- 1 HB465
- 2 128188-1
- 3 By Representatives Fincher, McClurkin, Mask, Ison, McMillan,
- Williams (P), Roberts, Gaston, Ball, Sanderford, Brown,
- 5 Wallace, Weaver, Buttram, Lee, Clouse, Henry, Collins, Barton,
- 6 Williams (J), Faust, Love, Wood, Shiver, Hubbard (M), Greer,
- 7 McCutcheon, Canfield, Bridges, McClendon, Hammon, Chesteen,
- 8 Baughn, Wren, Patterson, Moore (B), Williams (D), Vance and
- 9 Farley
- 10 RFD: Education Policy
- 11 First Read: 06-APR-11

1	128188-1:n	:03/29/2011:KMS*/th LRS2011-1853
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8	SYNOPSIS:	This bill would establish the Students First
9		Act of 2011.
10		This bill would provide rights, remedies,
11		and obligations with respect to employment actions
12		affecting or involving certain employees or
13		categories of employees of county and city boards
14		of education, the Alabama Institute for Deaf and
15		Blind, the Alabama Industrial School for Boys, the
16		Alabama Industrial School for Girls, the Alabama
17		Industrial School at Mt. Meigs, and two-year
18		educational institutions operated under the
19		authority and control of the Department of
20		Postsecondary Education.
21		This bill would repeal existing statutes
22		that are in conflict or that are otherwise
23		inconsistent with this bill, including, but not
24		limited to, the Fair Dismissal Act, the Teacher
25		Tenure Law, and the law prescribing procedures for
26		teacher transfers.

2	of 1901, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the
3	Official Recompilation of the Constitution of
4	Alabama of 1901, as amended, prohibits a general
5	law whose purpose or effect would be to require a
6	new or increased expenditure of local funds from
7	becoming effective with regard to a local
8	governmental entity without enactment by a 2/3 vote
9	unless: it comes within one of a number of
10	specified exceptions; it is approved by the
11	affected entity; or the Legislature appropriates
12	funds, or provides a local source of revenue, to
13	the entity for the purpose.
14	The purpose or effect of this bill would be
15	to require a new or increased expenditure of local
16	funds within the meaning of the amendment. However,
17	the bill does not require approval of a local
18	governmental entity or enactment by a 2/3 vote to
19	become effective because it comes within one of the
20	specified exceptions contained in the amendment.
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22	A BILL
23	TO BE ENTITLED
24	AN ACT
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Amendment 621 of the Constitution of Alabama

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To establish the Students First Act of 2011; to provide rights, remedies, and obligations with respect to

1 employment actions affecting or involving certain employees or 2 categories of employees of county and city boards of education, the Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind, the 3 Alabama Industrial School for Boys, the Alabama Industrial School for Girls, the Alabama Industrial School at Mt. Meigs, 5 6 and two-year educational institutions operated under the 7 authority and control of the Department of Postsecondary Education; to repeal existing statutes that are in conflict or 8 9 that are otherwise inconsistent with this bill, including, but 10 not limited to, portions of the Teacher Tenure Law, Article 1, commencing with Section 16-24-1, Chapter 24, Title 16, the 11 12 Fair Dismissal Act, Article 4, commencing with Section 36-26-100, Chapter 26, Title 36, and Section 16-24B-7, Code of 13 14 Alabama 1975, relating to teacher transfers; and in connection 15 therewith would have as its purpose or effect the requirement of a new or increased expenditure of local funds within the 16 17 meaning of Amendment 621 of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the Official 18 Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as 19 amended. 20

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

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Section 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the Students First Act of 2011.

Section 2. The purpose of this act is to improve the quality of public education in the State of Alabama by doing all of the following:

1 (1) Providing for fundamental fairness and due 2 process to nonprobationary employees covered by this act.

- (2) Restoring primary authority and responsibility for maintaining a competent educational workforce to employers covered by this act.
  - (3) Enhancing the ability of public educational agencies to increase student academic achievement and student performance through effective allocation of personnel resources.
  - (4) Investing employers covered by this act with the discretion and flexibility necessary to make the most effective use of limited educational resources.
  - (5) Eliminating costly, cumbersome, and counterproductive legal challenges to routine personnel decisions by simplifying administrative adjudication and judicial review of contested personnel decisions.
  - Section 3. For purposes of this act, the following terms shall have the following meanings:
  - (1) CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER. The chief administrative and executive officer of the entity, institution, agency, or political subdivision of the state that is subject to this act and includes, without limitation, superintendents of local boards of education and presidents of two-year educational institutions operated under authority and control of the Department of Postsecondary Education.
  - (2) CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEE. All adult bus drivers, all full-time lunchroom or cafeteria workers, janitors,

custodians, maintenance personnel, secretaries and clerical 1 2 assistants, instructional aides or assistants, whether or not certificated, non-certificated supervisors, and, except as 3 4 hereinafter provided, all other persons who are not professional employees as defined herein who are full-time employees of a local board of education, two-year educational 6 7 institutions operated under the authority and control of the Department of Postsecondary Education, the Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind, including production workers at the Alabama Industries for the Blind, and educational and 11 correctional institutions under the control of the Department 12 of Youth Services. The term does not include the employer's chief executive officer or chief school financial officer. 13 14 Full-time employees include adult bus drivers and other 15 employees whose duties require 20 or more hours in each normal working week of the school term, excluding holidays that are 17 recognized by the employer. Employees who are eligible for coverage under the state Merit System are not covered by this 19 act.

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- (3) EMPLOYEE. Unless otherwise specified, and as appropriate to the context, the term includes either a professional or classified employee whose employment is subject to this act.
- (4) EMPLOYER. The entity, institution, agency, or political subdivision of the state by which the employee who is subject to this act is employed. Each two-year institution operated under the authority and control of the Department of

Postsecondary Education is a separate employer for purposes of this act.

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- (5) GOVERNING BOARD. The body of elected or appointed officials that is granted final authority by law, regulation, or policy to make employment decisions. If final decision making authority with respect to employment decisions is conferred by law, regulation, or duly adopted policy on an official, administrator, or organizational unit other than a separate governing board, the final decision or action of such official, administrator, or organizational unit, which shall include the president of a two-year educational institution operated under the authority and control of the Department of Postsecondary Education, is that of the governing board for purposes of this act, and no additional approval of such decision or action shall be required. Under such circumstances, the official, administrator, or organizational unit shall assume and exercise the duties of the governing board established by this act.
- (6) PROFESSIONAL EDUCATOR'S CERTIFICATE. A certificate or license, by whatever name, designation, or subclassification known or identified, issued by the State Department of Education, or recognized under an approved interstate reciprocity program, and maintained by the employee in order to be employed as a teacher in the county and city schools of this state. A professional educator's certificate does not include certificates or licenses that are issued to instructional aides or assistants, to substitute teachers, or

to business, technical, operational, or other employees whose job duties do not require or entail the instruction of students or the regular supervision of or interaction with employees with such job duties.

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(7) PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEE. All employees of entities that are covered by this act who are required by law, regulation, or employer policy to maintain a professional educator's certificate issued by the State Department of Education and who are employed by a local board of education, the Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind, the Alabama Industrial School for Boys, the Alabama Industrial School for Girls, the Alabama Industrial School at Mt. Meigs, and instructors employed by two-year educational institutions operated under the authority and control of the Department of Postsecondary Education. Professional employees include principals who had attained tenure under prior law, but who have not elected to become contract principals under subsection (h) of Section 16-24B-3, Code of Alabama 1975. The term does not include an employer's chief executive officer, chief school financial officer, or a principal who is employed as or who has elected to become a contract principal under subsection (h) of Section 16-24B-3, Code of Alabama 1975, whether or not such certification is required for those positions by law or policy, and does not include the president or vice president of a two-year educational institution operated under the authority and control of the Department of Postsecondary Education.

Section 4. An employee shall attain nonprobationary status as follows:

- attain nonprobationary status upon the completion of three complete, consecutive school years of full-time employment as a professional employee with the same employer unless the governing board approves and issues notice of termination to the professional employee on or before the fifteenth day of June immediately following the professional employee's third consecutive, complete school year of employment. For employees who are required to hold a professional educator's certificate, time in service without such a certificate issued or recognized by the State Department of Education shall not be credited toward the attainment of nonprobationary status.
- (2) A probationary classified employee attains nonprobationary status upon the completion of three complete, consecutive school years of full-time employment with the same employer unless the governing body of the employer approves and issues notice of termination to the employee on or before the fifteenth day of June immediately following the employee's third consecutive complete school year of employment.
- (3) Professional and classified employees of two-year educational institutions operated under the authority and control of the Department of Postsecondary Education shall attain nonprobationary status in the manner prescribed in subdivision (1) and subdivision (2), respectively, except that, in lieu of three consecutive, complete, school years of

service, such employees shall be required to complete six consecutive academic semesters of employment at the same two-year educational institution, beginning with the fall academic semester.

- (4) All of the following additional terms, conditions, and limitations apply to the attainment and retention of nonprobationary status:
- a. Except as qualified by subdivision (3), only complete school years of service, including any leave that is credited to the employee for such purposes under board policy or applicable law, may be credited to the attainment of nonprobationary status.
- b. Nonprobationary status may not be attained as a chief executive officer, a chief school financial officer, as a president or vice president of a two-year educational institution operated under the authority and control of the Department of Postsecondary Education, or in or by virtue of employment in temporary, part-time, substitute, summer school, occasional, seasonal, supplemental, irregular, or like forms of employment, or in positions that are created to serve experimental, pilot, temporary, or like special programs, projects, or purposes, the funding and duration of which are finite.
- c. Nonprobationary status is attained and maintained only in the general categories of either professional or classified employment. Such status does not create or confer any enforceable right or protected interest in or to a

- specific position, rank, work site or location, assignment, title, or rate of compensation within those categories of employment.
- 4 d. Service performed in the capacity of a professional employee may not be converted to, recognized, or 5 6 otherwise credited to the employee for the purpose of 7 attaining nonprobationary status as a classified employee. Service performed in the capacity of a classified employee may 8 not be converted to, recognized, or otherwise credited to the 9 10 employee for the purpose of attaining nonprobationary status 11 as a professional employee, whether or not the classified 12 employee holds a certificate issued by the State Department of Education. 13

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- e. An employer does not forfeit its discretion to terminate an employee by virtue of any actual or alleged breach, default, or omission on the part of the employer with respect to the administration or implementation of any contract, policy, or evaluation score, rating, grade, or procedure.
- f. Neither nonprobationary status nor time in probationary service shall be transferable from one employer subject to this act to another such employer, except that employees whose employer changes by virtue of annexation, school district formation, consolidation, or a similar reorganization over which the employee has no control shall retain nonprobationary status and service credit attained by virtue of employment with the predecessor employer.

Section 5. (a) Except as qualified by subdivision (5) of Section 3, probationary employees may be terminated at the discretion of the employer, upon recommendation of the chief executive officer and a majority vote of the governing board, and issuance of written notice of termination to the employee at any time on or before the fifteenth day of June immediately following the employee's third consecutive, complete school year of employment.

- (b) The compensation and benefits of a probationary classified employee shall not be terminated before the expiration of 15 calendar days from the date notice of termination is issued to the employee.
- (c) Probationary professional employees whose termination is proposed to be effective before the completion of the school term shall be provided at least 30 calendar days' written notice of the proposed action and the date on which the governing board is scheduled to vote on such recommendation. Upon issuance of such notice, the professional employee may submit a written statement to the chief executive officer and the governing board explaining why such action should not be taken.
- (d) The decision to terminate the employment of a probationary employee shall be final.

Section 6. (a) Nonprobationary employees may be terminated at any time because of a justifiable decrease in the number of positions or for incompetency, insubordination, neglect of duty, immorality, or failure to perform duties in a

satisfactory manner, including, for professional employees, a consistent or pervasive record of inadequate student achievement or performance under the employee's supervision, or other good and just cause, subject to the rights and procedures hereinafter provided.

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(b) Except as qualified by subdivision (5) of Section 3, the termination of a nonprobationary employee shall be initiated by the recommendation of the chief executive officer in the form of a written notice of proposed termination to the employee. Such notice shall state the reasons for the proposed termination, shall contain a short and plain statement of the facts showing that the termination is taken for one or more of the reasons listed in subsection (a), and shall be issued in conformity with subsection (j). The notice shall inform the employee that in order to request a hearing with the governing board, the employee shall file a written request for such a hearing with the chief executive officer within 15 calendar days after issuance of the notice. Should the employee fail to timely file the request for hearing, the governing board shall vote on the recommended termination and its decision shall be final. If the employee timely requests a hearing, the hearing shall be set by the employer upon not less than 15 calendar days' written notice of the date, time, and place thereof to the employee. The hearing shall be set no later than 30 calendar days from the date notice thereof is issued to the employee, but may be rescheduled by agreement or for good cause shown.

(c) At the hearing, the employee or his or her representative shall be afforded the opportunity to present testimony, other evidence, and argument to the governing board on matters relevant to the proposed termination and to cross-examine witnesses whose testimony is proffered in support of the proposed termination. The employee shall have the right to counsel at his or her expense. A court reporter shall record the proceedings at the expense of the State Department of Education or, if applicable, the two-year institution operated under the authority and control of the Department of Postsecondary Education. The hearing may be public or private at the election of the employee. The chief executive officer shall issue up to eight subpoenas compelling the appearance of witnesses on the employee's behalf upon the employee's timely request for issuance of such subpoenas and may issue subpoenas to any witness who the chief executive officer believes may have knowledge or evidence bearing on the issues presented for determination.

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(d) Whether or not the employee requests a hearing before the governing board, the chief executive officer shall give written notice to the employee of the decision of the governing board regarding the proposed termination within 10 calendar days after the vote of the board. If the decision of the governing board follows a hearing requested by the employee, the notice shall also inform the employee of the right to contest the decision of the board by filing an appeal as provided in this act.

(e) An employee who is terminated by vote of the governing board following a hearing requested by the employee may appeal an adverse decision by filing a complaint in the circuit court of the county in which the employer has its principal administrative offices within 30 days of receipt of the decision of the board. The complaint shall be in the form of a civil action, shall state the grounds upon which the appeal is based, and shall be served in accordance with the Alabama Rules of Civil Procedure on the chief executive officer of the employer. The employer shall respond to the complaint in the manner prescribed by the Alabama Rules of Civil Procedure. The appeal shall thereafter be submitted to the court for determination solely on the record of proceedings before the governing board and any legal arguments based thereupon.

entitled to a presumption of correctness. The court may not substitute its judgment for that of the board with regard to matters implicating administrative discretion, and the decision of the board may be set aside by the court only upon a showing by the employee and an express finding by the court that the decision was arbitrary and capricious, a manifest abuse of discretion, or the product of a material violation of the procedural rights of the employee. If the decision of the governing board is set aside and the employee is reinstated, the court shall order back pay and other appropriate equitable relief. Upon a further express finding that the decision of

the board was wholly without factual foundation and was based on malice or ill will on the part of the governing board itself, the court may order the board to pay or reimburse the employee for any actual and reasonable out-of-pocket costs, fees, or expenses incurred by the employee in obtaining a reversal of the decision of the board, including reasonable attorney's fees, unless the costs, expenses, or fees were incurred under, covered by, or would ultimately be paid or reimbursed to an insurer, organization, or other entity under a contractual agreement or other arrangement for the provision of legal services to the employee. Either party may appeal an adverse decision by the trial court in accordance with the Alabama Rules of Appellate Procedure.

- (g) The following additional terms, conditions, and limitations apply to terminations and appeals therefrom:
- (1) This act shall not be construed to prevent the governing board from imposing a lesser sanction than that recommended by the chief executive officer or to preclude a negotiated resolution of matters, issues, and disputes arising under this act.
- (2) Reductions in or modifications to employee compensation or benefits or of the length of the work or school year are not terminations or transfers for purposes of this act or otherwise subject to challenge or review under this act, provided that the action is all of the following:
  - a. Prospective in effect.

b. Based on the recommendation of the chiefexecutive officer and formal approval of the governing board.

- c. Applied to similarly situated employees throughout the agency or system or within designated operating divisions, departments, or employment classifications within the agency or system.
  - (3) Layoffs or other personnel actions approved under reductions-in-force within the meaning of Section 16-1-33, Code of Alabama 1975, are not subject to challenge or review under this act.
  - (h) An employee may be suspended for cause with or without pay on the written recommendation of the chief executive officer and approval of the governing board. The suspension of a nonprobationary employee for no more than 45 work days without pay is not a termination of employment that is subject to review under this act. Adequate notice of the reason or reasons for the proposed suspension and an opportunity to present evidence and argument, either in person or in writing, to the governing board with respect to the proposed action shall be afforded the employee before the imposition of the suspension. Suspensions of nonprobationary employees without pay in excess of 45 work days are subject to the notice, hearing, and review requirements and procedures that apply to terminations of nonprobationary employees under this act.
  - (i) Employees shall not be permitted to delay, defer, or defeat the initiation or pursuit of any termination

or other employment action initiated under authority of this act based upon the pendency or threatened initiation of criminal proceedings arising out of the facts, circumstances, or subject matter of the employment action. The appearance or testimony of an employee in a proceeding authorized under this act shall not cause the employee to waive, forfeit, or relinquish any right against self-incrimination, and no such testimony shall be admitted in any court of this state in a criminal proceeding in which the right applies upon the timely objection of the employee thereto.

- (j) Unless otherwise provided, notice for all purposes under this act shall be given by United States mail, certified delivery, by private mail carrier for next business day delivery, or by physical delivery to the employee or the last known address of the employee. Notice by certified mail or private mail carrier shall be deemed received by the employee and complete for purposes of this act two business days after the notice is deposited for certified delivery in the United States mail or placed with a private mail carrier for next business day delivery. The employer has the burden of producing evidence that service was affected in the manner permitted by this act, but the employee has the burden of proving that such service was not properly made.
- (k) In any proceeding for which judicial review is provided hereunder, the employer shall arrange for a transcript and record of proceedings conducted before the governing board to be made and maintained by a qualified court

reporter for use in connection with such review. All fees and costs associated with making and transcribing the record shall be paid or reimbursed by the State Department of Education or, if applicable, the two-year institution operated under the authority and control of the Department of Postsecondary Education in accordance with such reasonable rules, regulations, and procedures as may be established for such purpose by the departments.

(1) Unless otherwise specified by the governing board, a decision to terminate the employee or to suspend the employee without pay shall be effective immediately, and the employee shall not be entitled to be paid pending the outcome of any appeal of the decision that may be filed by the employee. If the decision of the governing board is set aside and the employee is reinstated, the court shall order back pay and other appropriate equitable relief as provided in subsection (f).

Section 7. (a) Except as otherwise specified, probationary and nonprobationary employees may be transferred or reassigned, at any time as the needs of the employer require, to any position for which they are qualified by skill, training, or experience, upon the recommendation of the chief executive officer and approval of the governing board.

(b) A chief executive officer may reassign a nonprobationary professional employee to any grade, professional position, or work location within the same school, campus, instructional facility, or, for two-year

institutions operated under the authority and control of the Department of Postsecondary Education, to any professional position or work location that is under the control and jurisdiction of the institution, as the needs of the employer require. The employee may not be involuntarily reassigned more than one time in a school year, the reassignment may only be to another position for which the employee holds appropriate certification, and the reassignment may not entail a loss of or reduction in compensation. Such reassignments are not subject to challenge or review under this act.

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(c) Nonprobationary professional employees may be transferred within an agency or system to any grade or professional position outside of the school, campus, or instructional facility to which the employee is assigned if the transfer is to another position for which the employee holds appropriate certification, the transfer is without loss of or reduction in compensation, written notice of the proposed transfer is issued to the employee by the chief executive officer not less than 15 calendar days before a vote thereon by the governing board, and the transfer is effective not less than 15 calendar days after the date of the board vote. A nonprobationary employee may not be involuntarily transferred more than one time in a school year. Such transfers are not subject to challenge or review under this act. Nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the involuntary transfer or reassignment of a professional employee of a two-year institution operated under the

authority and control of the Department of Postsecondary

Education to another such institution.

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- (d) Nonprobationary classified employees may be transferred to any position for which they are qualified within the agency or system by which they are employed including, for employees of two-year institutions operated under the authority and control of the Department of Postsecondary Education, any work location that is under the control and jurisdiction of the institution, provided that the transfer is without loss of or reduction in compensation, written notice of the proposed transfer is issued to the employee by the chief executive officer not less than 15 calendar days before a vote thereon by the governing board, and the transfer is effective not less than 15 calendar days after the date of the board vote. A nonprobationary classified employee may not be involuntarily transferred more than one time in a school year. Such transfers are not subject to challenge or review under this act. Nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the involuntary transfer or reassignment of a classified employee of a two-year institution operated under the authority and control of the Department of Postsecondary Education to another such institution.
- (e) A probationary professional or classified employee may be transferred to another position that provides for a lower rate or amount of compensation or a shorter term of employment if: The employee holds appropriate certification

or qualifications for the position, the notice of proposed transfer contains a written explanation of the effect of the transfer on the compensation of the employee, and the notice informs the employee that he or she may object in writing to the transfer before a vote of the governing board. If approved by vote of the board, the transfer shall be effective not less than 15 calendar days after the date of the board vote. Such transfers are not subject to challenge or review under this act.

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(f) A nonprobationary professional or classified employee may be involuntarily transferred to another position that provides for a lower rate or amount of pay or a shorter term of employment, subject to the following condition: The notice of proposed transfer and subsequent proceedings, except for use of the term transfer, shall conform and be subject to the substantive and procedural standards and requirements that apply to termination of nonprobationary employees under Section 6, and to appeals therefrom. Notwithstanding the foregoing, transfers or reassignments that are made as a part of, as a consequence of, or in conjunction with reductions-in-force authorized under Section 16-1-33, Code of Alabama 1975, or in order to comply with state or federal law are not subject to challenge or review under this act, whether or not such transfers or reassignments are to positions that provide for a lower rate or amount of pay or a shorter term of employment.

(g) Nothing in this act shall restrict the authority of the chief executive officer to place an employee on paid administrative leave or to make reasonable and customary employment decisions not expressly provided for in this act pending the disposition of proceedings authorized by this act or otherwise in the exercise of sound administrative discretion.

Section 8. (a) Any provision of this act or of any other statute or rule to the contrary notwithstanding, the employment of a professional employee whose certificate is revoked by the State Superintendent of Education pursuant to Section 16-23-5, Code of Alabama 1975, shall thereby be summarily terminated.

- (b) If a conviction resulting in the revocation of the certificate of the professional employee pursuant to Section 16-23-5, Code of Alabama 1975, is overturned on appeal, the State Superintendent of Education shall immediately reinstate the certificate upon receipt of notice of the reversal, and the employer shall either place the employee in a position for which the employee holds appropriate certification or place the employee on paid administrative leave. The employee shall receive back pay and benefits from the date of termination to the date of reinstatement.
- (c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the State Superintendent of Education or the employer from pursuing other legal action against the professional

employee based upon the circumstances underlying the conviction.

(d) A classified or professional employee who is required to attain, maintain, or hold a certificate issued by the State Department of Education or other licensing authority as a condition to his or her lawful employment by the employer, and whose certificate or license has been revoked, denied, or suspended, or who has forfeited or is otherwise ineligible for such certificate or license may not challenge his or her termination or suspension based on such circumstances under this act.

Section 9. No nonprobationary professional employee within the contemplation of subdivision (1) of Section 4 shall be permitted to terminate his or her employment within 30 calendar days before the first day of the next school term for students, or, for employees of two-year institutions operated under the authority and control of the Department of Postsecondary Education, within 30 calendar days before the commencement of the fall academic semester, unless such termination is mutually agreed upon. Any such employee may terminate his or her employment at any other time by giving five days' written notice to the employing board of education. Any employee terminating his or her employment in violation of this section is guilty of unprofessional conduct, and the State Superintendent of Education may revoke or suspend the certificate of such employee.

1 Section 10. An employee who has attained 2 nonprobationary status and has been denied a hearing before an employer subject to the requirements of this act may appeal 3 4 for relief directly to the Chief Administrative Law Judge of the Office of Administrative Hearings, Division of 5 Administrative Law Judges, Office of the Attorney General. The 6 7 chief administrative law judge shall appoint an administrative law judge to address the issues raised in the appeal. The 8 appeal shall state facts sufficient to allow the judge to 9 10 determine tentatively whether or not the employer has complied with this act in failing to accord the employee a hearing. The 11 12 employer may answer or deny in writing the facts set out in 13 the employee appeal and, if the employer fails to do so, the 14 facts set out in the appeal shall be taken as true. The judge 15 shall review the request of the employee and the answer or denial of the employer and shall determine, with or without a 16 17 hearing, whether or not the employer has complied with this act in denying the employee a hearing as provided in this act. 18 Based upon his or her findings, the judge shall either order a 19 hearing before the employer or sustain the action taken by the 20 21 employer. The decision of the administrative law judge under 22 this section shall be final. Any petition or application for judicial relief therefrom shall be filed in the circuit court 23 24 of the county in which the principal administrative offices of 25 the employer are located.

Section 11. (a) Leave of absence for a period of one year for good cause may be granted to an employee by an

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employer without impairing the nonprobationary status of the employee. For valid reason, the employer may extend the leave of absence for one additional year.

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(b) Upon the request of an employee who has heretofore or who shall hereafter enter the military service of the United States at a time when there is an existing state of war between the United States of America and any other country, leave of absence shall be granted to such employee for the duration of the war and until the beginning of the school year next succeeding the date on which the employee is released from military service. On or before such date, the employee shall give written notice to the employer regarding whether he or she desires to be reemployed by the employer. If such notice is not received by the employer, or if the employee notifies the employer on or before that date that he or she does not desire reemployment, the employer has no further responsibility with respect to reemployment of the employee. For the purposes of this subsection, the term military service of the United States shall include service with the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Army Specialist Corps, Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, Women's Volunteer Navy Reserve, those persons commissioned in the Public Health Service, and those persons entering into the service of any similar organization heretofore or hereafter formed by the government of the United States. A probationary employee entering the military service of the United States who has accumulated one or more years of employment experience with an employer immediately before entering military service, shall be given credit for such experience with the employer toward the attainment of nonprobationary status if such employee is reemployed by the employer within one year after his or her release from military service. This section shall not be construed to limit the greater rights of employees covered hereby, if any, that may be conferred by separately enacted state or federal law. 

Section 12. All laws or parts of laws which conflict with this act are repealed. Specifically, portions of the Teacher Tenure Law, consisting of Article 1, commencing with Section 16-24-1, Chapter 24, Title 16; the Fair Dismissal Act, Article 4, commencing with Section 36-26-100, Chapter 26, Title 36; and Section 16-24B-7, Code of Alabama 1975, relating to teacher transfers, are repealed.

Section 13. Although this bill would have as its purpose or effect the requirement of a new or increased expenditure of local funds, the bill is excluded from further requirements and application under Amendment 621, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the Official Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended, because the bill requires expenditures only by a school board.

Section 14. (a) Subdivision (2) and subdivision (3) of subsection (g) of Section 6 shall be effective immediately following passage and approval of this act by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.

(b) Subject to the following terms and qualifications, the remaining provisions of this act shall be effective on July 1, 2011, following passage and approval of this act by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law:

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- (1) Employees who have attained tenured status under the Teacher Tenure Law or nonprobationary status under the Fair Dismissal Act as of the effective date of this act, in the case of tenured teachers shall be deemed nonprobationary professional employees under this act and, in the case of nonprobationary employees within the meaning of the Fair Dismissal Act shall be deemed nonprobationary classified employees under this act. Employees who have not attained tenured status under the Teacher Tenure Law or nonprobationary status under the Fair Dismissal Act as of the effective date of this act shall be subject to the terms and provisions of this act respecting the attainment of nonprobationary status, and all time in service that would have been credited toward the attainment of either tenure under the Teacher Tenure Law or nonprobationary status under the Fair Dismissal Act shall be credited toward the attainment of nonprobationary status in the corresponding employment category under this act.
- (2) All employment actions and proceedings that have been initiated under either the Teacher Tenure Law or the Fair Dismissal Act that are pending on the effective date of this act shall be completed under the statutory procedures that were in effect on the date the action or proceeding was commenced.