requesting reconsideration or a reinvestigation of the lower adjudicating body's decision.

Our UCP Annual Notice shall also include information regarding the requirements of Education Code sections 49010 through 49013 relating to pupil fees and information regarding the requirements of Education Code section 52075 relating to the LCAP.

Our UCP Annual Notice shall be in English and in the primary language, pursuant to section 48985 of the Education Code, or mode of communication of the recipient of the notice.

The following is responsible for receiving and investigating complaints and ensuring our compliance:

Name or title: **Jason Morse, Superintendent**
Unit or office: **District Office**
Address: **P.O. Box 1154, 44141 Little Lake Road, Mendocino, CA 95460**
Phone: **707-937-5868** E-mail address: **jmorse@mcn.org**

The above, responsible for compliance and investigations, is knowledgeable about the laws and programs assigned to investigate.

We will investigate all allegations of unlawful discrimination, harassment, intimidation or bullying against any protected group as identified in Education Code section 200 and 220 and Government Code section 11135, including any actual or perceived characteristics as set forth in Penal Code section 422.55 or on the basis or a person's association with a person or group with one or more of these actual or perceived characteristics in any program or activity conducted by the LEA, which is funded directly by, or that receives or benefits from any state financial assistance.

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The time for filing a discrimination, harassment, intimidation or bullying complaint may be extended in writing by our district superintendent or his or her designee, upon written request by the complainant setting forth the reasons for the extension. The period for filing a discrimination, harassment, intimidation or bullying complaint may be extended by our superintendent or his or her designee for good cause for a period not to exceed 90 calendar days following the expiration of the six month time period. Our superintendent shall respond immediately upon a receipt of a request for extension.

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Complainants are advised of the right to pursue civil law remedies under state or federal discrimination, harassment, intimidation or bullying laws. Civil law remedies, including, injunctions, restraining orders, or other remedies or orders may also be available at any time.

If we find merit in a pupil fees and/or an LCAP complaint we shall provide a remedy to all affected pupils, parents, and guardians that, in the case of pupil fees, includes reasonable efforts by us to ensure full reimbursement to all affected pupils, parents, and guardians, subject to procedures established through regulations adopted by the state board.

We submitted our UCP policies and procedures to our local governing board for approval and adoption (see the top of this document for final adoption date).

Filing a complaint with the Mendocino Unified School District

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We shall issue a Decision based on the evidence and will contain the following elements:

(i) the findings of fact based on the evidence gathered,
(ii) conclusion of law,
(iii) disposition of the complaint,
(iv) the rationale for such disposition,
(v) corrective actions, if any are warranted,
(vi) notice of the complainant's right to appeal our LEA Decision to the CDE, and
(vii) procedures to be followed for initiating an appeal to the CDE.

Nothing in this document shall prohibit anyone involved in the complaint from utilizing alternative methods to resolve the allegations, such as mediation. Nor are we prohibited from resolving complaints

prior to the formal filing of a written complaint. Mediation is a problem solving activity whereby a third party assists the parties to the dispute in resolving the complaint.

Copies of these complaint procedures shall be available free of charge.

Federal and State Laws cited:

1. 34 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] §§ 300.510-511
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7. California Education Code [EC] §§ 234 – 234.5
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10. California Education Code [EC] §§ 49010 - 49013
11. California Education Code [EC] § 52075
12. California Government Code [GC] §§ 11135, 11138
13. California Penal Code (PC) § 422.55

Uniform Complaint Procedures (UCP) Annual Notice for 2016-17

For students, employees, parents/guardians, school and district advisory committee members, private school officials, and other interested parties

The Mendocino Unified School District has the primary responsibility for compliance with federal and state laws and regulations. We have established Uniform Complaint Procedures (UCP) to address allegations of unlawful discrimination, harassment, intimidation, and bullying, and complaints alleging violation of state or federal laws governing educational programs, the charging of unlawful pupil fees and the non-compliance of our Local Control and Accountability Plan (LCAP).

We will investigate all allegations of unlawful discrimination, harassment, intimidation or bullying against any protected group as identified in Education Code section 200 and 220 and Government Code section 11135, including any actual or perceived characteristics as set forth in Penal Code section 422.55 or on the basis or a person's association with a person or group with one or more of these actual or perceived characteristics in any program or activity conducted by the LEA, which is funded directly by, or that receives or benefits from any state financial assistance.

The UCP shall also be used when addressing complaints alleging failure to comply with state and/or federal laws in:

- *Career Technical Education*
- *Child Care and Development Programs including state preschool*
- *Consolidated Categorical Programs*
- *Discrimination, Harassment, Intimidation, and Bullying*
- *Foster and Homeless Youth*
- *Local Control Funding Formula and Local Control Accountability Plans*
- *Migrant Education*
- *NCLB Titles I-VII*
- *Nutrition Services - USDA Civil Rights*
- *Regional Occupational Centers and Programs*
- *School Facilities*
- *Special Education*
- *Tobacco-Use Prevention Education Program*
- *Unlawful Pupil Fees*

Pupil fees and/or LCAP complaints may be filed anonymously if the complainant provides evidence or information leading to evidence to support the complaint.

A pupil enrolled in a public school shall not be required to pay a pupil fee for participation in an educational activity.

A pupil fee includes, but is not limited to, all of the following:

1. *A fee charged to a pupil as a condition for registering for school or classes, or as a condition for participation in a class or an extracurricular activity, regardless of whether the class or activity is elective or compulsory, or is for credit.*
2. *A security deposit, or other payment, that a pupil is required to make to obtain a lock, locker, book, class apparatus, musical instrument, clothes, or other materials or equipment.*
3. *A purchase that a pupil is required to make to obtain materials, supplies, equipment, or clothes associated with an educational activity.*

A pupil fee complaint shall be filed no later than one year from the date the alleged violation occurred.

To file a program or Civil Rights complaint, please contact one of the following agencies listed below:
Child Nutrition Programs Civil Rights and Program Complaint Coordinator, California Department of Education , Nutrition Services Division, 1430 N. Street, Room 4503, Sacramento, CA 95814-2342, 916-323-8521 or 800-952-5609; or USDA, Director, Office of Adjudication, 1400 Independence Avenue, Southwest Washington, D.C. 20250-9410, 866-632-9992, Federal Relay Service 800-877-8339 (English), or 800-845-6136 (Spanish).

Complaints other than issues relating to pupil fees must be filed in writing with the following designated to receive complaints:

Name or title: Jason Morse, Superintendent
Unit or office: District Office
Address: P.O. Box 1154, 44141 Little Lake Road, Mendocino, CA 95460
Phone: 707-937-5868 *E-mail address:* jmorse@mcn.org

A pupil fees complaint is filed with the Mendocino Unified School District and/or the principal of a school.

Complaints alleging discrimination, harassment, intimidation, or bullying, must be filed within six (6) months from the date the alleged discrimination, harassment, intimidation, or bullying, occurred or the date the complainant first obtained knowledge of the facts of the alleged discrimination, harassment, intimidation, or bullying, unless the time for filing is extended by the superintendent or his or her designee.

Complaints will be investigated and a written Decision or report will be sent to the complainant within sixty (60) days from the receipt of the complaint. This sixty (60) day time period may be extended by written agreement of the complainant. The LEA person responsible for investigating the complaint shall conduct and complete the investigation in accordance with sections 4680-4687 and in accordance with local procedures adopted under section 4621.

The complainant has a right to appeal our Decision of complaints regarding specific programs, pupil fees and the LCAP to the California Department of Education (CDE) by filing a written appeal within 15 days of receiving our Decision.

The appeal must be accompanied by a copy of the originally-filed complaint and a copy of our Decision.

The complainant is advised of civil law remedies, including, but not limited to, injunctions, restraining orders, or other remedies or orders that may be available under state or federal discrimination, harassment, intimidation or bullying laws, if applicable.

A copy of our UCP compliant policies and procedures is available free of charge.

Uniform Complaint Procedures (UCP) Annual Notice for 2016-17

For students, employees, parents/guardians, school and district advisory committee members, private school officials, and other interested parties

The Mendocino Unified School District has the primary responsibility for compliance with federal and state laws and regulations. We have established Uniform Complaint Procedures (UCP) to address allegations of unlawful discrimination, harassment, intimidation, and bullying, and complaints alleging violation of state or federal laws governing educational programs, the charging of unlawful pupil fees and the non-compliance of our Local Control and Accountability Plan (LCAP).

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3. A purchase that a pupil is required to make to obtain materials, supplies, equipment, or clothes associated with an educational activity.

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Name or title: Jason Morse, Superintendent
Unit or office: District Office
Address: P.O. Box 1154, 44141 Little Lake Road, Mendocino, CA 95460
Phone: 707-937-5868 E-mail address: jmorse@mcn.org

A pupil fees complaint is filed with the Mendocino Unified School District and/or the principal of a school.

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Complaints will be investigated and a written Decision or report will be sent to the complainant within sixty (60) days from the receipt of the complaint. This sixty (60) day time period may be extended by written agreement of the complainant. The LEA person responsible for investigating the complaint shall conduct and complete the investigation in accordance with sections 4680-4687 and in accordance with local procedures adopted under section 4621.

The complainant has a right to appeal our Decision of complaints regarding specific programs, pupil fees and the LCAP to the California Department of Education (CDE) by filing a written appeal within 15 days of receiving our Decision.

The appeal must be accompanied by a copy of the originally-filed complaint and a copy of our Decision.

The complainant is advised of civil law remedies, including, but not limited to, injunctions, restraining orders, or other remedies or orders that may be available under state or federal discrimination, harassment, intimidation or bullying laws, if applicable.

A copy of our UCP compliant policies and procedures is available free of charge.