

Sick Time *

“Employee” means an individual who renders personal services at a fixed rate to the district if the district either pays or agrees to pay for personal services or permits the individual to perform personal services. The definition does not include volunteers or independent contractors.

Employees qualify to begin earning and accruing sick time on the first day of employment with the district and are eligible to use sick time beginning on the 91st calendar day of employment with the district and may use sick time as it is accrued.

The district employs ¹10 or more employees and therefore shall allow an eligible employee to access of paid sick time per Contract Bargaining Agreement per year.

The employee may carry unused sick time from one year to the subsequent year.

When sick time is used to care for, or to deal with the death of, an individual related by blood or affinity whose close association with the district employee is the equivalent of a family relationship, the district requires an attestation form signed and submitted by the employee.

The use of sick time may not lead to, or result in, an adverse employment action against the employee.

The district reserves the right, to require verification or certification in accordance with law of the need for the sick time, including a medical verification or certification² paid for by the district. If an employee fails to provide verification or certification or fails to provide other evidence as required by the district, the employee shall be subject to appropriate disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal.

When the reason for sick time is consistent with FMLA, PFMLI or OFLA leave, sick time leave and qualifying FMLA, PFMLI or OFLA leave may run concurrently.

When the reason for sick time is consistent with ORS 332.507, sick time leave and leave pursuant to ORS 332.507 may run concurrently.

If the reason for sick time is a foreseeable absence, the district requires an employee to provide advance notice of the intention to use sick time ³10 days prior to when the requested sick time is to begin or as soon as otherwise practicable. When an employee uses sick time for a foreseeable absence, the employee shall

¹ {If the district is located in a city with a population exceeding 500,000, the threshold is whether the district employs at least six employees working anywhere in this state.}

² In the case of need for leave under ORS 659A.272, the district may not require the verification or certification to explain the nature of the illness or details related to the domestic violence, sexual assault, harassment, bias, or stalking, which necessitates the use of sick time.

³ {ORS 653.621(3): “...not to exceed 10 days”}

take reasonable effort to schedule the sick time in a manner that does not unduly disrupt the operations of the district (e.g., grading deadlines, in service training, mandatory meetings).

If the reason for sick time is unforeseeable, such as an emergency, accident or sudden illness, the employee shall notify the district before the start of the employee's shift, or when circumstances prevent the employee from providing notice as required, as soon as practicable.

The district shall establish a standard process to track the eligibility for sick time of a substitute.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

[ORS 332.507](#)
[ORS 342.545](#)

[ORS 342.610](#)
[ORS 653.601 - 653.661](#)

[ORS 659A.150 - 659A.186](#)
[OAR 839-007-0020 - 0065](#)

Americans with Disabilities Act/Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101-12213 (2018); 29 C.F.R. Part 1630 (2023); 28 C.F.R. Part 35 (2023).
Family and Medical Leave Act, 29 U.S.C. §§ 2601-2654 (2018); Family and Medical Leave Act, 29 C.F.R. Part 825 (2023).