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[START UFT Meeting on LWOP.mp3]

MICHAEL MULGREW: Okay. Good afternoon. Good afternoon, everyone. My name is Michael Welcome to the town hall that I wish we weren't having, but we're having it. purpose for today is to make it very clear, so what everyone's real decisions are, once again, there's a lot of misinformation out around this I'm going to do a little bit of what process. we're trying to do, so that you can get to the place where you're more comfortable in your personal decisions, and, again, we want to talk about a little bit what it looks like going through to the end of this year, because those of you who do choose to do the voluntary leave through September 5th, what does that mean? What happens next? September 5th is really the question I'm getting the most from people right now.

So, just a little bit, to go back, we knew that when the mayor came out with his vaccine or test, within two weeks we were getting different pieces of information that the mayor was now contemplating a vaccine mandate, wasn't just the

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2 UFT getting that, but different unions inside of 3 the MLC were getting it, specifically the six

unions around the school districts.

When Chicago and LA, within a day of each other, did the vaccine mandate, we just assumed it was a matter of time for the mayor to do We had already been working with our lawyers, our internal lawyers, as well as our external lawyers, and also the lawyers from the municipal labor council of New York City. The one thing the lawyers were clear to us about from the beginning is that as long as the mayor does this vaccine mandate appropriately, correctly, the courts probably would never overturn it, because it had never been done in over 115 years, and there have been many challenges to vaccine mandates, and it's a very hard law. It's basically both based upon local department of health or basically the federal Those have been the two people, the two organizations that have done the most in vaccine mandates.

Well, when the mayor issued his, at that point in time, we communicated, as you know, and

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I understood people's anger and frustration, but 2 3 5 6 8

we had to be honest about the fact that legally we believed they were in their rights. We had to read the order, which was not issued on the day that he announced he was doing this. We had to wait two days to actually get the order, because if the mayor would have issued the order, we would have went directly to court, because that would have been illegal, because

the mayor really don't have the authority to issue the order.

When the department of health issued the order, it was almost simultaneous with our impact bargaining process. After we read what was in the order, we tried to get clarification in an impact bargaining session, and at that moment, we made the determination that the department of health order was illegal. But, I want to stress this again. There was a lot of conversation amongst union leaders. We could have jumped up and down. We could have screamed at the top of our lungs. But, in the end, knowing that we were probably going to lose a legal challenge, I didn't think that was the

right thing to do. Some of you can be angry

about me for that, and that's fine, but I would

still make that decision, because I believe that

it is, from the beginning of this pandemic, it's

always been about trying to be transparent with

each other about what we're dealing with,

8 because none of this has been fair.

Having someone removed from payroll because the terms and conditions of employment have been shifted is not something we are happy about that at all. But, knowing that legally that any challenge to these orders, if the orders were done properly, would probably end up in failure. But, I felt everyone should know that that's the facts that we are dealing with.

Now, look, we know we have a case, a couple actually, not the first case, but another case from New York City that is going before the Supreme Court. Our lawyers are still telling us the same thing, all of the lawyers involved are still telling us the same thing, that Supreme court is probably never going to overturn this mandate or anybody else's mandate, as long as they do them properly.

Here in New York City, once we went to the

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that the city had done their order illegally and improperly, because they did not include

impact bargaining table, it was determined by us

religious or medical exemptions or

accommodations. During the legal process, the

judge did tell the city of New York, when they

issued the temporary restraining order, the

judge just told the city of New York the

following Monday you should amend your order, or

you're not going to like the end of this case.

So, we had already told the city of New York at

the bargaining table, which is why we filed for

arbitration, that them not allowing us, they

were not willing to give us exemptions or

accommodation's in our bargaining process, that

that was illegal.

We went to our arbitration. They judge lifted the temporary restraining order, because the city had amended. The city knew, at that point, that what they had done was illegal, but even if they would have thrown out the order and said, no, it was illegal, the city would have just reissued the order appropriately. That was

2 what would have happened.

So, for folks, and Michael Sill and his team is going to explain this in detail for everyone, it really comes down to if September—come next September 5th, if the department of health vaccine mandate is still in effect, then, once again, you're going to be faced with this decision. Now, I can't tell you where we're going to be. We're going to have a new mayor. We don't know where we're going to be with the pandemic at that point. So, we don't know yet.

So, that's why we're having this today. We want to get people the information, the right decisions, the right facts that you have to make your decisions around, and knowing that there's a lot of anger and frustration. Because, this has not been fair. It's never been fair. The whole pandemic has not been fair. But, we continue to try to do with using our folks on our side, whether it be our doctors, our lawyers, or anyone else, and that's what guides us, and we'll give you that information, whether people are angry about what information we're giving them or not. We believe it is our

about the decisions that everyone has to make.

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So, hopefully, we can get through this

responsibility at all times to be forthright

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pandemic rather quickly, and we don't have to

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be-you won't have to be faced with any more of

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these choices. But, again, we cannot guarantee

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that.

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So, now, I'd like to pass it over to Michael

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Sill and his team. Michael was at the-went

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through the entire arbitration with us, and he

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now can present to everyone what is now on the

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table for you to consider. Michael?

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MICHAEL SILL: Hi, everyone. Thanks for

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being here. Thanks, Michael, for that context.

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I'm going to go through a very brief

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presentation here. Then, we want to spend the

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vast majority of our time answering questions.

So, if you're interested in submitting a

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question, you can do so through the Q&A. I saw

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somebody had asked about the chat, but you can

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submit the questions through the Q&A, alright?

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Then, what we're going to do is we're going to

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answer the questions that are coming up the

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most. We'll start with those, and if we have

2 any time left over, we'll get to the one-offs.

So, Steve, if you wouldn't mind loading up the presentation, we'll go ahead and get started.

We kind of want to talk about what the options are here. I know a lot of people here are familiar, or have some level of familiarity with what these options are. I know people want to ask specific questions about their own circumstances. If you have a specific question, we might not answer it here, because we want to answer questions that are going to apply to a large number of people, but you can always follow up with a phone call to 212-331-6311 about your specific circumstance, and you can get an answer to those questions. So, Steve we can go on to the next slide.

So, if you log in to Solace now, well, we'll get to that slide in just a minute. So, I know there are people here to probably think they shouldn't be on the unpaid leave, so we want to start with that. Alright? Until we get to the people who know they are on the unpaid leave and want to know what their circumstances are.

So, if you recently uploaded proof of

leave.

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vaccination, you may have done that. Even if you did that like let's say Saturday morning or something, you may have done that after the DOE compiled the list of people who had received the email they sent out about the leave without pay. Alright? That notion like of when you apply for something and how it impacts whether or not you got that email or whether or not you were placed on an unpaid leave is going to apply to all of these bullets, probably. But, anybody who recently uploaded proof of vaccination, you got the email, but you shouldn't be placed on the

Also, if you were approved for an exemption, obviously you're not going to be placed on a leave, but the timing of when you were approved for the exemption may have caused you to get that email.

Alright?

If you have a pending appeal for an exemption, there aren't that many of those still pending, but there are a few, or if you're waiting for an answer on an appeal, you should not be placed on an unpaid leave.

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| 2 | If you were approved for a different kind of |
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| 3 | leave, I already saw in the Q&A a lot of people |
| 4 | are asking about how the unpaid leave, because |
| 5 | of the vaccine mandate, interacts with other |
| 6 | kinds of leaves that you can apply for. If you |
| 7 | are on an approved leave, then you're not going |
| 8 | to be placed on the unpaid leave. You may have |
| 9 | gotten an email, depending on when you applied, |
| 10 | but the other kinds of leaves take precedence, |
| 11 | and if you're on a leave of absence, you do not |
| 12 | need to provide proof of vaccination until just |
| 13 | before you are about to return. Alright? So, |
| 14 | if you're on a leave of absence now, like a |
| 15 | child-care leave or a restoration of health |
| 16 | leave or any other kind of leave that we have, |
| 17 | some number of days before you come back, you |
| 18 | should get a system-generated email from the DOE |
| 19 | saying don't forget to upload your vaccination |
| 20 | status, if you're planning on returning from |
| | |

that leave of absence.

Even if you have a pending application for a different type of leave, we have a lot of people who applied for a particular kind of leave on Friday, October 1st. They got the email on

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Ubiqus 61 Broadway - Suite 1400 - New York, NY 10006 Phone: 212-346-6666 * Fax: 888-412-3655

Saturday, October 2nd, saying that they had been placed on the unpaid leave, and they reached out saying, hey, I applied for this leave, how come I got the email. It's just a matter of timing.

So, every day, the DOE is going through and finding the people who applied, finding the people who had pending applications, and taking them off the unpaid leave. Alright? And, we're doing that work as well. Somebody reaches out to us and says I applied for a leave. Why did I get this email? We're sending those people's names to the DOE to make sure that we're highlighting the fact that they should be taken off of the unpaid leave and have the leave application that the applied for reviewed. Alright?

Also, if you're using COVID days, we had a number of people who got temporary exemptions based on the fact that they're currently in a quarantine period after having tested positive for COVID. Even if people did not apply for that temporary exemption, or if for some reason they were denied that temporary exemption for being COVID positive in the days just prior to

the mandate going in to effect, if you were using COVID days and your secretary or your timekeeper was inputting those COVID days, then you shouldn't have been placed on the unpaid leave. It's likely you got the email, but it's also just as likely that you will not be placed on the unpaid leave. Of course, once the quarantine period is over, if you don't get vaccinated, then you will eventually be placed on that leave. Steve, will you move to the next slide?

So, if you're on the unpaid leave, and you log in to Solace, you're going to see these options now. We don't love the language of these options, because it doesn't match the language that people have become familiar with, because of the arbitration. So, the DOE is revising this language, but the options are going to be the same. Alright? So, the first option, return to work within seven days, what that means is a person who goes and gets the first shot, in the arbitration what it says is a person who uploads proof of vaccination after having been placed on the unpaid leave need to

vaccination.

be returned to their school as soon as is practical, but in no case more than seven days after that vaccination and proof is uploaded.

In truth, we've had a number of people, as you can imagine, who have gone and gotten vaccinated this week, and they've been able to go back immediately, alright, whether that was Monday morning, Tuesday morning, to today. To the extent that somebody chooses that option, if you click that, you'll be directed to the vaccine portal page. You can upload the proof of

But, what I would suggest is you contact
your school. You bring the vaccination card to
your school the next day, and you should be let
in. Now, they might say I have seven days to
take you back. Right? And, that is true. The
arbitration says as soon as is practicable, and
in no case more than seven days. So, we could
make the argument and the grievance, for
example, if they took you back three days later,
we could make the argument and grievance that
actually you should have been paid for those
three days, because you got vaccinated, you were

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in compliance, it was practicable for them to bring you back. Let's say they're paying a sub to cover your classes for those three days, like they could have just told the sub, okay, you're going to be reassigned to a different class, or what have you, and we're bringing back this person. So, the arbitration says within seven days, but in most cases, at this point, it should be immediate.

Resign with special provisions and retire, this is what we have been talking about as severance, and in the arbitration is actually referred to as separation. This is for people, we'll talk about it in just a little bit, who decide they want to take the severance agreement, the separation agreement, get the CAR days one-for-one, and have medical benefits up through September 5th of 2022. And, if you're of retirement age, and I know David Kamansky with us today, who's going to be able to answer some questions about retirement and pension and that kind of thing, but if you're eligible to retire at the time of the resignation, you can do that right after. So, that's an option.

If you're not able to retire or you're not interested in retiring right now, and you want to resign and take the severance package, that's that third option, resign with special provisions. Then, there's resign and retire.

Alright?

So, I don't know how many people this would apply to, because if you just resign, for example, you're not going to have your medical benefits up through next September. You are not going to get the one-for-one CAR days, but maybe somebody would make this choice if, for example, they didn't want to sign the waiver, and they were thinking about filing suit down the line, or something like that.

Same thing with retire, if your retirement age, but you don't want to sign the waiver that comes with the severance agreement.

One option that you don't see here is to extend the unpaid leave of absence. That will come later. In the arbitration, you need to make the decision about if you're going to take the severance, you need to make that decision prior to October 30th. Whereas, if you're going

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to extend the leaves, you need to do that by

November 30th, so that option will be there at

some point in the near future.

Steve, do you want to go to the next page?

So, the options, I mean I'll just kind of

talk about these, looking at that Solace page,

but these are them again. I think we've already

said all of this, Steve, so let me just go on to

the next slide.

Alright, this is going a little bit deeper on the severance option. I started to talk about this just a minute ago. But, you're able to cash in the CAR days on a one-to-one basis. Usually, you get paid for if you take termination pay after you resign, retire, or terminate, you get paid one day for every two you have in your bank. Here, you get paid one for every one day you have. You'll be deemed involuntarily resigned, and it'll be nondisciplinary. So, we can't make any quarantees about unemployment. That's the department of labor decision. But, typically, a person who leaves their position involuntarily and not for discipline reasons is eligible to receive

| unemployment. So, that's why that language is |
|--|
| kind of strange, like you are making the |
| decision, but it's deemed an involuntary leave. |
| I would just say that anybody who logged on like |
| yesterday or today to Solace looking for the |
| severance agreement saw a letter that said I am |
| involuntarily resigning. That letter has been |
| changed. The DOE has updated that letter. I'm |
| not sure if it's available in Solace just yet, |
| but if you want to take this option, then you |
| want to make sure you have the right letter that |
| we convinced the DOE to change earlier today, |
| and you might want to wait till like tomorrow to |
| fill that out. |

You do get medical insurance, whatever kind of medical insurance you have from the city, for one year. That's also welfare fund. As long as you don't have access to other insurance coverage during that period, you get to maintain that. Alright? Again, you have until October 29th to choose this option. I said October 30th before. October 29th to make that choice.

Once you resign, like no matter what the circumstances are, you need to find another

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position before you can return. When people talk about resignation, there's this term that's out there in the world, the DOE world, called withdrawing your resignation. Sometimes, people think that means they can make their resignation disappear. In fact, that is not what that If you resign, you have to find a position in the DOE, like whether that's at your former school or at a different school or like in a DOE office, what have you. Once you are rehired, then you fill out a withdrawal of resignation form, and as long as you do that within five years after you resign, you'll get your tenure back, if you had it. You get your seniority back, the salary step and longevity that you were on and all that kind of stuff.

The last, resign and then retire, you don't need to retire in order to cash in your CAR days on a-this bullet is about what happens after the 100 CAR days. So, let's say I have 150 CAR days in my bank, I get one for one for the first 100. The next 50, I get on the traditional two-forone basis. So, I would be getting cashed out for 125 days. That 100 days is going to come in

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one payment. The 25 days will get paid out as typical for termination pay, which is in three equal payments of one two months after approval of the termination pay application, the second payment a year later, the third payment a year after that. But, this says retire, and you don't need to retire. All you need to do is leave the system in order to get termination pay.

So, going on to the next slide.

The unpaid leave, we were talking about this just a moment ago as well. This is what it sounds like. That's what everybody was told they were going to be put on as of Monday. is an unpaid leave. Everybody is on it now, but if you want to extend that through September of next year, you're going to have to take action via Solace at some point here in the future. We'll email everybody when that option Right? By the way, if you got the becomes available. email from the DOE, but you didn't get an email from the UFT, that probably means that you're not signed up for UFT emails, so you want to call that number I gave you before, 212-331-

emails on this or any other topic. Alright?

But, if you don't take the severance, and you
don't apply to extend the leave by November 30th,
then you're going to be subject to disciplinary
actions. So, if you're a tenured teacher, that
means that DOE will bring you up on 30-20A
charges. You won't get paid until that time.
You'll be on an unauthorized leave, but then
you'll have your day in front of an arbitrator
on the discipline. But, you won't have the
medical benefits from now till September if you
do that. Alright?

You're prohibited from engaging in gainful employment during the leave period. I've got a lot of questions about this. I know, like all of us at UFT, I have gotten a lot of questions about this. This was something that was decided by the arbitrator. It's our position, clearly, that people ought to be able to work while they're on the unpaid leave. Most leaves of absence in the DOE, with the exception of childcare leave, you cannot work. Right? And, so, that's what the arbitrator decided here. I

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think the way to think about this is not to say that why can't I work while I'm on the unpaid leave. I think it really is why can't I be on the unpaid leave while I'm working? obviously, they can't prohibit you from working, but they can prohibit-they cannot provide you with the benefits while being on the unpaid Clearly, anybody who takes a severance leave. option can work outside of the DOE, whether that job is a job you had before, whether it's a job during or after, outside of your typical DOE hours. None of that matters for the purposes of this arbitration. If you're on the leave, if you're working, you can't be on the leave, but you can clearly take the severance option, maintain the medical benefits for the same amount of time.

What you lose by taking the severance option versus being on the leave option is the ability to return to your school. Somebody who's on the unpaid leave who either decides to get vaccinated and return will return to their school, or if by September 5th of next year, if the vaccination mandate is lifted, that person

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2 will be able to return to their school.

Alright?

So, we talked about the health insurance through September $5^{\rm th}$ of 2022, and the fact that the position at your school is held.

Some people have asked about the particular position, which I take to mean the program. Like, if you're the 5th grade teacher, and you return at a certain point, do you go right back to teaching your 5th grade class? I think the longer you wait to return, the less likely it is that you'd be able to return to the position. The arbitration says you return to your school, not to your program. But, I do know that like right now, this week and next week, they budget lines for your position are frozen. Right? So, they can't hire someone in to that vacancy at this point. What they can do is they can hire a sub and assign them to that class, but if you come back in that circumstance, you should get your position back, but the arbitration only quarantees that you return to your school or workplace, if you don't work in a school, and that's what we said.

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If you go all the way to September 5th, and the vaccine mandate is still in place, then you're going to be deemed voluntarily resigned at that time. Now, remember, the severance package is involuntarily resigned. If you take the leave, at the end of the day, will be voluntarily resigned, and that can have an impact for a person's ability to collect unemployment at that time.

I saw some questions in the chat before we got to the presentation, in the Q&A, excuse me, before we got to the presentation, where people were asking, can I apply for a different kind of leave, like for the fall of 2022, for example? The arbitration says that if you're the unpaid leave, and you would otherwise be eligible for a leave of absence, like if you have a child who's under the age of five, you could apply for a childcare leave for the fall of 2022. One thing you can't do in the DOE, and it's not specific to this unpaid leave, but you can't go, and you never could go, from an unpaid leave to a paid leave. So, if you wanted to take a sabbatical or if you wanted to take a

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restoration of health leave, God forbid you 2 3 should need it, in the fall of 2022 and use CAR days at that point, you can't do that. Alright? You can't go from an unpaid leave to a paid 5 Again, that's been the case for 50 6 years, or whatever. Alright?

So, you can go on to the next.

So, now, we're just going to go to the questions. We've had people who have been pulling out the most common questions, as I I have David Kamansky here with me, so said. when the questions have something to do with retirement and pension, he can take that.

Before I do that, Dave, is there anything you wanted to say before we get to the Q&A?

So, I think the most DAVID KAMANSKY: Yes. important thing in the thread that I keep seeing in the questions is not all of the rules around leaves or severance or anything have modified the existing rules about the pension plans. rules for the pension plans are exactly the same as they were a year ago, two years ago. That's all the same. Right?

So, if you're eligible to retire, then

| you're eligible to retire. If you were in a | | |
|--|--|--|
| plan that allows you to retire at age 55, then | | |
| you can retire at age 55. If you're vested and | | |
| you have money in the pension fund and money in | | |
| the TDA, and you're vested, then your money is | | |
| locked in, and when you become eligible to | | |
| retire, or age-eligible to retire, you can | | |
| access those monies. So, none of the existing | | |
| rules around pensions have changed at all. So, | | |
| whether you take the severance or not, whether | | |
| you go on a leave or not, doesn't change your | | |
| relationship with the pension plan. The rules | | |
| for the pension plan are set by state law for | | |
| the most part. Those are locked in place and | | |
| aren't modified by the conversations that we had | | |
| here in the arrangements that the city and the | | |
| UFT and the DOE have all put forward. | | |

So, I just wanted to get that out there first.

MR. SILL: Alright. Thank you. So, I'm just going to go through these. We have people who are going through the questions and pulling out the questions that are being asked repeatedly, so we're trying to get the most bang

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for our buck in answering these questions, answering questions that apply to most people.

The first one I think we talked about, but working outside of contractual hours. prohibition while you're on the unpaid leave of absence against being gainfully employed does not distinguish between work that happens during contractual hours, outside of contractual hours, whether you had the job before you started working for the DOE or before the vaccine mandate went in to effect or if it's a job that you're going to get now. I can imagine that like everybody needs to work, or almost So, if that's something that you're everybody. looking to do, and you're committed to not being vaccinated, then probably what you'd be looking at is a severance package, knowing that if you want to return to the DOE at a later time, you have to find a position. Right?

Then, the next one, David, I don't know if there's more to say about it, but what will happen with the pension if we take the severance, if we leave and take the severance? I don't think there's anything more to say about

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2 that, unless you do.

MR. KAMANSKY: Yes, I mean it's basically generally the same. If you are, depending on what tier you're in, some people are in tier four, it has different rules than tier six, some people are in different versions of tier four, whether it's the original plan or 55/25 or 55/27, whatever the rules are for those, those are exactly the same. So, if you, for example, are in the 55/25 plan, you've got 25 years in, but you're not 55 yet, but will be 55 in March of 2020. Well, March of 2020, when you turn 55, you can retire, because you'll have 25 years of service prior to going on the leave or the severance or whatever, and you'll be able to collect an immediate retirement under that plan. So, whatever the rules for your plan is, and your tier, those are the same.

MR. SILL: Alright. Question here is this is my tenure year or is it not, what should I do? So, I think this is true also for service for retirement, but David can correct me if I'm wrong. But, if a person goes on a leave without pay, whether that's this leave without pay as a

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result of the vaccination mandate or any other leave without pay, you're not accruing time while you're on that leave without pay. So, if you're on this leave without pay for one month, and then you return to active service, then your tenure date is going to get pushed back the same amount of time, that one month. Alright? That's going to be true for all your seniority milestones. Right? If you were supposed to get a five-year longevity in September of 2022, and you're on leave for two months, now you're going to get it in November of 2022. Alright? So, if somebody were on the unpaid leave for this entire year, having started in October, if your tenure date was September 6th of 2022, now it's going to be October 4th of 2022, something like Excuse me, 2023. that.

MR. KAMANSKY: Right. And, the same holds true for the pension. You can only accrue pension credit while you're collecting a salary from the department of ed, so if you're on any kind of unpaid leave or you've resigned, everything kind of stops at that point. Should you come back, it picks up from that point going

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2 forward.

MR. SILL: Alright. I'm getting my first dose Friday evening, am I able to return to work on Tuesday, October 12th? I think I talked about this during the presentation. The arbitration says they have to take you back within seven Alright? But, in practice, the DOE has days. been bringing folks back immediately. Μy suggestion is to notify your principal or your supervisor that that's your plan, to get vaccinated on Friday, and ask them if it's alright for you to come on Tuesday, October 12th. If they say no, I would advise, even whether you show up there on Tuesday morning or you just send an email saying I am ready, willing, and able to come to work on Tuesday. I understand you're telling me that I cannot. something we might want to use in a later grievance, like if say they were to bring you back on Friday, October 15th, we would try to get you back those three days of pay. We would attempt to via grievance. So, there is the language-what we would basically be arguing is it was practicable to bring you back on the 12^{th} ,

and they didn't do it, so they violated the terms of the arbitration.

Does the severance option still apply for a member who decides to move out of the state of New York? Yeah, if you're on the unpaid leave of absence, and you take the severance option, at that point, what you do is it doesn't matter. You've separated from the DOE. You're going to get paid those days, and obviously, if you get paper checks, you're going to want to update the address where you get the paper check from, but it does not impede you from enjoying the terms of the severance, benefitting, I guess I should say, from the terms of the severance.

If you're already on a leave of absence, either restoration of health or maternity and do not plan to get the vaccine, can your leave roll over to leave without pay? Yes. If you're on any kind of leave of absence, let's say that it's supposed to end at some point during this school year, in order for you to return to active service, you're going to have to upload proof of vaccination. Alright? If you don't do that, then on the day that you were supposed to

actually return to active service, you're going
to end up being placed on the unpaid leave,
alright, with all that goes with that, the

benefits through September 5th.

The next one, if you're on leave without pay, can you take the severance and then retire?

I mean I think we talked about that already.

You certainly can.

I can see another question about afterschool jobs. Again, you can't be on a leave without pay while you're working another job. I mean, look, I don't know how the DOE knows that. I'm certainly not advocating that somebody, you know, represent themselves in a way that is not true. But, you know, I don't know how they would find that information out. But, the arbitration does forbid that.

Am I supposed to be removed from work emails while you're on a leave without pay? No. In fact, when you're on a leave of absence, you have to keep checking your email. Alright? This is something we talk about in the leaves department all the time with members. You say like I'm on a leave without pay, they can't ask

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me to do anything. Well, there's a lot they can't ask you to do, but they can ask you to check your email. And, really, it behooves you Because, anybody who's on a leave of to do so. absence, like through the end of a school year, during the spring, they're going to start receiving emails through their DOE email, and they'll receive emails from us, too, if you're signed up for UFT emails, but asking you to declare your intent for the following school Alright? So, that's return from a leave, year. to extend your leave, to apply for a different leave, maybe resign, retire, whatever your plans Because, if you don't, then similar to are. what's going to happen with this leave without pay if you stay on it through September 5th, if you do not declare your intent for the following school year, then you're deemed voluntarily resigned for the next school year. Alright? And, if you want to avoid that, you've got to check your email, so that you don't miss that deadline to declare your intent. So, they can't take you off the work emails, they can't take away your DOE email. Whether or not your

principal stops emailing you about like the PD or something like that is another matter. Like, if you have a school Gmail account or something like that, that's another story, but they don't disable your schools NYC.gov email for being on a leave.

Going over the steps after vaccination to get back to work, first step is you have to upload your vaccination in to the vaccine portal. It's not hard to find that. If you just search NYC DOE vaccine portal, you'll find it. It will ask you to upload a picture of your vaccination card or some proof from the Excelsior pass, and then you're going to notify your principal or supervisor, and we talked already about which you want to do in order to come back as quickly as possible.

Somebody's asked, does health insurance stay for the whole family? And, how's the health insurance paid for? Yes, the health insurance stays for the whole family. If you pay additional, like I have the old GHI, so there's no additional payment, but if you have a different kind of health plan where you pay, you

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have to make arrangements with that insurance provider to pay for that additional money.

4 Alright?

This is I'm currently pregnant, 26 weeks. I'm wondering if I'll be able to take a childcare leave after September 5th, if I'm not vaccinated? The answer to that is no. reason that you can't-well, you can take childcare leave, yes. You can't take parental Excuse me. Because, there's a provision leave. in the parental leave agreement that obviously came well before the unpaid leave, and we tried to overcome this in the arguments in the arbitration, but they ruled against us on this. You have to be in active service prior to going on the parental leave. One of the definitions of active service is actually being on a pregnancy-related leave. Like, if you're on maternity disability, but this is not includedthe unpaid leave is not included, and it's one of those pregnancy-related leaves. So, you would not be in active service in the lead-up.

Ubiqus

But, the question was childcare, and

absolutely, if you have a child that's under-

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September, basically let's say if you have a child under the age of five, to keep it simple, then you can apply for childcare leave. You can do that in the springtime for September of 2022.

There's no problem with that.

Alright, this one is for somebody who has a condition and can't take—they say they can't take the vaccination. I assume you applied for the exemption, and that was denied. Sorry to hear that, but if you want to get money from your pension and severance, I think David was already talking about that, but David, when you say the folks who have these kinds of circumstances, they probably want to speak to a pension rep?

MR. KAMANSKY: Yes. I mean it's certainly a good idea, if you have a specific question. Let us know, just call the call center, tell them that you have a specific question, tell them what that question is, and then we can—the call center can put them in touch with one of our consultants who can answer that specific question.

| 2 | MR. SILL: Thank you. The next one is just |
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| 3 | why are we waiving our rights? I assume in this |
| 4 | context that's talking about like if you take |
| 5 | the severance agreement, why are you agreeing to |
| 6 | waive the right to bring suit later on? And, is |
| 7 | that legal? I'm not a lawyer, but I've seen |
| 8 | questions like this before. Sometimes, if you |
| 9 | go through 30-20A, and you reach a stipulation |
| 10 | of settlement, so you're not going to be |
| 11 | terminated via 30-20A, but you are going to |
| 12 | maybe pay a fine. There's usually boiler-plate |
| 13 | language that that says that you agree not to |
| 14 | file suit about the terms of that stipulation. |
| 15 | Same thing if you grieve, right? If you grieve, |
| 16 | and you're looking for \$5000 and they reach a |
| 17 | settlement for \$2500, you might be asked to |
| 18 | waive your right to bring a future suit. Right? |
| 19 | So, it's the same thing with the severance. |
| 20 | If you decide you want to take the severance, |
| 21 | then what you do is you're saying that you agree |
| 22 | not to bring suit. That's why I was saying |
| 23 | earlier, the terms of resignation for most |
| 24 | people, like non-severance agreement |
| 25 | resignation, are worse to the extent that you |

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If you're not vested, you have seven years

don't maintain your medical benefits through September 5th, and you don't get paid out onefor-one for your CAR dates. Right?

But, if a person were planning to bring suit, they might want to resign or retire without using the severance, because then you wouldn't be signing off on that waiver. Alright?

Do we lose our pension or TDA if we take the severance?

MR. KAMANSKY: The short answer to that is no. But, that presumes that you're invested. Right? Depending on what tier you're in, or actually when you enrolled in the plan with the pension, it may be five years, it may be ten years in order to get vesting in the pension If you are vested and you can check on the TRS website and look and see how many years they have for you and determine whether or not you're vested, as long as you're vested, you're good to go. You can-your TDA, your pension will be waiting for you when you're age eligible to retire.

| from the day you leave to do one of a couple |
|---|
| things. One is come back. So, you could, six |
| years from now, come back to New York City |
| Department of Ed, if that's possible, and work |
| again, and then restart from where you left off |
| If you're not vested and you get a job for |
| another New York City or New York State |
| employer, public employer, who participates in |
| one of the city or state retirement plans, |
| within that seven-year period you can transfer |
| that service from New York City Teacher's |
| Retirement System to the new public plan in New |
| York City or New York State that you're a part |
| of |

If you work outside the state and join another public plan in New Jersey or somewhere else, their rules are completely different, and so you would have to find out from them what that story is.

Now, if you don't come back to the DOE in that seven-year period, or you don't join another New York City or New York State retirement system in that seven-year period, then your membership in the Teacher's Retirement

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cash in.

System ends, and they will contact you to remove
from TRS your pension contributions and your TDA
contributions, and you will have to basically

MR. SILL: Alright. Another question, is the union going to fight for testing for us, or is that over? So, we've been fighting for testing in a number of contexts going back to last year. If you recall, we were on the verge of going on strike because there wasn't going to be enough testing in the schools. I really think that the UFT and our members really deserve credit, not only for preventing the spread of COVID in the schools, but preventing, to a certain extent, spread of COVID in New York City, because there were so many people who got tested in their schools last year and found out they had COVID before they were symptomatic, and, therefore, quarantined and didn't pass COVID on to some other group of people.

Now, in the context of the vaccine mandate, that's certainly an argument that we made in court. That's an argument that we've been making, that there should be a testing option.

We lost. I don't know what will happen in the future. There are cases that are still alive, I think as Mulgrew was talking about earlier, but I don't know whether or not we'll be party to that.

If we're tenured, so if you're tenured, right, you have—what tenure gives you is due process in the case of termination. Alright?

The DOE cannot, in the vast majority of circumstances, terminate a tenured pedagogue without going through 30-20A. You go before an arbitrator, and the DOE makes the case that the teacher was either incompetent or that they did something that warranted termination.

Obviously, if you decide to take the severance agreement, you are waiving those 30-20A rights in exchange for the years' worth of the health benefits and the one-for-one CAR day payout. Alright?

But, again, if a person is more interested in maintaining those rights and going through 30-20A than they are in maintaining the medical benefits and getting the one-for-one pay, they might just do nothing. Right? Don't take the

severance, don't agree to extend the leave, but

I want to be clear here, I'm not saying that—we

don't know what will happen in those cases.

Alright?

This is I'm pregnant in my second trimester,
I'd like to get vaccinated after I give birth.
Would I still qualify for maternity or paid
parental leave? You'd qualify for maternity
leave. But, again, because you spent this time
on the unpaid leave of absence, and you're not
impacted status for the purposes of paid
parental leave, you wouldn't be eligible for
that. Alright?

So, what if someone got the first shot
because of this requirement, but had an adverse
reaction and now refuses to take the second
shot? Can they still apply for severance, as
I'm dead set on not getting, uploading the
second dose? So, this is a very complicated
question, because of developments just today.
Alright? So, by the arbitration, a person who
has received one shot is eligible to continue
working. They should not be placed on the
unpaid leave of absence, and that is true for at

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least 45 days. Alright? It's debatable about the interpretation of the arbitration, but that's how the DOE is interpreting it. So, a person who has one shot could stay on payroll for the next 45 days. Alright?

Now, what happened today, and I guess for some people yesterday, we started to find out about it today, was that people got emailed by the Department of Ed, that because they had one shot that they were eligible and they should return to work. Some of these folks did not upload their documentation in to the vaccine portal. We even have people who are fully vaccinated, but for one reason or another did not upload their proof of vaccination. Alright? So, we are examining our options here, because those people also got emails. I guess the DOE found out from looking at like city registry or whatever, so we're examining our options as far as that goes, and there will be more information on that in the coming days.

But, I say all that in trying to answer this question, because whether or not you can apply for the severance, if you're on the unpaid leave

of absence, kind of depends on whether or not, like where you fall within those circumstances. You got the letter saying you got one shot, and you can return. Or, we found out that you're vaccinated, and we plan to fight for the people who did not upload their documentation. I'll say that.

Since it's a non-disciplinary resignation, I was told a 30-day notice does not apply. I want to confirm this. Yes, I'm confirming that.

when you go in to Solace, if you select the Separation agreement, that's the resignation with special circumstances. Then, you'll be able to select the effective date of the resignation. It doesn't have to be 30-days' notice.

This one says I've requested a retirement consultation, but haven't been contacted. What are my options? I mean I think I'll say, before turning it over to David, that there's a lot of people, more than typical for a two-week period, reaching out about this kind of thing. But, David, do you have any advice for them?

MR. KAMANSKY: Yes. I mean normally

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September in to early October is a busy month, because people-we normally don't do consultations over the summer, so people who kind of want a preliminary and such all kind of file in when September starts, and we're getting our legs underneath us. So, with the possibility of the severance package and the possibility of the vaccine mandate, it's been even more. So, we're wading our way through that list of people to make sure that we can get to the people who absolutely, positively need a final, because they're taking the severance package, for example. If you're taking the leave, and you're going to be on that leave for let's say the next year, there's no rush in getting a preliminary consultation. We'll have more than enough time to get you a consultation. But, if you are taking the severance package, when you call to make an appointment, let them know you're taking the severance package, that you're going to need to get some sort of definitive consultation before the end of the month, and so that way we can make sure to try to schedule you and get you in as soon as

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possible. We don't want anybody retiring without all the information.

MR. SILL: Thank you. The next one, originally was stated and redocumented as How is the leave considered voluntary. voluntary? I think what this question is asking is the severance results in a resignation that is considered non-disciplinary and involuntary. As I said before, those are circumstances that typically allow a person to collect unemployment. If the leave is considered a voluntary resignation, and there's really no way to answer that other than to say that that's what the arbitrator decided. We were pushing for the involuntary resignation in both

circumstances, because we wanted people to be able to collect unemployment, if that's what they needed, but that's the decision that we got.

Are we supposed to be taken off payroll while awaiting a hearing? I imagine that means like you apply for the exemption. The exemption was denied, and you appealed, and you have not yet had a decision on the appeal or a hearing on

| while you're waiting for that hearing. Alright? Again, sometimes that's an issue of timing. Just a lot of people who applied for the appeal late. In order to get an appeal, first of all, you had to have applied for the exemption or the accommodation by the deadline, which was September 20th, 2021, but there were some people who did that and, for whatever reason, didn't get an answer from the DOE for a while, or they were denied their right to appeal, and there was some kind of technological problem that would have prevented them from applying by the deadline or what have you, so they applied after the deadline, but still had access to the appeal, and the appeal is still pending. Those people should not be taken off payroll. You may have gotten an email because of the timing, alright, where the system did not show that you had a pending appeal at the time that they generated the list for the email. | the appeal. No, you should not be taken off |
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| | generated the list for the email. |

This one says I'll be in my third trimester in six weeks, can I take my maternity at that time? No. Unfortunately, you had to have been

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trimester.

in your third trimester as of September 27th, and then that got pushed back to October 4th, as a result of the mandate being pushed back by the temporary restraining order. We wanted the early parental leave for anybody who was pregnant, but the arbitrator decided on the last

I'm having trouble taking my third trimester I applied on 10-1. I was sent a remove from payroll email by DOE. I'm also having trouble with the third trimester leave on Solace. It's not recognizing information I provided. Asking for proof of birth. Okay, so there's a couple of things here. One I already talked about. If you applied on 10-1, I'm not surprised that you got the leave without pay email, because you made that application on Friday, and the email was generated on Saturday. The people who apply for the third trimester leaves, they're getting this kind of crazy email saying you're denied because you have not provided proof of birth. Well, of course you haven't provided proof of birth. You're still pregnant. Right? That just typifies DOE's way

of doing things better than that nonsense. But, what you do then, I'll ask you to resubmit documentation at that point, and when you get that, if you just resubmit the only documentation you need to take your third trimester leave, which is a note from your doctor saying that your due date is between now and January 4th, and then the leave should go through. If you have continued problems, just call 212-331-6311, and ask to speak with a leave representative. Okay?

So, how will both the leave and the severances affect TDA and TRS? I think we already talked about that. I don't know if there's anything more to be said, David, about like the difference between the severance and the leave, but I don't think so. But, just in case.

MR. KAMANSKY: I mean, generally speaking, the only thing that we were talking about before is depending on what tier you're in, leaving service completely and being on a leave have different implications. It depends on what tier you're in and whether the leave is paid or

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unpaid and stuff like that. So, if, generally speaking, as long as you're eligible, as long as you're vested, and you're age eligible, and you

have the years to retire, you should be fine.

MR. SILL: Next one is I applied for

restoration to health leave on Saturday with a doctor's notice. Is it possible to get approved, since I applied before Monday, 10-4? As a matter of fact, if somebody has a health condition that would get them approved for restoration of health leave, they could apply now, retroactive to their first consecutive absence. It happens all the time, that people go out for some unforeseen medical event, and apply after the fact, sometimes well after the fact. While I don't advise that, because it can cause problems with your pay, it really causes problems. Like, if God forbid, somebody has an accident and ends up in the hospital, the last thing they're thinking about is applying for a restoration of health leave on Solace. Right? So, if you have a health condition that prevents you from going to work, you could apply for that now, retroactive to the

first consecutive absence that would ideally be before Monday, but if not, then it's starting with Monday, and as long as the documentation is on point, then you could be approved, even applying now, and certainly having applied on Saturday.

Here's one I definitely don't know, David.

Can you apply for retirement health benefits

while getting benefits that we will be getting

temporarily, and can a retiree transfer to

retirement health benefits?

MR. KAMANSKY: The simplest answer I can give you is that when you apply for retirement, so let's say on the leave or I choose to take the severance, or whatever the case may be, and six months from now I am eligible and can and do retire. At that moment in time, I should be submitting to the DOE my documentation to move from whatever health plan the DOE has allowed me to stay on while I'm on that leave to the retiree health plan, since I am now retired.

MR. SILL: Thank you. How is the severance paid out? It's a one-time payment. We don't have a date for that payment, but it's supposed

to be in fairly short order. Of course, that's fairly short order according to the DOE. But, after you apply for the severance.

What will happen to my CAR dates over 100 if I retire? Do they get paid out two for one?

Yes. Alright. The 100 get removed. You get paid for those. But, you maintain the days that you have in your bank beyond that and can apply for termination pay. I think I said this earlier, but I should have if I didn't, but those additional days get paid out over three payments, like traditional termination pay.

Alright?

What is the cut-off date to get vaccinated and work this school year? I've been saying this, as soon as in practicable. You have to be returned to your school or work site as soon as is practicable, but in no case more than seven days. After November 30th, that changes. Okay? After November 30th, as soon as is practicable or within 14 days. Alright? So, I think the school year ends—the 2021-2022 school year ends on June 28th. So, if you wanted to work one day this school year, you would have to upload proof

of vaccination at the latest June 14th. I answer it that way, even though I know somebody's asking, and I guess if there's like a drop dead date for getting vaccinated, afterwards you're out of luck. There's not. Alright? You can get vaccinated at any point and return to your school as soon as is practicable, with the top amount is seven days until November 30th and 14 days after that.

Can I go on Solace and request to extend my accommodation? I don't really know what that question is referring to, so you might want to give us a call, but if that's someone who got a temporary exemption, because either you're in the quarantine period from COVID or you received treatment with monoclonal antibodies and can't be vaccinated for 90 days following that treatment, then, yes, you can go in Solace and request an extension to your accommodation. I just don't know specifically what's intended by that question. So, that's the best I can do to answer that.

Is there a way to appeal denials? There's no contractual way to dispute/appeal the

| denials. We've never had exemptions before, |
|--|
| like this anyway. We've had accommodations |
| before. People can apply for accommodations for |
| things as mundane as like not walking up the |
| stairs. If you have some kind of issue that |
| prevents you from walking up the stairs, you |
| could apply for an accommodation for first floor |
| classroom or for an elevator key, if there's an |
| elevator in the school building. We've always |
| had those kinds of accommodations, and there's |
| never been an appeal. There's no medical |
| arbitration for medical accommodations. What |
| you do if an accommodation is denied is you re- |
| apply. You re-apply with additional |
| documentation, and in this case, now that the |
| deadline has passed for the initial application, |
| if you had applied before the deadline, you |
| would have the appeal process. This person's |
| already been denied the appeal, it sounds like, |
| and so now that would be your recourse is to |
| apply with additional documentation. |
| Can I was the rest of my CAD days and the |

Can I use the rest of my CAR days and the paid parental leave and the maternity disability, can I choose to go on unpaid leave

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after all of that? I was told I would automatically go on childcare leave? Well, no, if you applied for parental leave, and you put as part of that application that you're not returning to school year, right, that's going to calculate your days as maternity disability, followed by parental leave, followed by childcare leave. Alright? But, if you were to put in to Solace that you wanted to take maternity disability, then parental leave, and return this school year, and your return date is coming up, and I think I said this earlier, but just to repeat, and you have not yet uploaded proof of vaccination, then rather than returning on your return date, you're going to be placed on the leave without pay at that time. I cannot tell you, like this was something we had a real problem with in terms of the arbitration, because people who were on childcare leave were going to have worse circumstance than people who were on leave without pay. Right? Because, people who were on childcare leave don't get medical benefits. Right? At least once they're FEMLA period is over. So, that didn't really

make much sense, but that's what the arbitrator ordered. The idea was, well, because the people are being placed on the leave without pay are basically giving up their due process rights eventually if they don't get vaccinated or the order is not lifted, then they should have the medical benefits. So, if that's something that you're looking at, trying to maintain the medical benefits, and you're against being vaccinated, then that would be the way to do it. Of course, I don't know how to weigh out that decision if your plan was to be vaccinated once you give birth.

On this unpaid leave, since we're removed off payroll and not paying union dues, what happens to our dental, eye care, or prescription benefits? You can maintain your union membership while you're on an unpaid leave of absence, and it's not just for this unpaid leave. It's any unpaid leave. All you have to do is send a \$25 check, that's for the entire year, to the UFT accounting department. You don't really need to do anything more than that, because it's not like people are writing \$25

checks to the UFT accounting department all the time, as long as your identifying information is on that check, your membership will be maintained, even while you're on unpaid leave.

This comment here, and it's strict mandate, it's only in New York City. The rest of the state is shot or weekly testing? Right. It's the mayor who made this order. You know? And, we contested the mayor's ability to make that order in court, and we lost, and that wasn't completely—that wasn't something that was totally unexpected. I'm not a lawyer, but the case law on vaccination mandates has been that executives do have the ability to make them.

So, that's what happened here.

Can you get unemployment if you take the severance package? I mean I alluded to this before. I can't guarantee anybody that they're going to get unemployment. Alright? That's a Department of Labor decision. But, the conditions are in place that typically result in unemployment being approved. It's an involuntary resignation, and it's not disciplinary.

If I use my teacher's choice money, how can I be reimbursed this year? You can submit receipts to your payroll secretary. I can tell you that typically a person who is off payroll in November does not get teacher's choice money. And, every year, we look at one-off cases, and we advocate for people with the DOE, like if they just went off payroll, or they return just after the pay was made, and they'll typically allow for that. I can tell you now that I will fight for teacher's choice monies for people who are placed on the unpaid leave. I can't guarantee it, because typically, the person would not get that money. Alright.

So, that one we already answered. That one we already answered.

How does being on leave without pay impact accessing money for loans from our pension fund, which in this case is BERS (phonetic), somebody said. Can we borrow while we are unemployed?

MR. KAMANSKY: That's a great question.

There are specific rules, depending on which plan you're in. When I say plan, I mean which retirement system you're in. So, there's TRS

detailed documents.

for most of our members, and BERS for some.

They're rather arcane, so I would definitely recommend that you to go either the TSR website and read their long documentation or the BERS site and read their long documentation. The kind of-again, I'm going to try to give like a simple catch-all explanation that should cover both, but don't take my word for it exactly. I definitely want you to go to the website and get the specific information, because there are

The simplest way to say it is that if you have an out-first of all, if you have an outstanding loan, for TRS my understanding is if you're on a leave, and you're on an unpaid leave, you automatically qualify for what they refer to as a 12-month grace period, meaning that there's a 12-month period in which you do not have to pay off that loan. You can choose not to. Now, that's not necessarily a gift, because interest will accrue during that time, right? So, if you are not working, and you're having a hard time paying off a loan now, adding additional interest to it may not exactly make

your life easier a year from now. But, it is an option, if you need a temporary solution.

You can not take a grace period and work out just with the Teacher's Retirement System or with BERS paying that loan off while on leave, just individually from your bank account. You would have to reach out to them, and you would have to arrange for them a payment plan so that they know that you're paying this off, and you have some sort of schedule to deal with.

If you don't pay off that—if you don't make regular loan payments, either after the grace period or if you are resigned, so let's say you take the severance package, and you're no longer an employee, because you're not on leave, you've ended your service, that changes the rules completely, because then you will have to arrange for pretty much an immediate pay out or work some sort of payment plan out with the retirement system.

If you don't make a payment over a certain period of time, for BERS I think it's 90 days, for TRS I think it's 30, but, again, please there are so many little ins and outs, don't

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take my word for it. Go to the website and

check it out.

But, regardless, if there's a period of time where you don't make any payments, then your loans go in to default, which is something that is a tax consequence. So, you're going to have to pay taxes on the amount of money that you haven't paid off on those loans, and it may or may not affect your pension benefits when you do retire. So, it's a very slippery slope. Don't just assume that because you're not working that your loans magically disappear. They're still outstanding. You still need to pay them off, and you should definitely reach out to the retirement system with which you have your loans to either arrange for payment or get your questions answered specifically about how to pay those loans back.

MR. SILL: Thank you. This says my principal stated that if and when I get vaccinated, I cannot return back to my home school. Well, I know this is going to come as a surprise, but your principal is wrong. Alright? Now, I suppose the principle is true, if you

| take the severance package. If you take the |
|---|
| severance, then you have to find a position. |
| You're not guaranteed to return to your school. |
| But, if you're on the unpaid leave, I'm going to |
| read directly from the arbitration now, |
| employees who become vaccinated while on such a |
| leave without pay and provide appropriate |
| documentation to the DOE shall have a right of |
| return to the same school as soon as is |
| practicable, but in no case more than one week |
| following notice and submission of documentation |
| to the DOE. Alright? Later, there's another |
| line about what happens after November 30^{th} , but |
| the only difference is that it's up to 14 days. |
| Alright? But, if you're on a leave, and then |
| you get vaccinated, you return to your same |
| school. |
| Alright, how do we get paid for COVID tests |
| |

Alright, how do we get paid for COVID tests that we've got to do on our own time? You submit the documentation and when you got that test to your payroll secretary, and they can pay you the hour of procession.

- - asks the question, what happens to the things that come out of my checks? You need to

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directly.

| make arrangements. Like, if you're paying loans |
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| directly out of your checks, similar to what |
| David was saying earlier, you need to make |
| arrangements with your creditors to pay those |
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Will you UFT consider people who have natural immunity and grant an accommodation or an exemption? We don't grant those. We went to bat for those folks, but it's not up to us to grant accommodations or exemptions. The DOE didn't want to have any exemptions, religious, medical at all. That's why we went to the arbitration. But, there is, at the moment, no exemption that is approved for people who have natural immunity. Now, there is a temporary exemption for people who were treated with monoclonal antibodies, but that's a different That's an exemption. thing. There is no exemption because somebody had COVID, and they have antibodies in that way.

What was the number that I gave earlier? 212-331-6311.

You do keep your welfare fund coverage.

Can we still apply for medical exemptions?

Ubiqus

Yes, you can, but because it's after the deadline, you don't have the ability to appeal, but you can still apply.

I'm owed my last lump sum payment, and don't plan on returning to DOE, when will I receive the money? If you don't return to the DOE, you won't receive the money. Alright? People who are on a leave of absence, and therefore miss the lump sum payment, need to return to active service, without any resignation or termination in the meantime. They have to return to active service from a leave of absence by October 1st, 2023 in order to get any lump sum payments that they missed. If you don't do that, you're not going to get it.

What happens if we don't choose either option? You'll be brought up on—if you're a tenured pedagogue, you'll be brought up on 30—20A charges. If not, the DOE will pursue disciplinary charges, which for an untenured pedagogue could mean discontinuance. For like a paraprofessional or an administrative employee, could termination.

Can you freeze your pension if you are not

vested?

| MR. KAMANSKY: That goes back to the answer |
|--|
| I gave earlier. If you're not vested, you have |
| that seven-year window to either come back, take |
| the money out, or get another job in a New York |
| City or New York State public employer that has |
| a public pension and transfer the time in to |
| there. But, freezing it, I mean basically what |
| it does is it stays frozen, kind of for those |
| seven years. It stays where it is for those |
| seven years, to give you the opportunity to find |
| other work, coordinate different choices, other |
| choices, and if, at the end of that seven-year |
| period, you haven't come back, you haven't |
| gotten another job with New York City or New |
| York State public employment, then you collect |
| your TDA contributions plus interest, your |
| pension contributions plus interest, and go |
| along your merry way. |

MR. SILL: If somebody has a low DI leave pending, should they be on the unpaid leave? If anybody has a leave pending, they should not be placed on an unpaid leave. Now, sometimes, LODI gets denied, right? But, when a LODI gets

denied, you get placed on a restoration of health leave. LODI for anybody who is not familiar is a line of duty injury. So, if you're hurt at work and you're approved for that leave, but the LODI is denied, then the default is a restoration of health leave, so even if the LODI is denied, you should not be placed on the unpaid leave.

Will the city dock us for teacher's choice?

They're not going to come and take the money,

but as I said before, they might not give you

the money. We will fight for that. Don't know

what the outcome will be.

If we return to the DOE, do we remain tenured and keep our accumulated years?

Alright, the answer is yes, but the circumstances impact how that happens. So, if you just come back from the leave of absence, and you never separate from the DOE, then you don't lose tenure, and you certainly don't lose your accumulated years, either for the purpose of seniority or for salary, any of that. If you resign, and then you return, upon your return, you have to fill out a form, which is a

withdrawal of resignation form. As long as you
do that within five years, you will maintain the
tenure that you had at the time of your
resignation, and you will have all of your

accumulated seniority.

This question, does getting put on a leave disqualify one from getting unemployment benefits? I know there was some confusion with the original email that went out after the arbitration came down. You can't get unemployment when you're employed. If you're on a leave, that means you're employed, so there's no unemployment while you're on a leave of absence. If you get the severance, as we've said a few times now, you could.

I've been diagnosed with COVID as of
Tuesday, can I remain on payroll? Well, I mean
that's a pretty specific situation. I think
you'd have to make the argument that you started
experiencing COVID-like symptoms prior to being
placed on the unpaid leave. Like, if you had-if
your idea was to get vaccinated over the
weekend, and then you had COVID-like symptoms,
and you went and got tested, or whatever, then

in that case, you should never have been placed on the unpaid leave. Even if you were placed on the unpaid leave, and now, once you're quarantine, if you get tested and it's positive, and then your quarantine period ends, you could get—you would have to get vaccinated after that in order to return. Alright? Either way, it's a temporary reprieve, right? Because, once the quarantine period is over, you'd have to get vaccinated or be put off payroll.

Since we're off payroll now, are we still entitled to the emergency lesson procession payment? Yes, if you already did that work, teacher's choice, we already talked about.

How long does it take to get off of the leave without pay list once you upload your vaccination? Well, the way the DOE is doing it right now, it won't take very much time at all. Alright? Because, nobody, even though you got the email about being on the leave without pay, so far, all they're doing in the first few days is they're just making payroll deductions, so like basically docking you a day's pay for being absent without authorization. So, it won't take

long. They're doing it on purpose so it won't take long to put somebody back. They don't need to put you back on payroll, because you're actually still on payroll. But, for how long they're going to do that, it won't be too long. So, if that's something you're thinking about and you're worried about, the rigmarole of getting placed back on payroll, the sooner the better.

What if I develop a medical condition that doesn't allow me to get vaccinated during the leave or the severance, can I still apply for the exemption? I don't know every single permutation of that kind of circumstance, but I think it would be very unlikely. Alright?

Because, I just think that the DOE is going to see that as a pretty convenient description of events, to say, oh, I was going to get it, but then I got the condition. You know? Is it possible that there's a circumstance in which that would be possible? Maybe, yeah, but I think that's going to be unlikely.

Alright, sabbatical, if somebody were on a sabbatical, when you go on a sabbatical, you owe

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time to the DOE, same thing with parental leave, if you were recently on a parental leave, you owe time to the DOE. That's one of the conditions of those leaves. With a sabbatical, if you take parental leave, you have to return for a year. If you take a six-month sabbatical, you have to return for a year. If you take a year-long sabbatical, you have to return for two If you don't, then the DOE will charge. They won't charge while you're on a leave of absence, but if you leave the system, if you resign, they will bill you for the money that you received while you were on that leave of absence. There are circumstances, generally for humanitarian situations, like, God forbid, somebody goes on a sabbatical for restoration of health, and it's a restoration of health leave, so the idea is time off is going to help you restore your health and you're going to get better, but then somebody doesn't get better, they don't bill your estate, or what have you, if, God forbid, somebody passes away. But, whether or not you'd be able to get a waiver from that service requirement because you were

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Ubiqus

there's been disciplinary issues or negative

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On the other hand, if you've had kind of

like a different kind of service history, and

on a-you got terminated, or you resigned via the severance or September 5th of next year, I don't know at this point. What are the possible negative impacts of

leaving the DOE other than losing our position at the school? I mean that's pretty much it. think David spoke about people who aren't vested in their pension yet. Nothing prevents you from, as long as you are compliant with the order in the future, returning to the DOE. You're not guaranteed a position. You have to get rehired, but this is non-disciplinary. then again, nobody's entitled to a position. So, that's the thing that you're rolling the If you're a teacher who, you know, dice with. for the sake of argument, you've been working for X number of years, and you've got highly effective and all of this kind of stuff, and you've to these positive letters of recommendation, then there probably isn't much risk. You probably can return to the DOE.

2 ratings, it might be hard to get to be rehired 3 back. I mean that's the risk you run.

I'm resigning and would like to know if it'll affect my retirement? That's kind of a specific question. David, I don't know if you want to do that, but could maybe do one. I don't know. It's up to you. I'm 61, invested, can I collect my pension now? Can I defer when I'm 62, so I get 100%?

MR. KAMANSKY: The answer to both of those is yes. If you are eligible to retire, or you have the minimum amount of years to be vested, and you're in the regular tier 4 plan, you can retire at 61. And, depending on what plan you're in and the number of years of service you have, you could collect a slightly reduced pension at 61, or you could wait until 62 and collect a full pension. It's really an option that you have, and without knowing all the specific details about you and your finances and stuff like that, I wouldn't be able to necessarily comment on whether it's better to do one over the other.

MR. SILL: So, it's 5:30 now. I think we

were originally supposed to go to 5:00, so we'll take a few more, and then if, unfortunately, your question didn't get answered here today, then you can follow up by giving us a call.

Can you resign anytime during the leave?

Yeah, you can resign anytime during the leave,

but you can only get the severance agreement if

you decide to do that before October 30th.

Absence for F status employees, so we argued for F status employees in the arbitration, and they did not allow for the leave for F status employees. Okay? So, for them, if you want to work for the DOE, you have to be compliant with the order. That's the only option.

I have a temporary medical exemption until 10-31. Can I begin my paid parental leave, the third trimester leave, then? It depends. If you applied—hang on one second. Yes, you can. I couldn't quite remember. I'm reading the arbitration here. As long as you were in your third trimester, the order says September 27th, but then it did get pushed back to October 4th, which is the date in which the order went in to effect, as long as you were in your third

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trimester as of Monday, then you could start

your paid parental leave. You want to make sure

you apply. Now that the exemption has been

approved, you ought to be able to make that

application in Solace.

I just got down to the end of the questions that were pulled out of the Q&A, so we're going to go ahead and wrap this up. If you have questions, I know that in the last-like last week, for example, that number that I gave you, 212-331-6311, they got overrun. That was the first time that that has happened. And, things have kind of returned to normal here this week. So, if you feel like last week you were calling, and you weren't getting any answer, I don't want that to be a deterrent to reaching out now. With everything that was going on, it was just we had a ton of calls. So, now, we were handling the calls that were coming in today and yesterday and so on, so if you didn't get an answer to your question today, I apologize for that, but please do reach out, 212-331-6311.

I wish everyone good luck, and have a great night.

2 [END UFT Meeting on LWOP.mp3]

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Colleen E. Daughenbaugh, certify that the foregoing transcript of UFT Meeting on LWOP was prepared using standard electronic transcription equipment and is a true and accurate record to the best of my ability. I further certify that I am not connected by blood, marriage, or employment with any of the parties herein nor interested directly or indirectly in the matter transcribed.

Colleer Daugher baug

Signature:

Date: June 7, 2023