

Superintendent's Report  
Addendum  
Hampton Board of Education  
1/26/22

The purpose of this addendum is to provide added information to the regular superintendent's report that came with your packet.

**Heating Oil:**

We had an oil delivery on 1/19/22. We received a full truck load of 2,550 gals of #2 heating oil at a cost of \$2.91/gallon.

I also attended a Zoom meeting on Friday, 1/21/22 that was offered by EastConn in which we had a discussion with representatives from most of the school districts in the EastConn area. The meeting centered around how to create a cooperative agreement for bulk oil purchases. We discussed the operational aspects of the storage and delivery of the oil, how the bulk oil pricing would work and how the delivery charges would be added based on the distance of the oil delivery site from the storage tank used by the company that offers the bulk purchase agreement. More information will come after the RFPs are returned.

**Sick Bank:**

The Sick Bank proposal would have the following operational guidelines:

1. The Sick Bank being proposed will be known as the Covid Sick Bank to cover the period from August 24, 2021 to June 30, 2022 (Note: CDC protocols required a full 10 days of isolation then changed to 5)
2. Covid Sick Bank is only open to non-union staff members (HEA contract has language that is different from this proposal and redquires a different approval process)
3. Any person employed by HES may offer any number of their sick days to the Covid Sick Bank
4. Beverly Danielson, RN (School nurse) will be responsible for the medical information aspect of this Covid Sick Bank and will keep those records of who requests/obtains Covid Sick Bank days. Upon approval of COVID sick time Beverly Danielson will share the employee name and dates of COVID sick time used and Yvonne Bowen(Executive Assistant) will keep a record of donated days and days used. She will note COVID sick bank days given and used in each individual employee's paid time off record. Yvonne Bowen will add the COVID sick time hours to the appropriate time cards.
5. The maximum number of days that a staff member can use sick days in the Covid Sick Bank will be based on those days that are school days and are

required as part of the current (at the time of the absence) CDC protocol for isolation

6. The staff member asking for Covid Sick Bank days must have used all of their current sick days (Not including any other days they may have - for example Personal Days)
7. A staff member can repeat a request for Covid Sick Bank days as often as required based on the CDC protocols and the approval by the school nurse based on medical requirements as well as item #6 above
8. All Covid Sick Bank days will cover the staff member, who requests sick days, for the same "value" as if they were using their district provided sick days
9. All Covid Sick Bank days offered from any source shall be offered in writing on the Covid Sick Bank form. The value of those sick days shall be based on the pay scale of the person using those sick days and not on the value of the sick days based on the person who is offering those days current pay scale
10. The Covid Sick Bank will end as of June 30, 2022. Unused sick days will be returned in the donated sequence.

## **Juneteenth:**

This holiday is celebrated on June 19 and is described as follows:

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Juneteenth**<sup>[c]</sup> (officially **Juneteenth National Independence Day** and also known as **Jubilee Day**,<sup>[3]</sup> **Emancipation Day**,<sup>[4][5]</sup> **Freedom Day**,<sup>[6]</sup> and **Black Independence Day**<sup>[6]</sup>) is a [federal holiday](#) in the [United States](#) commemorating the emancipation of [African-American slaves](#). It is also often observed for celebrating [African-American culture](#).<sup>[6]</sup> Originating in [Galveston, Texas](#), it has been celebrated annually on June 19 in various parts of the United States since 1865. The day was recognized as a federal holiday on June 17, 2021, when [President Joe Biden](#) signed the Juneteenth National Independence Day Act into law.<sup>[7][8]</sup> Juneteenth's commemoration is on the anniversary date of the June 19, 1865, announcement of [General Order No. 3](#) by [Union Army](#) general [Gordon Granger](#), proclaiming freedom for slaves in Texas,<sup>[9]</sup> which was the last state of the [Confederacy](#) with institutional slavery.

President [Abraham Lincoln](#)'s [Emancipation Proclamation](#) issued on January 1, 1863, had officially outlawed slavery in Texas and in all of the other Southern secessionist states of the original Confederacy except for parts of states not in rebellion.<sup>[10][11]</sup> Enforcement of the Proclamation generally relied upon the advance of Union troops. Texas, as the most remote state of the former Confederacy, had seen an expansion of slavery and had a low presence of Union troops as the [American Civil War](#) ended; thus, enforcement there had been slow and inconsistent prior to Granger's announcement.<sup>[9]</sup> Although the Emancipation Proclamation declared an end to slavery in the [Confederate States](#), it did not end slavery in states that remained in the Union. For a short while after the fall of the Confederacy, slavery remained legal in two of the [Union border states](#) – Delaware and Kentucky.<sup>[12][13][d]</sup> Those slaves were freed with the ratification of the [Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution](#) which constitutionally abolished [chattel slavery](#) nationwide on December 6, 1865. The last slaves present in the continental United States were freed when the slaves held in the [Indian Territories](#) that had sided with the Confederacy were released, namely the [Choctaw](#), in 1866.<sup>[14][15]</sup>