

CHAPTER 3

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Authority

N.J.S.A. 18A:4-10, 18A:4-15, 18A:6-10, 18A:6-50, 18A:7A-1, 18A:7A-1.1, 18A:10-6, 18A:12-21 et seq., 18A:13-14, 18A:16-1, 18A:17-14 to 14.3, 18A:17-15, 18A:17-17, 18A:17-20, 18A:17-32, 18A:17-42 to 17-45, 18A:18A-4, 18A:18A-6, 18A:22-1, 18A:22-2, 18A:22-14, 18A:22-19, 18A:22-22, 18A:24-11, 18A:28-9 to 28-13, 18A:29-6 to 29-16, 18A:40-12.1 and 18A:49-1 to 49-8.

Source and Effective Date

R.1993 d.272, effective June 7, 1993.
See: 25 N.J.R. 1095(a), 25 N.J.R. 2249(a).

Chapter Expiration Date

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 22(1994), Chapter 3, School Districts, expires on December 7, 1999. See: 26 N.J.R. 3783(a) and 3942(a).

Chapter Historical Note

All provisions of this chapter became effective prior to September 1, 1969.

1975 Revisions: Amendments became effective April 9, 1975 as R.1975 d.98. See: 7 N.J.R. 97(a), 7 N.J.R. 203(a). Subchapter 2 became effective May 16, 1975 as R.1975 d.124. See: 6 N.J.R. 465(a), 7 N.J.R. 251(b).

1976 Revisions: Amendments became effective January 16, 1976 as R.1976 d.13. See: 7 N.J.R. 541(a), 8 N.J.R. 62(a). Subchapter 3, became effective September 8, 1976 as R.1976 d.286. See: 8 N.J.R. 458(a).

1977 Revisions: Amendments became effective March 7, 1977 as R.1977 d.68. See: 9 N.J.R. 11(a), 9 N.J.R. 167(a). Subchapter 4 became effective April 13, 1977 as R.1977 d.129. See: 9 N.J.R. 113(a), 9 N.J.R. 121(b). Further amendments became effective November 10, 1977 as R.1977 d.421. See: 9 N.J.R. 458(b), 9 N.J.R. 559(b).

1978 Revisions: Amendments became effective January 11, 1978 as R.1978 d.7. See: 9 N.J.R. 558(c), 10 N.J.R. 59(a). Amendments to Subchapter 2 became effective March 7, 1978 as R.1978 d.87. See: 10 N.J.R. 56(b), 10 N.J.R. 142(c). Further amendments became effective October 4, 1978 as R.1978 d.355. See: 10 N.J.R. 378(c), 10 N.J.R. 473(b).

1979 Revisions: Amendments became effective May 3, 1979 as R.1979 d.170. See: 11 N.J.R. 168(a), 11 N.J.R. 274(b). Further amendments became effective September 1, 1979 as R.1979 d.227. See: 10 N.J.R. 226(a), 10 N.J.R. 319(d). Further amendments became effective December 7, 1979 (operative September 1, 1980) as R.1979 d.480. See: 11 N.J.R. 536(b), 12 N.J.R. 7(a).

1983 Revisions: This chapter was readopted pursuant to Executive Order 66(1978) effective June 3, 1983 with amendments to the chapter effective June 20, 1983 as R.1983 d.248. See: 15 N.J.R. 376(a), 15 N.J.R. 1016(b). Subchapter 3 was readopted in compliance with Executive Order 66(1978) effective August 18, 1983 with amendments to the subchapter effective September 6, 1983 as R.1983 d.368. See: 15 N.J.R. 728(a), 15 N.J.R. 1468(c). Amendments to section 1.10 became effective June 20, 1983 (operative September 1, 1983) as R.1983 d.255. See: 15 N.J.R. 464(a), 15 N.J.R. 1017(a). Further amendments became effective December 5, 1983 as R.1983 d.563. See: 15 N.J.R. 1409(a), 15 N.J.R. 2034(a).

1984 Revisions: Amendments became effective July 2, 1984 as R.1984 d.265. See: 16 N.J.R. 785(a), 16 N.J.R. 1718(a). New rule

promulgated at N.J.A.C. 6:3-1.23 as R.1984 d.504, effective November 5, 1984 (operative July 1, 1985). See: 16 N.J.R. 1850(a), 16 N.J.R. 3008(a).

1985 Revisions: Amendments became effective April 1, 1985 as R.1985 d.151. See: 17 N.J.R. 143(a), 17 N.J.R. 811(a). Further amendments became effective August 5, 1985 as R.1985 d.397. See: 17 N.J.R. 1033(b), 17 N.J.R. 1874(a). Further amendments became effective October 21, 1985 as R.1985 d.527. See: 17 N.J.R. 650(a), 17 N.J.R. 2540(a).

1987 Revisions: Amendments to Subchapter 2 became effective May 4, 1987 as R.1987 d.209. See: 19 N.J.R. 333(a), 19 N.J.R. 749(a).

1988 Revisions: Amendments to Subchapter 2 became effective May 2, 1988 as R.1988 d.199. See: 20 N.J.R. 133(b), 20 N.J.R. 978(b). Amended by R.1988 d.367, effective August 1, 1988. See: 20 N.J.R. 1027(b), 20 N.J.R. 1879(b). New Rule promulgated at N.J.A.C. 6:3-1.23 as R.1988 d.491, effective October 17, 1988. See: 20 N.J.R. 1320(c), 20 N.J.R. 2567(a).

1989 Revisions: Subchapter 5 was adopted as R.1989 d.193, effective April 3, 1989. See: 21 N.J.R. 3(b), 21 N.J.R. 892(a). Subchapter 6 was adopted as R.1988 d.354, effective July 3, 1989. See: 21 N.J.R. 817(a), 21 N.J.R. 1824(b).

1990 Revisions: N.J.A.C. 6:3-1.18 repealed by R.1990 d.47, effective January 16, 1990. See: 21 N.J.R. 2915(a), 22 N.J.R. 174(a). Amendments by R.1990 d.380, effective August 1990. See: 22 N.J.R. 1302(a), 22 N.J.R. 2344(a). N.J.A.C. 6:3-1.11 and 1.12 repealed by R.1990 d.510, effective October 15, 1990. See: 22 N.J.R. 1873(a), 22 N.J.R. 3240(a). Subchapter 7 was adopted as R.1990 d.615, effective December 17, 1990. See: 22 N.J.R. 2630(a), 22 N.J.R. 3734(b).

1992 Revisions: Amended by R.1992 d.490, effective December 7, 1992. See: 24 N.J.R. 3038(a), 24 N.J.R. 4362(a).

1993 Revisions: Chapter 3, School Districts, was repealed and replaced by new rules pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978) as R.1993 d.272, effective June 7, 1993. See: Source and Effective Date. Subchapter 9, School Ethics Commission, was adopted as R.1993 d.394, effective August 2, 1993. See: 25 N.J.R. 1924(a), 25 N.J.R. 3511(a).

See section annotations for specific rulemaking.

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SUBCHAPTER 1. BOARDS OF EDUCATION**6:3-1.1 Board of school estimate**

In any district board of education operating under N.J.S.A. 18A:9-2, the mayor of the municipality comprising the school district shall be the presiding officer of the board of school estimate, and in the event of the absence of the mayor at any meeting of the board of school estimate, the members thereof present at such meeting shall proceed to elect a presiding officer pro tem.

Case Notes

Rescission of candidate's withdrawal from school board election affirmed. *Monaghan v. Board of Education of Ridgefield Park*, 97 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 471.

School board's bylaws providing for agenda meeting before holding regular board meeting not legally enforceable. *Sooy v. Mainland Regional High School District*, 97 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 295.

Commissioner of Education could not intervene in school board's decision not to extend minibus service where decision was not proven unreasonable. *Shrewsbury v. Board of Education of Holland Township*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 795.

Failure to rehire recovered disability retiree was within school board's discretion. *Bublin v. Board of Education of the Borough of Point Pleasant*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 768.

School board's policy to ban backpacks in interest of safety constituted valid exercise of discretion. *Board of Education of Bernards Township v. C.M.*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 762.

Post-referendum change from two-story plan to one-story plan for new school was within school board's discretion. *Shuster v. Montgomery Township Board of Education*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 670.

Appointment of school board member by lame-duck mayor with less than one month remaining in his term. *Cordasco v. Board of Education of the Town of West New York*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 661.

Open Public Meeting Act was not violated by socializing after board of education meeting. *Kesselman v. Edison, Township Board of Education*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 436.

School board member not entitled to legal expenses incurred for personal reasons rather than in line of duty. *Quick v. Old Bridge Township Board of Education*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 116.

Employment as deputy fire chief did not place individual in conflict of interest so as to disqualify him from seeking election to school board. *Battiloro v. Westfield Board of Education*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 445.

Functions and duties as school business administrator and as mayor were inherently antagonistic and warranted administrator's suspension for conflict of interest. *Irvington Municipal Council v. Steele*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 123.

Bus driver for transportation company under contract with district board was not automatically ineligible for board membership. *Union Board of Education v. Andrews*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 350.

Submission date for nominating petitions for school board membership; insufficient signatures and subsequent registration of signers. *Jones v. Peddle*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 362.

(e) Successful completion of the requirements set forth in (b), (c), and (d) above and any local requirements shall be required as conditions for awarding a State-endorsed diploma, except as provided for seniors entering military or naval service, pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:36-17, and handicapped pupils exempted from the requirements. No district board of education may issue a high school diploma without State endorsement.

(f) Review and reporting requirements include the following:

1. Annually, not later than September 30, the chief school administrator shall report at a public meeting to the district board of education and the Commissioner of Education the number of pupils graduated and the number of pupils denied graduation from the prior 12th grade class based on the provision of this chapter. The chief school administrator shall include in the annual report the number of pupils graduated under the special education and special review assessment procedures noted in this subsection;

2. The Commissioner of Education, in accordance with law and rule, shall report to the State Board of Education on the status and outcomes of the promotion and graduation procedures;

3. District boards of education shall submit their graduation requirements on forms provided by the Department of Education to the Commissioner or his or her designee. District boards of education shall update this filed copy as their graduation policies are revised;

4. The Commissioner or his or her designee shall review and approve the district board of education policies and procedures for pupil promotion, remediation, and high school graduation requirements; and

5. The Commissioner or his or her designee shall monitor the implementation of the promotion, remediation, and high school graduation policies and procedures.

Amended by R.1987 d.185, effective April 20, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 4(a), 19 N.J.R. 632(b).

Text added in (c)1i(3) "United States"; text added in (c)1i(7) "This requirement may . . ." and deleted "until August 1988".

Amended by R.1987 d.186, effective April 20, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 4(a), 19 N.J.R. 633(a).

Deleted "Until August, 1988" from (c)1i(6).

Amended by R.1987 d.358, effective September 8, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 1033(b), 19 N.J.R. 1641(c).

Added (a)4; deleted old text from (a)6 and substituted new text.

Amended by R.1989 d.240, effective May 1, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 235(a), 21 N.J.R. 1134(a).

Subsection (c), significantly expanded to include development of Statewide core course proficiencies.

Amended by R.1992 d.22, effective January 6, 1992.

See: 23 N.J.R. 2908(b), 24 N.J.R. 90(b).

Added reference to the State-mandated Early Warning Test; added new (b)7, regarding requirements for pupils of limited English proficiency and recodified 7 to 8.

Amended by R.1998 d.457, effective September 8, 1998.

See: 30 N.J.R. 1479(a), 30 N.J.R. 3261(b).

In (b), changed N.J.A.C. references throughout; and in (f), deleted former 6.

SUBCHAPTER 5. SENIORITY

6:3-5.1 Standards for determining seniority

(a) The word "employment" for purposes of these standards shall also be held to include "office" and "position."

(b) Seniority, pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:29-9 et seq., shall be determined according to the number of academic or calendar years of employment, or fraction thereof, as the case may be, in the school district in specific categories as hereinafter provided. The periods of unpaid absences not exceeding 30 calendar days aggregate in one academic or calendar year, leaves of absence at full or partial pay and unpaid absences granted for study or research shall be credited toward seniority. All other unpaid absences or leaves of absence shall not receive seniority credit.

(c) In computing length of service for seniority purposes, full recognition shall be given to previous years of service within the district and the time of service in or with the military or naval forces of the United States or this State, pursuant to the provisions of N.J.S.A. 18A:28-12.

(d) Employment in the district prior to the adoption of these standards shall be counted in determining seniority.

(e) The holder of an emergency certificate shall not be entitled to seniority rights but, when he or she becomes the holder of a standard certificate, the years of employment under the emergency certificate shall count toward seniority under the standard certificate. Upon acquisition of a standard certificate, any periods of service under a provisional certificate shall also be counted toward seniority.

(f) Whenever a person shall hold employment simultaneously under two or more subject area endorsements or in two or more categories, seniority shall be counted in all subject area endorsements and categories in which he or she is or has been employed. For purposes of calculating seniority entitlement, there shall be no distinction between academic years and calendar years.

(g) Where the title of any employment is not properly descriptive of the duties performed, the holder thereof shall be placed in a category in accordance with the duties performed and not by title. Whenever the title of any employment shall not be found in the certification rules or in these rules, the holder of the employment shall be classified as nearly as may be according to the duties performed, pursuant to the provisions of N.J.A.C. 6:11-3.3.

(h) Whenever a person shall move from or revert to a category, all periods of employment shall be credited toward his or her seniority in any or all categories in which he or she previously held employment.

(i) Whenever any person's particular employment shall be abolished in a category, he or she shall be given that employment in the same category to which he or she is

entitled by seniority. If he or she shall have insufficient seniority for employment in the same category, he or she shall revert to the category in which he or she held employment prior to his or her employment in the same category and shall be placed and remain upon the preferred eligible list of the category from which he or she reverted until a vacancy shall occur in such category to which his or her seniority entitles him or her.

(j) If he or she shall have insufficient seniority in the category to which he or she shall revert, he or she shall, in like manner, revert to the next category in which he or she held employment immediately prior to his or her employment in the category to which he or she shall have reverted, and shall be placed and remain upon the preferred eligible list of the next preceding category, and so forth, until he or she shall have been employed or placed upon all the preferred eligible lists of the categories in which he or she formerly held employment in the school district.

(k) In the event of his or her employment in some category to which he or she shall revert, he or she shall remain upon all the preferred eligible lists of the categories from which he or she shall have reverted, and shall be entitled to employment in any one or more such categories whenever a vacancy occurs to which his or her seniority entitles him or her.

(l) The following shall be deemed to be specific categories, not necessarily numbered in order of precedence:

1. Superintendent of schools;
2. Assistant superintendent;
 - i. Each assistant superintendency shall be a separate category; and
 - ii. District boards of education shall adopt a job description for each assistant superintendent position which shall set forth qualifications and endorsements for such position;
3. Director;
 - i. Each director position shall be a separate category; and
 - ii. District boards of education shall adopt job descriptions for each director position which sets forth the qualifications and endorsements for such position;
4. High school principal;
5. Adult high school principal;
6. Alternative school principal;
7. Vocational school principal;
8. Junior high school principal;
9. Elementary principal;
10. Supervisor;

i. Each supervisory title shall be a separate category; and

ii. District boards of education shall adopt a job description for each supervisory position which sets forth the qualifications and specific endorsements required for such position;

11. High school vice-principal or assistant principal;

12. Adult high school vice-principal or assistant principal;

13. Alternative school vice-principal or assistant principal;

14. Junior high school vice-principal or assistant principal;

15. Elementary school vice-principal or assistant principal;

16. Vocational school vice-principal or assistant principal;

17. Secondary. The word "secondary" shall include grades nine through 12 in all high schools, grades seven and eight in junior high schools and grades seven and eight in elementary schools having departmental instruction;

i. Any person holding an instructional certificate with subject area endorsements shall have seniority within the secondary category only in such subject area endorsement(s) under which he or she has actually served;

ii. Whenever a person shall be reassigned from one subject area endorsement to another, all periods of employment in his or her new assignment shall be credited toward his or her seniority in all subject area endorsements in which he or she previously held employment;

iii. Any person employed at the secondary level in a position requiring an educational services certificate or a special subject field endorsement shall acquire seniority only in the secondary category and only for the period of actual service under such educational services certificate or special subject field endorsement; and

iv. Persons employed and providing services on a district-wide basis under a special subject field endorsement or an educational services certificate shall acquire seniority on a district-wide basis;

18. Elementary. The word "elementary" shall include kindergarten, grades one through six and grades seven and eight without departmental instruction;

i. District boards of education who make a determination to reorganize instruction at grades seven and eight pursuant to these rules must do so by adoption of a formal resolution setting forth the reasons for such reorganization;

ii. Any person employed at the elementary level in a position requiring an educational services certificate or a special subject field endorsement shall acquire seniority only in the elementary category and only for the period of actual service under such educational services certificate or special subject field endorsement;

iii. Persons employed and providing services on a district-wide basis under a special field endorsement or an educational services certificate shall acquire seniority on a district-wide basis.

iv. Persons serving under elementary endorsements in departmentally organized grades seven and eight prior to September 1, 1983 shall continue to accrue seniority in the elementary category for all such service prior to and subsequent to September 1, 1983. In addition, such persons shall accrue seniority in the secondary category but limited to the district's departmentally organized grades seven and eight and the specific subject area actually taught in such departmentally organized grades, subsequent to September 1, 1983; and

19. Additional categories of specific educational service endorsements issued by the State Board of Examiners and listed in the State Board rules dealing with teacher certification (N.J.A.C. 6:11).

(m) In the event of a restructure of grade levels which results in the elimination of all junior high schools in the district and the creation of schools with a grade level organization which includes grades seven and eight the seniority rights of the junior high principals, vice principals and assistant principals displaced by such restructuring shall be transferable to the newly reorganized schools in the category as defined by (l) 9 above.

Law Review and Journal Commentaries

Recovering from Taxman. Sean R. Kelly and Deanna M. Beecham, 148 N.J.L.J. 128 (1997).

Case Notes

School board's affirmative action plan of preferring minority teachers over nonminority teachers in layoff decisions where teachers were equally qualified violated Title VII. *Taxman v. Board of Educ. of Township of Piscataway*, C.A.3 (N.J.) 1996, 91 F.3d 1547.

School board could terminate tenured speech correction teacher and have services provided by educational services commission. *Impey v. Board of Educ. of Borough of Shrewsbury*, 273 N.J.Super. 429, 642 A.2d 419 (A.D.1994), certification granted 138 N.J. 266, 649 A.2d 1286, affirmed 142 N.J. 388, 662 A.2d 960.

Evidence supported State Board of Education determination that school district had legitimate basis for restructuring guidance department so as to eliminate position of guidance counselor, which required education services certification, and to create new position of class supervisor, which required certification in both educational services and administration. *Dennery v. Board of Educ. of Passaic County Regional High School Dist.* No. 1, Passaic County, 131 N.J. 626, 622 A.2d 858 (1993).

If newly created position is similar to tenure holder's abolished position but also requires additional or different responsibilities, newly

created position is not considered substantially similar to former position for purposes of determining whether local board must extend tenure holder's tenure rights to new position. *Dennery v. Board of Educ. of Passaic County Regional High School Dist.* No. 1, Passaic County, 131 N.J. 626, 622 A.2d 858 (1993).

Local school board may not sidestep educator's tenure rights by simply renaming position or tacking on additional meaningless requirements; local board must extend teaching-staff member's tenure rights to newly created position. *Dennery v. Board of Educ. of Passaic County Regional High School Dist.* No. 1, Passaic County, 131 N.J. 626, 622 A.2d 858 (1993).

Service as guidance counselor under educational services certification did not automatically entitle tenured guidance counselor to tenure in position which fell under both educational services and administrative certificates; requirement of dual certification and service in position under particular certificate for tenure under that certificate was not unreasonable, arbitrary or capricious. *Dennery v. Board of Educ. of Passaic County Regional High School Dist.* No. 1, Passaic County, 131 N.J. 626, 622 A.2d 858 (1993).

Where newly created position of class supervisor required performance of additional duties apart from those performed by tenured guidance counselor, guidance counselor, who had acquired tenure in her position under educational services certificate, was not entitled to tenure rights to newly created position which required certification under both educational services and administration. *Dennery v. Board of Educ. of Passaic County Regional High School Dist.* No. 1, Passaic County, 131 N.J. 626, 622 A.2d 858 (1993).

Teacher on leave has no contract for that year and position would be filled, after one year leave is over, on basis of appropriate seniority rules; tenured teacher filling temporary vacancy continued to accrue seniority credits. *Lammers v. Board of Educ. of Borough of Point Pleasant*, 260 N.J.Super. 390, 616 A.2d 1293 (A.D.1992), certification granted 133 N.J. 438, 627 A.2d 1143, reversed 134 N.J. 264, 633 A.2d 526.

Tenured high school teacher could not be turned down for temporary vacancy in middle school, since departmentalized middle school is classified as secondary school for employee entitlement purposes. *Lammers v. Board of Educ. of Borough of Point Pleasant*, 260 N.J.Super. 390, 616 A.2d 1293 (A.D.1992), certification granted 133 N.J. 438, 627 A.2d 1143, reversed 134 N.J. 264, 633 A.2d 526.

School teacher was entitled to have 30 days of unpaid absences credited toward seniority, though teacher took more than 30 days maternity leave. *Cohen v. Emerson Bd. of Educ.*, 225 N.J.Super. 324, 542 A.2d 489 (A.D.1988).

Teacher did not accrue secondary seniority credits by providing statutorily mandated services in public school to sixth, seventh and eighth parochial students who were added to students from public school where public school clearly was in elementary category, though parochial school was departmentalized in same way as equivalent departmentalized public schools. *Cohen v. Emerson Bd. of Educ.*, 225 N.J.Super. 324, 542 A.2d 489 (A.D.1988).

Teacher was entitled to seniority credits for nine unused sick days applied to her maternity leave where teacher had been employed in preceding school year and indicated she intended to return after maternity leave. *Cohen v. Emerson Bd. of Educ.*, 225 N.J.Super. 324, 542 A.2d 489 (A.D.1988).

Teacher's seniority could be recalculated according to new regulations after their operative date as reasonable exercise of education commissioner's administrative rulemaking power. *Cohen v. Emerson Bd. of Educ.*, 225 N.J.Super. 324, 542 A.2d 489 (A.D.1988).

"Seniority" provisions of teacher tenure statute concerned only rights inter sese of tenured teachers and did not authorize dilution of teacher's tenure rights by reduction in work hours and retention of nontenured teacher full-time in secondary school position solely on basis of nontenured teacher's "seniority" in the secondary setting. *Bednar v. Westwood Bd. of Educ.*, 221 N.J.Super. 239, 534 A.2d 93 (A.D.1987), certification denied 110 N.J. 512, 541 A.2d 1371.

Tenured secondary school physical education teacher entitled to reinstatement to elementary school teaching position held by nontenured teachers upon reduction in force of teaching staff. *Capodilupo v. Bd. of Educ. of West Orange*, 11 N.J.A.R. 129 (1985) affirmed 218 N.J.Super. 510, 528 A.2d 73, certification denied 109 N.J. 514, 537 A.2d 1300.

District's reduction in force is nonnegotiable and nongrievable. *Jamison v. Morris School District Bd. of Ed.*, 198 N.J.Super. 411, 487 A.2d 739 (App.Div.1985).

Years spent by teachers in federal program can be tacked on, for tenure purposes, to time spent in local district programs. *Shelko v. Bd. of Ed., Mercer Cty. Special Services School District, Mercer Cty.*, 97 N.J. 414, 478 A.2d 1187 (1984).

School board not required to give salary credit for teaching time in another district upon rehiring of tenured teacher. *Whalen v. Bd. of Ed., Sayreville Boro., Middlesex Cty.*, 192 N.J.Super. 453, 471 A.2d 49 (App.Div.1983), certification denied 96 N.J. 312, 475 A.2d 601 (1984).

Determination of seniority allows pro rata calculation based upon total accumulated service in a specific category. *Lichtman v. Bd. of Ed., Ridgewood Village, Bergen Cty.*, 93 N.J. 362, 461 A.2d 158 (1983).

Duty under Code of Professional Responsibility to withdraw from employment upon discharge took precedence over any veteran's tenure right. He could assert for position with school board. *Taylor v. Bd. of Ed., Hoboken School District, Hudson Cty.*, 187 N.J.Super. 546, 455 A.2d 552 (App.Div.1983), certification denied 95 N.J. 228, 470 A.2d 441 (1983).

Tenured supervisors not entitled to supervisor/teacher positions due to lack of certificates and endorsements. *Lisa et al. v. Board of Education of the Township of Washington, Gloucester County*, 97 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 478.

Denial of supervisor's tenure entitlement due to lack of certificates affirmed. *Alves v. Board of Education of the Township of Mahwah, Bergen County*, 97 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 468.

Business teachers entitled to positions due to superior tenure and seniority rights. *Lewis and Skawinski v. State Operated School District of Paterson, Passaic County*, 97 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 459.

School district violates terminated teachers' seniority and tenure rights by not rehiring when qualified openings arise. *Brueck and Fredrick v. Fairview Board of Education*, 97 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 283.

Asbestos safety monitor's economic interest in contractor doing asbestos abatement violates law prohibiting economic conflict of interest. *Karl & Associates, Inc. v. Division of Codes and Standards*, 97 N.J.A.R.2d (CAF) 25.

Tenured teacher whose position as reading specialist was abolished was entitled to learning disabilities teacher-consultant position, which was covered under her educational services certificate, even though she had no seniority in that position, and thus school district violated teacher's tenure rights when it hired new teacher as learning disabilities teacher-consultant. *Arnold v. Bridgewater Raritan Regional School District*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 1015.

Board of education need not transfer tenured teacher to former social studies position where teacher's tenure and seniority rights were not affected by hiring of nontenured social studies teacher. *Carpenito v. Rumson Borough Board of Education*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 958.

Supervisor of health and physical education whose position was abolished as result of reduction in force was not entitled to supervisor of elementary education position for which he possessed no credentials. *White v. Bloomfield Board of Education and Rosamilia*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 846.

Tenured teacher's actions, including striking student with pointer and using inappropriate language, constituted unbecoming conduct but did not warrant discharge. In the Matter of the Tenure Hearing of Joseph Trawick, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 756.

Educator who obtained tenure under one certificate was entitled to vacant administrative position requiring same certificate when he was discharged to reduction in force. *Jefferson v. Board of Education of the City of East Orange, Essex County*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 751.

Teacher's tenure rights were violated when school board terminated her employment and assigned math and science instruction to teachers with only vocational certification. *Smith v. Morris County Vocational School District, Board of Education*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 731.

Secretary's tenure rights were violated when, upon elimination of her 12-month half-time position, she was not assigned to vacant 12-month secretarial position. *Sherrill v. Board of Education*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 727.

Automobile mechanics teacher with least seniority in department was properly reduced from full-time position to half-time position. *Clapp v. South Brunswick Township Board of Education*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 657.

Laid off physical education teacher entitled to back pay where school district failed to recognize greater seniority than two other teachers. *Ressler v. Saddle Brook Township Board of Education*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 581.

Administrator may claim entitlement to position four years after position filled without violating 90-day rule if demoted due to reduction in force demotion and school district refused to honor her claim. *Figurelli v. Board of Education of the School District of Jersey City*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 576.

Voluntary teacher preparatory work performed over summer before effective date of appointment does not count toward tenure. *De Maio v. New Providence Board of Education*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 449.

Number of years in specific category as acting appointee justifies seniority claim to full appointment. *Webb v. Willingboro Board of Education*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 424.

Tenured supervisor entitled to supervisor position over nontenured supervisor regardless of subject matter of supervisory position. *Galbraith v. Lenape Regional High School District*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 396.

School psychologist's seniority properly based on years of service, regardless of number of days worked per week. *Reid v. Mahwah Township Board of Education*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 360.

One-year leave of absence does not create vacancy providing tenured teacher with statutory entitlement to assignment of teacher on leave. *Murray v. Northern Highlands Regional High School District*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 351.

Endorsements earned after date of reduction in force did not enlarge teacher's tenure rights. *Francey v. Salem Board of Education*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 347.

Teacher's dismissal from tenured position because of marijuana conviction was upheld. In the Matter of the Tenure Hearing of Kozic, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 335.

Tenured teacher not entitled to positions held by nontenured or less senior teachers when her credentials and endorsements did not apply to such positions. *Ulrich v. Board of Education of the Monmouth County Vocational School District*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 290.

School board may not demote contracted superintendent to assistant superintendent position in order to relieve him of his duties. *Dunn v. Elizabeth Board of Education*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 279.

Termination of tenured teacher was warranted based on evidence that he was incapable and incompetent in position of teacher and that he engaged in sexually offensive conduct. *Board of Education of the Township of Parsippany-Troy Hills v. Molinaro*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 268.

Tenured teacher loses teaching position for using corporal punishment and profanity in classroom. In the Matter of the Tenure Hearing of Norma Pollard, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 170.

Tenured teacher with greater entitlement to position than non-tenured individual was entitled to appointment despite pending tenure charges. *Sheridan v. Orange Board of Education*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 482, supplemented 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 142.

Teacher not tenured at time full-time position reduced to half-time was not entitled to newly created full-time position after achieving tenure in half-time position. *Sefcik v. Red Bank Board of Education*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 467, supplemented 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 141.

Teacher acquiring permanent instructional certificate subsequent to reduction to part-time status does not acquire tenure and seniority rights. *Sefcik v. Red Bank Regional High School District Board of Education*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 31.

Supervisor's tenure rights violated when facilitator/subject supervisor position given to nontenured individual. *Kish v. Elmwood Park Board of Education*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 135.

Principal acquired tenure by working in position for two years even though notified that contract would not be renewed before end of two-year period. *Martucci v. Linden City Board of Education*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 110.

Guidance director accrues seniority credit as guidance counselor by maintaining partial caseload. *Lightdale v. Union County Regional High School*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 106.

Skills program director separately tenurable position from school principal. *Brenner v. Middlesex Township Board of Education*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 81.

Tenured supervisor was entitled to position of assistant principal over non-tenured supervisors on reduction in force. *Skowronski v. Jackson Board of Education*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 451.

Demotion back to teacher from an assistant supervisor position, when done without application of military service credit, was violative of individual's seniority rights. *Sparacio v. Department of Corrections*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 364.

Employment as permanent substitute was not as teaching staff member and, hence, was not position to which tenured teacher was entitled once her position was eliminated pursuant to reduction in force. *Driscoll v. West Essex Board of Education*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 348.

Reducing position in mathematics department to part-time was not violative of tenure and seniority rights when business education teacher was not otherwise certified in mathematics. *Dombloski v. Belvidere Board of Education*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 347.

School board could require tenured teacher to undergo psychiatric examination upon evidence of deviation from normal, physical or mental health. *Pleasantville Board of Education v. Chambers*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 291, supplemented 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 447.

Individual who achieved tenure as supervisor, not principal, did not hold claim to position of principal that was superior to that of nontenured person selected. *Nelson v. Old Bridge Board of Education*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 257.

Layoff which resulted from closure of art department in which individual was only certified teacher was not pretextual in violation of collective bargaining agreement. *Grievance Hearing of Marin*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 255.

Free speech clause of First Amendment protected teacher against tenure charges arising from remarks on radio talk show with respect to teaching Black studies. *Matter of Tenure Hearing of Clark*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 164.

Individual who had never taught printing or graphic arts was entitled by virtue of seniority to assert a claim to a teaching schedule with printing. *Ackerman v. Hackensack Board of Education*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 149.

Members of central administrative and supervisory staff were subject to layoffs mandated by reorganization of state-operated school district. *Cirasa v. Patterson State-Operated School District*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 141.

Abolishment of teaching positions as a result of a reduction in force was not a violation of seniority rights when teacher was without tenure. *Mills v. Piscataway Board of Education*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 133.

Teacher's tenure rights were not violated by refusal to assign him to one of two teaching positions for which he was endorsed. *Polo v. Bergen County Board of Education*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 105.

Employee's position as negotiator was not sufficiently clerical to gain tenure against school district's reduction in force. *Effenberger v. Toms River Board of Education*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 66.

Tenure and seniority rights were not violated by appointment of person with greater seniority and tenure rights. *White v. Bloomfield Board of Education*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 52.

District board required to recognize tenure rights as they existed at time of staff reduction. *Timko and Mikush v. Bridgewater-Raritan School District*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 12.

Oral settlement agreement regarding tenure charges enforceable. *Montville Board of Education v. Pinto*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 507.

Reorganization of the grade assignments given to supervisory positions did not violate tenure or seniority rights. *Timko v. Bridgewater Raritan Regional School District*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 475.

Teacher was entitled to salary due him in his position of department head for physical education. *Wickenheisser v. North Arlington Board of Education*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 391.

No violation of tenure and seniority rights by reducing teacher to part time status. *Dombloski v. Belvidere Board of Education*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 348.

Unsatisfactory performance was not a relevant factor related to the acquisition of tenure. *Martin v. Plainfield Board of Education*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 298.

Failure of Board to reinstate teacher violated her tenure rights. *Kojak v. Mount Arlington Board of Education*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 295.

Statutorily unenumerated position attained tenure based on principal's position. *Gittelman v. Hamilton Township Board of Education*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 258.

Failure to offer tenured English teacher vacancy violated her rights. *Gainer v. Wayne Township Board of Education*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 218.

Failure to reassign supervisor did not violate tenure rights; remand. *Skowronski v. Jackson Township Board of Education*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 208.

Reassignment from voluntarily accepted untenured position to former tenured teaching position; refusal; rights. *DeFrehn v. Wildwood Crest Board of Education*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 194.

Teacher transferred without consent was "dismissed" in violation of tenure rights. *North Bergen Federation of Teachers v. North Bergen Township Board of Education*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 167.

Claimed military service; claim of violation of tenure and seniority. *Jabour v. Delaware Valley Regional High School District Board of Education*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 45.

Timely documentation of military service; tenure and seniority rights. *Jabour v. Delaware Valley Regional High School District Board of Education*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 45.

School psychologist could not achieve tenure by tacking 60-day period for notice of termination to employment time. *Winston v. Jersey City School District*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 41.

Failure to show threshold qualification for service as teacher of plumbing; no entitlement by virtue of tenure to such employment. *Polo v. Bergen county Board of Education*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 36.

Following abolishment of his position due to reduction in force, school supervisor was not able to claim position as director. Halpern v. Delran Township Board of Education, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 22.

Remedial and supplemental teachers met requirements of the tenure statute and were entitled to retroactive pay, but with negotiated sick leave benefits modified. Trenton Education Association v. Trenton Board of Education, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 777.

Teacher was entitled to enforcement of ten-month contract as termination period. Siegel v. Garfield Board of Education, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 766.

Tenured teacher was entitled to a permanent substitute position. Driscoll v. West Essex Regional Board of Education, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 761.

Failure to hire former staff to fill new education titles did not violate tenure rights. Schaefer v. Lakewood Township Board of Education, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 741.

A music teacher was not entitled to another teaching position based on mistake in maintaining preferred eligibility list. McAloon v. Old Bridge Township Board of Education, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 714.

Teacher who took two months of sick leave met tenure requirements. Apollony v. Bernards Township Board of Education, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 707.

Termination of apprenticeship program coordinator was not shown to have been improper or to have violated his tenure rights. Guerra v. Board of Education of Hudson County Area Vocational Technical Schools, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 690.

Requiring tenured teacher to teach three math classes in addition to supervisory responsibilities at two junior high schools did not violate seniority rights. Gargano v. Board of Education of Township of Union, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 670.

Teacher's service under emergency certification could not be "tacked" to subsequent service under regular certificate as elementary schoolteacher; no right to tenure. Breitwieser v. State-Operated School District of Jersey City, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 641.

Director of Buildings and Grounds at all times appointed for fixed periods of time; no tenure. Burrows v. Ramapo Indian Hills Regional High School District Board of Education, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 605.

Allowing students to take carpentry class at another vocational school did not constitute transfer of students or program within contemplation of statute; seniority and tenure rights of teacher whose position had been eliminated were not violated. Bausmith v. Board of Education of Hunterdon Central Regional High School District, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 600.

Teacher's assignment and certificate made him appropriately classified in category of secondary teacher, and he lacked seniority within elementary category to have seniority rights as opposed to other teacher. McGlynn v. Board of Education of Borough of Sea Girt, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 438.

Tenure rights of teacher were violated when a non-tenured person was hired for a full-time Spanish teaching position. Mueller v. Board of Educ. of the Hunterdon Central Regional High School Dist., 93 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 419.

Proper certificate for unrecognized title of learning specialist was learning disabilities teacher/consultant endorsement; tenure and seniority rights. Rubin v. Board of Education of Township of Middletown, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 301.

Tenured teacher had right to have part-time positions consolidated into full-time position following reduction in force. Taxman v. Piscataway Township Board of Education, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 189.

Business education teacher was entitled to teach academic support classes and general business and business management classes; seniority rights violated following reduction in force. Fox v. Board of Education of Morris School District, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 139.

Assignment of teaching duties to supervisor of English; seniority and tenure rights not violated. Dallmeyer v. Board of Education of Union, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 125.

Instruction shown to be under secondary category for seniority purposes; teacher having only elementary category seniority could not be assigned to specific position over second teacher having secondary category seniority. Unterberger v. Metuchen Borough Board of Education, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 59.

No violation of tenure or seniority rights in transfer from position as supervisor of educational programs at one psychiatric hospital to same position at another hospital. Sheffield v. New Jersey State Department of Human Services, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 26.

Media specialist achieved tenure within position of "educational services" but not in separate position of "teacher". Wallen v. Board of Education of Rancocas Valley Regional High School District, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 670.

Instructional Industrial Arts certificate did not qualify teacher to teach printing classes; no violation of seniority rights in reduction in force. Ackerman v. Board of Education of City of Hackensack, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 610.

Record established that teacher was regular staff member and not per diem substitute during contested period; seniority rights following reduction in force. Valentino v. Board of Education of City of Hoboken, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 606.

Reduction in force with resulting transfer did not entitle teacher to be returned to position as reading specialist. Moore v. Cherry Hill Township Board of Education, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 585.

Supervisory titles were separate categories; seniority rights. Notaro v. Board of Education of Township of Old Bridge, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 568.

Disparity between number of male and female administrators; appointment of supervisor violated tenure rights. Bourhis v. Board of Education of Borough of Fort Lee, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 540.

Appointment of nontenured teaching staff member to position of department chairperson violated tenure rights of applicant having tenure as supervisor. Snack v. Board of Education of City of Orange, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 509.

Reduction in force; tenure rights not expanded by subsequently acquired endorsement. Johnstone v. Board of Education of Township of Cinnaminson, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 506.

In-school suspension room program duty periods not instructional periods; tenured teacher had no claim to such employment following reduction in force. Forte v. Red Bank Regional District Board of Education, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 501.

Seniority; service as learning specialist counted towards tenure as learning disability teacher/consultant. Levy v. Middletown Township Board of Education, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 497.

Reduction in force; tenured teacher subsequently acquiring additional endorsement. Francey v. Board of Education of City of Salem, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 449, error dismissed 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 347, affirmed 286 N.J.Super. 354, 669 A.2d 282.

Tenure rights; employment of summer schoolteachers. Doran v. East Brunswick Board of Education, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 389.

Board secretary for board of education failed to establish service entitling her to tenure. Walsh v. Borough of Laurel Springs Board of Education, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 381.

Service as substitute teacher could not provide day need to attain tenure. Mills v. Piscataway Township Board of Education, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 372.

Leave of absence following disability counted for purposes of tenure. Kletzkyn v. Board of Education of Borough of Spotswood, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 367.

School district did not have obligation to notify teacher who resigned of possible positions to which he might return following reduction in force. *Murray v. Northern Highlands Regional High School Board of Education*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 335, supplemented 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 351.

Back pay award to teachers whose positions were eliminated during reduction in force; mitigation. *West Orange Supplemental Instructors Association, et al., v. Board of Education of Township of West Orange*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 287.

Tenure rights violated in reduction in force. *Brown v. Board of Education of Township of Edison*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 271.

Employment reduced from full to part-time; no violation of teacher's seniority rights. *Polo v. Board of Education of Vocational Schools of County of Bergen*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 230.

Seniority of academic year teacher; services rendered prior to start of academic year. *Polo v. Board of Education of Vocational Schools of County of Bergen*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 230.

Tenure rights; teaching for 12 years under inappropriate certificate. *McAneny v. Board of Education of School District of Chatham*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 208.

Contracting for speech correctionist services; tenured position abolished. *Impey v. Board of Education of Borough of Shrewsbury*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 197.

Cooperative education coordinator; acquisition of tenure. *Gerdes v. Spotswood Boro Board of Education*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 168.

Instructional supervisor position abolished; seniority rights to other administrative positions. *Kish v. Board of Education of Borough of Elmwood Park, Bergen County*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 134.

Suspension of tenured teacher; involuntary sick leave placement without medical justification. *Robert v. Clinton Township Board of Education*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 123.

Title change did not violate tenure or seniority rights. *Kornberg v. Board of Education of Township of North Bergen*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 120.

Tenured guidance counselor; right to program coordinator position. *Paszamant, Evans and Ralph v. Highland Park Borough Board of Education*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 103.

Supervisor's tenure rights; local determination of job duties; abandonment of rights. *Ralph v. Highland Park Borough of Education*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 93.

Tenure; three-years' employment. *Blossom S. Nissman v. Board of Education of the Township of Long Beach Island*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 71.

Seniority rights; teacher did not accrue credit under nursery school endorsement despite teaching home economics to pre-kindergarten children. *Miller v. Hoboken Board of Education*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 21.

Teacher's entitlement to full-time vacancy after having been subject to reduction enforced. *Benson v. Board of Education of Borough of Rockaway, Morris County*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 15.

Petition of tenured teacher alleging improper assignment was improperly dismissed for failure to state a cause of action. *Morgan v. Board of Educ. of the Tp. of Wayne, Passaic County*, 91 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 122.

Supervisory titles were separate categories under the seniority regulations. *Weinstein v. Township of Old Bridge, Middlesex County*, 91 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 102.

Tenured supplemental teacher did not acquire tenure as supervisor by performing supervisory duties. *Pirozek v. Board of Educ. of the Tp. of Montville, Morris County*, 91 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 95.

Supervisors whose positions were abolished; only "bumping" rights were to nonsupervisory positions. *Van Tyke v. State-Operated School Dist. of the City of Jersey City*, 91 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 43.

Running of time for tenure consideration commences only upon attainment of necessary certificate for position held. *Fischbach v. Bd. of Ed., North Bergen*, 7 N.J.A.R. 191 (1983), affirmed per curiam Docket No. A-5947-83 (App.Div.1983).

Tenured teacher with seniority entitled to full-time position when school board chooses to create during reduction in force two part-time positions more than equivalent to one full-time position. *Klinger v. Bd. of Ed., Cranbury Twp., Middlesex Cty.*, 7 N.J.A.R. 111 (1981), affirmed 190 N.J.Super. 354, 463 A.2d 948, certification denied 93 N.J. 277, 460 A.2d 678 (App.Div.1982).

Transfer of middle school principal to high school vice principal position proper. *Howley v. Ewing Twp. Bd. of Ed.*, 6 N.J.A.R. 509 (1982).

Speech correctionist's claim of tenure rights violation in transfer to teacher of the handicapped. *Reeves v. Bd. of Ed., Westwood Regional School District, Bergen Cty.*, 4 N.J.A.R. 445 (1981).

Reduction of tenured child study team members to part-time employees and transfer of some of their functions to specially contracted team violates members' tenure rights. *Cochran v. Watchung Hills Regional High School Bd. of Ed.*, 4 N.J.A.R. 163 (1983).

Issue of withholding of chairmanship stipend from department chairman without position tenure, one year prior to his retirement, is outside of Commissioner's jurisdiction. *Taylor v. Bd. of Ed., Westfield, Union Cty.*, 2 N.J.A.R. 350 (1980).

Supplemental instruction required under New Jersey law if needed due to demonstrated educational handicaps. *Hamilton Twp. Supplemental Teachers Assn. v. Bd. of Ed., Hamilton Twp., Mercer Cty.*, 2 N.J.A.R. 294 (1979), affirmed 180 N.J.Super. 321 (App.Div.1981), affirmed 90 N.J. 63 (1982).

Seniority rules irrelevant to subjects of rank or comparable positions in determination of legality of involuntary transfers. *Stranzl v. Bd. of Ed., Paterson, Passaic Cty.*, 2 N.J.A.R. 16 (1980).

Guidance counselor, upon reduction to half-time positions, possessed no absolute legal right to transfer out-of-category to any social studies teaching position in which she had no tenure. *Perry v. Bd. of Ed., Glen Rock Boro., Bergen Cty.*, 1 N.J.A.R. 300 (1981).

SUBCHAPTER 6. PUPIL RECORDS

6:3-6.1 Definitions

The following words and terms, when used in this subchapter, shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

"Access" means the right to view, to make notes, and/or to have a reproduction of the pupil record made.

"Adult pupil" means a person who is at least 18 years of age, or is attending an institution of postsecondary education, or is an emancipated minor.

"Parent" means the natural parent(s) or legal guardian(s), foster parent(s) or parent surrogate(s) of a pupil. Where parents are separated or divorced, "parent" means the person or agency who has legal custody of the pupil, as well as the natural or adoptive parents of the pupil, provided

such parental rights have not been terminated by a court of appropriate jurisdiction.

"Parent surrogate(s)" means an individual or individuals approved by the district board of education in accordance with N.J.A.C. 6:28-2.2 to act on behalf of a pupil whose parents are not available to assure the pupil's educational rights.

"Pupil" means a person who is or was enrolled in a public school.

"Pupil record" means information related to an individual pupil gathered within or outside the school system and maintained within the school system, regardless of the physical form in which it is maintained. Essential in this definition is the idea that any information which is maintained for the purpose of second party review is considered a pupil record. Therefore, information recorded by any certified school personnel solely as a memory aid, not for the use of a second party, is excluded from this definition.

"Student information directory" means a publication of a district board of education which includes the following information relating to a pupil: the student's name, address, telephone number, grade level, date and place of birth, dates of attendance, major field of study, participation in officially recognized activities, weight and height relating to athletic team membership, degrees, awards, the most recent educational agency attended by the pupil and other similar information.

Case Notes

Allowing pupil to use stepfather's surname; reasonable. *Phillips v. Board of Education of Township of River Vale, Bergen County, and Stayback*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 131.

6:3-6.2 General considerations

(a) This subchapter applies to all district boards of education or private agencies which provide educational services by means of public funds. District boards of education shall include, but not be limited to, all county boards of special services school districts, county vocational boards of education, jointure commissions, educational services commissions, education programs operated by county residential facilities and State-operated special education programs.

(b) Each district board of education shall have the responsibility to compile and maintain pupil records and to regulate access, disclosure or communication of information from educational records in a manner that assures the security of such records in accordance with this subchapter.

(c) Pupil records shall contain only such information as is relevant to the education of the pupil and is objectively based on the personal observations or knowledge of the certified school personnel who originate(s) the record.

(d) The district board of education shall notify parents and adult pupils annually in writing of their rights in regard to pupil records and pupil participation in educational, occupational and military recruitment programs. Copies of the applicable State and Federal laws and local policies shall be made available upon request. District boards of education shall make every effort to notify parents and adult pupils in their dominant language.

(e) A nonadult pupil may assert rights of access only through his or her parents. However, nothing in these rules shall be construed to prohibit certified school personnel, in their discretion, from disclosing pupil records to nonadult pupils or to appropriate persons in connection with an emergency, if such knowledge is necessary to protect the health or safety of the pupil or other persons.

(f) The parent or adult pupil shall either have access to or be specifically informed about only that portion of another pupil's record that contains information about his or her own child or him or herself.

(g) Each district board of education shall establish written policies and procedures for pupil records which:

1. Guarantee access to persons authorized under this subchapter within 10 days of the request, but prior to any review or hearing conducted in accordance with the State Board of Education rules;
2. Assure security of the records;
3. Enumerate and describe the pupil records collected and maintained by the district board of education;
4. Provide for the inclusion of educationally relevant information in the pupil record by the parent or adult pupil;
5. Allow for the designation, release and public notice of directory information as defined herein;
6. Provide the parent or adult pupil a 10-day period to submit a written statement to the chief school administrator prohibiting the institution from including any or all types of information about the student in any student information directory before allowing access to such directory and school facilities to educational, occupational and military recruiters pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:36-19.1;
7. Assure limited access to pupil records by secretarial and clerical personnel pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6:3-6.5; and
8. Provide for the access and security of pupil records maintained in a computerized system.

(h) All anecdotal information and assessment reports collected on a pupil shall be dated and signed by the individual who originated the data.

(i) The chief school administrator or his or her designee shall require all permitted pupil records of currently enrolled pupils to be reviewed annually by certified school personnel to determine the education relevance of the material contained therein. The reviewer shall cause data no longer descriptive of the pupil or educational situation to be deleted from the records except that prior notice must be given for classified students in accordance with N.J.A.C. 6:28. Such information shall be destroyed and not be recorded elsewhere. No record of any such deletion shall be made.

(j) No liability shall be attached to any member, officer or employee of any district board of education permitting access or furnishing pupil records in accordance with these rules.

(k) When the parent's or adult pupil's dominant language is not English or the parent or adult pupil is deaf, the district board of education shall provide interpretation of the pupil record in the dominant language of the parents or adult pupil.

Case Notes

Contract to show during homeroom 12-minute television broadcast having two minutes of commercials was not abuse of managerial authority. *New Jersey Education Association v. Trenton Board of Education*. 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 481.

Student was not improperly denied admission to honor society. *Hook v. Board of Education of Borough of South Plainfield*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 331.

6:3-6.3 Mandated and permitted pupil records

(a) The district board of education shall not compile any other pupil records except mandated and permitted records as herein defined.

1. Mandated pupil records are those pupil records which the schools have been directed to compile by New Jersey statute, regulation or authorized administrative

directive. Mandated pupil records shall include the following:

i. Personal data which identifies each pupil enrolled in the school district. These data shall include the pupil's name, address, date of birth, name of parent(s), citizenship and sex of the pupil. The district board of education is prohibited from recording the religious or political affiliation of the pupil and/or parent unless requested to do so in writing by the parent or adult pupil. The district is also prohibited from labeling the pupil illegitimate;

ii. Record of daily attendance;

iii. Descriptions of pupil progress according to the system of pupil evaluation used in the district. Grade level or other program assignments shall also be recorded;

iv. History and status of physical health compiled in accordance with State regulations, including results of any physical examinations given by qualified district employees;

v. Records pursuant to rules and regulations regarding the education of educationally handicapped pupils; and

vi. All other records required by the State Board of Education.

2. Permitted pupil records are those which a district board of education has authorized by resolution adopted at a regular public meeting to be collected in order to promote the educational welfare of the pupil. The district board of education shall report annually at a public board meeting a description of the types of pupil records it has authorized certified school personnel to collect and maintain. The pupil records so authorized must also comply with this subchapter as to relevance and objectivity.

8. The apportionment of debt service for the current school year among all the constituent districts or municipalities of the regional district by dollar amounts and percentages;

9. The replacement costs of schoolhouses and additions, grounds, furnishings and equipment of the regional district, and the replacement cost of any schoolhouse, and additions of the regional district including grounds, furnishings, and equipment, situated in the withdrawing district or municipality. School building replacement costs will be calculated by the Bureau of Facility Planning Services as follows:

i. The current overall cost per square foot for school construction in New Jersey, updated annually in the fall of each year, will be multiplied by the gross area of the building;

ii. This figure will include construction costs, moveable and built-in furniture and equipment, and fees; and

iii. Site costs will be excluded since they are already included under N.J.A.C. 6:3-7.1(a)4;

10. The amount of indebtedness, if any, to be assumed by the withdrawing constituent district or municipality;

11. The distribution of assets and liabilities of the existing regional district and remaining regional district following withdrawal in the manner as provided by N.J.S.A. 18A:8-24;

12. A proposed educational plan for the withdrawing constituent district or municipality, if withdrawal is approved, including the effects of such withdrawal upon the educational program of the remaining regional district;

13. A summary of the advantages of withdrawal to both the withdrawing constituent district or municipality and the remaining regional district and the disadvantages to the withdrawing constituent district or municipality and the remaining regional district; and

14. A recommendation regarding the request for withdrawal from the regional school district by the county superintendent.

(b) Upon adoption of a resolution, in accordance with N.J.S.A. 18A:13-51 or 13-66, the board of education of the regional school district shall not incur any additional indebtedness for capital projects, pending either the rejection of the proposal at a special school election or an effective date of withdrawal as determined by the Commissioner of Education.

Case Notes

Local school district lacked authority to issue bonds to finance proposed payment to regional district upon favorable vote. *Winslow Tp. Bd. of Educ. v. Board of Review*, 275 N.J.Super. 206, 645 A.2d 1230 (A.D.1994).

6:3-7.3 Special school election

(a) If the application is granted upon completion of the procedures contained in N.J.S.A. 18A:13-54 to 56 or 18A:13-69 to 71, the county superintendent shall confer with the regional board and the boards of education of the constituent districts of a limited purpose regional district or the constituent municipal governing bodies of an all purpose regional district and fix a day and time for holding a special school election, in accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 18A:13-57 or 18A:13-72.

(b) To be effective the proposal must be adopted by a majority of the legal votes cast within the withdrawing constituent district or municipality, and, in addition, a majority of the combined legal votes cast within the remainder of the regional district.

6:3-7.4 Final determination of board of review

The board of review, which shall consist of the Commissioner, who shall be chairperson, the State Treasurer or his or her designee, and the Director of the Division of Local Government of Community Affairs, shall include in its final determinations required by N.J.S.A. 18A:13-56 or 18A:13-71, any specific conditions under which its consent is granted in order to insure that a thorough and efficient system of public schools will be maintained in the withdrawing district(s) or municipality(ies) and the remaining regional district.

Case Notes

Section of statute allowing state Board of Education to deny petition for authorization to conduct referendum on dissolution of regional school district for "Any other reason which it may deem to be sufficient..." requires reason that implicates constitutional obligation for maintenance of thorough and efficient system of free public schools. *In re Petition for Authorization to Conduct a Referendum on the Dissolution of Union County Regional High School Dist. No. 1*, 298 N.J.Super. 1, 688 A.2d 1082 (A.D.1997).

School districts cannot agree to a two-year moratorium on opposition to severance of a sending/receiving relationship. *Lincoln Park Board of Education v. Boonton Board of Education*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 493.

Negative fiscal and educational consequences precluded severance of sending-receiving relationship between school districts. *Bloomington Board of Education v. Butler Board of Education*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 151.

Termination of sending-receiving relationship authorized. *Board of Education of Township of Boonton v. Board of Education of Town of Boonton*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 235.

6:3-7.5 Effective date of withdrawal

If approved at said election, the withdrawal of the district or municipality shall become effective upon a date to be determined by the Commissioner of Education, pursuant to the provisions of N.J.S.A. 18A:13-59 or 18A:13-74.

SUBCHAPTER 8. PROVISIONS FOR THE EDUCATION OF HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH

6:3-8.1 Purpose

The purpose of this subchapter is to establish uniform Statewide policies and procedures for ensuring that homeless children and youth have access to a free and appropriate public education. Specific rules have been established to determine the educational placement of these students and to respond to appeals made by parents or other parties. These rules will implement N.J.S.A. 18A:38-1 and 18A:7B-12.

6:3-8.2 Definitions

The following words and terms, when used in this subchapter, will have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

“District liaison for the education of homeless children” means the person identified in each school district who facilitates all of the activities needed to ensure the timely educational placement of homeless children and youth.

“District of residence” for a homeless child whose parent(s) or guardian(s) temporarily move from one school district to another as the result of being homeless pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:38-1, N.J.A.C. 6:20-5.3(g) and N.J.S.A. 18A:7B-12 means the district in which the parent(s) or guardian(s) last resided prior to becoming homeless.

“Homeless” child or youth means one who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate residence.

“Parent” means the natural parent(s) or legal guardian(s), foster parent(s), surrogate parent(s), person acting in the place of a parent such as the person with whom the pupil legally resides and/or a person legally responsible for the pupil’s welfare. Unless parental rights have been terminated by a court of appropriate jurisdiction, the parent(s) retains all rights under this chapter.

6:3-8.3 Determination of homelessness

(a) A child or youth shall be considered homeless for purposes of this program if he or she resides in any of the following:

1. A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations, including:
 - i. Welfare hotels;
 - ii. Congregate shelters;
 - iii. Transitional housing for families; and
 - iv. Transitional housing for the mentally ill;

2. An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or

3. A public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

(b) Additionally, a child or youth shall be considered homeless if he or she is:

1. Living with a parent in a domestic violence shelter;
2. A runaway living in a shelter;
3. A school-aged mother residing in a home for adolescent mothers;
4. Sick or abandoned and residing in a hospital and would otherwise be released if he or she had a permanent residence;
5. Abandoned and therefore has no permanent residence;
6. The child of a homeless family which is out of necessity living with relatives or friends; or
7. The child of a migrant family which lacks adequate housing.

(c) When a dispute occurs regarding the determination of homelessness, the involved districts shall immediately notify the county superintendent of schools, who shall decide the status of the child within 48 hours.

Case Notes

Student whose family was evicted from residence within school district was not homeless where student and her mother had established fixed residence with relatives in neighboring community. L.C. on Behalf of her Minor Child B.C. v. Board of Education of Branchburg, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 1002.

Parent who alleged that her family was homeless and requested that her child be allowed to enroll in local elementary school would have her petition dismissed where parent failed to appear at hearing on matter after being properly noticed. O.O. v. Board of Education of the Bridgewater-Raritan School District, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 747.

Student who resided with mother and family friends and who received temporary rental assistance was not homeless. Maurice River Township Board of Education v. Wildwood Board of Education, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 895.

6:3-8.4 Responsibilities of the district of residence

(a) The district of residence for a homeless child shall be responsible for the education of the child, shall determine the educational placement after consulting with the parent(s) or guardian(s), shall pay the costs of tuition and transportation when the child attends school in another district, and shall provide transportation when a child attends school in the district of residence while residing in another district.

(b) The determination of a homeless child's district of residence shall be made by the school districts involved as described in N.J.A.C. 6:3-8.5 based upon information received from the Department of Human Services, shelter providers, school districts, involved agencies, case managers or parents.

(c) The school district which has been determined to be the district of residence for a homeless child shall be the district of residence for as long as the parent(s) or guardian(s) remains homeless.

(d) When a dispute occurs regarding the determination of the district of residence, the involved districts shall immediately notify the county superintendent of schools, who will resolve the dispute. When the dispute involves districts in different counties, the county superintendents will work collectively to resolve the dispute. If the county superintendent(s) is unable to resolve the dispute, an appeal may be made to the Assistant Commissioner, Division of Finance, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6:20-5.3(d), (e), and (f).

(e) When the district of residence cannot be determined for a homeless child or if the district of residence is outside of the State, the State shall assume fiscal responsibility for the tuition of the child pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:7B-12(d). The Department of Education shall pay the amount to the school district in which the child is currently enrolled for as long as the parent(s) or guardian(s) remains homeless.

6:3-8.5 Responsibilities of the district liaison

(a) The superintendent of each school district shall identify a district liaison for the education of homeless children.

1. The liaison shall facilitate communication and cooperation between the district of residence and the district where the homeless child is temporarily residing.

2. The liaison shall develop a system to ensure that any homeless child residing in the district is enrolled and attending school according to the placement options described in N.J.A.C. 6:3-7.6(a).

(b) When a child becomes homeless and is living temporarily in a school district, the liaison of that district, upon receiving notification from the Department of Human Services, shelter directors, involved agencies, case managers, or parent(s) or guardian(s), shall notify the liaison of the district of residence within 24 hours. This procedure shall also apply to those children identified as homeless pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6:3-8.3 and who may not be receiving services through a social service agency.

(c) When the liaison in the district of residence of a homeless child receives notification of the need for educational placement, that person shall coordinate placement procedures immediately based on the best interest of the child and criteria set forth in N.J.A.C. 6:3-8.6(c).

6:3-8.6 Educational placement

(a) The district of residence shall decide the educational placement of the homeless child according to criteria described in this section. The options for placement are:

1. To continue the child's education in the school district of last attendance;
2. To enroll the child in the district of residence if the district of residence is not the district of last attendance; or
3. To enroll the child in the school district where the child is temporarily living.

(b) When the district of residence for a homeless child cannot be determined, the district in which the child is temporarily residing or the district of last attendance shall enroll the child immediately.

(c) The decision regarding educational placement of a homeless child shall be based on what is in the best interest of the child. The district of residence shall consider the following in the placement decision process:

1. The preference of the parent(s) or guardian(s) as to where the child should attend school;
2. The continuity of the child's educational program with consideration given to the child continuing in the same school, the length of time the child attended a particular school, the time remaining in the school year, graduation requirements and district policies regarding the number of credits needed for graduation, and geographical location where the family plans to seek permanent housing;
3. The eligibility of the child for special instructional programs, such as bilingual, compensatory, gifted and talented, special education and vocational programs; and
4. The distance, travel time, and safety factors in coordinating transportation services from the temporary residence to the school.

(d) When a decision is made to enroll an educationally handicapped homeless child in a district other than the district of residence and an immediate review of the placement options available to implement the pupil's current individualized educational program cannot be conducted, the child shall be placed in a program consistent with the goals and objectives of the current individualized educational program for a period not to exceed 30 calendar days. Within this 30 day period, the district of residence must assure that the individualized educational program is reviewed and revised pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6:28.

(e) The district of residence shall determine the educational placement in a timely manner and only after consultation with the parent(s) or guardian(s) as described below:

1. Placement decisions shall be made by the superintendent of the district of residence or his or her designee within three school days of notification of the need for educational placement. Once the decision is made, the child shall be placed immediately.

2. Consultation with the parent(s) or guardian(s) regarding the placement decision and their right to appeal that decision shall be documented by the superintendent or his or her designee in writing.

3. When there is a dispute regarding the placement decision, the child will be enrolled when the county superintendent determines the educational placement pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6:3-8.7.

(f) When a decision is made to enroll the child in a district other than the district of residence, the district where the child last attended school shall forward to the new district all relevant school and health records. When the parent(s) or guardian(s) is homeless due to conditions of domestic violence, the transfer of pupil records shall be subject to the provisions of N.J.A.C. 6:3-6.

6:3-8.7 Disputes and appeals

(a) If the parent(s) or guardian(s), involved school district officials, involved agencies, case managers, or shelter providers object to the educational placement decision made by the district of residence, the superintendent or designee of the district of residence shall immediately notify the county superintendent of schools. The county superintendent shall determine the placement of the child within 48 hours based on the child's best interest and the criteria set forth in N.J.A.C. 6:3-8.6(c).

(b) If the parent(s) or guardian(s) or any of the above parties object to the decision of the county superintendent, mediation shall be available through the Department of Education's Office of Education for Homeless Children and Youth. Mediation shall be provided as follows:

1. A request for mediation shall be made to the Office of Education for Homeless Children and Youth either verbally or in written form. The mediation request shall cite the issues in dispute and the relief sought;

2. A mediation conference with all parties present, including representation from the county superintendent's office, shall be conducted within five school days after the request is made at which time:

- i. Issues shall be determined; and
- ii. Options explored.

3. The role of the mediator is not judgmental;

4. The mediation conference shall be:

- i. Informal; and
- ii. Held at a time and place reasonably convenient to the parties in the dispute.

5. If the mediation results in agreement, conclusions shall be incorporated into a written agreement, signed by each party, and forwarded to the county superintendent for appropriate action. If the mediation does not result in agreement, the Office of Education for Homeless Children and Youth shall assist the parent(s) or guardian(s) in filing an appeal to the Commissioner of Education pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:6-9 and N.J.A.C. 6:24.

(c) Any dispute or appeal from any party at any stage of the process shall not delay the homeless child's immediate entrance into school. The homeless child shall be placed in the district designated by the county superintendent pending resolution of the dispute or appeal.

(d) Any disputes and appeals involving an educationally handicapped homeless child shall be pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6:28.

6:3-8.8 Tuition

(a) When the homeless child is enrolled in a district other than the district of residence, the district of residence shall pay the costs of tuition for the child to that district pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:38-19 and N.J.A.C. 6:20-3.1.

(b) The district of residence shall also include the child on its annual Application for State School Aid (ASSA) for as long as the parent(s) or guardian(s) remains homeless and the child is enrolled in another school district.

(c) When the State assumes fiscal responsibility for the tuition of a homeless child, the State shall pay the district in which the child is enrolled the State foundation amount plus the appropriate special education aid, if any.

6:3-8.9 Transportation

(a) When the homeless child is enrolled in a district other than the district of residence, the district in which the child is enrolled shall provide transportation services and the district of residence shall pay for any transportation costs incurred by that district pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:39-1 et seq. and N.J.A.C. 6:21.

(b) When the homeless child attends school in the district of residence while temporarily residing in another district, the district of residence shall provide for transportation to and from school pursuant to the provisions of N.J.A.C. 6:21.

(c) When a district of residence cannot be determined and the State has assumed fiscal responsibility for the payment of tuition, the district where the homeless child is enrolled shall provide transportation pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6:21.

(d) In implementing the transportation services required for a homeless child, school districts shall explore alternatives and provide the most economical and safest mode of transportation pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6:21.

6:3-8.10 Evaluation procedures for compliance

(a) The Department of Education shall monitor school districts responsible for implementing the requirements set forth in this subchapter, including:

1. Placement decisions made according to rules and within specified timelines; and
2. Provision of appropriate educational services and transportation.

SUBCHAPTER 9. SCHOOL ETHICS COMMISSION**6:3-9.1 Scope and purpose**

(a) The rules set forth in this subchapter have been adopted for the purpose of effectuating the legislative intent of N.J.S.A. 18A:12-21 et seq., the School Ethics Act (P.L. 1991, c.393), which seeks to "... ensure and preserve public confidence ..." in the integrity of elected and appointed school board members and school administrators.

(b) To achieve this goal the Legislature has adopted N.J.S.A. 18A:12-24 which prescribes a code of ethics by which school officials are to be guided in the conduct of their offices and positions and created a School Ethics Commission specifically for the purpose of enforcing those ethical standards through a procedure for reviewing complaints of ethical violations, investigating those complaints and ultimately rendering recommendations to the Commissioner as to the imposition of sanctions when violations are demonstrated.

Case Notes

School board member whose wife was employed as secretary by board was censured for participating in closed-door session of board concerning salary negotiations with bargaining unit representing district employees. In the Matter of Robert A. Wilgus, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 1041.

School board member was reprimanded on conflict of interest grounds for submitting his wife's name for consideration as candidate for part-time position and for later voting to hire her for that position. In the Matter of Frank Montagna, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 1038.

School board member whose wife was employed by district as teacher was reprimanded on conflict of interest grounds for participating in discussion and negotiation of collective bargaining agreement. In the Matter of Edward Vanderbeek, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 1035.

Removal of school board member on conflict of interest grounds was justified where board member was involved in suit against board concerning his granddaughter's attendance of district schools while allegedly not domiciled in district. Point Pleasant Board of Education v. Ciliberto, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 990.

School board's denial of employment to applicant based on nepotism policy was warranted even though applicant was related to prospective supervisor by marriage only. Carroll v. Board of Education of the City of Trenton, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 901.

Reprimand was appropriate penalty for new school board member who violated School Ethics Act. In the Matter of Harrison, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 553.

School district administrators and board members do not violate school ethics law by failing to report incident where school board member attended underage drinking party. The School Ethics Commission v. McIvor, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 143.

School board member not disqualified if not directly or indirectly interested in son's medical claims against board. Brick Township Board of Education v. Mercer, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 5.

Member of school board who was owner of school district's only newspaper publishing official school notices was in conflict of interest subject to removal. Brick Board of Education v. Mueller, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 222.

Employment for company under contract with board of education; board membership. Andrews v. Union Township Board of Education, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 315.

Employment as bus driver for transportation company under contract with Board was conflict of interest. Andrews v. Union Township Board of Education, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 315.

Indirect interest in litigation disqualified newly elected member. Hawthorne Borough Board of Education v. Taliaferro, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 197.

Lessee of space from Board of Education disqualified from seeking election to Board. Thomas v. Edwards, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 369.

Municipal counsel precluded from seeking election to Board of Education. Rodecker v. Gonzalez, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (EDU) 367.

6:3-9.2 Definitions

The following words and terms, when used in this subchapter, shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.