

**TASMANIAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION**

**Industrial Relations Act 1984**  
s23 application for award or variation of award

**Tasmanian Trades and Labor Council**  
(T14223 of 2014)

**FACILITY ATTENDANTS (TASMANIAN STATE SERVICE) AWARD**

PRESIDENT TJ ABEY  
DEPUTY PRESIDENT NM WELLS  
COMMISSIONER T LEE

**Wage Rates - Tasmanian Minimum Wage rate determined at \$640.90 per week - s47AB – work related allowances increased by 3.0% - supported wage varied - operative date first full pay period to commence on or after 1 August 2014**

**ORDER BY CONSENT -**

**No. 1 of 2014  
(Consolidated)**

THE FOLLOWING CLAUSES ARE VARIED AND THE AWARD IS CONSOLIDATED:

PART I – APPLICATION AND OPERATION OF AWARD: CLAUSE 4 – DATE OF OPERATION AND CLAUSE 6 – SUPERSESSION AND SAVINGS.

PART II – SALARIES AND RELATED MATTERS: CLAUSE 4 – TASMANIAN MINIMUM WAGE AND CLAUSE 6 - SUPPORTED WAGE SYSTEM FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES.

PART IV – EXPENSE AND OTHER ALLOWANCES: CLAUSE 3 – FIRST AID CERTIFICATE AND CLAUSE 4 – CLEANING OF TOILETS.

## **PART I – APPLICATION AND OPERATION OF THE AWARD**

### **1. TITLE**

This award is to be known as the "Facility Attendants (Tasmanian State Service) Award."

### **2. SCOPE**

This award is to apply to all persons employed under the *State Service Act 2000* and for whom a classification is contained in this Award.

### **3. INDEX**

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#### **4. DATE OF OPERATION**

This award will come into operation from the first full pay period commencing on or after 1 August 2014.

#### **5. AWARD INTEREST**

- (a) The following employee organisations are deemed to have an interest in this award pursuant to section 63(10) of the *Industrial Relations Act 1984*:

United Voice, Tasmanian Branch.

- (b) The employer deemed to be an employer organisation having an interest in this award pursuant to section 62(4) of the *Industrial Relations Act 1984*:

Minister administering the *State Service Act 2000*.

#### **6. SUPERSESSION AND SAVINGS**

This award supersedes the Facility Attendants (Tasmanian State Service) Award No. 4 of 2013 (Consolidated).

PROVIDED that no entitlement accrued or obligation incurred is to be affected by the supersession.

#### **7. DEFINITIONS**

- (a) **'Caretaker'** means an employee whose presence is required on premises for the protection, good order or convenient use thereof and who may also have other duties in respect of the cleanliness or upkeep thereof.
- (b) **'Domestic'** means an employee who performs general household duties which (without limiting such duties) may include cleaning, laundering, ironing, cooking and other kitchen duties.
- (c) **'Groundskeeper'** means an employee responsible for the maintenance and overall appearance of the premises, grounds and/or general surroundings.
- (d) **'Kitchen Assistant (Schools)'** means an employee required to assist a teacher of Domestic science classes in the purchase and preparation of cooking ingredients and materials and in the maintenance and cleanliness of kitchen environment and implements.
- (e) **'Kitchen Assistant'** means an employee assisting a cook and performing general duties in a kitchen.
- (f) **'Storeman/Cleaner'** means an employee engaged in a store, who maintains its cleanliness.
- (g) **'Utility Officer'** means an employee whose work includes a substantial time on general maintenance and handyman duties, and may include delivering messages and maintaining the cleanliness and appearance of the building and grounds.

Nothing in these definitions shall be taken to imply that an employee cannot be engaged to carry out work covered by more than one classification.

## **8. EMPLOYMENT CATEGORIES**

In this award, unless the contrary intention appears:

**'Permanent full-time employee'** means a person who is appointed to work the full ordinary hours of work each week (as defined) and who is appointed as such in accordance with section 37(3)(a) of the *State Service Act 2000*.

**'Permanent part-time employee'** means a person who is appointed to work hours that are less in number than a full-time employee and who is appointed as such in accordance with section 37(3)(a) of the *State Service Act 2000* and are paid a loading of 10% in addition to the normal salary rate.

**'Fixed term employee'** means a person engaged for a specified term or for the duration of a specified task in accordance with section 37(3)(b) of the *State Service Act 2000*.

**'Casual employee'** means a person engaged on an irregular basis and at short notice and where the offered engagement may be accepted or rejected on each and every occasion, not exceeding a period of five days at any one time, thus excluding a casual employee from being placed on a regular employment roster, and is paid a loading of 33.3% in addition to the normal salary rate in lieu of paid leave entitlements and Holidays with Pay as prescribed in this award.

## **9. CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT**

(a) Except as otherwise provided by the *State Service Act 2000*, employment is by the fortnight. Any employee not specifically engaged as a casual employee is deemed to be employed by the fortnight.

(b) An employee (other than a casual employee) who is willing to work his or her normal ordinary hours of work, is entitled to be paid a full fortnight's salary at a rate fixed by this award or relevant industrial agreement.

(c) Notice of termination by Employee and Employer

(1) Notice of termination by Employee

Employment is to be terminated by an employee by the giving of two weeks' notice to the employer or by the forfeiture of two weeks wages as the case may be.

(2) Notice of termination by the employer

(i) Employment is to be terminated by the employer by the giving of notice in accordance with the following table;

(ii) Period of Service	<u>Period of Notice</u>
From commencement and up to the completion of 3 years	2 weeks
3 years and up to the completion of 5 years	3 weeks
5 years and over	4 weeks

(iii) In addition to the period of notice provided an employee aged 45 years and older with 2 or more years of service is entitled to an additional week's notice.

(iv) Payment in lieu of the period of notice must be made if the appropriate period of notice is not given or in circumstances where it is agreed the period of notice is to be waived and payment in lieu substituted.

(3) Summary Dismissal

The employer has the right to dismiss an employee for serious misconduct or serious neglect of duty and in such circumstances wages are to be paid up to the time of dismissal only.

(d) Minimum Period Engagement for Part Time and Casual Employees

A part time or casual employee is to be engaged for a minimum period of two hours for each separate engagement at the appropriate rate of pay.

**PROVIDED** that in exceptional circumstances the employer may, with the agreement of United Voice, Tasmanian Branch engage the employee for a lesser period.

## **10. ABANDONMENT OF EMPLOYMENT**

An employee who is absent from work without justifiable cause for more than 14 days without notifying the employer of the reason for the absence, is to be considered on face value to have abandoned their employment. Service is deemed to have ceased from that time (that is, 14 days from the first day of absence).

## **PART II – SALARIES AND RELATED MATTERS**

### **1. CALCULATION FOR THE PAYMENT OF SALARY**

#### (a) Calculation of the Fortnightly Salary

The formula to be used in calculating an employee's fortnightly salary is:

'Annual salary' ÷ by the number of 'working days in a relevant financial year'  
multiplied by 10

'Annual Salary' means the salary given under this Part.

'Working Days in Relevant Financial Year' means the total number of working days (excluding Saturdays and Sundays) in the relevant financial year. The total number of days to be used in any one financial year is 260, 261, 262 in accordance with the actual calendar for that financial year.

The formula is consistent with the provisions of the Financial Management and Audit Regulations 2003.

#### (b) Calculation of the Hourly rate for Part Time Employees

Subject to subclause (a) of this clause, the hourly rate of pay to be paid to a part-time employee is to be calculated is 1/76 of the salary calculated above.

### **2. PAYMENT OF SALARY**

#### (a) Timing of Payment

The employer shall specify a time and place at which wages and other moneys are to be paid to the employees other than employees engaged for less than one week. The time so specified shall not be more than 48 hours from the time when such wages become due and shall not be later than Thursday in the week. Any employee who is not paid at the time so specified shall be deemed to be working during the time he/she is kept waiting. Casual employees shall be paid within one hour of the termination of the employment.

#### (b) Method of Payment

Payment may be made weekly or fortnightly as agreed between the employer and the employee and shall be in cash, or by cheque or by direct bank deposit into an account nominated by the employee. The method of payment shall be at the discretion of the employer.

#### (c) Waiting Time Payments

Where payment is to be made by cheque or direct bank deposit and such cheque is not met on presentation such bank deposit is not made at the time specified, otherwise than in circumstances beyond the control of the employer waiting time shall be paid.

#### (d) Advice of Pay Details

- (i) Pay advice details must at least include the requirements prescribed by the *Industrial Relations Act 1984*.

(ii) Pay advice details may be provided by way of an electronic employee self-service system (ESS), where appropriate.

(e) Payment on Termination of Employment of Pay Details

(i) Where employment is terminated, all wages due are, where practicable, to be paid to the employee on the day of termination.

(ii) If payment on the day of termination is not practicable, the employer is to, on the next working day of the pay office, forward all wages due to the employee to the employee's recorded home address, or any other arrangement for payment as may be agreed between the employer and the employee.

(iii) Part 2 (State Service Salaries) of the Financial Management and Audit Regulations 2003 provides for the payment of salary after death.

An employee appointed to a position will be paid the salary rate applicable to a level determined in accordance with the classification standards set out below.

### **3. SALARIES**

<b>Classification</b>	<b>Employment Status</b>	<b>Annual Salary \$</b>
Attendant Level 1.1 (on commencement)	Full-time	38063
Attendant Level 1.1 (on commencement)	Part-time	41869
Attendant Level 1.1 (on commencement)	Working a shift commencing before 6.30am or finishing after 6.00pm	43772
Attendant Level 1.1 (on commencement)	Working a split/broken shift or a shift finishing after 10.00 pm	45676
Attendant Level 1.2 (after 3 months employment)	Full-time	38649
Attendant Level 1.2 (after 3 months employment)	Part-time	42514
Attendant Level 1.2 (after 3 months employment)	Working a shift commencing before 6.30am or finishing after 6.00pm	44446
Attendant Level 1.2 (after 3 months employment)	Working a split/broken shift or a shift finishing after 10.00 pm	46379
Attendant Level 2 (after 6 months employment)	Full-time	40797
Attendant Level 2 (after 6 months employment)	Part-time	44877
Attendant Level 2 (after 6 months employment)	Working a shift commencing before 6.30am or finishing after 6.00pm	46917
Attendant Level 2 (after 6 months employment)	Working a split/broken shift or a shift finishing after 10.00 pm	48956
Attendant Level 3.1 (after 18 months employment)	Full-time	41575
Attendant Level 3.1 (after 18 months employment)	Part-time	45733
Attendant Level 3.1 (after 18 months employment)	Working a shift commencing before 6.30am or finishing after 6.00pm	47811

Attendant Level 3.1 (after 18 months employment)	Working a split/broken shift or a shift finishing after 10.00 pm	49890
Attendant Level 3.1 (after 30 months employment)	Full-time	43039
Attendant Level 3.1 (after 30 months employment)	Part-time	47343
Attendant Level 3.1 (after 30 months employment)	Working a shift commencing before 6.30am or finishing after 6.00pm	49495
Attendant Level 3.1 (after 30 months employment)	Working a split/broken shift or a shift finishing after 10.00 pm	51647
Attendant Level 3.2 (after 30 months employment)	Full-time	43426
Attendant Level 3.2 (after 30 months employment)	Part-time	47769
Attendant Level 3.2 (after 30 months employment)	Working a shift commencing before 6.30am or finishing after 6.00pm	49940
Attendant Level 3.2 (after 30 months employment)	Working a split/broken shift or a shift finishing after 10.00 pm	52111
Attendant Level 4 (on appointment)	Full-time	44608
Attendant Level 4 (on appointment)	Part-time	49069
Attendant Level 4 (on appointment)	Working a shift commencing before 6.30am or finishing after 6.00pm	51299
Attendant Level 4 (on appointment)	Working a split/broken shift or a shift finishing after 10.00 pm	53530

#### **4. TASMANIAN MINIMUM WAGE**

In accordance with s.47 AB of the *Industrial Relations Act 1984* (the *Act*) the minimum weekly wage for an adult full time employee is the Tasmanian Minimum Wage as determined by the Tasmanian Industrial Commission pursuant to s.35 (10A) of the *Act*.

The Tasmanian Minimum Wage is \$640.90 per week operative from 1 August 2014.

**PROVIDED** this clause has no application to employees engaged under a contract of training or to an employee who is in receipt of a supported wage assessment.

#### **5. SUPERANNUATION**

(a) Superannuation arrangements for employees are prescribed in:

- (i) the *Public Sector Superannuation Reform Act 1999* (PSSR Act)
- (ii) any regulations made for the purpose of the PSSR Act; and
- (iii) the Tasmanian Accumulation Scheme Trust Deed created pursuant to the PSSR Act.

(b) An employee is to be a member of the Tasmanian Accumulation Scheme established by the PSSR Act, unless the employee elects in writing to their employer to become a member of another complying superannuation scheme.

(c) An employment who had existing superannuation arrangements in place prior to the commencement of this award continues to be subject to those arrangement

## **6. SUPPORTED WAGE SYSTEM FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**

This subclause defines the conditions which will apply to employees who because of the effects of a disability are eligible for a supported wage under the terms of this award.

In this subclause:

**'approved assessor'** means a person accredited by the management unit established by the Commonwealth under the supported wage system to perform assessments of an individual's productive capacity within the supported wage system

**'assessment instrument'** means the tool provided for under the supported wage system that records the assessment of the productive capacity of the person to be employed under the supported wage system

**'disability support pension'** means the Commonwealth pension scheme to provide income security for persons with a disability as provided under the *Social Security Act 1991 (Cth)*, as amended from time to time, or any successor to that scheme

**'relevant minimum wage'** means the minimum wage and includes any incremental adjustment prescribed in this award for the class of work for which an employee is engaged

**'supported wage system'** (SWS) means the Commonwealth Government system to promote employment for people who cannot work at full award wages because of a disability, as documented in the Supported Wage System Handbook. The Handbook is available from the following website: [www.jobaccess.gov.au](http://www.jobaccess.gov.au)

**'SWS wage assessment agreement'** means the document in the form required by the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations that records the employee's productive capacity and agreed wage rate

### (a) Eligibility Criteria

- (i) Employees covered by this schedule will be those who are unable to perform the range of duties to the competence level required within the class of work for which the employee is engaged under this award, because of the effects of a disability on their productive capacity and who meet the impairment criteria for receipt of a disability support pension.
- (ii) This schedule does not apply to any existing employee who has a claim against the employer which is subject to the provisions of workers compensation legislation or any provision of this award relating to the rehabilitation of employees who are injured in the course of their employment.

### (b) Supported Wage Rates

Employees to whom this schedule applies will be paid the applicable percentage of the relevant minimum wage according to the following schedule:

Assessed Capacity (subclause (c))	Relevant Minimum Wage
%	%
10	10
20	20

Assessed Capacity (subclause (c)) %	Relevant Minimum Wage %
30	30
40	40
50	50
60	60
70	70
80	80
90	90

**PROVIDED** that the minimum amount payable must be not less than \$80 per week.

Where an employee's assessed capacity is 10%, they must receive a high degree of assistance and support.

(c) Assessment of Capacity

- (i) For the purpose of establishing the percentage of the relevant minimum wage, the productive capacity of the employee will be assessed in accordance with the Supported Wage System by an approved assessor, having consulted the employer and employee and, if the employee so desires, a union which the employee is eligible to join.
- (ii) All assessments made under this schedule must be documented in an SWS wage assessment agreement, and retained by the employer as a time and wages record in accordance with the Act.

(d) Lodgement of SWS Wage Assessment Agreement

- (i) All SWS wage assessment agreements under the conditions of this clause, including the appropriate percentage of the relevant minimum wage to be paid to the employee, must be lodged by the employer with Tasmanian Industrial Commission.
- (ii) All SWS wage assessment agreements must be agreed and signed by the employee and employer parties to the assessment. Where a union which has an interest in the award is not a party to the assessment, the assessment will be referred by the Tasmanian Industrial Commission to the union by certified mail and the agreement will take effect unless an objection is notified to Tasmanian Industrial Commission within 10 working days.

(e) Review of Assessment

The assessment of the applicable percentage should be subject to annual or more frequent review on the basis of a reasonable request for such a review. The process of review must be in accordance with the procedures for assessing capacity under the supported wage system.

(f) Other Terms and Conditions of Employment

Where an assessment has been made, the applicable percentage will apply to the relevant minimum wage only. Employees covered by the provisions of this clause will be entitled to the same terms and conditions of employment as other workers covered by this award on a pro rata basis.

(g) Workplace Adjustment

An employer wishing to employ a person under the provisions of this schedule must take reasonable steps to make changes in the workplace to enhance the employee's capacity to do the job. Changes may involve re-design of job duties, working time arrangements and work organisation in consultation with other workers in the area.

(h) Trial Period

- (i) In order for an adequate assessment of the employee's capacity to be made, an employer may employ a person under the provisions of this schedule for a trial period not exceeding 12 weeks, except that in some cases additional work adjustment time (not exceeding four weeks) may be needed.
- (ii) During that trial period the assessment of capacity will be undertaken and the percentage of the relevant minimum wage for a continuing employment relationship will be determined.
- (iii) The minimum amount payable to the employee during the trial period must be no less than \$80 per week.
- (iv) Work trials should include induction or training as appropriate to the job being trialled.
- (v) Where the employer and employee wish to establish a continuing employment relationship following the completion of the trial period, a further contract of employment will be entered into based on the outcome of assessment under clause (c).

## **7. SALARY SACRIFICE BY EMPLOYEES**

(a) Superannuation

- (i) An employee may elect to salary sacrifice a proportion of their award salary to a complying superannuation scheme of their choice, as defined in the Public Sector Superannuation Reform Act 1999, subject to compliance with any Tasmanian or Commonwealth government directive and legislation.
- (ii) Administrative costs incurred as a result of an employee entering into or amending a salary sacrifice agreement will be met by the employee.
- (iii) Salary for all purposes, including superannuation for employees entering into salary sacrifice agreement, will be determined as if a salary sacrifice agreement did not exist.
- (iv) Salary sacrifice agreements will be annual with employees being able to renew, amend or withdraw. An employee may withdraw at any time from a salary sacrifice agreement.

(b) Other Benefits

- (i) An employee may elect to sacrifice a proportion of their award salary for non-salary (excluding novated lease of vehicles) and superannuation benefits subject to compliance with any Tasmanian or Commonwealth government directive and legislation.

- (ii) Any Fringe Benefit Tax or direct administrative costs incurred as a result of a salary sacrifice arrangement will be met by the employee.
- (iii) Salary for all purposes, for employees entering into a salary sacrifice arrangement, will be calculated as if the salary sacrifice arrangement did not exist.
- (iv) Salary sacrifice arrangements will be annual based on the Fringe Benefit Reporting Year with employees being able to renew, amend or withdraw. An employee may withdraw from a salary sacrifice arrangement at any time.

## **PART III – CLASSIFICATION AND RELATED MATTERS**

### **Facility Attendant Level 1**

**PROVIDED** that an employee has completed six months service at Level 1 shall progress to Level 2, subject to satisfactory performance and skills acquisition.

Level 1 Classification Standard:

This is the introductory training level.

An employee at this level will undertake training in facility attendant duties which comprise cleaning, groundskeeping and/or kitchen assistant functions.

An employee at this level works under direct supervision.

Work routines, methods and procedures are well established.

Relevant training and/or experience determined between the parties appropriate to the nature of the work.

### **Facility Attendant Level 2**

**PROVIDED** that an employee who has completed twelve months service on the wage rate prescribed for Level 2 shall progress to Level 3, subject to satisfactory performance and skills acquisition.

Level 2 Classification Standard:

An employee at this level performs routine cleaning, groundskeeping and/or kitchen assistant duties.

Works under direct supervision.

Exercises minimal judgement in deciding how tasks are performed.

Relevant training and/or experience determined between the parties appropriate to the nature of the work.

### **Facility Attendant Level 3**

Level 3 Classification Standard:

An employee at this level performs routine cleaning, groundskeeping and/or kitchen assistant duties and may, in addition to these duties, undertake minor maintenance duties.

An employee at this level works under general supervision.

An employee at this level may supervise Facility Attendants Level 1 and 2.

Exercises judgement in deciding how tasks are performed.

Exercises good communication and interpersonal skills.

Relevant training and/or experience determined between the parties appropriate to the level of the work.

## **Facility Attendant Level 4**

Level 4 Classification Standard:

An employee at this level performs the full range of cleaning, groundskeeping duties and/or kitchen assistant duties and, in addition, undertakes duties which contribute, at a high level, to the maintenance program of the facility.

Under limited supervision, may supervise staff engaged in routine cleaning, groundskeeping and/or kitchen assistant duties.

An employee at this level exercises judgement in deciding how tasks are performed and exercises good communication and interpersonal skills.

## PART IV – EXPENSE AND OTHER ALLOWANCES

### 1. DISTRICT ALLOWANCE

- (a) The purpose of this General Allowance is to compensate for excess costs necessarily incurred by an employee living in an 'isolated area' and without limiting the foregoing includes partial reimbursement for STD, freight, fuel and depreciation costs.
- (b) 'Isolated area' means any area, centre, district or location, embraced by the Commonwealth Taxation Zone B prescription, together with such other areas, centres, districts or locations as may be approved by the Tasmanian Industrial Commission, including the following: King Island, Flinders Island, Cape Barren Island, Maria Island and Bruny Island.
- (c) Where an employee is stationed in one or other of the following districts, the employee is to be paid an allowance in accordance with the following rates:

	<u>Rate per Annum</u>
(i) <u>Category R</u>	
Remote locations approved as such by the Tasmanian Industrial Commission including Bass Strait Islands, Maria Island, Bruny Island:	
Employee with dependent relatives residing with them	\$3724.00
Other (no dependents)	\$1861.00
(ii) <u>Category B</u>	
Locations under the Commonwealth Taxation Zone B Prescription:	
Employee with dependent relatives living with them	\$1861.00
Other (no dependents)	\$931.00
(iii) <u>Category S</u>	
Special locations as may be approved by the Tasmanian Industrial Commission:	
Employee with dependent relatives residing with them	\$931.00
Other (no dependents)	\$466.00

- (d) Where a part-time employee is eligible for an allowance under paragraph (b) such allowance is not to be subject to any proportionate reduction.  
**PROVIDED** that an employee who has dependents residing with the employee is to be regarded as an employee without dependents if their partner or spouse, of entitlement arising from employment, is in receipt of a district allowance.

**PROVIDED FURTHER** that a part-time employee working in more than one part-time role is not to receive an allowance in excess of that paid to a full-time employee.

(e) Air fares from Bass Strait Islands

Where an employee is stationed on the Bass Strait Islands and enters upon leave of absence the employee is to, three times in every year, be paid the return fare reasonably incurred by the employee for themselves or for any dependent member of their family resident on the Bass Strait Islands, travelling from their station to the nearest seaport or airport on the mainland of this State. Such travel is to include travel via Melbourne when such indirect travel is the most expedient means of travelling to or returning to the nearest seaport or airport on the mainland of this State.

**PROVIDED** that:

- (i) an employee may in substitution for travel to the nearest seaport or airport in this State, travel to any other seaport or airport in this State or to Melbourne;
- (ii) for the purpose of obtaining emergency medical or dental treatment for an employee or dependent member of their family resident on the Bass Strait Islands an employee is to, by way of reimbursement, be paid the return fare reasonably incurred for travel from the employee's station to the nearest centre in this State, or to Melbourne, whereat such treatment can be obtained. Such reimbursement is to be in substitution for one or both of the return fares for the person concerned, more particularly set forth in this paragraph;
- (iii) the above entitlement is not cumulative, each year standing alone;
- (iv) no employee is to be eligible to receive payment for the return fares as set forth above unless such employee has first completed three months continuous service on one or other of the Bass Strait Islands.

**2. TRAVEL ALLOWANCES**

The object of this clause is to ensure that an employee who is required to undertake work related travel and who is required to remain away from home overnight is to be provided with accommodation, meals and incidental expenses without incurring out of pocket expenses.

- (a) Travel Allowance Expense for Overnight Accommodation, Meal Allowances and Incidental Expenses
  - (i) An employee who is required to undertake work related travel requiring overnight accommodation is to be paid a travel allowance for expenses incurred calculated in accordance with the following tables:

Overnight Accommodation

<u>Accommodation</u> <u>Venue</u>	<u>Overnight</u> <u>Accommodation</u>  <u>Rate</u>
Adelaide	\$157.00
Brisbane	\$201.00

Canberra	\$168.00
Darwin	\$202.00
Melbourne	\$173.00
Perth	\$233.00
Sydney	\$183.00
Tasmania	\$132.00

Meal Allowances

(Preceding or following an overnight absence)

Breakfast	Applicable 7.00am – 8.30am	\$24.90
Lunch	Applicable 12.30 – 2.00pm	\$28.00
Dinner	Applicable 6.00pm – 7.30pm	\$47.75

Incidental Expenses

Payable per overnight stay: \$18.20

- (ii) The rates contained in the tables above are derived from the Australian Taxation Office Taxation (ATO) Determination TD2013/16, Table 1. These rates are to be adjusted from 1 July each year in accordance with the appropriate ATO determination. The accommodation component of the allowance is derived from the capital city rate for each State within that Determination.

(b) Pre-Booking and Payment of Accommodation

- (i) The employer may enter into an arrangement with a commercial provider (hotel, motel or serviced apartment) for the provision and payment of accommodation on behalf of an employee.
- (ii) In such cases the accommodation component of the Travel Allowance Expense will not be paid.

(c) Payment of Actual Travel Expense

- (i) The employer and an employee may enter in an arrangement whereby it is agreed that the actual cost of accommodation and/or expenditure on meals incurred in the course of business are to be paid upon the verification of such receipts as may be tendered in support of the claim.
- (ii) In such cases the accommodation and/or meal allowances prescribed in paragraph (a)(i) of this clause are not to be paid but the actual accommodation and/or meal expenses incurred in the course of business travel are to be reimbursed to the employee.

- (iii) An employee who has entered into an arrangement in accordance with sub-clause 2(c)(i) is to be paid the Incidental Expenses Allowance as prescribed in 2(a)(i).
  - (iv) The employer may provide alternative methods of payment of travel expenses, such as through the use of a corporate credit card.
- (d) Payment for Employee Choice
- (i) An employee may choose not to stay in accommodation for which the employer has a commercial arrangement in which case the employee is to be paid the rates prescribed in paragraph (a)(i) of this clause.
  - (ii) The employer may require the employee to provide evidence by way of receipt that a commercial accommodation (hotel, motel or serviced apartment) expense was incurred.
  - (iii) An employee may choose not to stay overnight in commercial accommodation (hotel, motel or apartment) in which case the accommodation component of the travel allowance is not payable to the employee.
- (e) Advance Payment of Travel Allowance Expense
- If requested by an employee an advance payment is to be made of the estimated travelling allowance expenses payable for the period of the work related travel.
- (f) Additional Transport Costs Incurred On Work Related Travel
- An employee required to undertake work related travel who incurs additional costs through the use of public transport, taxis or hire cars is to be reimbursed those costs by substantiating the actual expenses to the employer.
- (g) Conference and Training Course Incidental Allowance
- An employee required to attend a training course or conference where accommodation and all meals are provided is to be paid the Incidental Expenses Allowance as prescribed in paragraph 2(a)(i) of this clause with the appropriate meal allowance as prescribed in clause 2(a)(i) for any meals not provided.

### **3. FIRST AID CERTIFICATE**

- (a) An employee nominated by the employer to perform first aid duties and who is the current holder of a Workplace Certificate Level 2, HLTF301B, National Training Package or an equivalent certificate, is to be paid an allowance of \$713.00 per annum.
- (b) Where the employer requires an employee to obtain a first aid qualification, the employer is to pay all associated costs, and where necessary, is to provide paid time off for the purpose of undertaking first aid training leading to an appropriate first aid qualification such as Workplace Certificate Level 2, HLTF301B, National Training Package.

- (c) An employee nominated to perform first aid duties is to be allowed to undertake refresher courses as in paragraph (b) of this subclause providing the employer still requires the employee to perform such duties.

#### **4. CLEANING OF TOILETS**

An employee who is engaged for one third ( $33 \frac{1}{3}$ ) of their working time cleaning toilets is to be paid \$1.34 per day extra.

## **PART V – HOURS OF WORK**

### **1. GENERAL**

- (a) Subject to subclause 2 - Implementation of 38-Hour Week of this award and subject to the exemptions hereinafter provided the ordinary hours of work shall be an average of 38 per week to be worked on one of the following bases:
  - (i) 38 hours within a work cycle not exceeding seven consecutive days; or
  - (ii) 76 hours within a work cycle not exceeding fourteen consecutive days; or
  - (iii) 114 hours within a work cycle not exceeding twenty-one consecutive days; or
  - (iv) 152 hours within a work cycle not exceeding twenty-eight days.
- (b) The ordinary hours of work shall be not more than 8 hours on any day, but may be worked in one or two periods.
- (c) In the case of student hostel employees, the ordinary hours of 38 per week shall be worked on 5 consecutive days, unless otherwise mutually agreed.
- (d) In the case of all other employees, the ordinary hours of 38 per week shall be worked Monday to Friday.
- (e) The daily spread of hours during which ordinary time may be worked, shall be 6.30am to 6.00pm, except for student hostels, for which the spread shall be 6.30am to 7.30pm.
- (f) An employee's constant number of hours per week shall be as determined between the employer and the employee pursuant to the contract of service.
- (g) With the exception of casual employees, once the hours of a part- time employee have been established, they shall not be varied other than:
  - (i) by giving at least one week of notice by either the employer or the employee;  
or
  - (ii) by mutual consent.

### **2. IMPLEMENTATION OF 38-HOUR WEEK**

- (a) Employees other than casuals may by agreement with the employer work the 38-hour week in one of the following work patterns:
  - (i) by working less than 8 ordinary hours each day; or
  - (ii) by working less than 8 ordinary hours on one or more days each week; or
  - (iii) by fixing one weekday on which all employees will be rostered off during a particular work cycle; or
  - (iv) by rostering employees off on various days of the week during a particular work cycle so that each employee has one weekday off during that cycle.

- (b) In each work place, an assessment should be made as to which method of implementation best suits the Agency and the proposal shall be discussed with the employees concerned, the objective being to reach agreement on the method of implementation.
- (c) In the absence of agreement at Agency level, the method provided in subclause 2(a)(iv) of this clause shall be the method of implementation in that Agency.
- (d) Circumstances may arise where different methods of implementation of a 38-hour week apply to various groups of sections of employees in the Agency or establishment concerned.

(e) Notice of Rostered Days Off

Except as provided in subclause (f) of this Clause, in cases where, by virtue of the arrangement of an employee's ordinary working hours, he or she, in accordance with subclause 2(a)(iii) or (iv) of this Clause is entitled to a rostered day off during a work cycle, such employee shall be advised by the employer at least four weeks in advance of the weekday due to be taken off.

(f) Rostered Day Off

- (i) The employer, with the agreement of the majority of employees concerned, may substitute a rostered day off, in accordance with subclause 2(a)(iii) or (iv) of this clause, for another day to meet the requirements of the Agency in the event of unforeseen demand, or some other emergency situation.
- (ii) An individual employee, with the agreement of the employer may substitute the day to be taken as a rostered day off for another day.

(g) Accumulation of Rostered Days Off

Rostered days are to be accumulated, and are to be taken during the first, second, third and fourth term of school holiday periods on a 3-3-3-3 basis. Employees who are not required to take recreation leave at the end of the fourth term shall use accumulated rostered days off in place of recreation leave between Christmas and New Year.

(h) Sickness on Rostered Day Off

Where an employee is sick or injured on a rostered day off there shall be no entitlement to paid sick leave nor shall the employee's sick leave entitlements be reduced in respect of sickness or injury on that day.

(i) Averaging of Payment

Where the method of implementation adopted is in accordance with subclause 2(a)(iii) or (iv) of this clause the wages paid each week for ordinary hours shall be paid so that in each week when 40 hours is worked, 2 hours pay shall be kept in hand and paid to the employee on the pay week that the Rostered Day Off occurs to enable an averaging of payments for ordinary time to occur.

(j) Work on Rostered Day Off (Student Hostel Employees)

Where an employee works on a rostered day off arising from subclause 2(a)(iii) or (iv) of this clause, not being a day the subject of an agreement pursuant to

paragraph (g) of this subclause that day shall be deemed to be overtime and paid in accordance with Part V Clause 4 – Overtime.

### **3. SHIFT PREMIUMS**

#### (a) Other than Student Hostel Employees

- (i) Payment of a premium of 15 per cent shall be made for a shift that commences before 6.30am.
- (ii) Payment of a premium of 15 per cent shall be made for a shift that commences or finishes after 6.00pm.
- (iii) Payment of a premium of 20 per cent shall be made for a shift that commences or finishes after 10.00pm.
- (iv) Where in a day, a shift is worked in two periods, a premium of 20 per cent shall be paid. Providing that the period of a meal break shall be deemed a continuation of the shift.

**PROVIDED FURTHER**, that if one of these two periods extends beyond 5 hours, a paid crib break of 20 minutes shall be given in lieu of the meal interval entitlement of Clause 5 - Meal and Meal Allowance and the rest period entitlement of Part V Clause 7 - Rest Period of this award.

- (v) It shall be prohibited for a shift worked in 2 periods to exceed a spread of 14 hours, or to commence before 6.00am, or finish after 10.00pm.

**PROVIDED** that the employer may, with the agreement of the union, vary this subclause.

#### (b) Student Hostel Employees

- (i) Where in a day, a shift is worked in 2 periods a premium of 15 per cent shall be paid, together with an excess fare allowance of \$6.60; providing that the period of a meal break as prescribed in Clause 3 shall be deemed to be a continuation of a shift.
- (ii) In no circumstances shall an employee be required to work a shift in more than 2 periods.

### **4. OVERTIME**

For all time of duty in excess of, or outside of, ordinary hours the rates of pay shall be time and one-half for the first 2 hours and double time thereafter. In computing overtime each day's work shall stand alone.

For the purposes of computing overtime the ordinary rate of pay shall be determined by dividing the weekly rate of pay by 38.

## **5. OVERTIME MEAL ALLOWANCES**

An employee who is required to commence work not less than 90 minutes before or to remain at work for not less than 90 minutes after the normal hours of duty is to be paid a meal allowance of:

<u>Meal</u>	<u>Rate of Allowance</u>
Breakfast	\$12.45
Lunch	\$14.00
Dinner	\$23.90

The above rates are derived from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) Taxation Determination TD2013/16, Table 1. These rates are to be adjusted from 1 July each year by taking 50% of the appropriate ATO determination for meals in Table 1 of that determination, rounded to the nearest five cents.

## **6. CALL BACK**

Any employee required to attend the employer's premises for any reason other than carrying out his/her rostered duties after leaving his/her place of employment (whether notified before or after leaving his/her place of employment) shall be paid a minimum of 4 hours pay at the appropriate rate for each such attendance. Except in the case of unforeseen circumstances arising, the employee shall not be required to work the full 4 hours if the job the employee was recalled to perform is completed within a shorter period.

**PROVIDED** that this clause shall not apply where a period of duty is continuous (subject to a reasonable meal break) with the completion or commencement of ordinary working time.

**PROVIDED FURTHER** that such employee shall be given at least eight (8) hours off duty before he/she is required to resume his/her ordinary hours. If such employee is requested to resume duty before eight (8) hours rest is given he/she shall be paid double time until the employee has been relieved from duty for a period of eight (8) hours.

## **7. REST PERIOD**

- (a) Employees shall be allowed a rest period of 10 minutes without loss of pay after each 3 hours of consecutive work.
- (b) A meal interval of not less than 30 minutes or more than one hour shall be allowed to an employee after each 5 hours worked.

## **8. SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY WORK**

- (a) Payment shall be at the rate of double time for work performed on a Sunday.
- (b) Payment shall be at the rate of double time and a half for work performed on a holiday as prescribed in Part VII – Leave and Holidays with Pay of this award.
- (c) Full-time employees required to work on a Sunday or a holiday as prescribed in Part VII Clause 1 – Holiday with Pay of this award, shall receive a minimum of 4 hours pay at the appropriate rate.

## **9. TRAVELLING TIME AND EXPENSES**

- (a) Where an employee is sent to work from an employer's recognised place of business the employer shall pay all travelling time from such place of business to the job and if the employee is required to return the same day to the employer's place of business the employer shall pay travelling time to the place of business. An employee sent for duty to a place other than the regular place of duty or required by the employer to attend a court of any inquiry in connection with the employment shall be paid travelling time.
- (b) Where an employee is required to cease or to commence duty at a time when the usual means of conveyance are not available the employee shall, at the employer's expense, be conveyed to a point nearest his/her home or place of duty to which he/she ordinarily would proceed during ordinary hours by public conveyance.
- (c) An employee shall be reimbursed by the employer for all expenses incurred by the employee in using his/her private vehicle for the employer's purpose.
- (d) Where an employee is required to work a shift in 2 periods as prescribed in Part V Clause 1(b) of this award, he shall be paid an excess fares allowance of \$6.60 per day.

## **PART VI – SPECIAL PROVISIONS**

### **1. SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO STUDENT HOSTEL EMPLOYEES**

The conditions of employment of employees engaged at student hostels shall to the extent that there is a conflict between the provisions of this clause and other clauses of this (award/agreement) be regulated by the provisions of this clause in lieu of conditions otherwise provided in this (award/agreement).

(a) Board and Lodging

- (i) The amount that may be deducted from the wages herein prescribed for board and/or lodging shall be \$25.00 per week and the amount that may be deducted where meals are provided shall be \$3.00 per week.
- (ii) Employees classified as matron, assistant matron or housekeeper shall be provided with free board and lodging if required by the employer to live on the premises during each weekly rostered period.

(b) Breakages

An employer shall not charge a sum of money against or deduct from the wage of an employee in respect of breakages of crockery or other utensils except in the case of misconduct.

(c) Exemptions

The provisions of the award, relating to Hours of Work, Overtime and Saturday, Sunday and Holiday Work shall not apply to matrons, assistant matrons or housekeepers who receive their full rate of pay during term vacation.

(d) Mixed Functions

An employee engaged for more than 3 hours in any one day on duties carrying a higher rate than the employees' ordinary classification shall be paid the higher rate for the whole of such day.

(e) Rostered Days Off

Each employee shall have at least 2 consecutive days off in each week other than rostered days off arising out of Part V Clause 2. The days off shall operate from the finishing time of work on the day immediately preceding the days off and until starting time on the day when work is to be resumed.

The days off shall be rostered and shall not be altered except by mutual agreement between the employer and the employee.

(f) Saturday Work

Employees working ordinary hours on Saturday shall be paid at the rate of time and one half.

(g) Stand-down During School Holidays

The provisions of Clause 10 - Annual Leave shall not apply to the employer who elects to allow employees school or term holidays each year, provided that the employer:

- (i) provides such employees with not less than 10 full weeks annual leave per calendar year;
- (ii) pays them for such leave at a rate not less than 2/3 their normal rate of pay;
- (iii) pays them an additional amount at the appropriate rate for any day during such leave period on which they come in and work;
- (iv) where an employee is dismissed prior to receiving the full annual leave provided under this subclause, he/she shall not receive less than an amount of pro rata annual leave payments equal to the proportion of the school year during which he/she has worked.

## **2. SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

Special provisions relating to the Department of Education are contained in Appendix A to this Award and shall apply to employees employed in the Division of Education within the Department of Education only during the period 1 October 1991 to 30 September 1997.

## PART VII – LEAVE AND HOLIDAYS WITH PAY

### 1. HOLIDAYS WITH PAY

- (a) Pursuant to section 53 of the *State Service Act 2000* employees are entitled to the following as Holidays with Pay:

New Year's Day, Australia Day, Eight Hour Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Easter Tuesday, Anzac Day, Queen's Birthday, Show Day, Cup Day, Hobart Regatta Day (south of Oatlands), Recreation Day (where Hobart Regatta Day is not observed), Christmas Day and Boxing Day;

or any other day or part of a day that may be deemed to be a statutory holiday by the application of the Act.

- (b) An Act of the State parliament or a State Proclamation may substitute another day for any of the Holidays with Pay listed above.
- (c) Notwithstanding subclause (a) of this clause employees may be required to attend for work as prescribed by section 53(4) of the *State Service Act 2000* during any of the Holidays with Pay listed above.
- (d) An employee required to attend for work according to subclause (c) of this clause is to receive compensation according to Part V - HOURS OF WORK AND OVERTIME FOR DAY WORK, Clause 4, Overtime.
- (e) This clause does not affect the right to pay casual employees or part time employees working 20 hours per week or less a loading in lieu of Holiday with Pay entitlements in accordance with award provisions to that effect.
- (f) All employees are entitled to one local show day. It will be observed on a day, other than a Saturday or a Sunday, in the city, town or district in which the employee is employed; or, in the absence of a local show day, any other day that is agreed to between the employee and the employer.

### 2. PARENTAL LEAVE

Subject to the terms of this clause employees are entitled to maternity, paternity and adoption leave and to work part-time in connection with the birth or adoption of a child.

- (a) Definitions

For the purposes of this clause:

- (i) **'Child'** means a child of the employee under the age of one year except for adoption of a child where 'child' means a person under the age of sixteen years who is placed with the employee for the purposes of adoption other than a child or step child of the employee or of the spouse or a child who has previously lived continuously with the employee for a period of six months.
- (ii) For the purposes of this clause, **'continuous service'** is work for an employer on a regular and systematic basis including any period of authorised leave or absence.
- (iii) **'Day of Placement'** means in relation to the adoption of a child by an employee the earlier of the following days:

- (1) The day on which the employee first takes custody of the child for adoption; or
  - (2) The day on which the employee starts any travel that is reasonably necessary to take custody of the child for adoption.
- (iv) **'Eligible casual employee'** means a casual employee employed during a period of at least 12 months, either:
- (1) on a regular and systematic basis for several periods of employment; or
  - (2) on a regular and systematic basis for an ongoing period of employment, and who has, but for the pregnancy or the decision to adopt, a reasonable expectation of ongoing employment.
- (v) **'Employee'** includes full-time, part-time, permanent, fixed term and "eligible" casual employees.
- (vi) **'Expected date of birth'** means the day certified by a medical practitioner to be the day on which the medical practitioner expects the employee or the employee's spouse, as the case may be, to give birth to a child.
- (vii) **'Keeping in touch day'** means a day on which an employee performs work for the employer during the period of approved parental leave if:
- (1) the purpose of performing the work is to enable the employee to keep in touch with his or her employment in order to facilitate a return to that employment after the end of the period of leave; and
  - (2) both the employee and the employer consent to the employee performing work for the employer on that day(s) or time(s); and
  - (3) the day is not within 14 days after the date of birth, or day of placement, of the child to which the period of leave relates; and
  - (4) the employee has not already performed 10 days of paid work that were keeping in touch days for the employer or another entity during the period of leave.
- (viii) **'Normal rate of pay'** means an employee's rate of salary and includes allowances which would have continued to be paid but for taking parental leave.
- The normal rate of pay for a part-time employee with variable hours of work is calculated as the greater of the following:
- (1) the average of the hours worked by the employee over the preceding 12 months or;
  - (2) the actual hours of work at the time of commencement of leave.
- (ix) **'Parental Leave'** means adoption leave, maternity leave, special maternity leave and paternity leave, as appropriate.
- (x) **'Personal Leave'** for the purposes of this clause means absence due to personal illness or injury.

- (xi) **'Spouse'** means a person who is married or a person who is in a significant relationship within the meaning of the *Relationships Act 2003*.

A **'significant relationship'** is a relationship between two adult persons who:

- (1) have a relationship as a couple; and
- (2) are not married to one another or related by family.

- (xii) **'Primary Care Giver'** means a person who assumes the principal role of providing care and attention to a child. The employer may require confirmation of primary care giver status.

- (xiii) **'State Service'** means an organisation listed in Schedule 1 of the *State Service Act 2000*.

(b) Entitlement

- (i) After 12 months continuous service parents are entitled to a combined period of up to 52 weeks unpaid parental leave on a shared basis in relation to the birth or adoption of a child. For females, maternity leave may be taken and for males paternity leave may be taken. Adoption leave may be taken in the case of adoption.

- (ii) Parental leave is only available to one parent at a time in a single unbroken period, except both parents are entitled to access simultaneous parental leave in the following circumstances:

- (1) for maternity and paternity leave an unbroken period of up to three weeks at the time of the birth of the child which includes one day of paid leave for the partner to attend the birth of the child;
- (2) for adoption leave an unbroken period of up to three weeks at the time of placement of the child.

(iii) Right to request

- (1) An employee entitled to parental leave pursuant to the provisions of this clause may request the employer to allow the employee:
  - (A) to extend the period of simultaneous unpaid parental leave provided for in this clause up to a maximum of eight weeks; and/or
  - (B) to extend the period of unpaid parental leave provided for in this clause by a further continuous period of leave not exceeding 12 months;

to assist the employee in reconciling work and parental responsibilities.

- (2) The employer is to consider a request, according to this clause and having regard to the employee's circumstances and, provided the request is genuinely based on the employee's parental responsibilities, may only refuse the request on reasonable grounds related to the effect on the workplace or the employer's business. Such grounds might

include cost, lack of adequate replacement staff, loss of efficiency and the impact on customer service.

- (iv) An employee is eligible, without resuming duty, for subsequent periods of parental leave in accordance with the provisions of this clause.
- (v) An employee employed for a fixed term contract has the same entitlement to parental leave, however the period of leave granted is not to extend beyond the term of that contract.

(c) Maternity Leave

After twelve months continuous service an employee is entitled to 12 weeks paid maternity leave which forms part of the 52 week entitlement provided in subclause (b)(i).

- (i) The 12 weeks paid leave is to be taken at the commencement of the period of maternity leave and must be taken in a consecutive period.
- (ii) The rate of pay for an employee during the period of the paid absence is the normal rate of pay, as defined in Clause 2 (a) (viii) of this Part—
- (iii) The employee may elect to take payment for the paid period of the absence,
  - prior to the commencement of the leave or;
  - over 12 consecutive weeks at a consistent rate of pay or;
  - over 24 consecutive weeks at a consistent rate of pay
- (iv) Where an employee elects to take half pay over 24 weeks the payment beyond the 12 weeks does not increase the accrual of paid leave entitlements prescribed by this award.
- (v) An employee is to provide written notice to the employer in advance of the expected date of commencement of parental leave. The notice requirements are:
  - (1) at least ten weeks' notice of the expected date of birth in a certificate from a registered medical practitioner stating that the employee is pregnant;
  - (2) at least four weeks' notice of the date on which the employee proposes to commence maternity leave and the period of leave to be taken.
  - (3) particulars of any period of paternity leave sought or taken by her spouse.
- (vi) An employee is not in breach of this clause if failure to give the required notice is due to the date of birth occurring earlier than the presumed date.
- (vii) Subject to subclause (c)(i) and unless agreed otherwise between the employer and employee, an employee may commence maternity leave at any time within six weeks immediately prior to the expected date of birth.
- (viii) An employee who continues to work within the six week period immediately prior to the expected date of birth, or an employee who elects to return to work within six weeks after the birth of the child is required to provide a

medical certificate to the employer stating that she is fit to work on her normal duties.

(d) Special Maternity Leave

- (i) An employee who has not yet commenced maternity leave and who suffers an illness related to her pregnancy or is required to undergo a pregnancy related medical procedure is to be granted any paid personal leave to which she is entitled and such further unpaid special maternity leave as a registered medical practitioner certifies as necessary before her return to work.
- (ii) Where a pregnancy related illness or medical procedure is continuous with the commencement of maternity leave the aggregate of paid personal leave, special maternity leave and parental leave, including parental leave taken by a spouse, is not to exceed 52 weeks.
- (iii) Where the pregnancy of an employee terminates other than by the birth of a living child, not earlier than 20 weeks before the expected date of birth the employee is entitled to up to 52 weeks parental leave, including 12 weeks paid maternity leave, certified as necessary by a registered medical practitioner.

(e) Paternity Leave

An employee is to provide to the employer at least ten weeks notice prior to each proposed period of paternity leave, with:

- (i) A certificate from a registered medical practitioner which names the other parent, states that she is pregnant and the expected date of birth, or states the date on which the birth took place; and
- (ii) An employee is to provide written notice to the employer in advance of the expected date of commencement of parental leave. The notice requirements are:
  - (1) the proposed dates to start and finish the period of paternity leave; and
  - (2) that the period of paternity leave will be taken to become the primary care-giver of a child; and
  - (3) particulars of any period of parental leave sought or taken by the other parent.

An employee is not in breach of subclause (e) if the failure to give the required period of notice is due to the birth occurring earlier than expected, or due to the death of the mother of the child, or other compelling circumstances.

(f) Adoption Leave

- (i) After twelve months continuous service an employee identified as the primary care giver is entitled to 12 weeks paid adoption leave, which forms part of the 52 week entitlement.
- (ii) An employee is to notify the employer at least ten weeks in advance of the date of commencement of adoption leave and the period of leave to be taken. An employee may commence adoption leave prior to providing such notice

where, through circumstances beyond the control of the employee, the adoption of a child takes place earlier than expected.

- (iii) Before commencing adoption leave, an employee is to provide the employer with a statutory declaration stating:
  - (1) the employee is seeking adoption leave to become the primary care-giver of the child; and
  - (2) particulars of any period of adoption leave sought or taken by the employee's spouse.
- (iv) An employer may require an employee to provide confirmation of the placement from the appropriate government authority.
- (v) Where the placement of a child for adoption with an employee does not proceed or continue, the employee is to notify the employer immediately and the employer is to nominate a time not exceeding four weeks from receipt of notification for the employee's return to work.
- (vi) An employee is not in breach of this clause as a consequence of failure to give the required periods of notice if the failure is due to a requirement of an adoption agency to accept earlier or later placement of a child, or due to the death of a spouse, or other compelling circumstances.
- (vii) An employee seeking to adopt a child is entitled to unpaid leave to attend any compulsory interviews or examinations that are necessarily part of the adoption procedure. The employee and the employer are to agree on the length of the unpaid leave. Where agreement cannot be reached, the employee is entitled to take up to two days unpaid leave. If available paid leave, other than personal leave, may be taken instead.
- (viii) An employee is not entitled to paid Adoption Leave unless the child that is, or is to be, placed with the employee for adoption:
  - (1) is, or will be, under 16 as at the day of placement, or the expected day of placement, of the child; and
  - (2) has not, or will not have, lived continuously with the employee for a period of 6 months or more as at the day of placement, or the expected day of placement of the child; and
  - (3) is not (otherwise than because of adoption) the child of the employee or the employee's spouse or de facto partner.

(g) Variation of Period of Parental Leave

With the agreement of the employer an employee may shorten or extend the period of parental leave, provided the maximum of 52 weeks is not exceeded. Any such change is to be notified at least four weeks prior to the commencement of the requested changed arrangements.

(h) Parental Leave and Other Entitlements

- (i) An employee may, in lieu of or in conjunction with parental leave, access any accrued annual leave or long service leave entitlements subject to the total amount of leave not exceeding 52 weeks.

(ii) Unpaid leave

- (1) A period of unpaid leave is available according to this clause and may form part of an employee's parental leave entitlement.
- (2) Any period of parental leave without pay in excess of 20 working days is regarded as leave without pay for accrual purposes, including for annual leave, personal leave but does not break an employee's continuity of service.

(iii) Keeping in Touch Days

- (1) This provision enables an employee to perform work for the employer on a keeping in touch day while they are on approved parental leave. If the employee does so, the performance of that work does not break the continuity of the period of paid or unpaid parental leave.
- (2) The employer cannot request an employee attend on a keeping in touch day until a minimum of 6 weeks (42 days) after the birth, or day of placement, of the child. However, the employee may request to the employer that they attend a keeping in touch day 14 days after the date of birth, or day of placement, of the child.
- (3) An employee is eligible to perform paid work for the employer up to 10 working days as keeping in touch days for each of the periods prescribed below:
  - (A) a period of paid or unpaid parental leave taken during the employee's available parental leave period; and
  - (B) a period of unpaid parental leave taken as an extension of the leave referred to in paragraph (A) for a further period immediately following the end of the available parental leave period.
- (4) The period worked by the employee as a keeping in touch day may be for part of a single day.
- (5) If, during a period of unpaid parental leave, an employee performs work for the employer on a keeping in touch day taking that leave or performing that work does not have the effect of extending the period of unpaid parental leave.
- (6) If, during a period of paid parental leave, an employee performs work for the employer on a keeping in touch day performing that work will extend the period of that paid leave but will not extend the period of unpaid parental leave.

(i) Transfer to a Safe Job

- (i) Where an employee is pregnant and, in the opinion of a registered medical practitioner, illness or risks arising out of the pregnancy or hazards connected with the work assigned to the employee make it inadvisable for the employee to continue at her present work, the employee is to be transferred to a safe job, if the employer deems it practicable, until maternity leave commences.

- (ii) If the transfer to a safe job is not practicable, the employee may elect, or the employer may require the employee to commence parental leave for such time as is certified necessary by a registered medical practitioner.
- (j) Returning to Work After a Period of Parental Leave
- (i) An employee is to notify of their intention to return to work after a period of parental leave at least four weeks prior to the expiration of the leave.
  - (ii) An employee is to notify of their intention to return to work on a part-time basis after a period of parental leave at least 8 weeks prior to the expiration of leave to enable the employer to satisfy the requirements of these provisions.
  - (iii) When an employee returns to work after a period of parental leave an employee is entitled to undertake the duties allocated to them immediately before proceeding on parental leave and which the employee would have continued to undertake but for taking parental leave:
    - (1) if the female employee was moved to safe duties because of the pregnancy – immediately before the move; or
    - (2) if the female employee began working part-time because of the pregnancy – immediately before the part-time work began; or
    - (3) otherwise – immediately before the employee commenced maternity leave, except duties for which the employee was in receipt of a higher or more responsible duties allowances, unless the employee resumes those duties upon returning to work.
  - (iv) If those duties no longer exist, the employer is to assign similar duties at the same classification, as appropriate, to the employee.
- (k) Right to Request
- (i) An employee entitled to parental leave pursuant to the provisions of subclause (b)(i) may request the employer to allow the employee to return from a period of parental leave on a part-time basis until the child reaches school age to assist the employee in reconciling work and parental responsibilities.
  - (ii) The employer is to consider the request having regard to the employee's circumstances and, provided the request is genuinely based on the employee's parental responsibilities, may only refuse the request on reasonable grounds related to the effect on the workplace or the employer's business. Such grounds might include cost, lack of suitable replacement staff, loss of efficiency and effectiveness, the specialised nature of the work and the impact on customer service.
  - (iii) An employee may return to work on a modified basis that may involve the employee:
    - (1) working on different days or at different times, or both; and/or
    - (2) working on fewer days or for fewer hours or both, and/or
    - (3) undertaking different duties at the same classification;

than the employee worked immediately before commencing parental leave, other than for an employee to whom subclause (i) of this Parental Leave clause applied.

(l) Replacement Employees

- (i) A replacement employee is an employee specifically engaged or promoted or transferred for a fixed-term as a result of another employee proceeding on parental leave.
- (ii) Prior to engagement, a replacement employee is to be informed of the fixed-term nature of the employment and of the rights of the employee who is being replaced, including that the engagement may be subject to variation according to subclause (g) and the right to request provisions of subclause (b)(iii).
- (iii) Nothing in this subclause is to be construed as requiring an employer to engage a replacement employee.

(m) Communication During Parental Leave

- (i) Where an employee is on parental leave and a decision has been made to introduce significant change at the workplace, the employer is to take reasonable steps to:
  - (1) make information available in relation to any significant effect the change is to have on the status or responsibility level of the duties assigned to the employee prior to commencing parental leave; and
  - (2) provide an opportunity for the employee to discuss any significant effect the change is to have on the status or responsibility level of the duties assigned to the employee prior to commencing parental leave.
- (ii) The employee is to take reasonable steps to inform the employer about any significant matter that will affect the employee's decision regarding the duration of parental leave to be taken, whether the employee intends to return to work and whether the employee intends to request to return to work on a part-time basis.
- (iii) The employee is to also notify the employer of changes of address or other contact details which might affect the employer's capacity to comply with subclause (m)(i) above.

**3. PERSONAL LEAVE**

The provisions of subclauses (a) to (q) apply to permanent and fixed-term employees but do not apply to casuals, unless otherwise specified. The entitlements of casual employees are set out in subclause (p).

(a) Definitions

- (i) **An employee experiencing family violence** means a person against whom family violence is directed

- (ii) **Family Violence** Family Violence is conduct constituting family violence as defined by S.7 of the *Family Violence Act 2004*.
  - (iii) **Health Practitioner** means a registered health practitioner registered or licensed as a health practitioner under an appropriate law of the State of Tasmania.
  - (iv) **Household** in respect of an employee means any person or persons who usually reside with the employee.
  - (v) **Immediate family** in respect of an employee includes:
    - (1) spouse (including a former spouse) of the employee. Spouse means a person who is married or a person who is in a significant relationship within the meaning of the *Relationships Act 2003*.  
  
A significant relationship is a relationship between two adult persons who:
      - (A) have a relationship as a couple; and
      - (B) are not married to one another or related by family.
    - (2) child or an adult child (including an adopted child, a step child or an exnuptial child), parent (including foster parent step parent or legal guardian), grandparent, grandchild, sibling or step sibling, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, son-in-law or daughter-in-law of the employee or employee's spouse.
  - (vi) **Medical Certificate** issued by a registered health practitioner is taken to be a medical certificate for the purpose of this clause if it is issued in respect of the area of practice in which the practitioner is registered or licensed under an appropriate law of the State of Tasmania that provides for the registration or licensing of health practitioners.
  - (vii) **Personal Leave** means leave provided for:
    - (1) due to personal illness or injury; or
    - (2) to care or support members of their immediate family or household who are ill or injured; or
    - (3) to care or support members of their immediate family or household due to an unexpected emergency; or
    - (4) who is experiencing family violence to attend to health issues or legal, financial, child care or other issues arising from family violence.
  - (viii) **Statutory Declaration** means a declaration made in writing, and meeting the requirements of the *Oath Act 2001* (Tas). A false statement in a Statutory Declaration is an offence under section 113 of the *Criminal Code* as contained in Schedule 1 of the *Criminal Code Act 1924* (Tas).
- (b) Amount of Personal Leave
- (i) Personal leave is available to an employee, when the employee is absent:

- (1) due to personal illness or injury; or
  - (2) to provide care or support for a member of the employee's immediate family or household who is ill or injured; or
  - (3) to provide care or support to a member of the employee's immediate family or household due to an unexpected emergency;
  - (4) due to the employee experiencing family violence in which case the employee may access personal leave entitlements to attend to any of the following matters:
    - Attend medical/counselling appointments
    - Maintain safe housing
    - Access Police service
    - Attend court hearings
    - Access legal advice
    - Organise child care or education matters
    - Attend to financial matters
    - Maintain support networks with children, family and others; and
    - Undertake other related activities
- (ii) Personal leave accrues according to length of service. Part-time employees are entitled to the same personal leave credits as a full-time employee but on a pro-rata basis according to the number of hours worked compared to full-time employees. Payment for personal leave will only be made for those hours that would normally have been worked had the employee not been on personal leave.
- (iii) Personal leave may be taken for part of a single day.
- (c) Calculation of Personal Leave Year
- (i) A personal leave year for the purpose of this clause means 12 months of continuous paid employment from the commencement of employment including periods of paid leave.
  - (ii) For any period of leave without pay, excluding personal leave without pay, taken by an employee of more than 20 working days in aggregate in any personal leave year the whole of that period is not to count as service for the purpose of calculating the personal leave accrual date.
- (d) Personal Leave for Permanent Employees
- An employee is entitled to a maximum accrual of 76 hours in each personal leave year
- (i) Payment for personal leave will only be made for those hours that would normally have been worked had the employee not been on personal leave.
  - (ii) An employee is entitled to leave on full pay (excluding shift or weekend allowances, overtime or penalties) where their application complies with this provision.
- (e) Accumulation of Personal Leave
- (i) Personal leave accrues progressively during a year of service according to the employee's ordinary hours of work.

- (ii) If the full period of personal leave as prescribed in subclause (b) of this clause is not taken in any personal leave year, the proportion that is not taken is cumulative from year to year without limitation.

(f) Personal Leave Entitlement for Fixed Term Employees

The entitlement to personal leave for an employee who is employed on a full-time fixed term basis is credited in advance after 20 working days of service and:

- (i) provides for 76 hours leave for each full year of service;
- (ii) unused personal leave credits accumulate and carry forward each year;
- (iii) if in any personal leave year personal leave with full pay is exhausted personal leave without pay is available provided the absences are appropriately certified by a registered health practitioner consistent with subclause (m) of this clause;
- (iv) a period of personal leave does not extend the period of employment;
- (v) for employees employed for less than 12 months personal leave is credited in direct proportion of their employment compared to full-time equivalent employment.
- (vi) A fixed term employee who has completed:
  - (1) 12 months continuous service and is likely to complete a further three years' continuous service, as certified by the employer; or
  - (2) four years continuous service;is entitled to personal leave according to subclause (d), as if that employee was a permanent employee.

(g) Change from Fixed Term Employment to Permanent Employment Status

- (i) A fixed-term employee who becomes a permanent employee is entitled to personal leave according to subclause (d), as if the employee had been appointed as a permanent employee on the first day of continuous service and calculations of entitlements are to be made accordingly.
- (ii) A fixed-term employee to whom subclause (g)(i) applies and who otherwise would have received a greater entitlement as a fixed term employee is to receive that entitlement if personal leave in excess of the entitlement of subclause (d) is required.
- (iii) An employee to whom subclause (g)(ii) applies is entitled to personal leave at half-pay and without pay appropriate to their years of service in accordance with subclause (d) if personal leave on full pay is exhausted.

(h) The Effect of Workers Compensation

An employee is not entitled to take paid personal leave for a period during which the employee is receiving workers' compensation.

(i) Personal Leave for Personal Injury or Sickness

An employee is entitled to use the full amount of their personal leave entitlement for the purposes of personal illness or injury, subject to the conditions set out in this clause.

(j) Personal Leave to Care for an Immediate Family or Household Member

(i) An employee is entitled to use up to 73.50 hours personal leave each year to provide care or support for a member of the employee's immediate family or household who is ill or injured or to provide care or support to a member of the employee's immediate family or household due to an unexpected emergency;

(ii) By agreement between an employer and an individual employee, the employee may access an additional amount of their accrued personal leave for the purposes set out in clause (j)(i), beyond the limit set out in clause (j)(i). In such circumstances, the employer and the employee are to agree upon the additional amount that may be accessed.

(k) Sole Person Accessing Leave

In normal circumstances an employee is not to take leave to provide care or support at the same time as another person who has taken leave to care or support for the same person.

(l) Employee Must Give Notice

An employee is required to provide notice in writing for leave to be approved.

(i) As far as practicable an employee absent on personal leave for personal injury or illness (except in exceptional circumstances) must inform the employer of the employee's inability to attend for duty within two hours of commencement time of normal duty on the day of the personal leave absence;

The employee is to state:

(1) the nature of the injury or illness and;

(2) the estimated duration of the absence.

(ii) As far as practicable an employee taking personal leave to provide care or support for a member of the employee's immediate family or household who is ill or injured or to provide care or support to a member of the employee's immediate family or household due to an unexpected emergency is to give the employer:

(1) notice prior to the absence of the intention to take leave;

(2) the name of the person requiring care or support and their relationship to the employee;

(3) the reasons for taking such leave; and

- (4) the estimated length of absence.
- (iii) As far as practicable and taking into consideration appropriate confidentiality requirements an employee experiencing family violence who is taking personal leave to attend to matters associated with family violence is to give the employer:
- (1) notice prior to the absence of the intention to take leave;
  - (2) the reasons for taking such leave; and
  - (3) the estimated length of absence.
- (iv) If it is not practicable for the employee to give prior notice of the absence, the employee must notify the employer at the earliest opportunity on any day leave is required and provide an estimation of the length of leave required.
- (m) Evidence Supporting Claim
- (i) When taking personal leave the employee is to provide the employer with evidence acceptable to a reasonable person that the employee was unable to attend duty on the day or days on which personal leave is claimed.
  - (ii) The evidence the employee is required to provide is:
    - (1) for leave on account of personal injury or illness, a medical certificate from a registered health practitioner;
    - (2) for leave to provide care or support to a member of the employee's immediate family, or a member of the employee's household, because of a personal illness or injury affecting the member, a medical certificate from a registered health practitioner stating that the person concerned is ill or injured and that such illness or injury requires care or support by the employee;
    - (3) for leave to provide care or support to a member of the employee's immediate family, or a member of the employee's household, due to an unexpected emergency affecting the member, documentation acceptable to a reasonable person stating the nature of the emergency and the care or support required to be provided by the employee;
    - (4) for leave to attend to matters relating to family violence, documentation or contact information (with an appropriate authority from the employee) from any of the services/professional support services listed below is considered acceptable:
      - Safe at Home Service provider (police, Court Support and Liaison Service, Family Violence Counselling and Support Service, Legal Aid, magistrates Court;
      - Employee Assistance Program (EAP) provider;
      - Specialist counselling or refuge service;
      - Legal service or
      - Medical/Health practitioner.
  - (iii) If it is not reasonably practicable for the employee to give the employer a medical certificate as prescribed in paragraphs (1) and (2) or other acceptable documentation as prescribed in paragraph (3) and (4) a

statutory declaration made by the employee, stating the circumstances and the reasons for which leave is required is to be provided.

- (iv) An employee may take up to 5 days of personal leave in any personal leave year without being required to provide evidence in support of their application except where an absence is for 3 or more consecutive days, in which case the requirements of sub-clauses (ii) and (iii) apply.
- (v) Other than an application for personal leave under sub-clause (iv), an application for personal leave that is not supported by the evidence required under clause m(i), (ii) and (iii) will not be accepted.

(n) Verification of Personal Leave

- (i) If the employer is not satisfied that an employee has provided evidence that is acceptable to a reasonable person to support an application for a period of personal leave the employer may request the employee to provide a written explanation to verify the application.
- (ii) A request for an explanation by the employer is to specify the area(s) of concern the employer has in sufficient detail to enable the employee to provide a response. The employee will be provided a reasonable opportunity to respond.
- (iii) After considering the employee's response, the employer may:
  - (a) Accept the employee's response as verifying the application; or
  - (b) Counsel the employee regarding future applications; or
  - (c) Counsel the employee and notify the employee that all applications for personal leave for a specified period must be supported by the evidence requirements of (m)(ii) (i.e. cannot be replaced by a Statutory Declaration); or
  - (d) Direct an employee to undergo a medical examination by a registered health practitioner selected and paid for by the employer, at any reasonable time and place with reasonable notice, for an assessment of the basis for the employee's application for leave.
- (iv) If the employee is aggrieved at the decision taken by the employer in sub-clause (iii) they may raise a grievance through the Part X (2) – Grievance and Dispute Settling Procedures.

(o) Unpaid Personal Leave

Where an employee has exhausted all paid personal leave entitlements, they are entitled to take unpaid personal leave to care for members of their immediate family or household who are sick and require care and support or who require care due to an unexpected emergency. The employer and the employee are to agree on the period. In the absence of agreement, the employee is entitled to take up to two working days per occasion, provided the requirements of subclauses (l) and (m) are met.

(p) Casual Employees

- (i) Subject to the evidentiary and notice requirements in subclauses (l) and (m) casual employees are entitled to not be available to attend work, or to leave work if they need to care for members of their immediate family or household who are sick and require care and support, or who require care due to an unexpected emergency.
- (ii) Casual employees who are experiencing family violence are entitled to not be available to attend work, or to leave work in accordance with the provisions of this sub-clause.
- (iii) The employer and the employee are to agree on the period for which the employee is to be entitled to not be available to attend work. In the absence of agreement, the employee is entitled to not be available to attend work for up to two working days per occasion. The casual employee is not entitled to any payment for the period of non-attendance.
- (iii) An employer must not fail to re-engage a casual employee because the employee accessed the entitlement provided for in this clause. The rights of an employer to engage or not to engage a casual employee are otherwise not affected.

(q) Communicable Diseases Leave

- (i) Where an employee has contracted a specified communicable disease, the employee is to be absent from duty for such period as the employer may determine pursuant to paragraph (ii).
- (ii) The employer may, after consultation with the Department of Health and Human Services, by notice in writing:
  - i. Specifying a communicable disease for the purposes of sub-clause (i); and
  - ii. Determine the period for which an employee who has contracted such a disease is required to be absent from duty.
- (iii) An employee who is required under sub-clause (i) to be absent from duty is to, on the production of a medical certificate issued by a registered medical practitioner certifying that the employee has contracted a specified communicable disease, be granted leave of absence for the period for which the employee is so required to be absent from duty.
- (iv) For the purposes of this clause, "specified communicable disease" means a communicable disease specified by the employer pursuant to sub-clause (ii).

#### **4. BEREAVEMENT LEAVE**

The provisions of subclauses (a) to (e) apply to permanent and fixed-term employees but do not apply to casuals, unless otherwise specified. The entitlements of casual employees are set out in subclause (g).

(a) Definitions

(i) **'Household'** in respect of an employee means any person or persons who usually reside with the employee.

(ii) **'Immediate family'** in respect of an employee includes:

(1) spouse (including a former spouse) of the employee. Spouse means a person who is married or a person who is in a significant relationship within the meaning of the *Relationships Act 2003*.

A significant relationship is a relationship between two adult persons who:

(A) have a relationship as a couple; and

(B) are not married to one another or related by family.

(2) child or an adult child (including an adopted child, a step child or an exnuptial child), parent (including foster parent step parent or legal guardian), grandparent, grandchild, sibling or step sibling, of the employee or employee's spouse.

(b) Paid Leave Entitlement

In the event of the death of a member of the employee's immediate family or household an employee is to be granted bereavement leave upon application being made to and approved by the employer without loss of pay or entitlement to continuous service for a period of up to ten days on each occasion with the discretion of the employer to grant additional paid leave.

(c) Relationship to Other Paid Leave

This clause has no application where it coincides with any other entitlement to another period of paid leave.

(d) Rostered/Accrued Days Off

**PROVIDED** that no payment will be made in respect of the employee's rostered or accrued days off

(e) Evidence Requirements

The employer may request evidence of death in the form of a death notice, or other written evidence furnished by the employee to the satisfaction of the employer.

(f) Unpaid Bereavement Leave

The employee may take unpaid bereavement leave by agreement with the employer.

(g) Casual Employees

(i) Subject to the evidentiary requirements in subclause (e), casual employees are entitled to not be available to attend work, or to leave work upon the death in Australia of an immediate family or household member.

- (ii) The employer and the employee are to agree on the period for which the employee is to be entitled to not be available to attend work. In the absence of agreement, the employee is entitled to not be available to attend work for up to two days per occasion. The casual employee is not entitled to any payment for the period of non-attendance.
- (iii) The employer must not fail to re-engage a casual employee because the employee accessed the entitlement provided for in this clause. The rights of an employer to engage or not engage a casual employee are otherwise not affected.

## **5. RECREATION LEAVE**

### (a) Entitlement to Recreation Leave

- (i) A full-time employee is entitled to 152 hours of recreation leave for each twelve month period of continuous service (less the period of recreation leave).
- (ii) Recreation leave for full-time employees accrues at the rate of 5.85 hours for each fortnight worked.
- (iii) Seven-day shift workers (as defined) are entitled to an additional 38 hours of recreation leave for each twelve month period of continuous service.
- (iv) An employee with twelve months continuous service who is engaged for part of a twelve monthly period as a seven-day shift worker is entitled to additional recreation leave for each period the employee is engaged as a shift worker in proportion to the time worked compared to a full-time shift worker.
- (v) Part-time employees are to be entitled to recreation leave prescribed in subclause (a)(i) or (a)(ii) of this clause in proportion to the hours worked compared to full-time employees.
- (vi) Casual employees and part time employees in receipt of a loading are not entitled to recreation leave.
- (vii) Where the employer determines to close offices during the period commencing on Christmas Day and ending on New Year's Day (or any other days as may be deemed to be publicly observed as these State Service Holidays by the application of the *Statutory Holidays Act 2000*), such hours not being Holidays with Pay will be deducted from the employee's recreation leave accrual.
- (viii) Recreation leave for employees working in the Department of Education is to be taken during the period between the end of the fourth term and the commencement of the first term in the following year.

**PROVIDED** that this period may be varied in accordance with the operational requirements of the school or college for employees engaged in caretaking and grounds keeping duties.

(b) Payment for the Period of Recreation Leave

The rate of salary for an employee during a period of recreation is the normal rate of salary the employee would have received for the ordinary hours of work during the relevant period.

An employee before going on leave is to be paid the amount of salary that the employee would have received for the ordinary hours of work during the relevant period unless the employee opts otherwise.

(c) Calculation of Continuous Service for the Accrual of Recreation Leave

- (i) Service is to be deemed continuous for absences from work on account of any paid leave except to the extent of not more than 91 days of personal leave in any twelve monthly period;
- (ii) Any period of leave of absence without pay of more than twenty working days in aggregate in a personal leave year is not to be deemed continuous service; for the purposes of recreation leave accrual.

(d) Maximum Accrual of Recreation Leave

An employee is not to accrue more than two years entitlement to recreation leave. The employer is to make arrangements with the employee to take recreation leave in the next year of accrual. The arrangement agreed to between the employee and the employer for the taking of excess accrued recreation leave must be adhered to.

(e) Employer is to Enable Recreation Leave to be Taken

- (i) The employer is to make such arrangements as are practicable to allow each employee leave of absence annually for recreation and may, where necessary, cause a roster to be prepared at the commencement of each year allocating recreation leave to the employees in respect of that year.
- (ii) If it is not possible to grant leave of absence for recreation to an employee in any one year, due to work requirements or for any other sufficient reason, the employer is to permit leave to be taken by the employee in the subsequent year in addition to the recreation leave for that year.
- (iii) For the purposes of subclause (d) the total number of hours of recreation leave that an employee may have accumulated at the end of a year is not to exceed the recreation leave that the employee is entitled to for two leave years.

(f) Personal Leave Requirements During Recreation Leave

- (i) An employee who is injured or ill, or is required to care for a member of the employee's immediate family or household while absent on recreation leave may, on written application to the employer, be credited with a period of annual leave equal to the number of working days for which the employee was injured or ill, or required to care for a member of the employee's immediate family or household.

- (ii) Where, in accordance with subclause (f)(i) above, the employer re-credits an employee with recreation leave, a deduction of that number of days will be made from any personal leave credit to which the employee is entitled.
  - (iii) An application made under subclause (f)(i) of this clause is to be accompanied with a certificate from a registered health practitioner.
- (g) Cancellation of Approved Recreation Leave by the Employer
- (i) Where the employer cancels a period of approved recreation leave an employee is entitled to be reimbursed for any financial loss sustained in fares and accommodation.
  - (ii) Any claim made by an employee is to be supported by receipts and other appropriate documentation.
  - (iii) Any claim made by an employee is to exclude amounts recoverable by way of insurance reimbursements.
- (h) Re-call to Work during a period of Approved Recreation Leave by the Employer
- (i) The employer may require an employee to return to work during a period of approved recreation leave. All costs associated with the return to work are to be met by the employer excluding normal fares incurred travelling to and from work.
  - (ii) Any claim made by an employee is to be supported by receipts and other appropriate documentation.
  - (iii) Where an employee resumes recreation leave the employer, if required is to meet all costs associated with returning the employee to their former abode.
  - (iv) An employee returning to work is to have their recreation leave balance credited by the hours foregone.
  - (v) An employee may choose to either take the re-credited recreation leave at the conclusion of the current period of leave or alternatively take the leave at another time.
- (i) Allowance in lieu of Recreation Leave on Termination
- (i) After ten consecutive working days of service, an employee whose employment is terminated will be paid an allowance in lieu of any accrued recreation leave.
  - (ii) The allowance is the normal rate of annual salary, determined in accordance with subclause (b) of this clause, payable to the employee at the time of termination.
- (j) Recreation Leave in Advance of Accrual
- (i) The employer may allow an employee recreation leave in advance of the accrual of leave. In this case the accrual of recreation leave is suspended until the period of leave taken in advance has been restored by time worked.

- (ii) Where recreation leave or part of it has been granted pursuant to subclause (j)(i) before the right to it has accrued, and the employee employment is terminated before completing the twelve months continuous service in respect of the leave that was granted, and the amount paid by the employer to the employee for the annual leave or part taken in advance exceeds the amount which the employer is required to pay to the employee under subclauses (g)(i) and (g)(ii) of this clause, the employer is not to be liable to make any payment to the employee under subclauses (g)(i) and (g)(ii) of this clause, and is to be entitled to deduct the amount of excess from any remuneration payable to the employee upon the termination of employment.

(k) Time of Taking Recreation Leave

Recreation Leave will be taken at a time or times mutually agreeable between the employer and the employee. Where no agreement can be arrived at recreation leave will be given at a time fixed by the employer within a period not exceeding six months from the date when the right to recreation leave has accrued and not less than four weeks' notice to the employee.

(l) Recreation Leave in one or more periods

Recreation leave may be granted and taken in a number of separate periods, including the granting and taking of a single day's leave.

(m) Payment in lieu Prohibited

Except as provided in subclause (g) and subclause (h) of this clause payment will not be made in lieu of recreation leave.

(n) Recreation Leave Loading

During a period of recreation leave an employee is to be paid a loading as follows:

Day Workers

A day worker, during a period of recreation leave is to be paid a loading of 17.5% of their normal rate of salary

Shift Workers

A shift worker, during a period of recreation leave is to be paid a loading of 17.5% of their normal rate salary, or shift loadings and penalties as per the employees projected shift roster whichever is the greater.

(o) Recreation Leave Loading on Termination

An employee who is terminated by the employer for reasons other than malingering, misconduct or neglect of duty is to receive the Recreation Leave Loading on all pro rata leave.

## **6. JURY SERVICE**

- (a) An employee required for jury service is to be granted the necessary leave of absence on full pay, and is not permitted to claim jury fees but only those out of pocket expenses (e.g.: parking fees) as determined by the Crown.
- (b) An employee is to advise the employer as soon as the notification is received for the requirement to undertake jury service.
- (c) An employee required for jury service who is on recreation leave is to be credited with the time occupied with the jury service. The employee is to be permitted to take any re-credited recreation leave at the end of the original period of leave or at a later date according to the work demands of the employer.

## **7. DEFENCE FORCE LEAVE**

- (a) A permanent employee who is a part time member of any of the Australian Defence Forces is entitled to authorised leave up to:
  - (i) 10 working days in any leave year to enable the employee to undertake initial training upon becoming a part time member of Australia's Defence Forces; and
  - (ii) 20 working days in any leave year to enable the employee to undertake Defence Force service; and
  - (iii) A further 10 working days in any leave year to enable the employee to undertake additional Defence Force service.
- (b) Prior to proceeding on leave the employee is to provide to the employer a certificate verifying either the obligation or eligibility to attend Defence Force service; and upon completing the period of leave a certificate indicating completion of the service signed for and on behalf of the Australian Defence Forces.
- (c) During the period of authorised leave the employee is to be paid their normal rate of pay except as prescribed in (a)(iii) where the employee is to be paid their normal rate of pay less any amount received by way of salary and /or allowances from the Australian Defence Forces.
- (d) During the period of authorised leave the employee incurs an injury or illness that prevents the employee from resuming normal duty at the conclusion of the period of leave, the employee is to be granted:
  - (i) Leave without pay if the employee receives compensation that is equal to or greater than their normal rate of pay; or
  - (ii) Personal Leave – with [subject to sufficient leave credits being available] or without pay if compensation is not paid
  - (iii) A combination of personal leave with pay, subject to sufficient leave credits being available or without pay and compensation in circumstances where the compensation received by the employee is less than the employee's normal rate of pay.
- (e) A permanent employee who is required to give continuous service as member other than a part time member, of any of Australian Defence Forces, as a result of their:

- (i) Voluntary enlistment at a time when the Commonwealth of Australia has been declared to be at war; or
  - (ii) Conscription at any time under a law of the Commonwealth of Australia; is to be granted leave, for the period that the employee is required to continuously serve, without pay or on such other terms as the employer may determine.
- (f) The provisions of this clause apply to a fixed term employee who has been engaged continuously for three months, but any period of Defence Force leave does not extend the end date as specified in the instrument of appointment.

Defence Force leave is to count as continuous service. However where the period of absence is in excess of 6 months in any leave year it is not to be taken into account in accruing recreation leave.

## **PART VIII – UNIFORMS, PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT**

### **1. PROTECTIVE CLOTHING, EQUIPMENT, TOOLS AND PERSONAL EFFECTS**

- (a) An employee required to wear protective clothing, including rubber boots and gloves and wet weather gear, in undertaking duties to be supplied with the protective clothing at the employers cost.
- (b) Clean overalls or coveralls are to be supplied to permanent full time and part time employees at the completion of one month's service.
- (c) An employee supplied with protective clothing or wet weather equipment is to return it prior to ceasing employment if required to do so.
- (d) An employee supplied with protective clothing or wet weather equipment is to return it prior to ceasing employment if required to do so.
- (e) Where, in the performance of an employee's duties, and employee's clothing, spectacles, hearing aids or tools relevant to the work performed are damaged or destroyed compensation is to be made by the employer to the extent of the loss sustained.
- (f) Compensation is not payable in circumstances where an employee is entitled to claim for the loss sustained by way of the *Workers' Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988*.
- (g) Special Provisions for Certain Occupational Groups

- (i) Cleaners, Groundskeepers, Kitchen Assistants and Utility Officers

An allowance of \$391.00 per annum, to be paid no later than 28 February in each year, is to be paid to an employee for the purchase of protective clothing, one pair of safety footwear, and one pair of gumboots (if required to work in water).

- (ii) Groundskeepers

An allowance of \$61.00 per annum, to be paid no later than 28 February in each year, is to be paid to an employee for the purchase of a wide brim hat, suitable polarised sunglasses or clip on lenses, and ultra violet protection cream to 15+ standard.

- (iii) Initial Issue

For new employee the allowance is to be paid within one month of their commencement. Employees who commence work between the period 1 March and 31 August in any year are to receive their second payment by 28 February in the following year. Employees who commence work between the period 1 September and 28 February the following year are to receive their second payment in the February of the second year of their service.

## **PART IX – AWARD COMPLIANCE AND UNION MATTERS**

### **1. RIGHT OF ENTRY FOR UNION OFFICIALS**

Right of entry for union officials is in accordance with the provisions of the *Industrial Relations Act 1984* (as amended).

### **2. WORKPLACE DELEGATES**

- (a) Workplace union delegates will have recognition by the employer through:
- (i) the right to be treated fairly and to perform the role as workplace delegates without any discrimination in employment, and the right to be treated with respect and without victimisation by management representatives.
  - (ii) The right to formal recognition by the employer that endorsed union delegates speak on behalf of union members in their workplaces and that issues raised by delegates will be dealt with promptly and appropriately.
  - (iii) The right to have workplace union structures, such as delegates' and worksite committees, recognised and respected.
  - (iv) The right to represent members on workplace issues.
  - (v) The right to representation on consultative committees, genuine consultation and reasonable access to information about the workplace.
  - (vi) The right to reasonable paid time:
    - (1) to represent the interests of members to the employer;
    - (2) to represent the interests of members in industrial tribunals;
    - (3) to consult with union members;
    - (4) to participate in the operation of the union;
    - (5) to research and prepare prior to all negotiations with management;
    - (6) an opportunity to explain the benefits of union membership to employees including new employees at the time they enter into employment.
  - (vii) The right to call meetings of members and invite non-members to discuss union business.
- (b) Workplace delegates are to have access to facilities, including:
- (i) where practicable, access to a private room to meet with individual members and perform union business.
  - (ii) reasonable access to telephone, facsimile, post, photocopying, internet and e-mail facilities for the purpose of carrying out work as a delegate and consulting with workplace colleagues and the union.

- (iii) the right to place union information on an appropriate notice board in a prominent location in the workplace.
  - (iv) access to information relevant to the workplace and/or workplace issues, including appropriate awards, agreements, statements of duty, departmental and governmental policies and, where available, staff lists.
- (c) Workplace delegates are to have:
- (i) an entitlement to five days paid training leave in any one calendar year to attend union-endorsed union courses and attendance at union conferences.
  - (ii) Recognition that the time associated with travel for country delegates may require additional time to paragraph (i) above.
  - (iii) The skills acquired by an employee undertaking the role of a workplace delegate form part of the evaluation criteria for performance management, salary progression and overall career advancement wherever those identified skills are also required by the classification band of that delegate.
  - (iv) The employee is to notify the employer of the skills acquired and their relevance for the evaluation of performance and for salary progression
- (d) Workplace delegates' roles may extend beyond the workplace and the delegates are to have access to reasonable time:
- (i) to promote union issues, for participation on committees, and to assist delegate development, including paid work in the union office negotiated between the union and the employer on a case by case basis;
  - (ii) for participation in internal union forums and committees (e.g. branch or national conferences). Generally, members are elected to these roles under the registered union rules.
  - (iii) In dispersed or remote workplaces the delegate structure may require co-ordinating delegates and that these delegates may require a greater amount of time to perform their duties.
  - (iv) Delegates will have access to leave without pay for the purposes of working for a union. Any such period of leave will be considered as service for salary increment purposes and is not to constitute a break in service for other purposes. Delegates will be entitled to undertake the duties which they undertook immediately before taking up such positions with the union.

### **3. NOTICEBOARD**

The employer is to permit a notice board of suitable size to be erected in its work locations to facilitate communication on work place issue between employees and/or their unions.

### **4. RECORDS OF EMPLOYMENT**

The employer is to maintain records of employment as required by section 75 of the *Industrial Relations Act 1984*.

**PART X – CONSULTATION AND CHANGE: GRIEVANCE AND DISPUTE  
RESOLUTION**

**1. CONSULTATION AND CHANGE**

- (a) Where an Agency proposes major changes in work arrangements and practices that are likely to have significant effects on employees the Agency is to notify the employees who may be affected by the proposed changes and the relevant union/s prior to the implementation of any changes.
- (b) Major change in work arrangements and practices that are likely to have significant impact on employees include those matters that may be directly linked to public sector restructuring processes including amalgamations and the implementation of new technologies, systems and workplace practices that improve productivity and efficiency and the quality and quantity of organisational outcomes.
- (c) The employer is to consult with the relevant employees and relevant union/s to discuss the introduction of any changes referred to in subclause (b) and the effects the changes are likely to have on employees and measures proposed to avoid or reduce the adverse effects of such changes on employees.
- (d) For the purposes of this clause, consultation is not simply advice on what is about to happen. Consultation is providing the employee(s), union(s) or other relevant persons, with genuine opportunity to influence the decision or decision maker. Consultation is not joint decision making or a barrier to the prerogative of management to make decisions. The employee(s), union(s), or other relevant persons must be given a reasonable opportunity to suggest alternative proposals in a timely manner. The employer is to give proper consideration to any alternative proposals, and communicate these considerations to the proposer(s).
- (e) A register of changes made by the Agency following the processes of this clause is to be maintained by the employer.

**2. GREIVANCE AND DISPUTE SETTLING PROCEDURE**

- (a) When a possible dispute or grievance arises the employee(s) should in the first instance discuss the issue(s) with their immediate supervisor.
- (b) The employee(s) may choose to be represented or assisted with the issue(s) by a workplace union delegate or by another person.
- (c) If the meeting is not resolved a further discussion is to be arranged between the employee and more senior level of management.
- (d) Should discussions fail to resolve the grievance /dispute, the issue(s) may be referred to the appropriate union (if applicable) and to management representatives.
- (e) If the issue(s) remains unresolved, either party may refer the dispute /grievance to the Tasmanian Industrial Commission for conciliation /arbitration and settlement.
- (f) Whilst a dispute/grievance is being dealt with through this process the status quo will remain and work will continue without disruption.
- (g) However where a safety issue is involved immediate priority will be given to the resolution of it having regard to recognised safety standards and relevant

legislation. This may involve the cessation of work where an employee's safety is at imminent risk.

- (h) Further the operation of this clause does not remove or lessen the right of an employee to seek redress through the provisions of the *State Service Act 2000* or any other applicable legislation.

TJ Abey  
**President**

23 July 2014

**PREAMBLE**

This Appendix shall apply to employees employed within the Department of Education.

It is agreed that neither party shall make any claim to alter the terms of this appendix during its life nor base any future claim in relation to wages and/or conditions arising out of any matter contained in this agreement. Provided that nothing in this preamble shall be interpreted so as to prevent either party from seeking to review the agreement from 1 March 1997.

**1. ARRANGEMENT**

<u>SUBJECT MATTER</u>	<u>CLAUSE NO</u>
Arrangement	1
Utilisation of Resources	2
Attachment A	

**2. UTILISATION OF RESOURCES**

Resources shall be allocated to premises for the purpose of cleaning, groundskeeping and kitchen assistant duties - which shall be generally identified as duties of a school attendant - in accordance with Attachment A. The aggregate labour entitlement of each school shall be expressed as full-time equivalent (FTE) employees.

During the absence of employees, relief will be engaged in accordance with Attachment A, Paragraph 4.

Such resources shall be directly employed by the employer and shall not be employed by any contractor, sub-contractor, franchisor or other indirect employer. Nor shall the resources be provided directly by any contractor, sub-contractor, franchisor or any other indirect source of labour.

**PROVIDED** that schools and colleges currently cleaned on a contract basis are excluded from this appendix in respect of cleaning functions. The use of contract cleaning at these sites will, however, be reviewed by the parties on a case-by-case basis, having regard to the ability of employees employed by the Department under this award to undertake the same task at a comparable cost, before existing contracts are renewed.

## ATTACHMENT A: UTILISATION OF RESOURCES

### **1. CLEANING:**

- (a) the utilisation of resources for cleaning shall be based on one hour for each 42.7 square metres to be cleaned. The priority of work will be determined by the Principal or Officer-in-Charge in consultation with cleaning staff;
- (b) The area to be cleaned shall be determined by an external measurement of the building, discounted by a factor 5 percent in respect of wall cavities etc. (the discount factor shall be reviewed within six months of the agreement coming into operation);
- (c) Internal uncovered courtyards shall be excluded from the measurement;
- (d) A measurement for each site shall be determined by a joint Department of Education and The Arts/ Union team. This team will have the discretion to consider special cases.

### **2. GROUNDSKEEPING**

- (a) The utilisation of resources for groundskeeping shall be based on the area to be maintained and the school enrolment as set out in the chart hereunder.

Area Hectares	School Enrolment			
	(GRP 1) 451 & over FTE	(GRP 2) 251-450 FTE	(GRP 3) 101-250 FTE	(GRP 4) Up to 100 FTE
1	22.5	17.5	12.5	10
1.5	25	20	15	10
2	27.5	22.5	17.5	12.5
2.5	30	25	20	15
3	32	27.5	22.5	
3.5	40	30		
4	40	32		
4.5	40	40		

- (i) Hours expressed in 40 hour week terms.
- (ii) Base of formula is an area loading (first hectare 7.5 hours plus 2.5 hours for each additional half hectare) and an enrolment loading (Grp 1 - 15 hours; 2-10 hours; 3-5 hours; 4-0 hours)
- (iii) minimum allocations:  
  - High Schools and Colleges 1 FTE
  - Other schools 10 hours

- (iv) Upper allocation limits of: Grp 1 - 40 hours; 2 - 40 hours; 3 - 22.5 hours; 4 - 15 hours.
- (b) Where special circumstances exist (such as a campus being located on more than one site) the resource requirement shall be considered on a case-by- case basis.

### **3. KITCHEN ASSISTANTS**

- (a) An allocation of 1130.5 hours shall be distributed between schools.

- (i) High Schools

- New Town 0.00 kitchen hours

- Scottsdale 23.50 kitchen hours

- Bridgewater; Brooks; Burnie; Claremont; Clarence; Cosgrove; Deloraine; Devonport; Exeter; Geilston Bay; George Town; Huonville; Kings Meadows; Kingston; Latrobe; Murray; New Norfolk; Parklands; Penguin; Prospect; Queechy; Ravenswood; Reece; Riverside; Rokeby; Rose Bay; Rosetta; Smithton; Taroon; Ulverstone and Wynyard 26.50 kitchen hours.

- Ogilvie 53.00 kitchen hours.

- High Schools sub total 898.00 hours

- (ii) District High Schools

- Bothwell; Bruny Island; Campania; Dover; Flinders Island; Geeveston; Ouse; Roseberry; Savage River and Yolla 0.00 kitchen hours.

- Tasman 11.50 kitchen hours.

- Campbell Town; Glenora; Oatlands; and Triabunna 13.50 kitchen hours.

- St Marys 18.50 kitchen hours.

- Cressy; King Island; and St Helens 20.00 kitchen hours.

- Sheffield and Sorrell 26.50 kitchen hours.

- District high School sub total 232.50 hours

- Grand Total 1130 hours.

- (b) This allocation shall be subject to periodic review by the Department of Education and the Arts, having regard to the educational program of affected schools;
  - (c) The allocation of hours for kitchen assistant duties does not include time for the general cleaning of domestic science areas. The utilisation of resources for this purpose shall be included in the allocation for cleaning in accordance with paragraph 1.

#### **4. RELIEF**

Relief will be engaged where there is an absence, or expected absence, of an employee of one working day or more. Relief will not be engaged in the following circumstances:

- (a) Where the absence does not reduce the labour allocation below the level determined in accordance with this appendix;
- (b) During other periods of the school terms when facilities are not used due to students being absent from the school or college;
- (c) For groundskeeping positions or the groundskeeping component of positions, fifty per cent of the absence where that absence occurs between 1 May and 30 September in any year.

## Appendix B

The following table shows where the subject matter within the Facility Attendants (Tasmanian State Service) Award No.3 of 2013 (Consolidated) is found in this Facility Attendants (Tasmanian State Service) Award No.4 of 2013 (Consolidated).

<b>Facility Attendants Award Restructure Guide</b>		
<b>Previous Clause</b>	<b>Previous Title</b>	<b>New Part and Clause</b>
1	Title	Part I - Application and Operation of the Award, Clause 1
2	Scope	Part I - Application and Operation of the Award, Clause 2
3	Arrangement	Part I - Application and Operation of the Award, Clause 3 Index
4	Date of Operation	Part I - Application and Operation of the Award, Clause 4
5	Supersession and Savings	Part I - Application and Operation of the Award, Clause 6
6	Award Interest	Part I - Application and Operation of the Award, Clause 5
7	Definitions	Part I - Application and Operation of the Award, Clause 7
8.1	Calculation for the Payment of Salary	Part II – Salaries and Related Matters
8.1(a)	Calculation of Fortnightly Salary	Part II – Salaries and Related Matters, Clause 1
8.1(b)	Calculation of Hourly Rate for Part-Time Employees	Part II – Salaries and Related Matters, Clause 1
8.1(c)	Advice of Pay Details	Part II – Salaries and Related Matters, Clause 2
8.1(d)	Payment of Termination of Employment	Part II – Salaries and Related Matters, Clause 2
8.1(e)	Supported Wage System for Persons with Disabilities	Part II – Salaries and Related Matters, Clause 6
8.1 (f)	Tasmanian Minimum Wage	Part II – Salaries and Related Matters, Clause 4
8.2	Classification Descriptors	Part III – Classification and Related Matters
	Education Facility Attendant Level 1	Part III – Classification and Related Matters
	Education Facility Attendant Level 2	Part III – Classification and Related Matters
	Education Facility Attendant Level 3	Part III – Classification and Related Matters
	Education Facility Attendant Level 4	Part III – Classification and Related Matters
8.3	Salaries	Part II – Salaries and Related Matters, Clause 3
9	Allowances	Part IV – Expense and Other Allowances
9(a)	First Aid Certificate	Part IV – Expense and Other Allowances, Clause 3
9(b)	Window Cleaning at Height	To be deleted

9(c)	Washing of Articles	To be deleted
9(d)	Cleaning of Toilets	Part IV – Expense and Other Allowances, Clause 6
9(e)	Incinerators/Furnace Work	To be deleted
10	Recreation Leave	Part VII – Leave and Holidays with Pay, Clause 5
11	Call Back	Part V – Hours of Work, Clause 6
12	Bereavement Leave	Part VII – Leave and Holidays with Pay, Clause 4
13	Contract of Employment	Part I - Application and Operation of the Award, Clause 9
13 (c)	Abandonment of Employment	Part I - Application and Operation of the Award, Clause 10
14	Holidays with Pay	Part VII – Leave and Holidays with Pay, Clause 1
15	Hours of Work	Part V – Hours of Work, Clause 1
16	Parental Leave	Part VII – Leave and Holidays with Pay, Clause 2
17	Overtime Meal Allowances	Part V – Hours of Work, Clause 5
18	Overtime	Part V – Hours of Work, Clause 4
19	Payment of Wages	Part II – Salaries and Related Matters, Clause 2
20	Grievance and Dispute Resolution	Part X – Consultation and Change: Grievance and Dispute Resolution, Clause 1
21	Rest Period	Part V – Hours of Work, Clause 7
22	Right of Entry for Union Officials	Part IX – Award Compliance and Union Matters, Clause 1
23	Personal Leave	Part VII – Leave and Holidays with Pay, Clause 3
24	Sunday and Holiday Work	Part V – Hours of Work, Clause 8
25	Travelling Time and Expenses	Part V – Hours of Work, Clause 9
26	Special Provisions Relating to Student Hotel Employees	Part VI – Special Provisions, Clause 1
27	Special Provisions Relating to the Department of Education	Part VI – Special Provisions, Clause 2
28	Jury Service	Part VII – Leave and Holidays with Pay, Clause 6
29	Defence Force Leave	Part VII – Leave and Holidays with Pay, Clause 7
30	Consultation and Change	Part X – Consultation and Change: Grievance and Dispute Resolution, Clause 1
31	Workplace Delegates	Part IX – Award Compliance and Union Matters, Clause 2
32	Notice Board	Part IX – Award Compliance and Union Matters, Clause 3
33	Records of Employment	Part IX – Award Compliance and Union Matters, Clause 4
34	Protective Clothing, Equipment, Tools and Personal Effects	Part VIII – Uniforms, Protective Clothing and Equipment, Clause 1
35	Employment Categories	Part I - Application and Operation of the Award, Clause 8
36	Superannuation	Part II – Salaries and Related Matters, Clause 5
37	Salary Sacrifice by Employees	Part II – Salaries and Related Matters, Clause 7

38	District Allowance	Part IV – Expense and Other Allowances, Clause 1
39	Travel Allowances	Part IV – Expense and Other Allowances, Clause 2
Appendix A	Department of Education	Appendix A
	Restructure Table	Appendix B