

## Series 4000: District Employment

### 4100 Employee Rights and Responsibilities

#### 4101 Non-Discrimination

##### A. Equal Employment Opportunity

The District is committed to equal employment opportunity and compliance with federal, state, and local laws that prohibit workplace Unlawful Discrimination, including unlawful harassment and Retaliation, based on any protected class or activity. This Policy applies to all aspects of employment, including recruiting, advertising, hiring, training, job placement, evaluation, classification, promotion, transfer, work assignment, compensation, benefits, discipline, demotion, termination, reduction in force, recall, and any other term or condition of employment.

This Policy prohibits discrimination against employees or applicants for employment based on the following protected classes: race, color, national origin, ethnicity, religion, sex ~~(including pregnancy or related conditions, gender identity, or sexual orientation)~~, gender identity or expression, pregnancy, height, weight, marital status, age, disability, genetic information, veteran status, military service, or any other legally protected class. This Policy also prohibits Retaliation based on a protected activity.

The District prohibits unlawful employment discrimination as required by applicable civil rights statutes, including:

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination based on race, color, religion, or national origin;
- Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex (including gender identity, and sexual orientation), or national origin;
- Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which prohibits discrimination based on sex;
- Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA), which prohibits discrimination based on age as to persons who are at least 40 years old;
- Equal Pay Act of 1963, which prohibits sex discrimination in payment of wages for persons performing substantially equal work in the same establishment;
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Section 504), which prohibits discrimination based on disability;

- Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), which prohibits discrimination against qualified persons with disabilities in employment, public service, public accommodations, and telecommunications;
- Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978, which prohibits discrimination based on pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions;
- Pregnant Workers Fairness Act (PWFA), which requires covered employers to provide reasonable accommodations to a worker's known limitations related to pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions, unless the accommodation will cause an undue hardship;
- Genetic Information Non-Discrimination Act of 2008 (GINA), which prohibits discrimination based on genetic information as to health insurance and employment;
- Michigan Elliott-Larsen Civil Rights Act of 1976 (ELCRA), which prohibits discrimination based on race, color, national origin, age, sex, pregnancy, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, religion, height, weight, or marital status;
- Michigan Persons with Disabilities Civil Rights Act of 1976 (MPDCRA), which prohibits discrimination against qualified persons based on disability that is unrelated to that person's ability to perform the duties of a particular position or genetic information; and
- Michigan Equal Pay Act, which prohibits discriminatory wage practices based on sex.

The District also complies with and prohibits employment action that violates the following statutes:

- Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (FMLA), which requires covered employers to provide up to 12 work weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave to eligible employees for certain family, military, and medical reasons, and up to 26 work weeks to care for a covered service member with a serious injury or illness;
- ~~Michigan Paid Medical Leave~~Earned Sick Time Act of 2018 (~~PMLA~~ESTA), which provides eligible employees ~~paid medical leave~~with earned sick time that may be used for certain reasons;
- Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 (USERRA), which provides job protection and reemployment rights to individuals who voluntarily or involuntarily leave employment to undertake military service, including military reservists and National Guard members called to duty;

- Public Employment Relations Act of 1947 (PERA), which prohibits a public employer from discriminating against an employee based on membership or non-membership in a labor organization;
- Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (FLSA), which establishes minimum wage, overtime pay, record keeping, and youth employment standards affecting employees; and
- Michigan Whistleblower Protection Act of 1980, which protects employees who report a violation or suspected violation of state, local, or federal law and employees who participate in hearings, investigations, or court actions.

#### B. Reporting Requirements

Any employee who believes he/she has been subjected to behavior that violates this Policy is encouraged to file a complaint promptly with a supervisor. A complaint implicating an individual's civil rights will be investigated pursuant to the procedures outlined in Policy 4104 and 3115-3115H. A complaint alleging Title IX sexual harassment will be investigated pursuant to the procedures outlined in Policy 3118.

Employees with questions about compliance with this Policy and applicable laws should contact the Superintendent or the Employment Compliance Officer(s) identified in Policy 3115B.

Board members, administrators, and supervisors must promptly report incidents of Unlawful Discrimination and Retaliation that he/she observes or about which he/she receives information.

Board members, administrators, or supervisors who receive a complaint alleging a violation of this Policy must promptly report the complaint, in writing, to the Employment Compliance Officer(s) identified in Policy 3115B.

A failure to comply with reporting requirements may result in discipline, including discharge.

#### C. Employment Discrimination Compliance Training

The District will train administrators, supervisors, and the Employment Compliance Officer(s) on how to address and investigate Unlawful Discrimination and Retaliation complaints.

The District may also provide Unlawful Discrimination and Retaliation training to Board members and employees.

Training may be provided by an outside entity or person approved by the District.

Legal authority: 20 USC 1681 et seq.; 29 USC 206 et seq., 701 et seq., 2601 et seq.; 38 USC 4301 et seq.; 42 USC 2000d et seq., 2000e et seq., 2000ff et seq., 12101 et seq.; H.R. 2617-1626, 117th Cong. § 103(1) (signed into

law December 29, 2022); MCL 37.1101 et seq., 37.2101 et seq.; MCL 423.201 et seq.; MCL 750.556; 34 CFR 106.1 et seq.; MCL 408.934b, 408.961 et seq., *Mothering Justice v Attorney General*, 2024 Mich LEXIS 1454 (July 31, 2024)

Date adopted:

Date revised:



## **Series 4000: District Employment**

### **4100 Employee Rights and Responsibilities**

#### **4101 Non-Discrimination**

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Employees with questions about compliance with this Policy and applicable laws should contact the Superintendent or the Employment Compliance Officer(s) identified in Policy 3115B.

Board members, administrators, and supervisors must promptly report incidents of Unlawful Discrimination and Retaliation that he/she observes or about which he/she receives information.

Board members, administrators, or supervisors who receive a complaint alleging a violation of this Policy must promptly report the complaint, in writing, to the Employment Compliance Officer(s) identified in Policy 3115B.

A failure to comply with reporting requirements may result in discipline, including discharge.

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The District will train administrators, supervisors, and the Employment Compliance Officer(s) on how to address and investigate Unlawful Discrimination and Retaliation complaints.

The District may also provide Unlawful Discrimination and Retaliation training to Board members and employees.

Training may be provided by an outside entity or person approved by the District.

Legal authority: 20 USC 1681 et seq.; 29 USC 206 et seq., 701 et seq., 2601 et seq.; 38 USC 4301 et seq.; 42 USC 2000d et seq., 2000e et seq., 2000ff et seq., 12101 et seq.; H.R. 2617-1626, 117th Cong. § 103(1) (signed into

law December 29, 2022); MCL 37.1101 et seq., 37.2101 et seq.; MCL 423.201 et seq.; MCL 750.556; 34 CFR 106.1 et seq.; MCL 408.934b, 408.961 et seq., *Mothering Justice v Attorney General*, 2024 Mich LEXIS 1454 (July 31, 2024)

Date adopted: August 15, 2022

Date revised: August 19, 2024

Date revised: February 17, 2025

Date revised: August 18, 2025



## Series 4000: District Employment

### 4100 Employee Rights and Responsibilities

#### 4103 Whistleblowers' Protection

An employee shall report, on his/her own behalf or on behalf of another employee, a violation or a suspected violation of a federal, state, or local law, regulation, or rule to the employee's supervisor or the Employment Compliance Officer(s) identified in Policy 3115B. Reports must be made in good faith. An employee who makes or is about to make a report in good faith and in compliance with this Policy will not be discharged, subject to adverse employment action, or subject to other discrimination or retaliation because the employee was about to make or made a report.

If the employee's supervisor is the subject of the violation or suspected violation, the employee must report to the Employment Compliance Officer(s) or the Superintendent. If the Employment Compliance Officer(s) or the Superintendent is the subject of the violation or suspected violation, the employee must report to the President. If the President is the subject of the violation or suspected violation, the employee must report to the Vice President.

A report must be promptly submitted in writing pursuant to Policy 4101. The investigation of the alleged violation will be performed by an impartial investigator. The investigation may be referred to a third party investigator.

Legal authority: MCL 15.361 et seq.

Date adopted:

Date revised:

## **Series 4000: District Employment**

### **4100 Employee Rights and Responsibilities**

#### ***4103 Whistleblowers' Protection***

An employee shall report, on his/her own behalf or on behalf of another employee, a violation or a suspected violation of a federal, state, or local law, regulation, or rule to the employee's supervisor or the Employment Compliance Officer(s) identified in Policy 3115B. Reports must be made in good faith. An employee who makes or is about to make a report in good faith and in compliance with this Policy will not be discharged, subject to adverse employment action, or subject to other discrimination or retaliation because the employee was about to make or made a report.

If the employee's supervisor is the subject of the violation or suspected violation, the employee must report to the Employment Compliance Officer(s) or the Superintendent. If the Employment Compliance Officer(s) or the Superintendent is the subject of the violation or suspected violation, the employee must report to the President. If the President is the subject of the violation or suspected violation, the employee must report to the Vice President.

A report must be promptly submitted in writing pursuant to Policy 4101. The investigation of the alleged violation will be performed by an impartial investigator. The investigation may be referred to a third party investigator.

Legal authority: MCL 15.361 et seq.

Date adopted: August 15, 2022

Date revised: August 21, 2023

Date revised: August 18, 2025

## Series 4000: District Employment

### 4100 Employee Rights and Responsibilities

#### ***4105B Religious Workplace Accommodations for Employees and Applicants***

The District complies with Title VII and state and local laws that prohibit discrimination in employment against employees or applicants for employment based on religion. The District will reasonably accommodate sincerely held religious beliefs, practices, and observances of employees and applicants for employment absent an undue hardship.

An employee or applicant for employment who requests a reasonable accommodation based on religion must promptly inform the Superintendent or designee. Upon receipt of an accommodation request, the District will ~~meet~~begin the interactive process with the employee or applicant to consider reasonable accommodation options consistent with Title VII. [Optional: using the interactive process form, Form 4105B-F]. Reasonable accommodation requests that do not pose an undue hardship will be considered.

After considering the requested accommodation and other relevant information, the District will, as appropriate, implement reasonable accommodations that do not pose an undue hardship (as defined by law). The District is not obligated to adopt the applicant's or employee's specific accommodation request.

The District may engage or re-engage in accommodation discussions, as necessary.

An applicant or employee who believes he/she has been discriminated against under this Policy must promptly file a complaint using the Employment Complaint Procedure in Policy 4104.

Legal authority: 42 USC 2000e, et seq.; *Groff v DeJoy*, 143 S Ct 646 (2023)

Date adopted:

Date revised:

## **Series 4000: District Employment**

### **4100 Employee Rights and Responsibilities**

#### ***4105B Religious Workplace Accommodations for Employees and Applicants***

The District complies with Title VII and state and local laws that prohibit discrimination in employment against employees or applicants for employment based on religion. The District will reasonably accommodate sincerely held religious beliefs, practices, and observances of employees and applicants for employment absent an undue hardship.

An employee or applicant for employment who requests a reasonable accommodation based on religion must promptly inform the Superintendent or designee. Upon receipt of an accommodation request, the District will begin the interactive process with the employee or applicant to consider reasonable accommodation options consistent with Title VII. Reasonable accommodation requests that do not pose an undue hardship will be considered.

After considering the requested accommodation and other relevant information, the District will, as appropriate, implement reasonable accommodations that do not pose an undue hardship (as defined by law). The District is not obligated to adopt the applicant's or employee's specific accommodation request.

The District may engage or re-engage in accommodation discussions, as necessary.

An applicant or employee who believes he/she has been discriminated against under this Policy must promptly file a complaint using the Employment Complaint Procedure in Policy 4104.

Legal authority: 42 USC 2000e, et seq.; *Groff v DeJoy*, 143 S Ct 646 (2023)

Date adopted: August 19, 2024

Date revised: August 18, 2025

## Series 4000: District Employment

### 4100 Employee Rights and Responsibilities

#### 4106 *Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA)* [Optional for Districts with Less Than 50 Employees / Required for Districts with 50 or More Employees] [Note: If the Board elects not to adopt this Policy, delete the body of the policy and replace the title with "Intentionally Left Blank" after the policy number and in the Table of Contents to ensure accurate numbering of subsequent policies in the Policy Manual.]

This Policy will be interpreted and applied consistent with the FMLA, as amended, and its regulations. This Policy should not be interpreted to conflict with an applicable collective bargaining agreement where the collective bargaining agreement provides rights or obligations beyond those conferred by FMLA and that are not prohibited by FMLA.

##### A. Qualifying for FMLA Leave

###### 1. Employee Eligibility

###### a. To be eligible for FMLA leave, an employee must:

- i. have worked at least 1,250 hours during the 12-month period immediately preceding the commencement of the leave (full-time instructional employees are presumed to meet the 1,250 hour requirement);
- ii. have completed 12 months (cumulative) of work for the District before the commencement of the leave. This includes non-consecutive intervals of employment with the District occurring up to 7 years before the commencement of the FMLA leave; and
- iii. make the request at a time when the District has 50 or more employees at, or within 75 miles of, the worksite.

###### b. The applicable 12-month period to determine an employee's entitlement to FMLA leave (i.e., the FMLA leave year) is [Choose one: a "rolling" 12-month period measured backward from when the FMLA leave would commence / a "rolling" 12-month period measured forward from the date the employee first takes FMLA leave / the period from [ ] to [ ] / the calendar year, January 1 to December 31].

- c. An eligible employee taking FMLA leave to care for a covered service member or veteran with a serious injury or illness is allowed to take up to 26 work weeks of leave in a single 12-month period measured forward from the date the employee first takes leave.

###### 2. Qualifying Events

- a. An eligible employee may take FMLA leave, up to a total of 12 work weeks, during any 12-month period for any one or more of the following:

- i. the birth or care of the employee's newborn child;
  - ii. the employee's care for a newly adopted child or child placed in the employee's home for foster care;
  - iii. to care for a spouse, child (who is younger than age 18, or over 18 but incapable of self-care), a Parent (but not parent-in-law), or an individual for whom the employee stands *in loco parentis* who has a serious health condition;
  - iv. the employee's own serious health condition; or
  - v. a qualifying military exigency about an employee, the employee's spouse, child (regardless of age), or Parent.
- b. An eligible employee may take up to 26 work weeks of leave during a single 12-month period to care for a covered service member who is receiving medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy, or is in outpatient status, or is on the temporary disability retired list for a serious injury or illness. The employee must be the spouse, child, Parent (regardless of their child's age), or next of kin of the covered service member. This subsection applies to veterans of the Armed Services who suffered an injury or illness, or aggravated an injury or illness, in the line of duty on active duty if the veteran was a member of the Armed Forces at any time during the 5 years before receiving treatment.

### 3. Limitations on FMLA Leave

- a. The entitlement to leave for the birth of a child or placement of a child with an employee for the purposes of adoption or foster care expires at the end of the 12-month period beginning on the date of the birth or placement, and these circumstances do not qualify for intermittent or reduced schedule leave [Optional: unless the Superintendent or designee approves an intermittent or reduced schedule leave in writing].
- b. Concerning spouses who are both employed by the District, and both eligible for FMLA leave, they are limited to a combined total of 12 work weeks of FMLA leave for the birth or placement, or related care, of a child for adoption or foster care with the employees or the care of a Parent with a serious health condition. This limitation does not apply to the care of a spouse or child with a serious health condition or to an employee's own serious health condition.
- c. Concerning the entitlement to 26 work weeks of leave to care for a covered service member with a serious illness or injury, the 26 work week allotment may include other reasons for FMLA leave authorized by the Act. But in that allotment, an employee is not entitled to more than 12 work weeks of leave for reasons unrelated to the care for a covered service member with a serious illness or injury.



- d. Concerning spouses who are both employed by the District, and both eligible for FMLA leave to care for a covered service member, they are limited to a combined total of 26 work weeks of leave for all leaves authorized by the Act during the 12-month period commencing with FMLA leave to care for a covered service member. The spouses are subject to the 12 work week limitation for leave related to the birth or placement, or related care, of a child for adoption or foster care with the employees or the care of a Parent with a serious health condition.

## B. FMLA Notice

1. An employee must give the District notice of FMLA leave as follows:
  - a. When the need for FMLA leave is foreseeable (e.g., for the birth of a child, placement for adoption or foster care, or planned medical treatment), 30 calendar days' notice is required. If the employee fails to give 30 calendar days' notice with no reasonable excuse, the District reserves the right to deny or to delay the employee's FMLA leave. If the FMLA leave is for planned medical treatment, the employee must make reasonable efforts to schedule treatment so as not to unduly disrupt the District's operations.
  - b. When the need for FMLA leave is unexpected, the employee must provide notice to the District as soon as practicable.
2. For both foreseeable and unexpected leave, employees must comply with District Policies, work rules, collective bargaining agreement provisions, and customary absence reporting procedures. Failure to comply with these requirements may be grounds to delay or deny the employee's FMLA leave request and may result in discipline.
3. Absent extenuating circumstances, within 5 work days after an employee requests FMLA leave or the District has reasonable information that an employee may qualify for FMLA leave, the District will provide to the employee a copy of this Policy and the U.S. Department of Labor's (DOL) "Notice of Eligibility and Rights & Responsibilities" DOL Form WH-381 (as updated).
4. Once the District receives sufficient notice, including any requested medical certification (see below), that an employee's leave qualifies as FMLA leave, the District will, absent extenuating circumstances, within 5 work days, notify the employee in writing whether the leave is designated as FMLA leave using DOL Form WH-382 (as updated).

## C. Certification

1. If an employee requests FMLA leave due to the employee's serious health condition or to care for a Parent, child, or spouse with a serious health condition, the employee must provide medical certification from a health care provider of the serious health condition involved and, if applicable, verification that the employee is needed to care for the family member and the expected

duration of the leave. Employees requesting leave for a qualifying exigency or leave to care for a covered service member with a serious injury or illness must provide the appropriate certification. The District will provide the employee with the appropriate DOL form applicable to the employee's requested leave.

2. Employees must return the requested certification within 15 calendar days after the request. The District may delay or deny FMLA leave if submission of the certification is not timely.
3. Failure or refusal to provide requested medical certification within 15 calendar days may result in denial of the leave being designated as FMLA leave.
4. If an employee provides an incomplete or insufficient certification, the District will advise the employee, in writing, of the deficiencies and what additional information is needed. An employee must return the requested additional information within 7 calendar days. The District, but not the employee's direct supervisor, may contact an employee's health care provider for clarification or authentication of a certification. The District may not contact the employee's health care provider if a complete and sufficient certification, signed by the health care provider, is submitted.
5. If the District has reason to doubt the medical certification an employee submits, the District may require, at its expense, that the employee obtain a second opinion from a health care provider of the District's choice. If the second opinion differs, the District may require, at its expense, that a third opinion be obtained from a health care provider who is mutually selected by the employee and the District. The third medical certification will be final and binding on both parties. If the employee refuses to be examined by the third health care provider, the employee will be bound by the second opinion. The District may not request a second opinion for leave to care for a covered service member or veteran with a serious injury or illness.

The District may request recertification consistent with FMLA regulations. Recertification will be at the employee's expense.

The District may request recertification in less than 30 calendar days if: an employee requests an extension of FMLA leave; circumstances stated in the prior certification have changed significantly; or the District receives information that casts doubt upon the employee's stated reason for the absence or the certification's validity.

#### D. Concurrent Leave and Substitution of Paid Leave

FMLA leave provided to employees is unpaid, unless the employee has applicable paid leave. Applicable paid leave (e.g., sick, personal, business, vacation, paid time off, leave under Michigan ~~Paid Medical Leave~~Earned Sick Time Act (~~MPMLA~~ESTA), or workers' compensation) will run concurrently with FMLA leave at the election of either the District or the employee. The ability to use paid leave concurrently with FMLA leave is subject to compliance with the procedures and

conditions normally associated with the paid leave. A medical leave of absence covered by workers' compensation runs concurrently with FMLA leave and consistent with an applicable individual employment contract or collective bargaining agreement. FMLA leave beyond an employee's applicable accrued paid leave is unpaid.

#### E. Intermittent and Reduced Schedule Leave

1. Eligible employees may take FMLA leave intermittently or on a reduced schedule when leave is taken to care for a family member with a serious health condition, for an employee's own serious health condition, because of a qualifying exigency, or to care for a covered service member or veteran, an eligible employee may take leave intermittently or on a reduced schedule when medically necessary.
2. Intermittent or reduced schedule leave will not result in a reduction in the employee's total amount of leave beyond the amount of leave actually taken. Intermittent and reduced schedule FMLA leave will be accounted for in the shortest increment used to account for leave generally within the employee's classification.

Employees must follow the District's absence reporting procedures when using intermittent leave.

3. When an instructional employee seeks to take intermittent or reduced schedule leave to care for a family member with a serious health condition, to care for a covered service member or veteran, or for the employee's own serious health condition which is foreseeable based on planned medical treatment, and the employee would be on leave for more than 20% of the total number of work days over the leave period, the District may either require the employee to take leave on a full-time basis for the duration of the requested intermittent or reduced schedule leave or temporarily transfer the employee to an alternate position with equivalent pay and benefits.
4. If an eligible employee requests intermittent or reduced schedule leave for a foreseeable medical treatment, including during a period of recovery from a serious health condition, the District may require the employee to transfer temporarily to an available alternate position for which the employee is qualified and which better accommodates recurring periods of leave than the employee's regular position. The alternate position must have equivalent pay and benefits as the employee's regular position.

#### F. Group Health Plan Benefits

1. Eligible employees are generally entitled to the continuation of District-provided group health plan benefits while on FMLA leave. Group health plan benefits include medical, dental, and optical insurance coverages in which the employee is enrolled at the time that FMLA leave is taken.

2. The District will continue paying its portion, if any, of the employee's group health plan costs and insurance premiums or representative premiums while the employee is on FMLA leave and in accordance with any applicable collective bargaining or individual employment contract. Any share or portion of the group health plan costs, insurance premiums, or representative premiums paid by the employee before FMLA leave must continue to be paid by the employee during FMLA leave. See DOL Form WH-381. An employee's failure to pay his/her portion of group health plan costs, insurance premiums, or representative premiums during FMLA leave may result in loss of coverage if the employee's contribution is more than 30 calendar days late. The District will provide the employee with written notice at least 15 calendar days before cancelling the employee's coverage because of a failure to make employee contributions.
3. As addressed in subsection I below, an employee who fails to voluntarily return to work after FMLA leave may be required to repay the District for his/her group health plan benefit costs.

#### G. Return to Work

1. At the expiration date of an employee's FMLA leave, the employee will be returned to that employee's former position or an equivalent position with the same pay, benefits, and working conditions. An employee taking FMLA leave has no greater right to reinstatement than if the employee had been continuously employed during the FMLA leave period.
2. If an employee was unable to renew a license or certification because of FMLA leave and is no longer qualified for the employee's former position, the District will provide the employee reasonable time, on unpaid status, to fulfill the necessary return to work conditions.
3. Instructional Employees
  - a. "Instructional" employees are those whose principal function is to teach and instruct students in a class, small group, or individual setting.
  - b. If an instructional employee begins FMLA leave more than 5 weeks before the end of a term or semester, the District may require the employee to take FMLA leave until the end of the term or semester if the FMLA leave is to last at least 3 weeks and the employee would return to work during the 3-week period before the end of the term or semester.
  - c. If an instructional employee begins FMLA leave during the 5-week period before the end of a term or semester because of the birth or placement for adoption or foster care of a child, to care for a spouse, child, or Parent with a serious health condition, or to care for a covered service member or veteran, the District may require that FMLA leave be taken until the end of the term or semester if the instructional employee would return to work



during the 2-week period immediately before the end of the term or semester and the leave is to last more than 2 weeks.

- d. If an instructional employee begins FMLA leave during the 3-week period before the end of a term or semester because of the birth or placement for adoption or foster care of a child, to care for a spouse, child, or Parent with a serious health condition, or to care for a covered service member or veteran, the District may require the employee to take FMLA leave until the end of the term or semester, if the leave will last more than five (5) work days.
- e. Any additional FMLA leave required of an instructional employee by the District will not count against the employee's allotment of FMLA leave.

#### 4. Fitness for Duty

The District may require that an employee returning from FMLA leave submit a fitness-for-duty certification from a health care provider which addresses the employee's ability to return to work and perform the essential functions of the employee's position. The District must provide the employee with notice of the requirement to provide a fitness-for-duty certification and the essential functions of the employee's position when the District provides the employee the designation of FMLA leave notice (DOL Form WH-382, as updated). If the employee fails to submit the fitness-for-duty certification in a timely manner, return from FMLA leave may be delayed by the District. The employee may be terminated if he/she fails to submit the fitness-for-duty certification.

- 5. Unless a collective bargaining agreement provides otherwise, an employee on unpaid FMLA leave is not entitled to accrue seniority, employment benefits (other than medical insurance), or any benefit conditioned on length of service or work performed.

#### H. Denial of Key Employee Restoration

- 1. The District reserves the right to deny restoration to the same or equivalent position to any eligible employee who is a key employee, meaning any employee who is paid a salary and is in the highest paid 10% of employees. The District may deny restoration if necessary to prevent substantial and grievous economic injury to the District's operations. If the District intends to deny restoration to a key employee, it will:
  - a. use DOL Form WH-381, as updated, to notify the employee of his/her status as a key employee in response to the employee's request for FMLA leave and provide the employee with an explanation of the consequences for the employee if the District determines that substantial and grievous injury will result to its operations if the employee is reinstated after FMLA leave;
  - b. notify the employee, in person or by certified mail, as soon as the District decides it will deny restoration and the reasons for the denial;

- c. offer the employee a reasonable opportunity to return to work from FMLA leave after giving this notice;
- d. make a final determination as to whether reinstatement will be denied at the end of the leave period if the employee then requests restoration; and
- e. the District must maintain its group health plan cost, contributions, premium, or representative premium contributions for the employee's group health plan benefits for the entire term of the employee's FMLA leave, even after giving the employee notice that restoration will be denied.

I. Failure to Return to Work

- 1. An employee's unexcused failure to return to work upon expiration of FMLA leave will subject the employee to discharge unless the District grants an extension of leave as required by law or under a collective bargaining agreement, employee handbook, or individual employment contract. An employee who requests an extension of leave due to the continuation, recurrence, or onset of the employee's serious health condition, or the serious health condition of the employee's spouse, child, Parent, or covered service member or veteran, must submit to the employee's supervisor a written request for an extension. This written request must be made as soon as possible before the expiration of the employee's FMLA leave. Medical certification or recertification will be required to support any request for leave extension.
- 2. If an employee is unable to perform the essential functions of the position or an equivalent position at the end of FMLA leave, the District will comply with ADA requirements, as applicable.
- 3. If an employee fails to return to work after his/her FMLA leave expires, the employee must reimburse the District for any group health plan costs, contributions, premiums, and representative premiums that the District paid for continuation of the employee's group health benefits coverage during FMLA leave, unless the employee does not return due to: (a) the continuation, recurrence, or onset of the serious health condition which entitled the employee to FMLA leave and the employee provides the District with sufficient certification from the proper health care provider of the continuation, recurrence, or onset of the serious health condition; or (b) other circumstances beyond the employee's control. This provision does not apply to any group health plan cost, insurance premium, or representative premium contributions made by the District for periods during which the employee used paid leave concurrently with FMLA leave.

J. Recordkeeping

- 1. The District will maintain the following records related to FMLA requests and use:
  - a. basic payroll information;



- b. dates (or hours) during which eligible employees take FMLA leave;
  - c. copies of all notices, requests, and other documents related to FMLA leave;
  - d. copies of documents evidencing group health plan cost contributions, insurance premium, and representative premium payments made by the District on behalf of an eligible employee on FMLA leave; and
  - e. documents related to disputes about eligibility or designation of FMLA leave.
2. Medical certifications and other medical documentation related to FMLA leave will be maintained in a separate, confidential file from an employee's personnel file. See Policy 4224.

K. Notice to Employees

The District will post the appropriate notice of rights poster in a location easily seen by employees and include a general notice of employee FMLA rights in applicable employee handbooks or by providing employees notice at their time of hire.

Legal authority: 29 USC 2601 et seq.; 29 CFR 825.100 et seq.

Date adopted:

Date revised:

## **Series 4000: District Employment**

### **4100 Employee Rights and Responsibilities**

#### **4106 Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA)**

This Policy will be interpreted and applied consistent with the FMLA, as amended, and its regulations. This Policy should not be interpreted to conflict with an applicable collective bargaining agreement where the collective bargaining agreement provides rights or obligations beyond those conferred by FMLA and that are not prohibited by FMLA.

##### **A. Qualifying for FMLA Leave**

###### **1. Employee Eligibility**

- a. To be eligible for FMLA leave, an employee must:
  - i. have worked at least 1,250 hours during the 12-month period immediately preceding the commencement of the leave (full-time instructional employees are presumed to meet the 1,250 hour requirement);
  - ii. have completed 12 months (cumulative) of work for the District before the commencement of the leave. This includes non-consecutive intervals of employment with the District occurring up to 7 years before the commencement of the FMLA leave; and
  - iii. make the request at a time when the District has 50 or more employees at, or within 75 miles of, the worksite.
- b. The applicable 12-month period to determine an employee's entitlement to FMLA leave (i.e., the FMLA leave year) is a "rolling" 12-month period measured backward from when the FMLA leave would commence.
- c. An eligible employee taking FMLA leave to care for a covered service member or veteran with a serious injury or illness is allowed to take up to 26 work weeks of leave in a single 12-month period measured forward from the date the employee first takes leave.

###### **2. Qualifying Events**

- a. An eligible employee may take FMLA leave, up to a total of 12 work weeks, during any 12-month period for any one or more of the following:
  - i. the birth or care of the employee's newborn child;
  - ii. the employee's care for a newly adopted child or child placed in the employee's home for foster care;
  - iii. to care for a spouse, child (who is younger than age 18, or over 18 but incapable of self-care), a Parent (but not parent-in-law), or an individual

for whom the employee stands *in loco parentis* who has a serious health condition;

iv. the employee's own serious health condition; or

v. a qualifying military exigency about an employee, the employee's spouse, child (regardless of age), or Parent.

b. An eligible employee may take up to 26 work weeks of leave during a single 12-month period to care for a covered service member who is receiving medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy, or is in outpatient status, or is on the temporary disability retired list for a serious injury or illness. The employee must be the spouse, child, Parent (regardless of their child's age), or next of kin of the covered service member. This subsection applies to veterans of the Armed Services who suffered an injury or illness, or aggravated an injury or illness, in the line of duty on active duty if the veteran was a member of the Armed Forces at any time during the 5 years before receiving treatment.

### 3. Limitations on FMLA Leave

a. The entitlement to leave for the birth of a child or placement of a child with an employee for the purposes of adoption or foster care expires at the end of the 12-month period beginning on the date of the birth or placement, and these circumstances do not qualify for intermittent or reduced schedule leave.

b. Concerning spouses who are both employed by the District, and both eligible for FMLA leave, they are limited to a combined total of 12 work weeks of FMLA leave for the birth or placement, or related care, of a child for adoption or foster care with the employees or the care of a Parent with a serious health condition. This limitation does not apply to the care of a spouse or child with a serious health condition or to an employee's own serious health condition.

c. Concerning the entitlement to 26 work weeks of leave to care for a covered service member with a serious illness or injury, the 26 work week allotment may include other reasons for FMLA leave authorized by the Act. But in that allotment, an employee is not entitled to more than 12 work weeks of leave for reasons unrelated to the care for a covered service member with a serious illness or injury.

d. Concerning spouses who are both employed by the District, and both eligible for FMLA leave to care for a covered service member, they are limited to a combined total of 26 work weeks of leave for all leaves authorized by the Act during the 12-month period commencing with FMLA leave to care for a covered service member. The spouses are subject to the 12 work week limitation for leave related to the birth or placement, or related



care, of a child for adoption or foster care with the employees or the care of a Parent with a serious health condition.

## **B. FMLA Notice**

1. An employee must give the District notice of FMLA leave as follows:
  - a. When the need for FMLA leave is foreseeable (e.g., for the birth of a child, placement for adoption or foster care, or planned medical treatment), 30 calendar days' notice is required. If the employee fails to give 30 calendar days' notice with no reasonable excuse, the District reserves the right to deny or to delay the employee's FMLA leave. If the FMLA leave is for planned medical treatment, the employee must make reasonable efforts to schedule treatment so as not to unduly disrupt the District's operations.
  - b. When the need for FMLA leave is unexpected, the employee must provide notice to the District as soon as practicable.
2. For both foreseeable and unexpected leave, employees must comply with District Policies, work rules, collective bargaining agreement provisions, and customary absence reporting procedures. Failure to comply with these requirements may be grounds to delay or deny the employee's FMLA leave request and may result in discipline.
3. Absent extenuating circumstances, within 5 work days after an employee requests FMLA leave or the District has reasonable information that an employee may qualify for FMLA leave, the District will provide to the employee a copy of this Policy and the U.S. Department of Labor's (DOL) "Notice of Eligibility and Rights & Responsibilities" DOL Form WH-381 (as updated).
4. Once the District receives sufficient notice, including any requested medical certification (see below), that an employee's leave qualifies as FMLA leave, the District will, absent extenuating circumstances, within 5 work days, notify the employee in writing whether the leave is designated as FMLA leave using DOL Form WH-382 (as updated).

## **C. Certification**

1. If an employee requests FMLA leave due to the employee's serious health condition or to care for a Parent, child, or spouse with a serious health condition, the employee must provide medical certification from a health care provider of the serious health condition involved and, if applicable, verification that the employee is needed to care for the family member and the expected duration of the leave. Employees requesting leave for a qualifying exigency or leave to care for a covered service member with a serious injury or illness must provide the appropriate certification. The District will provide the employee with the appropriate DOL form applicable to the employee's requested leave.

2. Employees must return the requested certification within 15 calendar days after the request. The District may delay or deny FMLA leave if submission of the certification is not timely.
3. Failure or refusal to provide requested medical certification within 15 calendar days may result in denial of the leave being designated as FMLA leave.
4. If an employee provides an incomplete or insufficient certification, the District will advise the employee, in writing, of the deficiencies and what additional information is needed. An employee must return the requested additional information within 7 calendar days. The District, but not the employee's direct supervisor, may contact an employee's health care provider for clarification or authentication of a certification. The District may not contact the employee's health care provider if a complete and sufficient certification, signed by the health care provider, is submitted.
5. If the District has reason to doubt the medical certification an employee submits, the District may require, at its expense, that the employee obtain a second opinion from a health care provider of the District's choice. If the second opinion differs, the District may require, at its expense, that a third opinion be obtained from a health care provider who is mutually selected by the employee and the District. The third medical certification will be final and binding on both parties. If the employee refuses to be examined by the third health care provider, the employee will be bound by the second opinion. The District may not request a second opinion for leave to care for a covered service member or veteran with a serious injury or illness.

The District may request recertification consistent with FMLA regulations. Recertification will be at the employee's expense.

The District may request recertification in less than 30 calendar days if: an employee requests an extension of FMLA leave; circumstances stated in the prior certification have changed significantly; or the District receives information that casts doubt upon the employee's stated reason for the absence or the certification's validity.

#### D. Concurrent Leave and Substitution of Paid Leave

FMLA leave provided to employees is unpaid, unless the employee has applicable paid leave. Applicable paid leave (e.g., sick, personal, business, vacation, paid time off, leave under Michigan Earned Sick Time Act (ESTA), or workers' compensation) will run concurrently with FMLA leave at the election of either the District or the employee. The ability to use paid leave concurrently with FMLA leave is subject to compliance with the procedures and conditions normally associated with the paid leave. A medical leave of absence covered by workers' compensation runs concurrently with FMLA leave and consistent with an applicable individual employment contract or collective bargaining agreement. FMLA leave beyond an employee's applicable accrued paid leave is unpaid.



#### E. Intermittent and Reduced Schedule Leave

1. Eligible employees may take FMLA leave intermittently or on a reduced schedule when leave is taken to care for a family member with a serious health condition, for an employee's own serious health condition, because of a qualifying exigency, or to care for a covered service member or veteran, an eligible employee may take leave intermittently or on a reduced schedule when medically necessary.
2. Intermittent or reduced schedule leave will not result in a reduction in the employee's total amount of leave beyond the amount of leave actually taken. Intermittent and reduced schedule FMLA leave will be accounted for in the shortest increment used to account for leave generally within the employee's classification.

Employees must follow the District's absence reporting procedures when using intermittent leave.

3. When an instructional employee seeks to take intermittent or reduced schedule leave to care for a family member with a serious health condition, to care for a covered service member or veteran, or for the employee's own serious health condition which is foreseeable based on planned medical treatment, and the employee would be on leave for more than 20% of the total number of work days over the leave period, the District may either require the employee to take leave on a full-time basis for the duration of the requested intermittent or reduced schedule leave or temporarily transfer the employee to an alternate position with equivalent pay and benefits.
4. If an eligible employee requests intermittent or reduced schedule leave for a foreseeable medical treatment, including during a period of recovery from a serious health condition, the District may require the employee to transfer temporarily to an available alternate position for which the employee is qualified and which better accommodates recurring periods of leave than the employee's regular position. The alternate position must have equivalent pay and benefits as the employee's regular position.

#### F. Group Health Plan Benefits

1. Eligible employees are generally entitled to the continuation of District-provided group health plan benefits while on FMLA leave. Group health plan benefits include medical, dental, and optical insurance coverages in which the employee is enrolled at the time that FMLA leave is taken.
2. The District will continue paying its portion, if any, of the employee's group health plan costs and insurance premiums or representative premiums while the employee is on FMLA leave and in accordance with any applicable collective bargaining or individual employment contract. Any share or portion of the group health plan costs, insurance premiums, or representative premiums paid by the employee before FMLA leave must continue to be paid by the



- employee during FMLA leave. See DOL Form WH-381. An employee's failure to pay his/her portion of group health plan costs, insurance premiums, or representative premiums during FMLA leave may result in loss of coverage if the employee's contribution is more than 30 calendar days late. The District will provide the employee with written notice at least 15 calendar days before cancelling the employee's coverage because of a failure to make employee contributions.
3. As addressed in subsection I below, an employee who fails to voluntarily return to work after FMLA leave may be required to repay the District for his/her group health plan benefit costs.

#### G. Return to Work

1. At the expiration date of an employee's FMLA leave, the employee will be returned to that employee's former position or an equivalent position with the same pay, benefits, and working conditions. An employee taking FMLA leave has no greater right to reinstatement than if the employee had been continuously employed during the FMLA leave period.
  2. If an employee was unable to renew a license or certification because of FMLA leave and is no longer qualified for the employee's former position, the District will provide the employee reasonable time, on unpaid status, to fulfill the necessary return to work conditions.
- #### 3. Instructional Employees
- a. "Instructional" employees are those whose principal function is to teach and instruct students in a class, small group, or individual setting.
  - b. If an instructional employee begins FMLA leave more than 5 weeks before the end of a term or semester, the District may require the employee to take FMLA leave until the end of the term or semester if the FMLA leave is to last at least 3 weeks and the employee would return to work during the 3-week period before the end of the term or semester.
  - c. If an instructional employee begins FMLA leave during the 5-week period before the end of a term or semester because of the birth or placement for adoption or foster care of a child, to care for a spouse, child, or Parent with a serious health condition, or to care for a covered service member or veteran, the District may require that FMLA leave be taken until the end of the term or semester if the instructional employee would return to work during the 2-week period immediately before the end of the term or semester and the leave is to last more than 2 weeks.
  - d. If an instructional employee begins FMLA leave during the 3-week period before the end of a term or semester because of the birth or placement for adoption or foster care of a child, to care for a spouse, child, or Parent with a serious health condition, or to care for a covered service member or

veteran, the District may require the employee to take FMLA leave until the end of the term or semester, if the leave will last more than five (5) work days.

- e. Any additional FMLA leave required of an instructional employee by the District will not count against the employee's allotment of FMLA leave.

#### 4. Fitness for Duty

The District may require that an employee returning from FMLA leave submit a fitness-for-duty certification from a health care provider which addresses the employee's ability to return to work and perform the essential functions of the employee's position. The District must provide the employee with notice of the requirement to provide a fitness-for-duty certification and the essential functions of the employee's position when the District provides the employee the designation of FMLA leave notice (DOL Form WH-382, as updated). If the employee fails to submit the fitness-for-duty certification in a timely manner, return from FMLA leave may be delayed by the District. The employee may be terminated if he/she fails to submit the fitness-for-duty certification.

- 5. Unless a collective bargaining agreement provides otherwise, an employee on unpaid FMLA leave is not entitled to accrue seniority, employment benefits (other than medical insurance), or any benefit conditioned on length of service or work performed.

#### H. Denial of Key Employee Restoration

- 1. The District reserves the right to deny restoration to the same or equivalent position to any eligible employee who is a key employee, meaning any employee who is paid a salary and is in the highest paid 10% of employees. The District may deny restoration if necessary to prevent substantial and grievous economic injury to the District's operations. If the District intends to deny restoration to a key employee, it will:
  - a. use DOL Form WH-381, as updated, to notify the employee of his/her status as a key employee in response to the employee's request for FMLA leave and provide the employee with an explanation of the consequences for the employee if the District determines that substantial and grievous injury will result to its operations if the employee is reinstated after FMLA leave;
  - b. notify the employee, in person or by certified mail, as soon as the District decides it will deny restoration and the reasons for the denial;
  - c. offer the employee a reasonable opportunity to return to work from FMLA leave after giving this notice;
  - d. make a final determination as to whether reinstatement will be denied at the end of the leave period if the employee then requests restoration; and

- e. the District must maintain its group health plan cost, contributions, premium, or representative premium contributions for the employee's group health plan benefits for the entire term of the employee's FMLA leave, even after giving the employee notice that restoration will be denied.

#### I. Failure to Return to Work

1. An employee's unexcused failure to return to work upon expiration of FMLA leave will subject the employee to discharge unless the District grants an extension of leave as required by law or under a collective bargaining agreement, employee handbook, or individual employment contract. An employee who requests an extension of leave due to the continuation, recurrence, or onset of the employee's serious health condition, or the serious health condition of the employee's spouse, child, Parent, or covered service member or veteran, must submit to the employee's supervisor a written request for an extension. This written request must be made as soon as possible before the expiration of the employee's FMLA leave. Medical certification or recertification will be required to support any request for leave extension.
2. If an employee is unable to perform the essential functions of the position or an equivalent position at the end of FMLA leave, the District will comply with ADA requirements, as applicable.
3. If an employee fails to return to work after his/her FMLA leave expires, the employee must reimburse the District for any group health plan costs, contributions, premiums, and representative premiums that the District paid for continuation of the employee's group health benefits coverage during FMLA leave, unless the employee does not return due to: (a) the continuation, recurrence, or onset of the serious health condition which entitled the employee to FMLA leave and the employee provides the District with sufficient certification from the proper health care provider of the continuation, recurrence, or onset of the serious health condition; or (b) other circumstances beyond the employee's control. This provision does not apply to any group health plan cost, insurance premium, or representative premium contributions made by the District for periods during which the employee used paid leave concurrently with FMLA leave.

#### J. Recordkeeping

1. The District will maintain the following records related to FMLA requests and use:
  - a. basic payroll information;
  - b. dates (or hours) during which eligible employees take FMLA leave;
  - c. copies of all notices, requests, and other documents related to FMLA leave;

- d. copies of documents evidencing group health plan cost contributions, insurance premium, and representative premium payments made by the District on behalf of an eligible employee on FMLA leave; and
  - e. documents related to disputes about eligibility or designation of FMLA leave.
2. Medical certifications and other medical documentation related to FMLA leave will be maintained in a separate, confidential file from an employee's personnel file. See Policy 4224.

#### K. Notice to Employees

The District will post the appropriate notice of rights poster in a location easily seen by employees and include a general notice of employee FMLA rights in applicable employee handbooks or by providing employees notice at their time of hire.

Legal authority: 29 USC 2601 et seq.; 29 CFR 825.100 et seq.

Date adopted: August 15, 2022

Date revised: August 19, 2024

Date revised: August 18, 2025

## Series 4000: District Employment

### 4200 Employee Conduct and Ethics

#### 4221 Employee Speech

As role models, employees must exercise sound judgment in their interactions with students, Parents, and members of the community and maintain a high degree of professionalism and objectivity. Employees must act within the scope of their respective duties and responsibilities.

##### A. Curriculum, Instruction, and Controversial Topics

During instruction and discussion of controversial issues, employees must follow these guidelines:

1. the issues discussed must be relevant to the curriculum and be part of a planned educational program;
2. students and Parents must have free access to appropriate materials and information for analysis and evaluation of the issues;
3. employees must allow discussion of a variety of viewpoints so long as that discussion does not substantially disrupt the educational environment;
4. the topic and materials used must be within the students' range, knowledge, maturity, and competence;
5. employees must obtain pre-approval from the building principal before instructing students about sensitive or controversial issues; ~~and~~
6. employees must not advocate partisan causes, sectarian religious views, or self-propaganda of any kind during school or school-related functions. Employees may express a personal opinion as long as students are encouraged to reach independent decisions; and

7. if a Parent objects to their student's instructional materials, employees will refer the Parent to Policy 5407 and Form 5407-F.

Employees who are unsure of their obligations must confer with their building principal or supervisor.

##### B. Speech on Matters of Public Concern

The District respects and supports its employees' right as citizens to exercise free speech in a responsible manner.

Free speech rights are not absolute and are subject to restriction when the employee is acting within the course and scope of their employment.

When speaking as a citizen on a matter of public concern, an employee must not make written, verbal, online, or nonverbal statements that cause a substantial disruption to the school environment, violate federal or state law, or otherwise violate these Policies. An employee's right as a citizen to comment upon matters of public concern must be balanced against the District's interest in promoting the efficiency of the public services it performs through its employees.

Employees do not speak on behalf of the District or a school unless specifically authorized by the Board or Superintendent.

Legal authority: U.S. CONST. amend. I; Const 1963, art I, § 5

Date adopted:

Date revised:



## **Series 4000: District Employment**

### **4200 Employee Conduct and Ethics**

#### **4221 Employee Speech**

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5. employees must obtain pre-approval from the building principal before instructing students about sensitive or controversial issues;
6. employees must not advocate partisan causes, sectarian religious views, or self-propaganda of any kind during school or school-related functions. Employees may express a personal opinion as long as students are encouraged to reach independent decisions; and
7. if a Parent objects to their student's instructional materials, employees will refer the Parent to Policy 5407 and Form 5407-F.

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Free speech rights are not absolute and are subject to restriction when the employee is acting within the course and scope of their employment.

## Series 4000: District Employment

### 4400 Professional Staff

#### 4403 Performance Evaluation

Performance evaluations are essential to provide quality educational services and to measure competency. This Policy does not diminish the Board's authority or ability to non-renew a professional staff member's contract at the end of the contract's term, consistent with applicable statutes, collective bargaining agreements, Policies, and individual employment contracts. This Policy must be implemented consistent with Policy 1101.

A. Teachers as Defined by Revised School Code Section 1249 (K-12 certified teachers of record)

Teachers will be evaluated pursuant to a performance evaluation system consistent with Revised School Code Section 1249 and the Teachers' Tenure Act. This performance evaluation system will include, as appropriate, the following:

1. a year-end evaluation process that meets statutory standards;
2. an evaluation tool that incorporates components required by law, including:
  - a. locally agreed-on student growth and assessment data or student learning objectives, as defined by Revised School Code Section 1249;
  - b. the teacher's performance; and
  - c. objective criteria.
3. an individualized development plan (IDP) with performance goals developed by the evaluator in consultation with the teacher and recommended training designed to improve the teacher's effectiveness for:
  - a. all probationary teachers;
  - ~~b. teachers rated minimally effective or ineffective during the 2023-24 school year;~~
  - ~~c.~~ b. teachers rated needing support or developing; or
  - ~~d.~~ c. at the evaluator's discretion when performance deficiencies are noted.
4. classroom observations of at least 15 minutes each which include, at a minimum, a review of the teacher's lesson plan, the state curriculum standard used in the lesson, and pupil engagement, with appropriate written feedback and a post-observation meeting between the teacher and the school administrator conducting the observation to discuss those items;

5. a mid-year progress report, if required by law, which aligns with the teacher's individualized development plan, includes specific performance goals developed by the evaluator, and any recommended training identified by the evaluator;
6. a year-end performance evaluation effectiveness rating, of effective, developing, or needing support;
7. tenured teachers rated as highly effective or effective on the 3 most recent consecutive year-end evaluations may be evaluated [Choose one: biennially or triennially], but if the teacher is not rated as effective on one of the [Choose one: biennial or triennial] year-end evaluations, the teacher must receive year-end evaluations;
8. a mentor for teachers rated developing or needing support or for teachers in the first year of probation;
9. opportunity for a tenured teacher rated needing support on a year-end evaluation to request a review consistent with Revised School Code Section 1249;
10. a tool approved by MDE, a modified MDE tool, or a local evaluation tool if adopted in compliance with Revised School Code Section 1249 and corresponding regulations;
11. website posting of required information for the evaluation tool;
12. training on the evaluation tool for teachers and evaluators as required by law; and
13. other components that the Superintendent or designee deems relevant, important, or in the District's best interests.

If a tenured teacher is rated ineffective or needing support on 3 consecutive year-end evaluations, the teacher must be discharged consistent with due process. The District is not precluded from discharging a teacher at other times as provided by the Teachers' Tenure Act.

If a teacher receives an unevaluated rating, the teacher's rating from the school year immediately before the designation must be used.

#### B. Non-Teaching Professionals Subject to the Teachers' Tenure Act

The performance evaluation system for a Non-Teaching Professional with a teaching certificate subject to the Teachers' Tenure Act must include multiple observations. An IDP will be developed during the employee's probationary period. Except during the probationary period, which must include annual evaluations, the Superintendent or designee will evaluate the employee's performance at intervals determined by the Superintendent or designee. The Superintendent or designee

has discretion to select and use an evaluation tool that serves the District's best interests.

The Superintendent or designee also has discretion to implement an IDP if performance deficiencies are noted, regardless of the employee's effectiveness rating.

To the extent required by law, a tenured Non-Teaching Professional subject to the Teachers' Tenure Act rated as needing support may request a review consistent with Revised School Code 1249.

C. Non-Teaching Professionals and Teachers Not Subject to Revised School Code Section 1249

For Non-Teaching Professionals and teachers not subject to Revised School Code Section 1249, the Superintendent or designee will evaluate the employee's performance at intervals determined by the Superintendent or designee, except annual evaluation will be performed during the employee's probationary period. The Superintendent or designee has discretion to select and use an evaluation tool that serves the District's best interests.

An IDP may be established at the Superintendent's or designee's discretion.

Legal authority: MCL 38.71 et seq.; MCL 380.11a, 380.601a, 380.1233b, 380.1248, 380.1249; 380.1249a(2); MCL 423.215

Date adopted:

Date revised:

## **Series 4000: District Employment**

### **4400 Professional Staff**

#### **4403 Performance Evaluation**

Performance evaluations are essential to provide quality educational services and to measure competency. This Policy does not diminish the Board's authority or ability to non-renew a professional staff member's contract at the end of the contract's term, consistent with applicable statutes, collective bargaining agreements, Policies, and individual employment contracts. This Policy must be implemented consistent with Policy 1101.

**A. Teachers as Defined by Revised School Code Section 1249 (K-12 certified teachers of record)**

Teachers will be evaluated pursuant to a performance evaluation system consistent with Revised School Code Section 1249 and the Teachers' Tenure Act. This performance evaluation system will include, as appropriate, the following:

1. a year-end evaluation process that meets statutory standards;
2. an evaluation tool that incorporates components required by law, including:
  - a. locally agreed-on student growth and assessment data or student learning objectives, as defined by Revised School Code Section 1249;
  - b. the teacher's performance; and
  - c. objective criteria.
3. an individualized development plan (IDP) with performance goals developed by the evaluator in consultation with the teacher and recommended training designed to improve the teacher's effectiveness for:
  - a. all probationary teachers;
  - b. teachers rated needing support or developing; or
  - c. at the evaluator's discretion when performance deficiencies are noted.
4. classroom observations of at least 15 minutes each which include, at a minimum, a review of the teacher's lesson plan, the state curriculum standard used in the lesson, and pupil engagement, with appropriate written feedback and a post-observation meeting between the teacher and the school administrator conducting the observation to discuss those items;
5. a mid-year progress report, if required by law, which aligns with the teacher's individualized development plan, includes specific performance goals developed by the evaluator, and any recommended training identified by the evaluator;



6. a year-end performance evaluation effectiveness rating, of effective, developing, or needing support;
7. tenured teachers rated as highly effective or effective on the 3 most recent consecutive year-end evaluations may be evaluated triennially, but if the teacher is not rated as effective on one of the triennial year-end evaluations, the teacher must receive year-end evaluations;
8. a mentor for teachers rated developing or needing support or for teachers in the first year of probation;
9. opportunity for a tenured teacher rated needing support on a year-end evaluation to request a review consistent with Revised School Code Section 1249;
10. a tool approved by MDE, a modified MDE tool, or a local evaluation tool if adopted in compliance with Revised School Code Section 1249 and corresponding regulations;
11. website posting of required information for the evaluation tool;
12. training on the evaluation tool for teachers and evaluators as required by law; and
13. other components that the Superintendent or designee deems relevant, important, or in the District's best interests.

If a tenured teacher is rated ineffective or needing support on 3 consecutive year-end evaluations, the teacher must be discharged consistent with due process. The District is not precluded from discharging a teacher at other times as provided by the Teachers' Tenure Act.

If a teacher receives an unevaluated rating, the teacher's rating from the school year immediately before the designation must be used.

#### B. Non-Teaching Professionals Subject to the Teachers' Tenure Act

The performance evaluation system for a Non-Teaching Professional with a teaching certificate subject to the Teachers' Tenure Act must include multiple observations. An IDP will be developed during the employee's probationary period. Except during the probationary period, which must include annual evaluations, the Superintendent or designee will evaluate the employee's performance at intervals determined by the Superintendent or designee. The Superintendent or designee has discretion to select and use an evaluation tool that serves the District's best interests.

The Superintendent or designee also has discretion to implement an IDP if performance deficiencies are noted, regardless of the employee's effectiveness rating.

To the extent required by law, a tenured Non-Teaching Professional subject to the Teachers' Tenure Act rated as needing support may request a review consistent with Revised School Code 1249.

**C. Non-Teaching Professionals and Teachers Not Subject to Revised School Code Section 1249**

For Non-Teaching Professionals and teachers not subject to Revised School Code Section 1249, the Superintendent or designee will evaluate the employee's performance at intervals determined by the Superintendent or designee, except annual evaluation will be performed during the employee's probationary period. The Superintendent or designee has discretion to select and use an evaluation tool that serves the District's best interests.

An IDP may be established at the Superintendent's or designee's discretion.

Legal authority: MCL 38.71 et seq.; MCL 380.11a, 380.601a, 380.1233b, 380.1248, 380.1249; 380.1249a(2); MCL 423.215

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## **Series 4000: District Employment**

### **4400 Professional Staff**

#### **4407 Discipline**

Maintaining appropriate procedures and standards for addressing misconduct and other inappropriate behavior by Professional Staff is a critical component in furthering an effective educational environment and in providing quality educational services to students. Off-duty conduct may result in discipline if it adversely impacts the District and is not a legally protected activity. Information about substantiated unprofessional conduct will not be suppressed or removed from a personnel file consistent with Revised School Code Section 1230b. This Policy must be implemented consistent with Policy 1101.

##### **A. Probationary Professional Staff**

Probationary Professional Staff discipline or demotion may occur for any lawful reason.

1. If the complaint alleges suspected child abuse or neglect, the matter must be immediately reported to Children's Protective Services.
2. An employee who is subject to an investigatory interview that may result in discipline or who reasonably believes an investigatory interview may result in discipline may bring a representative consistent with Policy 4108.
3. The Superintendent or designee is authorized to place a Professional Staff member on paid, non-disciplinary administrative leave pending the completion of an investigation when, in the judgment of the Superintendent or designee, placing the Professional Staff member on leave will protect the investigatory process or work environment.
4. Disciplinary measures may include warning, reprimand, unpaid suspension, financial penalty, or discharge. This Policy does not require that disciplinary measures be applied progressively or sequentially. The District may apply appropriate disciplinary measures for the circumstances. The District may also consider preventative measures, including training, coaching, and other remedial measures.
5. Discipline will be confirmed in writing and placed in that person's personnel file. The person's year-end performance evaluation may also reflect the discipline.
6. The Superintendent or designee is authorized to impose discipline except for:
  - a. nonrenewal of a probationary teacher; or
  - b. discharge of a probationary teacher.

The Board's action may be based upon the Superintendent's or designee's written recommendation and applicable procedures set forth in the Teachers' Tenure Act.

#### B. Tenured and Non-Probationary Professional Staff

Tenured teacher discipline or demotion will occur only for a reason(s) that is not arbitrary or capricious. Likewise, the disciplining of Non-Teaching Professionals will be governed by the arbitrary or capricious standard unless expressly stated otherwise in a collective bargaining agreement, employee handbook, or individual employment contract. Under the arbitrary or capricious standard, a disciplinary decision must be supported by a preponderance of the evidence and the discipline must have a rational relationship to the established misconduct or inappropriate behavior.

Before imposing discipline, the Superintendent or designee will investigate whether a Professional Staff member engaged in conduct that may justify discipline. The investigation should include discussions with witnesses determined by the Superintendent or designee to have relevant information and a review of tangible evidence (e.g., documents, video, electronic communications). The Professional Staff member will be provided an opportunity to respond to the allegation(s).

If a Professional Staff member is governed by a collective bargaining agreement or individual employment contract, the Superintendent or designee will adhere to the disciplinary standards and procedures in that agreement. If the collective bargaining agreement or individual employment contract does not have an applicable provision, then the standards and procedures outlined below will apply.

The following procedures may be used for investigating allegations of Professional Staff misconduct or inappropriate conduct:

1. The Superintendent or designee may consult with legal counsel in appropriate cases and may request that legal counsel assist with an investigation.
2. The Superintendent or designee will give the Professional Staff member oral or written notice of the allegation(s).
3. If the complaint alleges suspected child abuse or neglect, the matter must be immediately reported to Children's Protective Services.
4. The Superintendent or designee will give oral or written notice of the time, date, and location of a meeting to provide the Professional Staff member with an opportunity to respond to the allegation(s) and substantiating factor(s).
5. An employee who is subject to an investigatory interview that may result in discipline or who reasonably believes an investigatory interview may result in discipline may bring a representative consistent with Policy 4108.

6. The Superintendent or designee is authorized to place a Professional Staff member on paid, non-disciplinary administrative leave pending the completion of an investigation when, in the judgment of the Superintendent or designee, placing the Professional Staff member on leave will protect the investigatory process or work environment.
7. If an investigation concludes that a preponderance of the evidence (i.e., more likely than not) establishes that the Professional Staff member engaged in conduct warranting discipline, the appropriate level of discipline will be guided by the following:
  - a. the seriousness of the offense;
  - b. the Professional Staff member's prior disciplinary and employment record;
  - c. whether other Professional Staff members have engaged in similar or like past conduct known to the District's administration and the discipline imposed for those infractions;
  - d. the existence of aggravating or mitigating factors, as determined by the Superintendent or designee;
  - e. applicable federal or state law;
  - f. the Professional Staff member's acceptance of responsibility;
  - g. the likelihood of recurrence; and
  - h. any other factors the Superintendent or designee determine are relevant.
8. Disciplinary measures may include:
  - a. warning;
  - b. reprimand;
  - c. unpaid suspension;
  - d. financial penalty; or
  - e. discharge.

This Policy does not require that disciplinary measures be applied progressively or sequentially. The District may apply appropriate disciplinary measure. The District may consider additional preventative measures to address the misconduct, including training, coaching, and other remedial measures.

9. Discipline will be confirmed in writing and placed in that person's personnel file. The discipline imposed may also be reflected in the person's year-end performance evaluation.



10. The Superintendent or designee is authorized to impose discipline except for:
- a. the discharge of a Professional Staff member; or
  - b. the demotion of a tenured teacher, as defined in the Teachers' Tenure Act.

The Board's action may be based on the Superintendent's or designee's written recommendation and applicable procedures in the Teachers' Tenure Act.

11. A tenured teacher's salary may be escrowed after tenure charges are approved by the Board pursuant to Policy 4208.

### C. Extracurricular Positions, Including Athletic Coaches

Unless otherwise provided by an applicable collective bargaining agreement or individual employment contract, employees holding extracurricular positions, including athletic coaches, may be disciplined for any lawful reason. For contracted extracurricular positions, including athletic coaches, see Policy 4207.

Legal authority: MCL 38.71 et seq.; MCL 380.11a, 380.601a; *NLRB v J Weingarten, Inc*, 420 US 251 (1975)

Date adopted:

Dated revised:

## **Series 4000: District Employment**

### **4400 Professional Staff**

#### **4407 Discipline**

Maintaining appropriate procedures and standards for addressing misconduct and other inappropriate behavior by Professional Staff is a critical component in furthering an effective educational environment and in providing quality educational services to students. Off-duty conduct may result in discipline if it adversely impacts the District and is not a legally protected activity. Information about substantiated unprofessional conduct will not be suppressed or removed from a personnel file consistent with Revised School Code Section 1230b. This Policy must be implemented consistent with Policy 1101.

##### **A. Probationary Professional Staff**

Probationary Professional Staff discipline or demotion may occur for any lawful reason.

1. If the complaint alleges suspected child abuse or neglect, the matter must be immediately reported to Children's Protective Services.
2. An employee who is subject to an investigatory interview that may result in discipline or who reasonably believes an investigatory interview may result in discipline may bring a representative consistent with Policy 4108.
3. The Superintendent or designee is authorized to place a Professional Staff member on paid, non-disciplinary administrative leave pending the completion of an investigation when, in the judgment of the Superintendent or designee, placing the Professional Staff member on leave will protect the investigatory process or work environment.
4. Disciplinary measures may include warning, reprimand, unpaid suspension, financial penalty, or discharge. This Policy does not require that disciplinary measures be applied progressively or sequentially. The District may apply appropriate disciplinary measures for the circumstances. The District may also consider preventative measures, including training, coaching, and other remedial measures.
5. Discipline will be confirmed in writing and placed in that person's personnel file. The person's year-end performance evaluation may also reflect the discipline.
6. The Superintendent or designee is authorized to impose discipline except for:
  - a. nonrenewal of a probationary teacher; or
  - b. discharge of a probationary teacher.



The Board's action may be based upon the Superintendent's or designee's written recommendation and applicable procedures set forth in the Teachers' Tenure Act.

#### **B. Tenured and Non-Probationary Professional Staff**

Tenured teacher discipline or demotion will occur only for a reason(s) that is not arbitrary or capricious. Likewise, the disciplining of Non-Teaching Professionals will be governed by the arbitrary or capricious standard unless expressly stated otherwise in a collective bargaining agreement, employee handbook, or individual employment contract. Under the arbitrary or capricious standard, a disciplinary decision must be supported by a preponderance of the evidence and the discipline must have a rational relationship to the established misconduct or inappropriate behavior.

Before imposing discipline, the Superintendent or designee will investigate whether a Professional Staff member engaged in conduct that may justify discipline. The investigation should include discussions with witnesses determined by the Superintendent or designee to have relevant information and a review of tangible evidence (e.g., documents, video, electronic communications). The Professional Staff member will be provided an opportunity to respond to the allegation(s).

If a Professional Staff member is governed by a collective bargaining agreement or individual employment contract, the Superintendent or designee will adhere to the disciplinary standards and procedures in that agreement. If the collective bargaining agreement or individual employment contract does not have an applicable provision, then the standards and procedures outlined below will apply.

The following procedures may be used for investigating allegations of Professional Staff misconduct or inappropriate conduct:

1. The Superintendent or designee may consult with legal counsel in appropriate cases and may request that legal counsel assist with an investigation.
2. The Superintendent or designee will give the Professional Staff member oral or written notice of the allegation(s).
3. If the complaint alleges suspected child abuse or neglect, the matter must be immediately reported to Children's Protective Services.
4. The Superintendent or designee will give oral or written notice of the time, date, and location of a meeting to provide the Professional Staff member with an opportunity to respond to the allegation(s) and substantiating factor(s).
5. An employee who is subject to an investigatory interview that may result in discipline or who reasonably believes an investigatory interview may result in discipline may bring a representative consistent with Policy 4108.

6. The Superintendent or designee is authorized to place a Professional Staff member on paid, non-disciplinary administrative leave pending the completion of an investigation when, in the judgment of the Superintendent or designee, placing the Professional Staff member on leave will protect the investigatory process or work environment.
7. If an investigation concludes that a preponderance of the evidence (i.e., more likely than not) establishes that the Professional Staff member engaged in conduct warranting discipline, the appropriate level of discipline will be guided by the following:
  - a. the seriousness of the offense;
  - b. the Professional Staff member's prior disciplinary and employment record;
  - c. whether other Professional Staff members have engaged in similar or like past conduct known to the District's administration and the discipline imposed for those infractions;
  - d. the existence of aggravating or mitigating factors, as determined by the Superintendent or designee;
  - e. applicable federal or state law;
  - f. the Professional Staff member's acceptance of responsibility;
  - g. the likelihood of recurrence; and
  - h. any other factors the Superintendent or designee determine are relevant.
8. Disciplinary measures may include:
  - a. warning;
  - b. reprimand;
  - c. unpaid suspension;
  - d. financial penalty; or
  - e. discharge.

This Policy does not require that disciplinary measures be applied progressively or sequentially. The District may apply appropriate disciplinary measure. The District may consider additional preventative measures to address the misconduct, including training, coaching, and other remedial measures.

9. Discipline will be confirmed in writing and placed in that person's personnel file. The discipline imposed may also be reflected in the person's year-end performance evaluation.

10. The Superintendent or designee is authorized to impose discipline except for:

- a. the discharge of a Professional Staff member; or
- b. the demotion of a tenured teacher, as defined in the Teachers' Tenure Act.

The Board's action may be based on the Superintendent's or designee's written recommendation and applicable procedures in the Teachers' Tenure Act.

11. A tenured teacher's salary may be escrowed after tenure charges are approved by the Board pursuant to Policy 4208.

**C. Extracurricular Positions, Including Athletic Coaches**

Unless otherwise provided by an applicable collective bargaining agreement or individual employment contract, employees holding extracurricular positions, including athletic coaches, may be disciplined for any lawful reason. For contracted extracurricular positions, including athletic coaches, see Policy 4207.

Legal authority: MCL 38.71 et seq.; MCL 380.11a, 380.601a; *NLRB v J Weingarten, Inc*, 420 US 251 (1975)

Date adopted: August 15, 2022

Dated revised: August 18, 2025



## **Series 4000: District Employment**

### **4400 Professional Staff**

#### **4408 Termination**

This Policy must be implemented consistent with Policy 1101.

##### **A. Probationary Teachers**

For purposes of this Policy, the “termination” of a probationary teacher occurs when the probationary teacher is discharged during the term of an existing individual employment contract between the probationary teacher and the Board. Discontinuation of a probationary teacher’s employment at the expiration of an individual employment contract is not termination for purposes of this Policy and is addressed separately in Policy 4409.

The Board may terminate a probationary teacher for misconduct, inappropriate behavior, performance that is not effective, or for any other lawful reason at any time.

The Superintendent or designee may recommend the termination of a probationary teacher to the Board. The recommendation will include the reason(s) for the proposed termination.

Probationary teachers recommended for termination by the Superintendent or designee will be provided advance notice of the allegations; an opportunity for a hearing in closed or open session before the Board; and the time, date, and location of the Board hearing.

##### **B. Tenured Teachers**

The Superintendent or designee may recommend the termination of a tenured teacher by filing tenure charges with the Board. The Board will consider whether to proceed on the tenure charges or modify the charges. A tenured teacher may be terminated for a reason that is not arbitrary or capricious.

The tenured teacher may challenge the Board’s decision to discharge or demote the teacher by timely filing an appeal with the State Tenure Commission.

##### **C. Non-Teaching Professionals and Teachers not subject to the Teachers’ Tenure Act (preschool, GSRP, or other teachers if they did not serve a probationary period under the Tenure Act)**

[Choose Option 1 or 2.]

[Option 1: Unless otherwise provided by a collective bargaining agreement or individual employment contract: (1) a Non-Teaching Professional or teacher who is not subject to the Teachers’ Tenure Act is subject to 4 years of probationary service and may be non-renewed or terminated at-will by the Board; and (2) after

4 years, the non-probationary Non-Teaching Professional or teacher may be terminated for any reason that is not arbitrary or capricious, subject to due process.]

[Option 2: Unless otherwise provided by a collective bargaining agreement or individual employment contract, a Non-Teaching Professional or teacher who is not subject to the Teachers' Tenure Act may be terminated by the Board for any reason that is not arbitrary or capricious, subject to due process.]

The Superintendent or designee may recommend the termination of a Non-Teaching Professional or teacher to the Board. The recommendation will include the reason(s) for the proposed termination.

Non-Teaching Professionals or teachers recommended for termination by the Superintendent or designee will be provided advance written notice of the allegations; an opportunity for a hearing in closed or open session before the Board; and the time, date, and location of the Board hearing.

#### D. Extracurricular Positions, Including Athletic Coaches

Unless otherwise provided by a collective bargaining agreement or individual employment contract, extracurricular positions, including athletic coaches, may be non-renewed or terminated at-will by the Superintendent or designee. For contracted extracurricular positions, including athletic coaches, see Policy 4207.

Legal authority: MCL 38.83(2), 38.101, 38.121

Date adopted:

Date revised:

## **Series 4000: District Employment**

### **4400 Professional Staff**

#### **4408 Termination**

This Policy must be implemented consistent with Policy 1101.

##### **A. Probationary Teachers**

For purposes of this Policy, the “termination” of a probationary teacher occurs when the probationary teacher is discharged during the term of an existing individual employment contract between the probationary teacher and the Board. Discontinuation of a probationary teacher’s employment at the expiration of an individual employment contract is not termination for purposes of this Policy and is addressed separately in Policy 4409.

The Board may terminate a probationary teacher for misconduct, inappropriate behavior, performance that is not effective, or for any other lawful reason at any time.

The Superintendent or designee may recommend the termination of a probationary teacher to the Board. The recommendation will include the reason(s) for the proposed termination.

Probationary teachers recommended for termination by the Superintendent or designee will be provided advance notice of the allegations; an opportunity for a hearing in closed or open session before the Board; and the time, date, and location of the Board hearing.

##### **B. Tenured Teachers**

The Superintendent or designee may recommend the termination of a tenured teacher by filing tenure charges with the Board. The Board will consider whether to proceed on the tenure charges or modify the charges. A tenured teacher may be terminated for a reason that is not arbitrary or capricious.

The tenured teacher may challenge the Board’s decision to discharge or demote the teacher by timely filing an appeal with the State Tenure Commission.

##### **C. Non-Teaching Professionals and Teachers not subject to the Teachers’ Tenure Act (preschool, GSRP, or other teachers if they did not serve a probationary period under the Tenure Act)**

Unless otherwise provided by a collective bargaining agreement or individual employment contract: (1) a Non-Teaching Professional or teacher who is not subject to the Teachers’ Tenure Act is subject to 4 years of probationary service and may be non-renewed or terminated at-will by the Board; and (2) after 4 years, the non-probationary Non-Teaching Professional or teacher may be terminated for any reason that is not arbitrary or capricious, subject to due process.

The Superintendent or designee may recommend the termination of a Non-Teaching Professional or teacher to the Board. The recommendation will include the reason(s) for the proposed termination.

Non-Teaching Professionals or teachers recommended for termination by the Superintendent or designee will be provided advance written notice of the allegations; an opportunity for a hearing in closed or open session before the Board; and the time, date, and location of the Board hearing.

**D. Extracurricular Positions, Including Athletic Coaches**

Unless otherwise provided by a collective bargaining agreement or individual employment contract, extracurricular positions, including athletic coaches, may be non-renewed or terminated at-will by the Superintendent or designee. For contracted extracurricular positions, including athletic coaches, see Policy 4207.

Legal authority: MCL 38.83(2), 38.101, 38.121

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## Series 4000: District Employment

### 4400 Professional Staff

#### 4409 Non-Renewal

For purposes of this Policy, "non-renewal" of a probationary teacher refers to the discontinuation of the employment relationship between the Board and a probationary teacher at the expiration of the probationary year following the process set forth in the Teachers' Tenure Act.

Teachers must serve a probationary period as required by the Teachers' Tenure Act. A probationary teacher's contract may be non-renewed for performance-based reasons or any other lawful reason.

This Policy must be implemented consistent with Policy 1101.

#### A. Probationary Period

1. A probationary teacher rated developing or needing support may be subject to non-renewal consistent with the Teachers' Tenure Act. To attain tenure, a probationary teacher must ~~be rated effective (after July 1, 2024) or receive a "highly effective (before July 1, 2024)" or "effective" rating on the teacher's 3 most recent year-end annual performance evaluations, including their most recent evaluation and serve have completed~~ at least 4 full school years of employment. A teacher's probationary period may extend, or the probationary teacher may be nonrenewed, if the teacher does not receive 3 consecutive effective ratings during the probationary period.

For a teacher who previously held tenure in another Michigan public school district, the teacher is subject to a 2-year probationary period, unless the Board acts to reduce the teacher's probationary period. The Board may make such a reduction if it determines that it is in the District's best interest considering factors such as the teacher's employment history; certifications, approvals, or authorizations; experience in subject matter or grade level; professional development, training, and academic preparation; and any other relevant factors as determined by the Board.

2. [Optional: Unless otherwise provided by a collective bargaining agreement or individual employment contract:
  - a. Non-Teaching Professionals who are not subject to the Teachers' Tenure Act are subject to 4 years of probationary service and may be non-renewed or terminated at-will by the Board; and
  - b. After 4 years, the non-probationary Non-Teaching Professional may be non-renewed or terminated for any reason that is not arbitrary or capricious, subject to due process.]



## B. Non-renewal

1. Probationary teacher non-renewal is subject to the non-renewal procedures specified in the Teachers' Tenure Act. This Policy will be implemented consistent with that statute.
  2. Before non-renewing a probationary teacher, the probationary teacher must receive written notice of the Superintendent's or designee's recommendation for non-renewal and the time, date, and place of the Board meeting at which the Board will consider the recommendation. The recommendation for non-renewal will state the reason(s) for the recommendation and may include supporting documentation.
  3. The probationary teacher must receive written notice of Board action to non-renew the teacher's contract at least 15 calendar days before the end of the school year (June 30) except as provided in subsection 4 below. If the teacher is hired after the beginning of the school year, notice of non-renewal must be received at least 15 calendar days before the teacher's anniversary date of hire.
  4. For a teacher who previously held tenure in another Michigan public school district, the teacher must receive written notice of non-renewal at least 60 calendar days before the completion of the probationary period.
- C. The probationary teacher will be provided an opportunity to address the Board in open or closed session and respond to the Superintendent's or designee's recommendation to non-renew.
- D. The Board must take action in open session on the recommendation to non-renew the probationary teacher.
- E. The probationary teacher must be served with written notice of the Board's action non-renewing the teacher's employment and a copy of the Board action within the timeframe required by the Teachers' Tenure Act. The non-renewal notice will specify that a probationary teacher has the right to appeal the timeliness or legal effect of a notice of non-renewal. The appeal must be filed with the State Tenure Commission within 20 calendar days after the probationary teacher's receipt of the notice of non-renewal. A copy of the Teachers' Tenure Act should also be included with the notice.
- F. Teachers who are not subject to the Teachers' Tenure Act may be non-renewed at the discretion of the Board for any lawful reason subject to an applicable collective bargaining agreement or individual employment contract. [Option: The teacher must have advance notice that the Board is considering nonrenewal and an opportunity to be heard. The teacher will receive written notice of a nonrenewal decision.]

Legal authority: MCL 38.81 et seq., 38.91 et seq.

Date adopted:

Date revised:

## **Series 4000: District Employment**

### **4400 Professional Staff**

#### ***4409 Non-Renewal***

For purposes of this Policy, “non-renewal” of a probationary teacher refers to the discontinuation of the employment relationship between the Board and a probationary teacher at the expiration of the probationary year following the process set forth in the Teachers’ Tenure Act.

Teachers must serve a probationary period as required by the Teachers’ Tenure Act. A probationary teacher’s contract may be non-renewed for performance-based reasons or any other lawful reason.

This Policy must be implemented consistent with Policy 1101.

#### **A. Probationary Period**

1. A probationary teacher rated developing or needing support may be subject to non-renewal consistent with the Teachers’ Tenure Act. To attain tenure, a probationary teacher must receive a “highly effective” or “effective” rating on 3 year-end performance evaluations, including their most recent evaluation and have completed at least 4 full school years of employment. A teacher’s probationary period may extend, or the probationary teacher may be nonrenewed, if the teacher does not receive 3 consecutive effective ratings during the probationary period.

For a teacher who previously held tenure in another Michigan public school district, the teacher is subject to a 2-year probationary period, unless the Board acts to reduce the teacher’s probationary period. The Board may make such a reduction if it determines that it is in the District’s best interest considering factors such as the teacher’s employment history; certifications, approvals, or authorizations; experience in subject matter or grade level; professional development, training, and academic preparation; and any other relevant factors as determined by the Board.

2. Unless otherwise provided by a collective bargaining agreement or individual employment contract:
  - a. Non-Teaching Professionals who are not subject to the Teachers’ Tenure Act are subject to 4 years of probationary service and may be non-renewed or terminated at-will by the Board; and
  - b. After 4 years, the non-probationary Non-Teaching Professional may be non-renewed or terminated for any reason that is not arbitrary or capricious, subject to due process.

## B. Non-renewal

1. Probationary teacher non-renewal is subject to the non-renewal procedures specified in the Teachers' Tenure Act. This Policy will be implemented consistent with that statute.
  2. Before non-renewing a probationary teacher, the probationary teacher must receive written notice of the Superintendent's or designee's recommendation for non-renewal and the time, date, and place of the Board meeting at which the Board will consider the recommendation. The recommendation for non-renewal will state the reason(s) for the recommendation and may include supporting documentation.
  3. The probationary teacher must receive written notice of Board action to non-renew the teacher's contract at least 15 calendar days before the end of the school year (June 30) except as provided in subsection 4 below. If the teacher is hired after the beginning of the school year, notice of non-renewal must be received at least 15 calendar days before the teacher's anniversary date of hire.
  4. For a teacher who previously held tenure in another Michigan public school district, the teacher must receive written notice of non-renewal at least 60 calendar days before the completion of the probationary period.
- C. The probationary teacher will be provided an opportunity to address the Board in open or closed session and respond to the Superintendent's or designee's recommendation to non-renew.
- D. The Board must take action in open session on the recommendation to non-renew the probationary teacher.
- E. The probationary teacher must be served with written notice of the Board's action non-renewing the teacher's employment and a copy of the Board action within the timeframe required by the Teachers' Tenure Act. The non-renewal notice will specify that a probationary teacher has the right to appeal the timeliness or legal effect of a notice of non-renewal. The appeal must be filed with the State Tenure Commission within 20 calendar days after the probationary teacher's receipt of the notice of non-renewal. A copy of the Teachers' Tenure Act should also be included with the notice.
- F. Teachers who are not subject to the Teachers' Tenure Act may be non-renewed at the discretion of the Board for any lawful reason subject to an applicable collective bargaining agreement or individual employment contract. The teacher must have advance notice that the Board is considering nonrenewal and an opportunity to be heard. The teacher will receive written notice of a nonrenewal decision.

Legal authority: MCL 38.81 et seq., 38.91 et seq.

Date adopted: August 15, 2022

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