

BATH COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD

AGENDA ITEM: INFORMATION { } ACTION { X } CLOSED MEETING { }

SUBJECT: SUPERINTENDENT’S REPORT - ACTION

VSBA Policies – 1st Reading

BACKGROUND:

- BDD** **Electronic Participation in Meetings from Remote Locations**
Policy revised to reflect amendment of Va. Code § 2.2-3708.1 by SB 161/HB 193.
- CMA** **School Division Annual Report Card**
Policy updated to reflect amendment of Va. Code § 22.1-253.13:4 by HB 1007.
- DO** **Non-Locally Funded Programs**
Policy updated.
- EB** **School Crisis, Emergency Management and Medical Emergency**
Response Plan Policy revised to reflect amendment of Va. Code § 22.1-279.8 by HB 563/
SB 390. *Insert: Director of Technology and Administrative Services will be designated as
emergency manager.*
- EBB** **Threat Assessment Teams**
Policy updated to reflect revision of Va. Code § 22.1-79.4 by HB 563.
- EC** **Buildings and Grounds Management and Maintenance**
Cross References updated.
- EDC** **Authorized Use of School-Owned Materials**
Cross Reference updated.
- GAE/JHG** **Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting**
New policy cross-listed in Section G.
- GBEA** **Unlawful Manufacture, Distribution, Dispensing, Possession or Use of a
Controlled Substance**
Legal References updated
- GBEC** **Tobacco-Free School for Staff and Students**
Policy updated to reflect enactment of Va. Code § 22.1-79.5 and amendment of Va. Code
§ 22.1-279.6 by HB 484. Legal References and Cross References updated.
- GBECA** **Electronic Cigarettes**
New policy implementing Va. Code § 22.1-79.5 enacted by HB 484.
- GBEF/JHCL** **Lactation Support**
New policy implementing Va. Code § 22.1-79.6 enacted by HB 720.
- GCE** **Part-Time and Substitute Professional Staff Employment**
Policy revised to reflect amendment of Va. Code § 22.1-302 by HB 1007.
Insert: Other qualifications, if any, desired by the School Board.
- GEA/JOH
(Optional)** **Acceptance of Electronic Signatures and Records**
New policy cross-listed in Section G.

(continued)

BATH COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD

AGENDA ITEM: INFORMATION { } ACTION { X } CLOSED MEETING { }

SUBJECT: SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT - ACTION
VSBA Policies – 1st Reading

BACKGROUND: (continued)

- IGAG Teaching About Drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco**
Legal References updated.
- IGBA Programs for Students with Disabilities**
Policy updated to reflect amendment of Va. Code § 22.1-215 by HB 1086.
- IGBGA Online Courses and Virtual School Programs**
Policy Updated to reflect amendment of Va. Code § 22.1-215 by HB 1086.
Cross Reference added.
- IGE Adult Education**
Policy revised to reflect amendment of Va. Code § 22.1-225 by HB 1007.
- IKF Standards of Learning Tests and Graduation Requirements**
Cross references updated.
- JEA Compulsory Attendance**
(Option 2) Policy revised to reflect amendments to Va. Code § 22.1-254 by HB 1007.
- JFC Student Conduct**
Policy updated.
- JFC-R Standards of Student Conduct**
(Option 2) Policy updated to reflect amendment of Va. Code § 22.1-277.07 and § 22.1-277.08 by HB 198/HB 752/SB 441. Policy updated to reflect amendment of Va. Code § 22.1-279.6 by HB 484.
- JFCD Weapons in School**
Policy updated to reflect amendment of Va. Code § 22.1-277.08 by HB 198/HB 752/SB 441.
This Policy mentions, but does not require, regulations.
- JFCF Drugs in School**
(Option 1) Policy updated to reflect amendment of Va. Code § 22.1-277.08 by HB 198/HB 752/SB 441.
This Policy mentions, but does not require, regulations.
- JFCH Tobacco-Free School for Staff and Students**
Policy updated to reflect enactment of Va. Code § 22.1-79.5 and amendment of Va. Code § 22.1-279.6 by HB 484. Legal References and Cross References updated.
- JGD/JGE Student Suspension/Expulsion**
(Option 1) Policy updated to reflect amendment of Va. Code § 22.1-277.07 and 22.1-277.08 by HB 198/HB 751/HB 752/SB 441.

(continued)

BATH COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD

AGENDA ITEM: INFORMATION { } ACTION { X } CLOSED MEETING { }

SUBJECT: SUPERINTENDENT’S REPORT - ACTION
VSBA Policies – 1st Reading

BACKGROUND: (continued)

- JHCD Administering Medicine to Students**
Policy and Legal Reference revised to reflect enactment of Va. Code § 22.1-274.01:1 by HB 134 and recommendations in Manual for Training Public School Employees in the Administration of Insulin and Glucagon (Virginia Department of Education November 2011).
- JJAC Student-Athlete Concussions During Extracurricular Activities**
Policy and Legal References updated to reflect HB 1096.
- JO Student Records**
Legal References updated. *Insert: Fee for copies \$.25*
- JP Student Publications**
Cross References updated.
- KF Distribution of Materials**
(Option 1) Policy and Legal References updated to reflect amendment of Va. Code § 22.1-279.6 by HB 484.
- KGB Public Conduct on School Property**
Policy, Legal References and Cross References updated.
- KGC Use of Tobacco and Electronic Cigarettes on School Premises**
Title of policy changed. Policy updated to reflect enactment of Va. Code § 22.1-79.5 and amendment of Va. Code § 22.1-279.6 by HB 484. Legal References updated.
- KMA Relations with Parent Organizations**
Cross References updated to reflect deletion of Policy KM Relations with Community Organizations.
- KQ Commercial, Promotional and Corporate Sponsorships and Partnerships**
Policy updated to reflect enactment of Va. Code § 22.1-79.5 and amendment of Va. Code § 22.1-279.6 by HB 484. Legal Reference updated.
- LC Charter Schools**
Policy updated to reflect enactment of Va. Code § 22.1-212.6 by HB 157. (This Policy requires the School Board to create a regulation.) *Insert: Application due date – January 1.*

RECOMMENDATION: The approval of policies, as listed, is recommended after second reading on June 23, 2014.



shots

your health

Candy Flavors Put E-Cigarettes On Kids' Menu

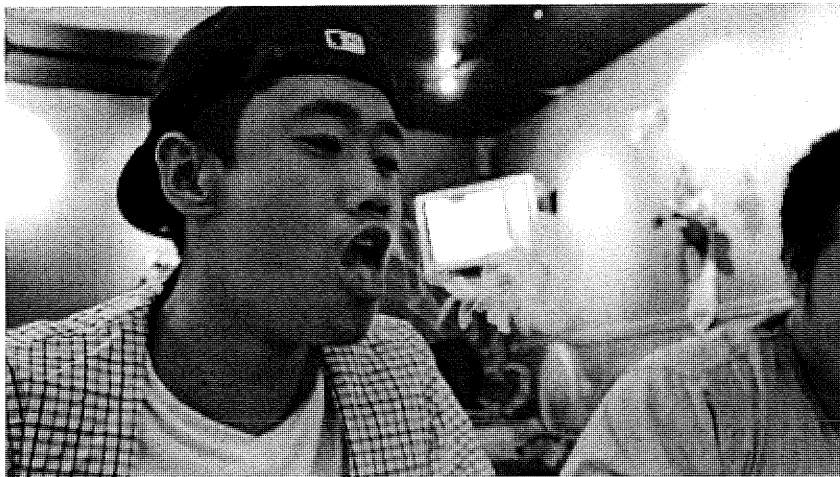
by JENNY LEI BOLARIO

February 17, 2014 3:37 AM

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Morning Edition

5 min 17 sec

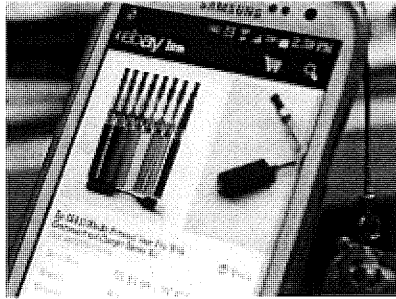


Jenny Lei Bolario/Youth Radio

Electronic cigarettes are often billed as a safe way for smokers to try to kick their habit. But it's not just smokers who are getting their fix this way. According to a survey published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1 in 5 middle school students who've tried one say they've never smoked a "real" cigarette. And between 2011 and 2012, e-cigarettes doubled in popularity among middle and high school students.

At a middle school in the San Francisco Bay Area, Viviana Turincio, an 8th grader, recently noticed some kids smoking in class — or at least, that's what it looked like.

"There was a group at the table," she remembers. "And they were just smoking on the vape pen, and the teacher was right there — and the teacher didn't even notice."



Jenny Lei Bolario/Youth Radio

That's because her classmates were smoking an electronic cigarette, sometimes called a "vape pen." It's a hand-held, battery-powered device that vaporizes a liquid that is often infused with nicotine. You inhale the vapor through a mouthpiece, and exhale what looks like smoke. In this case the smoke smelled like candy.

"My favorite flavor is gummy bears because it tastes really good," Viviana says.

Vapor liquids come in various flavors, but teens often prefer dessert-inspired ones, which are more appealing than the smell and taste of burning tobacco. Marleny Samayoa, also in the 8th grade, thinks traditional cigarettes taste too bitter. "It has kind of a weird taste to it, like coffee without sugar," she says.

E-cigarettes are easier for kids to buy than regular cigarettes. There's no federal age restriction for how old you have to be to buy them. But some states, including California, prohibit the sale to minors. That's why middle-schoolers turn to online sites like E-bay, where independent sellers don't necessarily ask for your age.

"A lot of kids are getting them online," Marleny explains. "And they're just introducing it to a lot of other kids, and it just keeps going from there."

She has noticed the growing popularity of e-cigs on social media sites like Instagram. Look up #Vapelife and the pictures are endless. "I take pictures and do tricks, like blowing O's," Marleny says, "blowing them on flat surfaces and making tornadoes."



The Two-Way
New York City
Extends Smoking Ban
To E-Cigarettes

Swirling clouds of vapor are touching down in theaters, restaurants and malls, while health professionals are trying to catch up with this new fad.



Shots - Health News
Surgeon General
Adds New Risks To

Dr. Cathy McDonald runs a center for tobacco dependence, treatment and cessation for Alameda County, California. She admits that,

Long List Of
Smoking's Harms

"right now we don't have as much information as we would like." What scientists do know, she says, is that "ten minutes of smoking an e-cigarette — for a person who has never smoked a cigarette — does cause a noticeable increase in airway resistance in the lungs."

But, McDonald concedes, "It's probably better than smoke. And I say that because smoking a cigarette is 4,000 chemicals — 400 are poison, 40 cause cancer."

Researchers haven't had the time to do long-term studies comparing traditional cigarettes to electronic ones. But at least among my friends, the smokers who have made the switch say they've noticed a positive change. My boyfriend, Gray Keuankaew, is one of them.

"Within the two months that I've been vaping, my body feels a little bit more healthy," he tells me. "So if [there's going to be] any type of positive benefit, then I'm definitely going to stick to it."

Children's Health
Study: A Cigarette A
Month Can Get A Kid
Hooked

I'm glad it's now easier for him to run, but he hasn't outrun his nicotine addiction. E-cigarettes still contain nicotine — you choose what amount you want. The Tobacco Vapor Electronic Cigarette Association estimates that e-cigarette sales will surpass \$2.5 billion dollars this year. Geoff Braithwaite owns Tasty Vapor, a company in Oakland that sells and distributes liquids for e-cigarettes.

"Our target customer base is those people who felt doomed to a life of smoking," Braithwaite says. But he admits that adults aren't the only ones who may be jumping on this new trend. "There's going to be that novelty around it — it's a brand new thing, it's an electronic device," he says. "That kind of stuff will always appeal to kids; it would have appealed to me."

Anti-smoking campaigns spent decades and a lot of money to make smoking *less* appealing to youth — and that helped cut teen smoking by 45%. But cheap prices for brightly colored e-cigs, sweet flavors, and the ability to vape anywhere are putting nicotine back on the kids' menu. The Food and Drug Administration has said it plans to regulate e-cigarettes, but so far the agency hasn't issued any rules.

This story was produced by Youth Radio.

ELECTRONIC PARTICIPATION IN MEETINGS FROM REMOTE LOCATIONS

Except as provided hereafter, the School Board shall not conduct any meeting wherein the public business is discussed or transacted through telephonic, video, electronic or other communication means where the members are not physically assembled.

I. Quorum Physically Assembled

A School Board member may participate in a meeting through electronic communication means from a remote location that is not open to the public:

1. if, on or before the day of a meeting, the School Board member notifies the chair of the School Board that he or she is unable to attend the meeting due to an emergency or personal matter and identifies with specificity the nature of the emergency or personal matter, and the School Board
 - a. approves the member's participation by a majority vote of the members present at a meeting and
 - b. records in its minutes the specific nature of the emergency or personal matter and the remote location from which the member participated.

In deciding whether or not to approve a Board member's request to participate from a remote location, the Board shall not consider the identity of the member making the request or the matters that will be considered or voted on at the meeting.

If a Board member's participation from a remote location is disapproved, such disapproval will be recorded in the minutes with specificity.

Such participation by a School Board member shall be limited each calendar year to two meetings or 25 percent of the meetings of the School Board, whichever is fewer; or

2. if a School Board member notifies the School Board chair that he or she is unable to attend a meeting due to a temporary or permanent disability or other medical condition that prevents the member's physical attendance and the School Board records this fact and the remote location from which the member participated in its minutes.

A School Board member may participate in a meeting by electronic means pursuant to this section only when:

- a quorum of the School Board is physically assembled at the primary or central meeting location; and

- the School Board makes arrangements for the voice of the remote participant to be heard by all persons at the primary or central meeting location.

II. Quorum Not Physically Assembled

The School Board may meet by electronic communication means without a quorum physically assembled at one location when the Governor has declared a state of emergency in accordance with Va. Code § 44-146.17, provided

- the catastrophic nature of the declared emergency makes it impracticable or unsafe to assemble a quorum in a single location, and
- the purpose of the meeting is to address the emergency.

If it holds a meeting pursuant to this section, the School Board shall

- give public notice using the best available method given the nature of the emergency contemporaneously with the notice provided members of the School Board;
- make arrangements for public access to the meeting;
- make available to the public, at the time of the meeting, agenda packets and all materials, unless exempt, that will be distributed to members of the School Board and that have been made available to the School Board's staff in sufficient time for duplication and forwarding to all locations at which public access will be provided;
- record minutes of the meeting in accordance with Policy BDDG Minutes; and
- record in the minutes votes taken by name in roll-call fashion.

The nature of the emergency, the fact that the meeting was held by electronic communication means and the type of electronic communication means by which the meeting was held shall be stated in the minutes of the meeting.

III. Reporting

1. If the School Board meets by electronic means, it shall make a written report of the following to the Virginia Freedom of Information Advisory Council and the Joint Commission on Technology and Science by December 15 of each year:

- the total number of electronic communication meetings held that year
- the dates and purposes of the meetings
- a copy of the agenda for each meeting
- the number of sites for each meeting
- the types of electronic communication means by which the meetings were held
- the number of participants, including members of the public, at each meeting location
- the identity of the members of the School Board recorded as absent and those recorded as present at each meeting location

- a summary of any public comment received about the electronic communication meetings
- a summary of the School Board's experience using electronic communication meetings, including its logistical and technical experience

2. At any meeting at which any member of the School Board participates electronically, the School Board will make copies of the public comment form prepared by the Virginia Freedom of Information Advisory Council available to the public.

Adopted:

Legal Ref.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 2.2-3708, 2.2-3708.1, 2.2-3710.

Cross Ref.: BDDG Minutes

SCHOOL DIVISION ANNUAL REPORT CARD

I. Division Report Cards

The **BLANK** School Board will annually prepare and disseminate a division report card. The report card will contain, but is not limited to, the following information:

- Information, in the aggregate, on student achievement at each proficiency level on the Standards of Learning. The information will also be disaggregated by race, ethnicity, gender, disability status, migrant status, English proficiency, and status as economically disadvantaged and each combined subgroup, if any, identified by the Virginia Department of Education. Disaggregated information will not be provided if the number of students in a category is less than 10.
- Information that provides a comparison between the actual achievement levels of economically disadvantaged students, students from major racial and ethnic groups, students with disabilities, and students with limited English proficiency and Virginia's annual measurable objective for each such group of students on each of the Standards of Learning.
- The percentage of students not tested (disaggregated by the same categories and subject to the same exception described in the first bullet above).
- the most recent 2-year trend in student achievement in each subject area, and for each grade level, for which Standards of Learning tests are required.
- Aggregate information on any other indicators used by Virginia to determine the adequate yearly progress of students in achieving Virginia's academic achievement standards.
- Graduation rates for secondary school students. The graduation rates reported will include graduation rates for public school students who graduate from secondary school with a regular diploma in the standard number of years.
- The names of reward schools, priority schools and focus schools.
- The professional qualifications of teachers in the division, the percentage of such teachers teaching with emergency or provisional credentials, and the percentage of classes in the Division not taught by highly qualified teachers, in the aggregate and disaggregated by high-poverty compared to low-poverty schools which, for the purpose of this provision, means schools in the top quartile of poverty and the bottom quartile of poverty in Virginia.
- Information showing how students served by the division achieved on the Standards of Learning tests compared to students in the state as a whole.
- The state's percentage of students at each achievement level on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) in reading and mathematics for grades four and eight for the "all students" group. The data will be disaggregated by race, ethnicity, disability status, English

proficiency and status as economically disadvantaged. The participation rates for English Learners and students with disabilities will also be reported.

The report card will also show, by the year following implementation of college and career-ready standards, but no later than the 2014-2015 school year, college-going and college credit-accumulation rates for all students and sub-groups of students in

each high school and information that shows how the school's students' achievement on the Standards of Learning and other indicators of adequate yearly progress compared to students in the division and the state as a whole.

The **BLANK** School Board will publicly disseminate the information in the annual report card to all schools in the division and to all parents of students attending those schools in an understandable and uniform format. To the extent practicable, the information will be provided in a language that the parents can understand. The Board will also make the information widely available through public means such as posting on the Internet, distribution to the media, and distribution through public agencies.

II. School Performance Report Cards

The **BLANK** School Board shall ensure that every school in the division, regardless of whether or not that school receives funds under Title I, Part A, shall provide annually to the parents and the community a School Performance Report Card containing information for the most recent three-year period. Such information shall include but not be limited to:

- Virginia assessment program results by percentage of participation and proficiency and disaggregated by student subgroups
- the accreditation rating earned by the school
- attendance rates for students
- information related to school safety to include, but not be limited to, incidents of crime and violence
- information related to qualifications and educational attainments of the teaching staff

In addition, School Performance Report Cards for secondary schools shall include the following:

- Advanced Placement (AP) information to include percentage of students who take AP courses and percentage of students who take AP tests
- International Baccalaureate (IB) or Cambridge course information to include percentage of students who are enrolled in IB or Cambridge programs and percentage of students who receive IB or Cambridge Diplomas

- college-level course information to include percentage of students who take college-level courses including dual enrollment courses
- number and percentage of (i) graduates by diploma type as prescribed by the Board of Education, (ii) certificates awarded to the senior class including **GED high school equivalency** credentials, and (iii) students who do not complete high school
- number and percentage of drop-outs
- the number of Board-approved industry certifications obtained
- the number of state licensure examinations passed
- the number of national occupational competency assessments passed
- the number of Virginia workplace readiness skills assessments passed
- the number of career and technical education completers who graduated. A "career and technical education completer" is a student who has met the requirements for a career and technical concentration or specialization and all requirements for high school graduation or an approved alternative education program

Adopted:

Legal Ref.: 20 U.S.C. § 6311.

34 C.F.R. 200.11.

Non-Regulatory Guidance, State and Local Report Cards: Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as Amended, U.S. Department of Education (as Revised February 8, 2013).

Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, § 22.1-253.13:4.

8 VAC 20-131-270.

ESEA Flexibility Request Virginia Department of Education (as revised and submitted January 11, 2013).

NON-LOCALLY FUNDED PROGRAMS

In order to ~~provide the best educational opportunities possible for children of the school division~~ further the goals and objectives of the school division, the School Board may seek ~~as many~~ sources of revenue ~~as possible~~ to supplement the funds provided through local, state and federal appropriations ~~and the basic aid offered by the state~~.

To ~~ensure coordination and to avoid confusion~~ promote efficiency in developing proposals and making application for specially funded programs, the superintendent may establish standard procedures for the preparation of proposals and their review. The superintendent shall ~~also~~ ensure that none of the conditions of acceptance is in conflict with the policies of the Board, the objectives of the division, or State or federal law.

The superintendent may submit proposals or applications for special grants prior to approval by the School Board. No such application or proposal shall be binding on the Board without its approval.

Adopted:

Legal Ref.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 22.1-78, 22.1-79, 22.1-88.

Cross Ref.: AE School Division Goals and Objectives
KH Public Gifts to the Schools
KQ Commercial, Promotional and Corporate Sponsorships and Partnerships

SCHOOL CRISIS, EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND MEDICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Each school will develop a written school crisis, emergency management and medical emergency response plan as defined below. The School Board will annually review each school's plan and will provide copies of such plans to the chief law-enforcement officer, the fire chief, the chief emergency medical services official, and the emergency management official of the locality. The Department of Education and the Virginia Center for School and Campus Safety will provide technical assistance to the school division in the development of the plans. In developing these plans, schools may consult the model school crisis, emergency management, and medical emergency response plan developed by the Board of Education and the Virginia Center for School and Campus Safety.

The School Board designates INSERT NAME OR POSITION HERE as emergency manager.

Each school will annually conduct school safety audits as defined below. The results of such school safety audits will be made public within 90 days of completion. The School Board may withhold or limit the release of any security plans, walk-through checklists and specific vulnerability assessment components as provided in the Virginia Freedom of Information Act, Va. Code § 2.2-3705.2. The completed walk-through checklist will be made available upon request to the chief law-enforcement officer of the locality or his designee. Each school will maintain a copy of the school's safety audit, which may exclude such security plans, walk-through checklists and vulnerability assessment components, within the office of the school principal and will make a copy of such report available for review upon written request.

Each school shall submit a copy of its school safety audit to the superintendent. The superintendent shall collate and submit all such school safety audits, in the prescribed format and manner of submission, to the Virginia Center for School and Campus Safety and shall make available upon request to the chief law-enforcement officer of the locality the results of such audits.

The superintendent will establish a school safety audit committee to include, if available, representatives of parents, teachers, local law-enforcement, emergency services agencies, local community services boards, and judicial and public safety personnel. The school safety audit committee will review the completed school safety audits and submit any plans, as needed, for improving school safety to the superintendent for submission to the School Board.

"School crisis, emergency management, and medical emergency response plan" means the essential procedures, operations, and assignments required to prevent, manage, and respond to a critical event or emergency, including natural disasters involving fire, flood, tornadoes, or other severe weather; loss or disruption of power, water, communications or shelter; bus or other accidents; medical emergencies, including cardiac arrest and other life threatening medical emergencies; student or staff member deaths; explosions; bomb threats; gun, knife or other weapons threats; spills or

exposures to hazardous substances; the presence of unauthorized persons or trespassers; the loss, disappearance or kidnapping of a student; hostage situations; violence on school property or at school activities; incidents involving acts of terrorism; and other incidents posing a serious threat of harm to students, personnel, or facilities. The plan shall include a provision that the Department of Criminal Justice Services and the Virginia Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund shall be contacted immediately to deploy assistance in the event of an emergency as defined in the emergency response plan when there are victims as defined in § Va. Code § 19.2-11.01, as well as current contact information for both.

“School safety audit” means a written assessment of the safety conditions in each public school to (1) identify and, if necessary, develop solutions for physical safety concerns, including building security issues and (2) identify and evaluate any patterns of student safety concerns occurring on school property or at school-sponsored events. Solutions and responses will include recommendations for structural adjustments, changes in school safety procedures, and revisions to the School Board’s standards for student conduct.

Each school will maintain records of regular safety, health and fire inspections that have been conducted and certified by local health and fire departments. The frequency of such inspections will be determined by the local school board in consultation with the local health and fire departments. In addition, the school administration will:

1. equip all exit doors with panic hardware as required by the Uniform Statewide Building Code; and
2. conduct fire drills at least once a week during the first month of school and at least once each month for the remainder of the school term. No fire drills will be conducted during periods of mandatory testing required by the Board of Education. Evacuation routes for students shall be posted in each room. At least one simulated lockdown and crisis emergency evacuation activity should be conducted early in the school year.

Each school will have contingency plans for emergencies that include staff certified in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), the Heimlich maneuver, and emergency first aid.

In addition, the school administration will ensure that the school has:

1. written procedures to follow in emergencies such as fire, injury, illness, and violent or threatening behavior. The plan will be outlined in the student handbook and discussed with staff and students during the first week of each school year;
2. space for the proper care of students who become ill;
3. a written procedure for responding to violent, disruptive or illegal activities by students on school property or during a school sponsored activity; and

4. written procedures to follow for the safe evacuation of persons with special physical, medical, or language needs who may need assistance to exit a facility.

Adopted:

Legal Refs: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 2.2-3705.2, 22.1-279.8.

Acts 2006, c. 164.

8 VAC 20-131-260.

Cross Refs.:

CLA	Reporting Acts of Violence and Substance Abuse
EBAA	Reporting of Hazards
EBBA	First Aid/CPR Certified Personnel
EBCB	Fire <u>Safety</u> Drills
<u>EEAB</u>	<u>School Bus Scheduling and Routing</u>
GBEB	Staff Weapons in School
JFC	Student Conduct
JFC-R	Standards of Student Conduct
JFCD	Weapons in School
JFCE	Gang Activity or Association
JHCD	Administering Medicines to Students
JHH	Suicide Prevention
KK	School Visitors

THREAT ASSESSMENT TEAMS

The superintendent will establish a threat assessment team for each school. Teams may serve one or more schools as determined by the superintendent. The teams will assess and intervene with students whose behavior may pose a threat to the safety of school staff or students consistent with the model policies developed by the Virginia Center for School **and Campus** Safety including procedures for referrals to community services boards or health care providers for evaluation or treatment when appropriate.

Each team will include persons with expertise in counseling, instruction, school administration and law enforcement. Each team will

- provide guidance to students, faculty and staff regarding recognition of threatening or aberrant behavior that may represent a threat to the community, school or self;
- identify members of the school community to whom threatening behavior should be reported; and
- implement policies adopted by the School Board.

A principal who has received information that a juvenile is a suspect in or has been charged with certain violations of law pursuant to Va. Code § 16.1-301 may provide such information to a threat assessment team. No member of a threat assessment team may disclose any such information or use such information for any purpose other than evaluating threats to students and school personnel.

Upon a preliminary determination that a student poses a threat of violence or physical harm to self or others, a threat assessment team shall immediately report its determination to the superintendent or superintendent's designee. The superintendent or superintendent's designee shall immediately attempt to notify the student's parent or legal guardian. Nothing in this policy precludes school division personnel from acting immediately to address an imminent threat.

Each threat assessment team will report quantitative data on its activities according to guidance developed by the Department of Criminal Justice Services.

The superintendent may establish a committee to oversee the threat assessment teams or may assign the oversight of the teams to an existing committee. If such a committee is established, it will include individuals with expertise in human resources, education, school administration, mental health and law enforcement.

Adopted:

Legal Refs.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 16.1-301, 22.1-79.4.

Cross Refs.: CLA	Reporting Acts of Violence and Substance Abuse
EB	School Crisis, Emergency Management and Medical Emergency Response Plan
JFC	Student Conduct
JFCD	Weapons in School
JFC-R	Standards of Student Conduct
JFCI	Substance Abuse-Student Assistance Program
JGD/JGE	Student Suspension/Expulsion
JDGA	Disciplining Students with Disabilities
JFCE	Gang Activity or Association
JFCC	Student Conduct on School Buses
JHH	Suicide Prevention
JM	Restraint and Seclusion of Students
JO	Student Records
KNAJ	Relations with Law Enforcement Authorities

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The superintendent will have the general responsibility for the care, custody, and safekeeping of all school property. The principal of each school will be responsible for the operation, supervision, care, and maintenance of the school plant.

The school division shall maintain documentation of any pesticide application that includes the target pest, the formulation applied, and the specific location of the application.

Adopted:

Legal Ref.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 22.1-70, 22.1-78, 22.1-79(3), 22.1-132.2, 22.1-293.D.

Cross Refs.: CF School Building Administration
EA Support Services
EBA Buildings and Grounds Inspection
FE Playground Equipment
IIBEA-R/ Acceptable Computer System Use
GAB-R
KF Distribution of Information/Materials
KG Community Use of School Facilities
KGB Public Conduct on School Property
KGC Use of Tobacco and Electronic Cigarettes on School Premises
KJ Advertising in the Schools
KL Public Complaints
KQ Commercial, Promotional, and Corporate Sponsorships and Partnerships

AUTHORIZED USE OF SCHOOL-OWNED MATERIALS

To ensure the security and efficient use of school property, the superintendent shall develop regulations governing the use of all school owned property. The regulation shall address the use of school division facilities, supplies, materials and equipment by employees and outside organizations.

Employees are prohibited from utilizing school property for personal use or gain.

Adopted:

Legal Ref.: Code of Virginia, §§ 22.1-70, 22.1-131, 22.1-132.

Cross Refs.: DN Disposal of Surplus Items
GBEC/JFCH Tobacco-Free School for Staff and Students
IIBEA/GAB Acceptable Computer System Use
KF Distribution of Information/Materials
KG Community Use of School Facilities
KGA Sales and Solicitations in Schools
KGC Tobacco Use of Tobacco and Electronic Cigarettes on
School Premises

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT REPORTING

Reporting Requirement

Every employee of BLANK School Board who, in his professional or official capacity, has reason to suspect that a child is an abused or neglected child, in compliance with the Code of Virginia § 63.2-1509 et seq. shall immediately report the matter to

- the local department of social services where the child resides or where the abuse or neglect is believed to have occurred;
- to the Virginia Department of Social Services' toll-free child abuse and neglect hotline; or
- to the person in charge of the school or department, or his designee, who shall make the report forthwith to the local or state agency. The person making the report to the local or state agency must notify the person making the initial report when the report of suspected abuse or neglect is made to the local or state agency, and of the name of the individual receiving the report, and must forward any communication resulting from the report, including any information about any actions taken regarding the report, to the person who made the initial report.

Notice of Reporting Requirement

The School Board posts in each school a notice that

- any teacher or other person employed there who has reason to suspect that a child is an abused or neglected child, including any child who may be abandoned, is required to report such suspected cases of child abuse or neglect to local or state social services agencies or the person in charge of the relevant school or his designee; and
- all persons required to report cases of suspected child abuse or neglect are immune from civil or criminal liability or administrative penalty or sanction on account of such reports unless such person has acted in bad faith or with malicious purpose. The notice shall also include the Virginia Department of Social Services' toll-free child abuse and neglect hotline.

Complaints of Abuse and Neglect against School Personnel

The School Board and the local department of social services have adopted a written interagency agreement as a protocol for investigating child abuse and neglect reports, including reports of sexual abuse of a student. The interagency agreement is based on recommended procedures for conducting investigations developed by the Departments of Education and Social Services.

Adopted:

Legal Ref.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 22.1-253.13:7.A, 22.1-291.3,
63.2-1509, 63.2-1511.

Cross Refs.: JFHA/GBA Prohibition Against Harassment and Retaliation
GBLA Third Party Complaints Against Employees

UNLAWFUL MANUFACTURE, DISTRIBUTION, DISPENSING,
POSSESSION OR USE OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE

The **BLANK** School Board is committed to maintaining a Drug-Free Workplace.

Prohibited Conduct

Employees may not unlawfully manufacture, distribute, dispense, possess or use a controlled substance on school property, at any school activity or on any school-sponsored trip. It is a condition of employment that each employee of the BLANK School Board will not engage in such prohibited conduct and will notify the BLANK School Board of any criminal drug conviction for a violation occurring on school property, at any school activity or on any school-sponsored trip no later than 5 days after such conviction. An employee who is convicted of criminal drug activity for a violation occurring on school property, at any school activity or on any school-sponsored trip will be subject to appropriate discipline, up to and including termination, or required to satisfactorily participate in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program.

Discipline

The superintendent and School Board will take appropriate personnel action up to and including dismissal of any employee found to have engaged in prohibited conduct listed above. Such personnel action will include the imposition of a sanction on, or the requiring of the satisfactory participation in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program by, any employee who is convicted of a violation occurring on school property, at any school activity or on any school-sponsored trip.

Distribution of Policy

All employees shall be given a copy of this policy.

Drug-Free Awareness Program

The **BLANK** School Board shall establish a drug-free awareness program to inform its employees about the dangers of drug abuse in the workplace, the Board's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace, any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs and the penalties that may be imposed upon employees for violations of laws and policies regarding drug abuse.

Adopted:

Legal Refs.: 41 U.S.C. §§ ~~702, 703~~ 8103, 8104.

Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, § 22.1-78.

Cross Refs.: GCPD Professional Staff Discipline
 GDQ School Bus Drivers

TOBACCO-FREE SCHOOL FOR STAFF AND STUDENTS

Smoking, chewing or any other use of any tobacco products by staff, students, and visitors is prohibited on school property.

For purposes of this policy,

1. "School property" means:
 - a. All interior portions of any building or other structure used for instruction, administration, support services, maintenance or storage.
 - b. Any indoor facility or portion of such facility owned or leased or contracted for and used for the provision of regular or routine health care, day care, or early childhood development (Head Start) services;
 - c. All vehicles used by the division for transporting students, staff, visitors or other persons.
2. "Tobacco" includes cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, snuff, chewing tobacco and all other kinds and forms of tobacco prepared in such manner as to be suitable for chewing, smoking or both. "Tobacco" includes cloves or any other product packaged for smoking.
3. "Smoking" means the carrying or holding of any lighted pipe, cigar, or cigarette of any kind, or any other lighted smoking equipment, or the lighting, inhaling, or exhaling of smoke from a pipe, cigar, or cigarette of any kind.

This policy shall be published in student and employee handbooks, posted on bulletin boards and announced in meetings.

Each principal shall post signs stating "No Smoking," or containing the international "No Smoking" symbol, consisting of a pictorial representation of a burning cigarette enclosed in a red circle with a bar across it, clearly and conspicuously in every school cafeteria and other dining facility in the school.

Staff and students found to be in violation of this policy shall be subject to appropriate disciplinary action.

Designated Smoking Areas

The School Board may direct the superintendent to issue regulations designating smoking areas on school grounds outside buildings.

Electronic Cigarettes

Students are prohibited from possessing electronic cigarettes on school buses, on school premises and at school-sponsored activities.

All other persons are prohibited from using electronic cigarettes on school premises and school vehicles.

Adopted

Legal Refs.: 20 U.S.C. §§ 6083, 7183.

Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 15.2-2820, 15.2-2824, 15.2-2825,
15.2-2827, 22.1-79.5, 22.1-279.6.

Cross Refs.:	<u>GBECA</u>	<u>Electronic Cigarettes</u>
	JFCH	Tobacco-Free School for Staff and Students
	KG	Community Use of School Facilities
	KGC	Tobacco <u>Use of Tobacco and Electronic Cigarettes on School Premises</u>

ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

The use of electronic cigarettes is prohibited on school buses, on school premises and at school-sponsored activities.

Adopted

Legal Refs.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, § 22.1-79.5.

Cross Refs.: GBEC/JFCH Tobacco-Free School for Staff and Students

JFC-R Standards of Student Conduct

KG Community Use of School Facilities

KGB Public Conduct on School Property

KGC Use of Tobacco and Electronic Cigarettes on School Premises

LACTATION SUPPORT

The superintendent shall designate a non-restroom location in each school as an area in which any mother who is employed by the BLANK School Board or enrolled as a student in the division may take breaks of reasonable length during the school day to express milk to feed her child until the child reaches the age of one. The area must be shielded from public view

Adopted

Legal Refs.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, § 22.1-79.6.

PART-TIME AND SUBSTITUTE PROFESSIONAL STAFF EMPLOYMENT

Substitute Teachers

Substitute teachers shall:

- (1) be at least 18 years old, with preference given to persons 21 years old or older;
- (2) possess good moral character;
- (3) hold a high school diploma or ~~GED certificate~~, have passed a high school equivalency examination approved by the Board of Education;
- (4) attend orientation to school policies and procedures; and
- (5) [INSERT OTHER QUALIFICATIONS DESIRED BY YOUR SCHOOL BOARD].

The **BLANK** School Board shall seek to employ substitute teachers, especially those engaged as long-term substitutes, who exceed these requirements.

A substitute teacher, as used in this section, is (i) one who is employed to substitute for a contracted teacher for a temporary period of time during the contracted teacher's absence, or (ii) one who is employed to fill a teacher vacancy for a period of time, but for no longer than 90 teaching days in such vacancy, unless otherwise approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction on a case-by-case basis, during one school year.

Homebound Teachers

Homebound teachers shall be employed on a part-time, hourly basis. They shall be selected from the active file of applicants in the Personnel Office or from the approved substitute teacher list and shall hold a valid teaching certificate.

Part-Time Teachers

An employee working less than 180 days or less than six (6) hours per day or who is restricted to temporary or interim employment is considered part-time.

Part-time teachers shall meet the certification requirements of the State Board of Education.

Summer School Teachers

Summer school teachers shall meet all certification requirements.

Interns

Arrangements for the utilization of interns in the school division should be initiated through the superintendent.

Student Teachers

The school division shall accept student teachers only from accredited institutions. All student teachers shall meet the same health requirements as all other personnel. The superintendent shall have the responsibility for the assignment and placement of student teachers in the school system.

Student teachers shall not be used as substitute teachers.

Adopted:

Legal Ref.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 22.1-70, 22.1-78, 22.1-302.

~~8-VAC 20-640-10.~~

Cross Ref.: GCB Professional Staff Contracts
GCPD Professional Staff Discipline
GCPF Suspension of Staff Members

ACCEPTANCE OF ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES AND RECORDS

Policy Statement

Electronic or digital signatures can take many forms and can be created using many different types of technology. The authenticity and reliability of electronic signatures relating to transactions are dependent on the accompanying processes, supplemental records and the overall context in which records are created, transferred, and signed. The BLANK School Board adopts the following policy with respect to the use of electronic records and signatures in connection with its communications with parents, guardians, or other persons having control over a child enrolled in this division.

Definitions

"Attribution" – An electronic record or electronic signature is attributable to a person if it was the act of the person. The act of the person may be shown in any manner, including a showing of the efficacy of any security procedure applied to determine the person to which the electronic record or electronic signature was attributable.

"Electronic Signature"- An electronic sound, symbol or process attached to or logically associated with a record and executed or adopted by a person with the intent to sign the record.

"Electronic Record" – Any record created, generated, sent, communicated, received or stored by electronic means.

Applicability

This policy applies to parents, guardians, and other persons having control or charge of a child enrolled in the division; and also to individuals affiliated with the division, whether paid or unpaid, including but not limited to teachers, administrators, staff, students, affiliates, and volunteers.

Electronic Records

Electronic records created or received by the division shall be appropriately attributed to the individual(s) responsible for their creation and/or authorization or approval. The division shall utilize available technology to implement reliable methods for generating and managing electronic records. Any electronic record filed with or issued by the division may be given full force and effect of a paper communication if the following conditions are satisfied:

1. The communication is an electronic filing or recording and the BLANK School Board agrees to accept or send such communication electronically; and

2. If a signature is required on the record or communication by any statute, rule or other applicable law or School Board policy, the electronic signature must conform to the requirements set forth in this policy governing the use of electronic signatures.

Electronic Signatures

An electronic signature may be used if the law requires a signature unless there is a specific statute, regulation, or policy that requires records to be signed in non-electronic form. The issuance and/or acceptance of an electronic signature by the School Board may be permitted in accordance with the provisions of this policy and all applicable state and federal law. If permitted, such electronic signature shall have the full force and effect of a manual signature only if the electronic signature satisfies all of the following requirements:

1. The electronic signature identifies the individual signing the document by his/her name and title;
2. The identity of the individual signing with an electronic signature is capable of being validated through the use of an audit trail;
3. The electronic signature and the document to which it is affixed cannot be altered once the electronic signature has been affixed;
4. The electronic signature conforms to all other provisions of this policy.

Acceptance, Use and Issuance of Electronic Records and Signatures

The School Board shall maintain an electronic recordkeeping system that can receive, store, and reproduce electronic records and signatures relating to communications and transactions in their original form. Such system should include security procedures whereby the School Board can (a) verify the attribution of a signature to a specific individual, (b) detect changes or errors in the information contained in a record submitted electronically, (c) protect and prevent access, alteration, manipulation or use by an unauthorized person, and (d) provide for nonrepudiation through strong and substantial evidence that will make it difficult for the signer to claim that the electronic representation is not valid.

The School Board shall ensure that all electronic records and signatures are capable of being accurately reproduced for later reference and retained until such time as all legally mandated retention requirements are satisfied.

The School Board shall maintain a secure hard copy log of the PIN/password or actual signature of any individual authorized to provide an electronic signature in connection with School Board business.

The School Board may receive and accept as original, electronic records and signatures so long as the communication, on its face, appears to be authentic.

Adopted:

Legal Ref.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 22.1-79 (3)(G), 59.1-479 et seq.

Cross Ref.: JO Student Records

TEACHING ABOUT DRUGS, ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO

Each student shall receive instruction related to alcohol and drug abuse and smoking and health. The health education program will include instruction in drug and substance abuse prevention. It will encourage and support organizations and activities that will develop a positive peer influence concerning substance abuse and create a climate whereby students may seek and receive counseling about substance abuse and related problems without fear of reprisal.

Each student shall receive instruction concerning the public safety hazards and dangers of alcohol abuse, underage drinking, and drunk driving.

Adopted:

Legal Refs.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 22.1-79.5, 22.1-206.

8-VAC-20-720-90

PROGRAMS FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

Generally

The BLANK School Board shall ensure that provides a free, appropriate public education will be available for all children and youth with disabilities, ages 2 through 21, inclusive, who are residents of BLANK or who are not residents of BLANK but are residents of Virginia and who are enrolled in a full-time virtual school program provided by the Board. To the maximum extent appropriate, students with disabilities will be are educated with children who are not disabled.

An Individualized Education Program (IEP) shall be designed and maintained is developed and maintained for each child eligible for special education under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act with a disability served by the BLANK School Board. The program will be is developed in a meeting with of the child's IEP team, which includes the child's teachers, parent(s), the student (when appropriate), a school division representative qualified to provide or supervise the provision of special education services, an individual who can interpret the instructional implications of evaluation results and other individuals at the discretion of the parents or school division in accordance with State and federal law and regulations. This IEP shall be is reviewed at least annually.

The IEP shall be inclusive of includes areas specified by state and federal statutes and regulations.

Explanation of Procedural Safeguards

Prior to the identification, evaluation, placement, or provision of a free appropriate public education to a disabled student, a full explanation of all procedural safeguards shall be is made available to parents.

A copy of the procedural safeguards available to the parent(s) of a child with a disability is given to the parent(s). The procedural safeguards notice includes a full explanation of all the procedural safeguards available.

Child Find

A The BLANK School Board maintains an active and continuing child find program shall be established and designed to identify, locate and evaluate those children from residing in the division who are birth to 21 inclusive who may have disabilities and may are in need of special education and related services

The School Board shall ensure that students with disabilities and their parents or guardians are guaranteed the appropriate provides all applicable procedural safeguards in the process of identification, evaluation, placement, and provision of an appropriate education program including written notice to the parents of the scheduled screening and, if the child fails the screening, the results of the screening, confidentiality and maintenance of the student's scholastic record.

Adopted:

Legal Refs.: 20 U.S.C. § 1400 et seq.

29 U.S.C. § 701 et seq.

42 U.S.C. § 12101 et seq.

Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 22.1-213, 22.1-215.

8 VAC 20-81-50.

8 VAC 20-81-80.

8 VAC 20-81-100.

8 VAC 20-81-110.

8 VAC 20-81-130.

8 VAC 20-81-170.

ONLINE COURSES AND VIRTUAL SCHOOL PROGRAMS

The **BLANK** School Board may enter into contracts, consistent with the criteria approved by the Board of Education, with approved private or nonprofit organizations to provide multidivision online courses and virtual school programs. Such contracts shall be exempt from the Virginia Public Procurement Act.

Information regarding online courses and programs that are available through the school division will be posted on the division's website. The information will include the types of online courses and programs available to students through the division, when the division will pay course fees and other costs for nonresident students, and the granting of high school credit.

Any student enrolled in any online course or virtual program offered by the school division shall be enrolled in a public school in Virginia as provided in Va. Code § 22.1-3.1. The student's parent or guardian shall give written permission prior to the enrollment of the student in any full-time virtual program offered by the school division.

A student who resides in **BLANK** school division will not be charged tuition for enrolling in any online course or virtual program offered by the school division. However, tuition may be charged to students, except children with disabilities who are enrolled in the division's full-time virtual school program, who do not reside within the boundaries of the school division.

Teachers who deliver instruction to students through online courses or virtual school programs must be licensed by the Board of Education and are subject to the requirements of Policy GCDA Effect of Criminal Conviction or Founded Complaint of Child Abuse or Neglect.

The administrator of a virtual school program must hold an advanced degree from a regionally accredited institution of higher education with educational and work experience in administering educational programs.

For purposes of this policy, the following definitions apply.

"Multidivision online provider" means (i) a private or nonprofit organization that enters into a contract with a local school board to provide online courses or programs through that school board to students who reside in Virginia both within and outside the geographical boundaries of that school division; (ii) a private or nonprofit organization that enters into contracts with multiple local school boards to provide online courses or programs to students in kindergarten through grade 12 through those school boards; or (iii) a local school board that provides online courses or programs to students who reside in Virginia but outside the geographical boundaries of that school division. However, "multidivision online provider" shall not include (a) a local school board's online learning program in which fewer than 10 percent of the students enrolled reside outside the geographical boundaries of that school division; (b) multiple local school boards that establish joint online courses or programs in which fewer than 10 percent of the students enrolled reside outside the geographical boundaries of those school

divisions; (c) local school boards that provide online learning courses or programs for their students through an arrangement with a public or private institution of higher education; or (d) local school boards providing online courses or programs through a private or nonprofit organization that has been approved as a multidivision online provider.

"Online course" means a course or grade-level subject instruction that (i) is delivered by a multidivision online provider primarily electronically using the Internet or other computer-based methods and (ii) is taught by a teacher primarily from a remote location, with student access to the teacher given synchronously, asynchronously, or both.

"Virtual school program" means a series of online courses with instructional content that (i) is delivered by a multidivision online provider primarily electronically using the Internet or other computer-based methods; (ii) is taught by a teacher primarily from a remote location, with student access to the teacher given synchronously, asynchronously, or both; (iii) is delivered as a part-time or full-time program; and (iv) has an online component with online lessons and tools for student and data management.

Adopted:

Legal Ref.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 22.1-212.24, 22.1-212.25, 22.1-212.26, 22.1-212.27, 22.1-215, 22.1-296.1, 22.1-296.2, and 22.1-296.4.

Cross Refs.: DJF Purchasing Procedures
GCDA Effect of Criminal Conviction or Founded Complaint of Child Abuse or Neglect
IGBA Programs for Students with Disabilities

ADULT EDUCATION

Adult education programs are offered to those residents of the school division over the age of compulsory school attendance who are not enrolled in the regular public school program and who are functioning below the high school completion level. The School Board seeks to ensure that every adult participating in such a program has the opportunity to earn ~~a general educational development (GED) certificate~~ or a high school diploma or pass a high school equivalency examination approved by the Board of Education. Such programs may be conducted solely by the School Board or through a collaborative arrangement between the School Board and other school boards or agencies. Additional educational programs for adults also may be offered. Tuition and fees are established by the School Board.

Adopted:

Legal Refs.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 22.1-210, 22.1-225, 22.1-253.13:1.

Cross Refs.:	JEA	Compulsory Attendance
	JEG	Exclusions and Exemptions from School Attendance
	IKF	Standards of Learning Tests and Graduation Requirements

STANDARDS OF LEARNING TESTS AND GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS

I. Standards of Learning (SOL) Tests and Verified Units of Credit

The Board of Education has established educational objectives known as the Standards of Learning, which form the core of Virginia's educational program, and other education objectives, which together are designed to ensure the development of the skills that are necessary for success in school and in preparation for life in the years beyond.

The **BLANK** School Board has developed and implemented a program of instruction that is aligned to the Standards of Learning and that meets or exceeds¹ the requirements of the Board of Education.

In kindergarten through eighth grade, where Standards of Learning (SOL) tests are required by the Board of Education, each student is expected to take the SOL tests. Schools will use the SOL test results in kindergarten through eighth grade as part of a set of multiple criteria for determining the promotion or retention of students.

Each student in middle and secondary school will take all applicable end-of-course SOL tests. Students who successfully complete the requirements of the course and achieve a passing score on an end-of-course SOL test will be awarded a verified unit of credit in that course. Students may earn verified credits in any courses for which end-of-course SOL tests are available. Middle and secondary schools may consider the student's end-of-course SOL test score in determining the student's final course grade.

The standard unit of credit for graduation is based on a minimum of 140 clock hours of instruction and successful completion of the requirements of the course.

A verified unit of credit for graduation is based on a minimum of 140 clock hours of instruction, successful completion of the requirements of the course, and the achievement by the student of a passing score on the end-of-course SOL test for that course or additional tests as described below.

A student may also earn a verified unit of credit by the following methods:

- in accordance with the provisions of the Standards of Quality, students may earn a standard and verified unit of credit for any elective course in which the core academic SOL course content

FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED FOR USE IN POLICY DEVELOPMENT ONLY; THEY SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED IN THE BOARD'S FINAL POLICY.

¹ Divisions which have graduation requirements which exceed the requirements of the Board of Education should include them in this policy, or in an accompanying regulation.

has been integrated and the student passes the related end-of-course SOL test. Such course and test combinations must be approved by the Board of Education.

- upon the recommendation of the division superintendent and demonstration of mastery of course content and objectives, qualified students may receive a standard unit of credit and be permitted to sit for the relevant SOL test to earn a verified credit without having to meet the 140-clock-hour requirement. The superintendent by regulation will determine the manner in which a student may demonstrate mastery of course content and objectives, and documentation of such mastery will be maintained in the student's permanent record.

Students may also earn verified credits by taking alternative tests to the SOL assessment. Such tests may only be those approved by the Virginia Board of Education, and the student may earn verified credits only by achieving that score established by the Board of Education.

Participation in the SOL testing program by students with disabilities will be prescribed by provisions of their Individualized Education Program (IEP) or 504 Plan. All students with disabilities will be assessed with appropriate accommodations and alternate assessments where necessary.

All students identified as limited English proficient (LEP) will participate in the SOL testing program. A school-based committee will convene and make determinations regarding the participation level of LEP students. In kindergarten through eighth grade, limited English proficient students may be granted a one-time exemption from SOL testing in the areas of writing, science, and history and social science.

II. Graduation Requirements

A. Generally

The School Board will award diplomas to all secondary school students, including students who transfer from nonpublic schools or from home instruction, who earn the units of credit prescribed by the Board of Education, pass the prescribed tests, and meet such other requirements as are prescribed by the School Board and approved by the Board of Education.

B. Types of Diplomas and Certificates

BLANK School Board will award diplomas and certificates in accordance with state laws and regulations.

The requirements for a student to earn a diploma are those in effect when he or she enters ninth grade for the first time.

Adopted:

Legal Ref.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 22.1-253.13:1, 22.1-253.13:3, 22.1-253.13:4.

8 VAC 20-131-30.

8 VAC 20-131-50.

8 VAC 20-131-110.

Cross Refs.: IAA Notification of Learning Objectives
IGA ~~Basic Instructional Program~~
IKFA Locally Awarded Verified Credits

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE

Every parent, guardian, or other person having control or charge of any child who will have reached the fifth birthday on or before September 30 of any school year and who has not passed the eighteenth birthday shall send such child to a public school or otherwise provide the child with an education in accordance with state law unless the child is exempt from the state's compulsory attendance requirement.

Further, in the case of any five-year-old child, the requirements of this policy may be alternatively satisfied by sending the child to any public educational pre-kindergarten program, including a Head Start program, or in a private, denominational, or parochial educational pre-kindergarten program.

The requirements of this policy apply to

- any child in the custody of the Department of Juvenile Justice or the Department of Corrections who has not passed his eighteenth birthday, and
- any child whom the division superintendent has required to take a special program of prevention, intervention, or remediation as provided in Va. Code §§ 22.1-253.13:1.C and 22.1-254.01.

The requirements of this policy do not apply to

- any person 16 through 18 years of age who is housed in an adult correctional facility when such person is actively pursuing a general educational development (GED) certificate the achievement of a passing score on a high school equivalency examination approved by the Board of Education but is not enrolled in an individual student alternative education plan, and
- any child who has obtained a high school diploma or its equivalent, a certificate of completion, or a GED certificate, a passing score on a high school equivalency examination approved by the Board of Education or who has otherwise complied with compulsory school attendance requirements.

Individual Student Alternative Education Plan

The School Board may allow the compulsory attendance requirements to be met pursuant to an individual student alternative education plan developed in conformity with guidelines prescribed by the Board of Education under the following conditions:

1. The student must be at least sixteen years of age.
2. There shall be a meeting of the student, the student's parents, and the principal or principal's designee of the school in which the student is enrolled to develop the plan, which must include the following:
 - career guidance counseling;
 - mandatory enrollment and attendance in a general educational development preparatory program for passing a high school

- equivalency examination approved by the Board of Education or other alternative education program approved by the School Board, with attendance reported to the principal or principal's designee;
- mandatory enrollment in a program to earn a Board of Education-approved career and technical education credential, such as the successful completion of an industry certification, a state licensure examination, a national occupational competency assessment, or the Virginia workplace readiness skills assessment;
 - successful completion of the course in economics and personal finance required to earn a Board of Education-approved high school diploma;
 - counseling on the economic impact of failing to complete high school; and
 - procedures for re-enrollment.
3. A student for whom such an individual student alternative education plan has been granted but who fails to comply with the conditions of the plan shall be in violation of the compulsory attendance laws, and the superintendent or attendance officer shall seek immediate compliance with such laws.

Alternative Education Programs

The Superintendent, pursuant to regulations adopted by the School Board, may in accordance with the procedures set forth in Va. Code § 22.1-276.01 et seq. and School Board policy and upon a finding that a school-age child has been

- charged with an offense relating to the Commonwealth's laws, or with a violation of School Board policies, on weapons, alcohol or drugs, or intentional injury to another person;
- found guilty or not innocent of a crime that resulted in or could have resulted in injury to others, or of an offense that is required to be disclosed to the superintendent of the school division pursuant to subsection G of Va. Code § 16.1-260;
- suspended pursuant to Va. Code § 22.1-277.05; or
- expelled from school attendance pursuant to Va. Code § 22.1-277.06, 22.1-277.07, or subsection B of § 22.1-277,

require a student to attend an alternative education program as provided by Va. Code § 22.1-209.1:2 or 22.1-277.2:1.

Prior to requiring a student to attend an alternative education program, the Superintendent shall provide: (1) written notice to the student and his parent/guardian that the student will be required to attend an alternative education program and (2) written notice to the student and his parent/guardian of the right to a hearing before the superintendent or designee regarding the placement. The decision of the superintendent or his designee regarding such alternative education placement shall be final unless altered by the school board, upon timely written petition, as established in regulation, by the student or his parent, for a review of the record by the school board.

Whenever a court orders any pupil into an alternative education program, including a program of general educational development, offered in the public schools, the School Board shall determine the appropriate alternative education placement of the pupil regardless of whether the pupil attends the public schools it supervises or resides within its school division.

Adopted:

Legal Refs.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, § 22.1-254.

Cross Ref.: JEG Exclusions and Exemptions from School Attendance
LBD Home Instruction

STUDENT CONDUCT

The standards of student conduct are designed to define the basic rules and major expectations of students in the public schools of **BLANK**. It is the responsibility of the **BLANK** School Board to adopt policy and regulations and the administration to issue regulations establishing rules of conduct for student behavior in order to protect the health, safety and welfare of its students. The local school principal has the responsibility and authority to exercise reasonable judgment in enforcing this Code of Conduct. Principals are responsible for ensuring that all students, staff members, and parents are provided the opportunity to become familiar with this policy.

The superintendent shall issue Standards of Student Conduct, and a list of possible corrective actions for violation of the Standards of Conduct. Each parent of a student enrolled in a public school has a duty to assist the school in enforcing the standards of student conduct and compulsory school attendance in order that education may be conducted in an atmosphere free of disruption and threat to persons or property, and supportive of individual rights. The Standards of Student Conduct, a notice of the requirements of Va. Code § 22.1-279.3, and a copy of the compulsory school attendance law shall be sent to all parents within one calendar month of the opening of schools simultaneously with any other materials customarily distributed at that time. A statement for the parent's signature acknowledging the receipt of the Standards of Student Conduct, the requirements of Va. Code § 22.1-279.3, and the compulsory school attendance law shall also be sent. Parents shall be notified that by signing the statement of receipt, parents are not deemed to waive, but expressly reserve, their rights protected by the constitution or laws of the United States or Virginia. Each school shall maintain records of the signed statements.

The school principal may request the student's parent or parents, if both have legal and physical custody, to meet with the principal or his designee to review the School Board's Standards of Student Conduct and the parent's or parents' responsibility to participate with the school in disciplining the student and maintaining order, to ensure the student's compliance with compulsory school attendance law, and to discuss improvement of the child's behavior, school attendance, and educational progress. The administrator of the building should exercise reasonable judgment and consider the circumstances in determining the disciplinary action to be administered.

Each student has the right to expect an educational environment in which he or she can strive to achieve his or her intellectual potential. The student is expected to attend school regularly, be diligent in his/her studies and conduct him/herself in such a way that the rights and privileges of others are not violated. The student is expected to accept and demonstrate the obligation of good citizenship to help prevent problems from happening and help solve problems if they occur.

All parents are expected to assume responsibility for the student's behavior and assist the school in enforcing the Standards of Student Conduct and compulsory school attendance. Parents are also expected to maintain regular communication with school authorities, monitor and require daily attendance, and bring to the attention of the school authorities any problem that affects the student or other children in the school. It is the

parents' responsibility to notify the school of any unusual behavior pattern or medical problem that might lead to serious difficulties.

The school principal may notify the parents of any student who violates a School Board policy or the compulsory school attendance requirements when such violation could result in the student's suspension or the filing of a court petition, whether or not the school administration has imposed such disciplinary action or filed such a petition. The notice shall state (1) the date and particulars of the violation; (2) the obligation of the parent to take actions to assist the school in improving the student's behavior and ensuring compliance with compulsory school attendance; (3) that, if the student is suspended, the parent may be required to accompany the student to meet with school officials; and (4) that a petition with the juvenile and domestic relations court may be filed under certain circumstances to declare the student a child in need of supervision.

The principal or his designee shall notify the parent of any student involved in an incident required to be reported to the superintendent and Virginia Board of Education.

No suspended student shall be admitted to the regular school program until such student and his parent have met with school officials to discuss improvement of the student's behavior, unless the school principal or his designee determines that readmission, without parent conference, is appropriate for the student.

If a parent fails to comply with the requirements of this policy, the School Board may ask the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court to proceed against the parent in accordance with the requirements of the Code of Virginia.

Students are subject to corrective action for any misconduct that occurs:

- in school or on school property;
- on a school vehicle;
- while participating in or attending any school sponsored activity or trip;
- on the way to and from school; and
- off school property, when the acts lead to: (1) notification pursuant to Va. Code § 16.1-305.1 or a conviction for an offense listed in Va. Code § 16.1-260, or (2) a charge that would be a felony if committed by an adult, or (3) disruption of the learning environment.

Unlawful acts which will lead to police notification and may lead to suspension from classes, exclusion from activities or expulsion include but are not limited to:

- possession or use of alcohol, illegal drugs, including marijuana, synthetic cannabinoids as defined in Va. Code § 18.2-248.1:1, and anabolic steroids, or drug paraphernalia;
- selling drugs;
- assault/battery;
- sexual assault;
- arson;
- intentional injury (bullying, fighting);
- theft;

- bomb threats, including false threats, against school personnel or school property;
- use or possession of explosives (see Policy JFCD Weapons in School);
- possession of weapons or firearms (see Policy JFCD Weapons in School);
- extortion, blackmail, or coercion;
- driving without a license on school property;
- homicide;
- burglary;
- sex offenses (indecent exposure, obscene phone calls, sodomy and child molestation);
- malicious mischief;
- shooting;
- any illegal conduct involving firebombs, explosive or incendiary devices or materials, hoax explosive devices or chemical bombs;
- stabbing, cutting or wounding;
- unlawful interference with school authorities including threats;
- unlawful intimidation of school authorities; and
- other unlawful acts including being an accessory to any of these or other unlawful acts.

Any student involved in a reportable drug or violent incident shall participate in prevention and intervention activities deemed appropriate by the superintendent or his/her superintendent's designee. Further, any student who has been found to be in possession of or under the influence of drugs or alcohol on school property or at a school sponsored activity may be required to (1) undergo evaluation for drug or alcohol abuse and (2) participate in a drug and/or alcohol treatment program if recommended by the evaluator and if the parent consents.

The superintendent shall issue regulations listing additional actions which may be cause for corrective action and if serious enough or exhibited repeatedly may lead to suspension or expulsion.

The School Board shall biennially review the model student conduct code developed by the Board of Education to incorporate into policy a range of discipline options and alternatives to preserve a safe and non-disruptive environment for effective learning and teaching.

Adopted:

Legal Refs.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§16.1-260, 18.2-308.1, 18.2-308.7, 22.1-78, 22.1-200.1, 22.1-253.13:7.C.3; 22.1-254, 22.1-276.3, 22.1-277, 22.1-277.08, 22.1-277.2, 22.1-279.1, 22.1-279.3, 22.1-279.3:1, 22.1-279.6.

Cross Ref.:	CLA	Reporting Acts of Violence and Substance Abuse
	ECAB	Vandalism
	IIBEA/GAB	Acceptable Computer System Use
	IIBEA-R/ GAB-R	Acceptable Computer System Use
	JFHA/GBA	Prohibition Against Harassment and Retaliation
	JGA	Corporal Punishment
	JGD/JGE	Student Suspension/Expulsion
	JGDA	Disciplining Students with Disabilities
	JGDB	Discipline of Students with Disabilities for Infliction of Serious Bodily Injury
	JN	Student Fees, Fines and Charges

STANDARDS OF STUDENT CONDUCT

The following are standards of student conduct established by the School Board for all students ~~under its jurisdiction. Consequences shall be~~ The consequences of any act are determined on the basis of the facts presented in each ~~instance of misconduct situation~~ in the reasonable discretion of the Board, its designated committees and other appropriate school officials.

1. Student Dress

~~A student's dress and appearance shall not be such that it causes disruption, distracts others from the educational process or creates a health or safety problem. Students must comply with specific building dress regulations and of which students will be given prior notice.~~

Students are expected to dress appropriately for a K-12 educational environment. Any clothing that interferes with or disrupts the educational environment is unacceptable. Clothing with language or images that are vulgar, discriminatory, or obscene, or clothing that promotes illegal or violent conduct, such as the unlawful use of weapons, drugs, alcohol, tobacco, or drug paraphernalia or clothing that contains threats such as gang symbols is prohibited.

Clothing should fit, be neat and clean, and conform to standards of safety, good taste and decency. Clothing that exposes cleavage, private parts, the midriff, or undergarments, or that is otherwise sexually provocative, is prohibited. Examples of prohibited clothing include, but are not limited to: sagging or low-cut pants, low-cut necklines that show cleavage, tube tops, halter tops, backless blouses or blouses with only ties in the back, clothing constructed of see-through materials and head coverings unless required for religious or medical purposes.

Additionally, disciplinary action will be taken against any student taking part in gang-related activities that are disruptive to the school environment, which include the display of any apparel, jewelry, accessory, tattoo, or manner of grooming that, by virtue of its color, arrangement, trademark, or any other attribute, denotes membership in a gang that advocates illegal or disruptive behavior.

Parents of students requiring accommodation for religious beliefs, disabilities, or other good causes should contact the principal.

Students not complying with this policy will be asked to cover the noncomplying clothing, change clothes or go home.

2. Unexcused Absence or Tardiness Attendance; Truancy

Students shall not be absent from or report late to class or school without appropriate parental permission, school permission or an otherwise valid excuse. Students shall attend school on a regular and punctual basis unless otherwise excused in accordance with School Board policy or regulation. (See Policy JED Student Absences/Excuses/Dismissals.)

If a student who is under 18 years of age has 10 or more unexcused absences from school on consecutive school days, the principal may notify the juvenile and domestic relations court, which may take action to suspend the student's driver's license.

3. Disruptive Conduct

Students shall not engage in conduct that is or is intended to be disruptive of any school activity, function or process of the school or is dangerous to the health or safety of students or others.

Students are entitled to a learning environment free of unnecessary disruption. Any physical or verbal disturbance which interrupts or interferes with teaching and orderly conduct of school activities, is prohibited.

4. Profane, Obscene or Abusive Language or Conduct

Students shall not use language, a gesture, vulgar, profane or obscene language or gestures or engage in conduct that is vulgar, profane, obscene or disrupts the teaching and learning environment.

5. Threats or Intimidation

Students shall not make any verbal, written, or physical threat of bodily injury or use of force directed toward another person for the purpose of extortion or for any other reason. Students shall not use electronic technology or communication devices, such as the internet or cell phones, to intimidate or threaten for any reason.

6. Assault and Battery

A student shall not assault or commit battery upon another person on school property, on school buses or during school activities on or off school property. Voluntary fighting resulting in physical injury to another person shall be considered assault and battery. Assault includes any physical confrontation that may result in no injury, minor injury, or serious injury that includes, but may not be limited to, kicking, shoving, pushing, hitting and fighting. Battery is the unlawful application of force to the person of another. An assault is a threat of bodily injury.

A battery is any bodily hurt, however slight, done to another in an angry, rude or vengeful manner.

7. Bullying

A student, either individually or as a part of a group, shall not harass or bully others either in person or by the use of any communication technology including computer systems, telephones, pagers, or instant messaging systems. Prohibited conduct includes, but is not limited to, physical, verbal, or written intimidation, taunting, name-calling, and insults and any combination of prohibited activities.

"Bullying" means any aggressive and unwanted behavior that is intended to harm, intimidate, or humiliate the victim; involves a real or perceived power imbalance between the aggressor or aggressors and victim; and is repeated over time or causes severe emotional trauma. "Bullying" includes cyber bullying. "Bullying" does not include ordinary teasing, horseplay, argument, or peer conflict.

8. Gambling

A student shall not bet money or other things of value, or knowingly play or participate in any game involving such a bet, on school property, on school buses or during any school related activity.

9. Use and/or Possession of Alcohol, Tobacco, Anabolic Steroids, and Other Drugs

A student shall not possess, use, and/or distribute alcohol, tobacco and/or tobacco products, or other drugs any of the restricted substances listed below on school property, on school buses or during school activities, on or off school property. This includes, but may not be limited to, smokeless tobacco, anabolic steroids, look-alike drugs, drug paraphernalia, and any prescription or non-prescription drug not possessed in accordance with Policy JHCD.

A student shall not possess, procure or purchase or attempt to possess, use, consume, procure, and/or purchase, or be under the influence of (legal intoxication not required), or use or consume or attempt to use or consume, any of the restricted substances listed in this regulation below or what is represented by or to the student to be any of the restricted substances listed in this regulation below or what the student believes is any of the restricted substances in this regulation listed below.

A student shall not be under the influence of any of the restricted substances listed below, regardless of whether the student's condition amounts to legal intoxication.

This regulation incorporates Policy JFCF.

Restricted substances include alcoholic drinks, marijuana, synthetic cannabinoids, narcotic drugs, hallucinogens, stimulants, depressants, and anything else covered by the Drug Control Act referenced below, as well as any abusable glue, paint and similar materials, anabolic steroids and both prescription and non-prescription drugs if they are not taken according to the prescription or directions on the package, and includes anything that a student represents to be a restricted substance or which a student believes is a restricted substance. but are not limited to alcohol, tobacco and inhalant products, and other controlled substances defined in the Drug Control Act, Chapter 15.1 of Title 54 of the Code of Virginia, such as anabolic steroids, stimulants, depressants, hallucinogens, marijuana, imitation and look-alike drugs, drug paraphernalia, and any prescription or non-prescription drug possessed in violation of School Board policy.

The School Board may require any student who has been found in possession of, or under the influence of, drugs or alcohol in violation of School Board policy to undergo evaluation for drug or alcohol abuse, or both, and, if recommended by the evaluator and with the consent of the student's parent, to participate in a treatment program.

In addition to any other consequences which may result, a student who is a member of a school athletic team will be ineligible for two school years to compete in interscholastic athletic competition if the school principal and the division superintendent determine that the student used anabolic steroids during the training period immediately preceding or during the sport season of the athletic team, unless such steroid was prescribed by a licensed physician for a medical condition.

10. Electronic Cigarettes

Students shall not possess electronic cigarettes on school premises, on school buses or at school sponsored activities.

Distribution or Sale of Illegal Drugs or Possession or Distribution with Intent to Sell

Students shall not manufacture, give, sell, distribute or possess with intent to give, sell or distribute marijuana, synthetic cannabinoids, or other controlled substance as defined in the Drug Control Act, Chapter 15.1 of Title 54 of the Code of Virginia.

11. Vandalism

Students shall not willfully or maliciously damage or deface any school building or other property owned or under the control of the School Board. In addition, students shall not willfully or maliciously damage or deface property belonging to

or under the control of any other person at school, on a school bus or at school-sponsored events.

12. Defiance of the Authority of School Personnel

Students shall comply with any oral or written instructions made by school personnel within the scope of their authority as provided by Board policies and regulations.

13. Possession or Use of Weapons or Other Dangerous Articles

Students shall not have in their possession any type of unauthorized firearm or other article which may be used as a weapon, regardless of whether it is commonly accepted as such. This regulation incorporates Policy JFCD. (See Policy JFCD Weapons in School.)

14. Theft

A student shall not intentionally take or attempt to take the personal property of another person without consent under duress, threat or otherwise by force, fear or other means.

15. ~~Behavior on School Bus~~ Bus-Related Offenses

Students shall not behave in a disruptive manner or otherwise violate these Standards of Conduct while waiting for a school bus, while on a school bus or after being discharged from a school bus.

16. Cheating

~~Students shall not cheat, plagiarize or knowingly make false statements with respect to any assigned school work or tests.~~

Students are expected to perform honestly on schoolwork and tests. The following actions are prohibited:

- cheating on a test or assigned work by giving, receiving, offering and/or soliciting information
- plagiarizing by copying the language, structure, idea and/or thoughts of another
- falsifying statements on any assigned schoolwork, tests or other school documents

17. Trespassing

~~The student~~ Students shall not trespass on school property or use school facilities without proper authority or permission, or during a period of suspension or expulsion.

18. Gang Activity

~~A student shall not engage in gang activities as defined in Policy JFCE Gang Activity or Association, incorporated by reference.~~

Gang-related activity is not tolerated. Symbols of gang membership are expressly prohibited (i.e., clothing that symbolizes association, rituals associated with, or activities by an identified group of students). (See Policy JFCE Gang Activity or Association.)

19. Harassment

A student shall not harass another student or any school employee, volunteer, student teacher or any other person present in school facilities or at school functions.

20. ~~Possession of Beepers, Cellular Telephones, Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs), or Similar Devices~~ Communication Devices

Students may possess a beeper, cellular telephone, smart phone, tablet, Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or other communications device on school property, including school buses, provided that the device must remain off and out of sight during instructional time unless it is being used for instructional purposes at the direction of the student's teacher.

At no time may any device be used with an unfiltered connection to the Internet.

The division is not liable for devices brought to school or school activities.

If a student possesses or uses such a device other than as permitted in this policy, in addition to other disciplinary sanctions which may be imposed, the device may be confiscated from the student and returned only to the student's parent.

21. Reports of Conviction or Adjudication of Delinquency

Any student for whom the superintendent has received a report pursuant to Va. Code § 16.1-305.1 of an adjudication of delinquency or a conviction for an offense listed in subsection G of Va. Code § 16.1-260 may be suspended or expelled.

22. Laser Pointers

Students shall not have in their possession laser pointers.

23. Acceptable Use of the Internet Use

Students shall abide by the BLANK School Division's Acceptable Computer Use Policy and Regulation. (See Policy IIBEA Acceptable Computer System Use.)

24. Felony Charges

Students charged with any offense, wherever committed, that would be a felony if committed by an adult may be disciplined and/or required to participate in prevention/ intervention activities.

25. Bomb Threats

Students shall not engage in any illegal conduct involving firebombs, explosive or incendiary materials or devices or hoax explosive devices or chemical bombs as defined in the Code of Virginia. Moreover, students shall not make any threats or false threats to bomb school personnel or school property.

26. Hazing

Students shall not engage in hazing.

Hazing means to recklessly or intentionally endanger the health or safety of a student or students or to inflict bodily harm on a student or students in connection with or for the purpose of initiation, admission into or affiliation with or as a condition for continued membership in a club, organization, association, fraternity, sorority, or student body regardless of whether the student or students so endangered or injured participated voluntarily in the relevant activity.

The principal of any school at which hazing which causes bodily injury occurs shall report the hazing to the local Commonwealth Attorney. Hazing, as defined above, is a Class 1 misdemeanor which may be punished by confinement in jail for up to 12 months and a fine of up to \$2,500, or both, in addition to any disciplinary consequences which may be imposed under this policy. In addition, any person receiving bodily injury by hazing has a right to sue, civilly, the person or persons guilty thereof, whether adults or infants. See Va. Code 18.2-56.

1. Extortion

No student may obtain or attempt to obtain anything of value from another by using a threat of any kind.

2. Fighting

Exchanging mutual physical contact between two or more persons by pushing, shoving or hitting with or without injury is prohibited.

3. Stalking

Students shall not engage in a pattern of behavior that places another person in fear of serious harm.

27. Other Conduct

In addition to these specific standards, students shall not engage in any conduct which materially and substantially disrupts the ongoing educational process or which is otherwise a violation of federal, state or local law.

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

The following corrective actions are among those available to the school administration for violation of the Student Code of Conduct. Each The facts and circumstances of each offense shall be are considered fully in determining reasonable corrective actions.

1. Counseling
2. Admonition
3. Reprimand
4. Loss of privileges, including access to the School Division's computer system
5. Parental conferences
6. Modification of student classroom assignment or schedule
7. Student behavior contract
8. Referral to student assistance services
9. Removal from class
10. Initiation of child study process
11. Referral to in-school intervention, mediation, or community service programs
12. Tasks or restrictions assigned by the principal or his designee
13. Detention after school or before school
14. Suspension from school-sponsored activities or events prior to, during, or after the regular school day
15. In-school suspension
16. Out-of-school suspension
17. Referral to an alternative education program
18. Notification of legal authority where appropriate
19. Recommendation for expulsion including recommendation for expulsion for possessing a firearm, destructive device, firearm muffler, firearm silencer or pneumatic gun on school property or at a school-sponsored event
20. Mandatory expulsion for bringing a firearm onto school property or to a school-sponsored activity or use or possession of and recommendation for expulsion for having brought a controlled substance, imitation controlled substance or marijuana, as defined in Chapter 34 of Title 54.1 and §18.2-247 of the Code of

Virginia, synthetic cannabinoids, on to school property or at to a school sponsored activity

21. Evaluation for alcohol or drug abuse
22. Participation in a drug, alcohol or violence intervention, prevention or treatment program

Adopted

Legal Refs.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 18.2-56, 18.2-83, 18.2-85, 18.2-87.1, 18.2-119, 18.2-308, 18.2-308.1, 18.2-308.7, 18.2-371.2, 18.2-433.1, 22.1-70.2, 22.1-78, 22.1-202, 22.1-253.13:7.C.3, 22.1-276.3, 22.1-277, 22.1-277.07:1, 22.1-277.08, 22.1-277.2, 22.1-279.1, 22.1-279.6, 46.2-323, 46.2-334.001.

~~Student Conduct Policy Guidelines, Virginia Board of Education, 2009.~~
Student Code of Conduct Policy Guidelines (Virginia Board of Education October 2013).

Information Brief: Cyberbullying and School Policy (Virginia Department of Education August 2008).

Cross Ref.:	CLA	Reporting Acts of Violence and Substance Abuse
	ECAB	Vandalism
	GAB/IIBEA	Acceptable Computer System Use
	GAB-R/IIBEA-R	Acceptable Computer System Use Regulation
	GBECA	<u>Electronic Cigarettes</u>
	IEA	Pledge of Allegiance
	IGAG	Driver Education
	JED	Student Absences/Excuses/Dismissals
	JFC	Student Conduct
	JFCD	Weapons in School
	JFCE	Gang Activity or Association
	JFCF	Drugs in School
	JFHA/GBA	Prohibition Against Harassment and Retaliation
	JGA	Corporal Punishment
	JGD/JGE	Student Suspension/Expulsion
	JGDA	Disciplining Students with Disabilities
	JGDB	Discipline of Students with Disabilities for Infliction of Serious Bodily Injury
	JHCD	Administering Medicines to Students
	JN	Student Fees, Fines and Charges

WEAPONS IN SCHOOL

I. Generally

Carrying, bringing, using or possessing any firearm, dangerous device, or dangerous or deadly weapon in any school building, on school grounds, in any school vehicle or at any school-sponsored activity without the authorization of the school or the school division is prohibited, and grounds for disciplinary action. The disciplinary sanction for bringing a firearm to school or to a school-sponsored activity is expulsion for at least one year in accordance with Policy JGD/JGE. A student who has possessed a firearm, destructive device, firearm muffler, firearm silencer or pneumatic gun on school property or at a school-sponsored activity may be expelled for at least one year in accordance with Policy JGD/JGE Student Suspension/Expulsion. The School Board may determine, based on the facts of a particular situation, that special circumstances exist and no disciplinary action or another disciplinary action or another term of expulsion is appropriate. The School Board may promulgate guidelines for determining what constitutes special circumstances. In addition, the School Board may, by regulation, authorize the superintendent or the superintendent's designee to conduct a preliminary review of such cases to determine whether a disciplinary action other than expulsion is appropriate.¹ Violation of this policy shall require that proceedings for the discipline of the student involved be initiated immediately by the principal.

Such weapons include, but are not limited to:

- any pistol, shotgun, stun weapon, revolver, or other firearm listed in section 22.1-277.07(E), of the Code of Virginia, designed or intended to propel a projectile of any kind, including a rifle,
- unloaded firearms in closed containers,
- any air rifle or BB gun,
- toy guns and look-alike guns,
- any dirk, bowie knife, switchblade knife, ballistic knife, machete, knife or razor,
- slingshots,
- spring sticks,
- brass or metal knuckles, blackjacks,
- any flailing instrument consisting of two or more rigid parts connected in such a manner as to allow them to swing freely, which may be known as a nun chahka, nun chuck, nunchaku, shuriken, or fighting chain,
- any disc, of whatever configuration, having at least two points or pointed blades, and which is designed to be thrown or propelled and which may be known as a throwing star or oriental dart,
- explosives, and

Footnote is for reference only and should be deleted from the Board's final policy.

¹ If the School Board adopts such a regulation, it must ensure that any disciplinary action imposed is taken in accordance with Article 3 of Chapter 14 of Title 22.1 of the Code of Virginia.

- destructive devices as defined in section 22.1-277.07(E), of the Code of Virginia, or other dangerous articles.

II. Students with Disabilities

- A. Students with disabilities are subject to the provisions of Section I of this policy and may be disciplined to the same extent as a nondisabled student provided the manifestation review committee determines that the violation was not a manifestation of the student's disability. The provisions of Policy JGDA will be followed in addition to the regular disciplinary procedures.
- B. Additional authority to remove a student with a disability from school for a weapons violation.
1. In addition to the authority granted in subsection A above, a student with a disability may also be removed without parent consent and assigned to an interim alternative education program by school personnel for not more than forty-five (45) school days when the student carries or possesses a weapon to or at school, on school premises, or to or at a school function under the jurisdiction of a state or local educational agency. This option is available regardless of whether a manifestation exists. The removal should not be in excess of any removal imposed on a student without a disability for the same offense.
 2. For purposes of this forty-five (45) school day removal, the weapon must meet the following definition:

"a weapon, device, instrument, material or substance, animate or inanimate, that is used for, or is readily capable of, causing death or serious bodily injury, except that such term does not include a pocket knife with a blade of less than 2 ½ inches in length."

Adopted:

Legal Refs.: 18 U.S.C. § 930(g)(2).

20 U.S.C. § 1415(k)(1)(G)(i).

Code of Virginia, §§18.2-308, 18.2-308.1, 18.2-308.7, 22.1-277.07, 277.07:1.

Wood v. Henry County Public Schools, 255 Va. 85, 495 S.E.2d 255 (1998).

8 VAC 20-81-10.

Cross Refs.:	JGD/JGE	Student Suspension/Expulsion
	JFC	Student Conduct
	JGDA	Disciplining Students with Disabilities
	JGDB	Discipline of Students with Disabilities for Infliction of Serious Bodily Injury

DRUGS IN SCHOOL

I. Generally

Possession of a controlled substance, imitation controlled substance or marijuana, as defined in Va. Code § 18.2-247, or synthetic cannabinoids as defined in Va. Code § 18.2-248.1:1, on school property or at a school-sponsored activity is prohibited.

A. **Mandatory** Expulsion

A student who is determined to have brought a controlled substance, imitation controlled substance, marijuana, or synthetic cannabinoids as defined in Va. Code § 18.2-248.1:1, onto school property or to a school-sponsored activity **shall may** be expelled in accordance with Policy JGD/JGE Student Suspension/Expulsion. The School Board may determine, based on the facts of the particular case that special circumstances exist and another form of discipline is appropriate. **In addition, the School Board may, by regulation, authorize the superintendent or superintendent's designee to conduct a preliminary review of such cases to determine whether a disciplinary action other than expulsion is appropriate.**¹

B. Prevention and Intervention

Any student who violates this policy shall participate in the prevention and intervention activities identified in **BLANK** school division's drug and violence prevention plan.

The School Board may require any student who is in possession of or under the influence of drugs at school or school-sponsored activities to: (1) undergo evaluation for drug abuse and (2) participate in a drug treatment program if recommended by the evaluator and if the student's parent consents.

C. Required Reporting to Parents and Local Law Enforcement

The Principal shall report a violation of this policy to parents and local law enforcement as required by Policy CLA Reporting Acts of Violence and Substance Abuse.

Footnote is for reference only and should be deleted from the Board's final policy.

¹ If the School Board adopts such a regulation, it must ensure that any disciplinary action imposed is taken in accordance with Article 3 of Chapter 14 of Title 22.1 of the Code of Virginia.

II. Students with Disabilities

- A. Students with disabilities are subject to the provisions of Section I of this policy and may be disciplined to the same extent as a nondisabled student provided the manifestation review committee determines that the violation was not a manifestation of the student's disability. The provisions of Policy JGDA Disciplining Students with Disabilities will be followed in addition to the regular disciplinary procedures.
- B. Additional authority to remove a student with a disability from school for a drug violation.
1. In addition to the authority granted in subsection A above, a student with a disability may be removed without parent consent and assigned to an interim alternative education program by school personnel for not more than forty-five (45) school days when the student knowingly possesses or uses illegal drugs, or sells or solicits the sale of a controlled substance, while at school, on school premises, or at a school function under the jurisdiction of a state or local educational agency. This option is available regardless of whether a manifestation exists. The removal should not be in excess of any removal imposed on a student without a disability for the same offense.
 2. For purposes of this forty-five (45) school day removal, "illegal drugs" and "controlled substance" are defined as follows:
 - a. Controlled substance means a drug or other substance identified under schedules I, II, III, IV, or V in § 202(c) of the Controlled Substances Act at 21 U.S.C. § 812(c).
 - b. Illegal drug means a controlled substance, but does not include a controlled substance that is legally possessed or used under the supervision of a licensed health-care professional or that is legally possessed or used under any other authority under the Controlled Substances Act or under any other provision of federal law.

Adopted:

Legal Refs: 20 U.S.C. §§ 1415(k)(1)(G)(ii), 1415(k)(7)(A), 1415(k)(7)(B).
21 U.S.C. § 812(c).

Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 18.2-247, 18.2-250, 18.2-250.1, 18.2-255.2, 22.1-277.08.

8 VAC 20-81-10.

Cross Refs:	CLA	Reporting Acts of Violence and Substance Abuse
	JGD/JGE	Student Suspension/Expulsion
	JFC	Student Conduct
	JFC-R	Standards of Student Conduct
	JGDA	Disciplining Students with Disabilities

TOBACCO-FREE SCHOOL FOR STAFF AND STUDENTS

Smoking, chewing or any other use of any tobacco products by staff, students, and visitors is prohibited on school property.

For purposes of this policy:

1. "School property" means:
 - a. All interior portions of any building or other structure used for instruction, administration, support services, maintenance or storage.
 - b. Any indoor facility or portion of such facility owned or leased or contracted for and used for the provision of regular or routine health care, day care, or early childhood development (Head Start) services;
 - c. All vehicles used by the division for transporting students, staff, visitors or other persons.
2. "Tobacco" includes cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, snuff, chewing tobacco and all other kinds and forms of tobacco prepared in such manner as to be suitable for chewing, smoking or both. "Tobacco" includes cloves or any other product packaged for smoking.
3. "Smoking" means the carrying or holding of any lighted pipe, cigar, or cigarette of any kind, or any other lighted smoking equipment, or the lighting, inhaling, or exhaling of smoke from a pipe, cigar, or cigarette of any kind.

This policy shall be published in student and employee handbooks, posted on bulletin boards and announced in meetings.

Each principal shall post signs stating "No Smoking," or containing the international "No Smoking" symbol, consisting of a pictorial representation of a burning cigarette enclosed in a red circle with a bar across it, clearly and conspicuously in every school cafeteria and other dining facility in the school.

Staff and students found to be in violation of this policy shall be subject to appropriate disciplinary action.

Designated Smoking Areas

The School Board may direct the superintendent to issue regulations designating smoking areas on school grounds outside buildings.

Electronic Cigarettes

Students are prohibited from possessing electronic cigarettes on school buses, on school premises and at school-sponsored activities.

All other persons are prohibited from using electronic cigarettes on school premises and school vehicles.

Adopted

Legal Refs.: 20 U.S.C. §§ 6083, 7183.

Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 15.2-2820, 15.2-2824, 15.2-2825, 15.2-2827, 22.1-79.5, 22.1-279.6.

Cross Refs.:	CLA	Reporting Acts of Violence and Substance Abuse
	GBEC	Tobacco-Free School for Staff and Students
	<u>GBECA</u>	<u>Electronic Cigarettes</u>
	JFC-R	Standards of Student Conduct
	KG	Community Use of School Facilities
	KGC	<u>Tobacco Use of Tobacco and Electronic Cigarettes on School Premises</u>

STUDENT SUSPENSION/EXPULSION

I. DEFINITIONS

As used in this Policy,

“Alternative education program” includes night school, adult education, or another education program designed to offer instruction to students for whom the regular program of instruction may be inappropriate.

“Destructive device” means (1) any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, mine, or other similar device; (2) any weapon, except a shotgun or a shotgun shell generally recognized as particularly suitable for sporting purposes, by whatever name known that will, or may be readily converted to, expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or other propellant, and that has any barrel with a bore of more than one-half inch in diameter that is homemade or was not made by a duly licensed weapon manufacturer, any fully automatic firearm, any sawed-off shotgun or sawed-off rifle as defined in Va. Code § 18.2-299 or any firearm prohibited from civilian ownership by federal law; and (3) any combination of parts either designed or intended for use in converting any device into any destructive device described herein and from which a destructive device may be readily assembled. “Destructive device” does not include any device that is not designed or redesigned for use as a weapon, or any device originally designed for use as a weapon and that is redesigned for use as a signaling, pyrotechnic, line-throwing, safety, or other similar device, nor shall it include any antique firearm as defined in subsection G of Va. Code § 18.2-308.2:2.

“Disruptive behavior” means a violation of school board regulations governing student conduct that interrupts or obstructs the learning environment.

“Exclusion” means a Virginia school board’s denial of school admission to a student who has been expelled or has been placed on a long-term suspension of more than thirty calendar days by another school board or a private school, either in Virginia or another state, or for whom admission has been withdrawn by a private school in Virginia or another state.

“Expulsion” means any disciplinary action imposed by a school board or a committee thereof, as provided in school board policy, whereby a student is not permitted to attend school within the school division and is ineligible for readmission for 365 calendar days after the date of the expulsion.

“Firearm” means (1) any weapon, including a starter gun, that will, or is designed or may readily be converted to, expel single or multiple projectiles by the action of an explosion of a combustible material; (2) the frame or receiver of any such weapon; or (3) any unloaded firearm in a closed container. “Firearm” does not include any pneumatic gun as defined in this Policy.

“Long-term suspension” means any disciplinary action whereby a student is not permitted to attend school for more than ten school days but less than 365 calendar days.

“One year” means 365 calendar days as required in federal regulations.

“Pneumatic gun” means any implement, designed as a gun, that will expel a BB or a pellet by action of pneumatic pressure. “Pneumatic gun” includes a paintball gun that expels by action of pneumatic pressure plastic balls filled with paint for the purpose of marking the point of impact.

“School property” means any real property owned or leased by the School Board or any vehicle owned or leased by the School Board or operated by or on behalf of the School Board.

“Short-term suspension” means any disciplinary action whereby a student is not permitted to attend school for a period not to exceed ten school days.

“Superintendent's designee” means a 1) trained hearing officer or 2) professional employee in the administrative offices of the school division who reports directly to the superintendent and who is not a school-based instructional or administrative employee.

II. SUSPENSIONS AND EXPULSIONS OF STUDENTS GENERALLY

Pupils may be suspended or expelled from attendance at school for sufficient cause; however, in no case may sufficient cause for suspension include only instances of truancy.

Any student for whom the division superintendent of the school division in which the student is enrolled has received a report pursuant to Va. Code § 16.1-305.1 of an adjudication of delinquency or a conviction for an offense listed in subsection G of Va. Code § 16.1-260 may be suspended or expelled from school attendance.

The authority of teachers to remove students from their classes in certain instances of disruptive behavior shall not be interpreted to affect the operation of this Policy.

III. SHORT-TERM SUSPENSIONS

A pupil may be suspended for not more than ten school days by either the school principal, any assistant principal, or, in their absence, any teacher. The principal, assistant principal, or teacher may suspend the pupil after giving the pupil oral or written notice of the charges against him and, if he denies them, an explanation of the facts as known to school personnel and an opportunity to present his version of what occurred. In the case of any pupil whose presence poses a continuing danger to persons or property, or whose presence is an ongoing threat of disruption, the pupil may be

removed from school immediately and the notice, explanation of facts, and opportunity to present his version shall be given as soon as is practical thereafter.

Upon suspension of any pupil, the principal, assistant principal, or teacher responsible for such suspension shall report the facts of the case in writing to the division superintendent or his designee and the parent of the pupil suspended. The division superintendent or his designee shall review forthwith the action taken by the principal, assistant principal, or teacher upon a petition for such review by any party in interest and confirm or disapprove such action based on an examination of the record of the pupil's behavior.

The decision of the division superintendent or his designee may be appealed to the School Board unless the School Board has provided by regulation that the decision of the division superintendent or his designee shall be final.

Any oral or written notice to the parent of a student who is suspended from school attendance for not more than ten days shall include notification of the length of the suspension, information regarding the availability of community-based educational programs, alternative education programs or other educational options, and of the student's right to return to regular school attendance upon the expiration of the suspension. The costs of any community-based educational program, or alternative education program or educational option, which is not a part of the educational program offered by the school division, shall be borne by the parent of the student.

IV. LONG-TERM SUSPENSION

A pupil may be suspended from attendance at school for more than ten days after written notice is provided to the pupil and his parent of the proposed action and the reasons therefore and of the right to a hearing before the School Board or the superintendent or his designee, in accordance with regulations of the School Board. If the regulations provide for a hearing by the superintendent or his designee, the regulations shall also provide for an appeal of the decision to the full School Board. Such appeal shall be decided by the School Board within thirty days.

The written notice of a suspension for more than ten days shall include notification of the length of the suspension and shall provide information concerning the availability of community-based educational, alternative education, or intervention programs. Such notice shall also state that the student is eligible to return to regular school attendance upon the expiration of the suspension or to attend an appropriate alternative education program approved by the School Board during or upon the expiration of the suspension. The costs of any community-based educational, alternative education, or intervention program that is not a part of the educational program offered by the school division that the student may attend during his suspension shall be borne by the parent of the student.

Nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the School Board from permitting or requiring students suspended pursuant to this section to attend an alternative education program provided by the School Board for the term of such suspension.

V. EXPULSION

A. Generally

Pupils may be expelled from attendance at school after written notice to the pupil and his parent of the proposed action and the reasons therefor and of the right to a hearing before the School Board in accordance with the regulations of the School Board. The regulations shall provide for subsequent confirmation or disapproval of the proposed expulsion by the School Board regardless of whether the pupil has exercised the right to a hearing.

The written notice given to the pupil and his parent shall include notification of the length of the expulsion and shall provide information to the parent of the student concerning the availability of community-based educational, training, and intervention programs. The notice shall also state whether or not the student is eligible to return to regular school attendance, or to attend an appropriate alternative education program approved by the School Board, or an adult education program offered by the school division, during or upon the expiration of the expulsion, and the terms or conditions of such readmission. The costs of any community-based educational, training, or intervention program that is not a part of the educational program offered by the school division that the student may attend during his expulsion shall be borne by the parent of the student.

Nothing in this Policy shall be construed to prohibit the School Board from permitting or requiring students expelled pursuant to this Policy to attend an alternative education program provided by the School Board for the term of such expulsion.

If the School Board determines that the student is ineligible to return to regular school attendance or to attend during the expulsion an alternative education program or an adult education program in the school division, the written notice shall also advise the parent of such student that the student may petition the School Board for readmission to be effective one calendar year from the date of his expulsion, and of the conditions, if any, under which readmission may be granted.

The School Board shall establish, by regulation, a schedule pursuant to which such students may apply and reapply for readmission to school. Such schedule shall be designed to ensure that any initial petition for readmission will be reviewed by the School Board or the division superintendent, and, if granted, would enable the student to resume school attendance one calendar year from the date of the expulsion. If the division superintendent denies such petition, the student may petition the School Board for review of such denial.

B. Conduct Giving Rise to Expulsion

Recommendations for expulsions for actions other than those specified below shall be based on consideration of the following factors:

- the nature and seriousness of the conduct;
- the degree of danger to the school community;
- the student's disciplinary history, including the seriousness and number of previous infractions;
- the appropriateness and availability of an alternative education placement or program;
- the student's age and grade level;
- the results of any mental health, substance abuse, or special education assessments;
- the student's attendance and academic records; and
- other appropriate matters.

No decision to expel a student shall be reversed on the grounds that such factors were not considered. Nothing in this subsection shall be deemed to preclude a School Board from considering any of the factors listed above as "special circumstances" for purposes of expulsions discussed in the following subsections.

Firearms

The School Board shall expel from school attendance for a period of not less than one year any student whom the School Board has determined to have possessed a firearm on school property or at a school-sponsored activity as prohibited by Va. Code § 18.2-308.1, or to have possessed a firearm or destructive device as defined in this policy, a firearm muffler or firearm silencer, or a pneumatic gun as defined in this policy on school property or at a school-sponsored activity. A school administrator, pursuant to School Board policy, or the School Board may, however, determine, based on the facts of a particular situation, that special circumstances exist and no disciplinary action or another disciplinary action or another term of expulsion is appropriate. The School Board may promulgate guidelines for determining what constitutes special circumstances. In addition, the School Board may, by regulation, authorize the superintendent or superintendent's designee to conduct a preliminary review of such cases to determine whether a disciplinary action other than expulsion is appropriate.¹ Nothing in this policy shall be construed to require a student's expulsion regardless of the facts of the particular situation.

Footnotes are for reference only and should be deleted from the Board's final policy.

¹ If the School Board adopts such a regulation, it must ensure that any disciplinary action imposed is taken in accordance with the procedures set forth in Article 3 of Chapter 14 of Title 22.1 of the Code of Virginia.

The exemptions set out in Va. Code § 18.2-308 regarding concealed weapons shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the provisions of this Policy. The provisions of this policy shall not apply to persons who possess such firearm or firearms or pneumatic guns as a part of the curriculum or other programs sponsored by the schools in the school division or any organization permitted by the school to use its premises or to any law-enforcement officer while engaged in his duties as such.

Drug Offenses

The School Board shall expel from school attendance any student whom the School Board has determined to have brought a controlled substance, imitation controlled substance, or marijuana as defined in Va. Code § 18.2-247, or synthetic cannabinoids as defined in Va. Code § 18.2-248.1:1 onto school property or to a school-sponsored activity. The School Board may, however, determine, based on the facts of the particular case that special circumstances exist and another disciplinary action is appropriate. In addition, the School Board may, by regulation, authorize the superintendent or the superintendent's designee to conduct a preliminary review of such cases to determine whether a disciplinary action other than expulsion is appropriate.² Nothing in this policy shall be construed to require a student's expulsion regardless of the facts of the particular situation.

C. Procedure for School Board Hearing

The procedure for the School Board hearing shall be as follows:

- The School Board shall determine the propriety of attendance at the hearing of persons not having a direct interest in the hearing. The hearing shall be private unless otherwise specified by the School Board.
- The School Board may ask for opening statements from the principal or his representative and the student or his parent(s) (or their representative) and, at the discretion of the School Board, may allow closing statements.
- The parties shall then present their evidence. Because the principal has the ultimate burden of proof, he shall present his evidence first. Witnesses may be questioned by the School Board members and by the parties (or their representative). The School Board may, at its discretion, vary this procedure, but it shall afford full opportunity to both parties for

Footnotes are for reference only and should be deleted from the Board's final policy.

² If the School Board adopts such a regulation, it must ensure that any disciplinary action imposed is taken in accordance with the procedures set forth in Article 3 of Chapter 14 of Title 22.1 of the Code of Virginia.

presentation of any material or relevant evidence and shall afford the parties the right of cross-examination provided, however, that the School Board may take the testimony of student witnesses outside the presence of the student, his parent(s) and their representative if the School Board determines, in its discretion, that such action is necessary to protect the student witness.

- The parties shall produce such additional evidence as the School Board may deem necessary. The School Board shall be the judge of the relevancy and materiality of the evidence.
- Exhibits offered by the parties may be received in evidence by the School Board and, when so received, shall be marked and made part of the record.
- The School Board may, by majority vote, uphold, reject or alter the recommendations.
- The School Board shall transmit its decision, including the reasons therefor, to the student, his parent(s), the principal and superintendent.

VI. ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION PROGRAM

The School Board may require any student who has been (1) charged with an offense relating to the laws of Virginia, or with a violation of School Board policies, on weapons, alcohol or drugs, or intentional injury to another person, or with an offense that is required to be disclosed to the superintendent of the school division pursuant to Va. Code § 16.1-260.G; (2) found guilty or not innocent of an offense relating to Virginia's laws on weapons, alcohol, or drugs, or of a crime that resulted in or could have resulted in injury to others, or of an offense that is required to be disclosed to the superintendent of the school division pursuant to Va. Code § 16.1-260.G; (3) found to have committed a serious offense or repeated offenses in violation of School Board policies; (4) suspended pursuant to Va. Code § 22.1-277.05; or (5) expelled pursuant to Va. Code § 22.1-277.06, 22.1-277.07, or 22.1-277.08 or subsection B of Va. Code § 22.1-277, to attend an alternative education program. The School Board may require such student to attend such programs regardless of where the crime occurred. The School Board may require any student who has been found to have been in possession of, or under the influence of, drugs or alcohol on a school bus, on school property, or at a school-sponsored activity in violation of School Board policies, to undergo evaluation for drug or alcohol abuse, or both, and, if recommended by the evaluator and with the consent of the student's parent, to participate in a treatment program.

A principal (or his designee) may impose a short-term suspension, pursuant to Va. Code § 22.1-277.04, upon a student who has been charged with an offense involving intentional injury enumerated in Va. Code § 16.1-260.G, to another student in

the same school pending a decision as to whether to require that such student attend an alternative education program.

As used herein, "charged" means that a petition or warrant has been filed or is pending against a pupil.

VII. REPORTING

A. Except as may otherwise be required by federal law, regulation, or jurisprudence, reports shall be made to the division superintendent and to the principal or his designee on all incidents involving

- (1) the assault, or assault and battery, without bodily injury, of any person on a school bus, on school property, or at a school-sponsored activity;
- (2) the assault and battery which results in a bodily injury, sexual assault, death, shooting, stabbing, cutting, or wounding of any person, or stalking of any person as described in Va. Code § 18.2-60.3, on a school bus, on school property, or at a school-sponsored activity;
- (3) any conduct involving alcohol, marijuana, synthetic cannabinoids as defined in § 18.2-248.1:1, a controlled substance, imitation controlled substance, or an anabolic steroid on a school bus, on school property, or at a school-sponsored activity, including the theft or attempted theft of student prescription medications;
- (4) any threats against school personnel while on a school bus, on school property, or at a school-sponsored activity;
- (5) the illegal carrying of a firearm as defined in Va. Code § 22.1-277.07 onto school property;
- (6) any illegal conduct involving firebombs, explosive materials or devices, or hoax explosive devices, as defined in Va. Code § 18.2-85 or explosive or incendiary devices, as defined in Va. Code § 18.2-433.1, or chemical bombs, as described in Va. Code § 18.2-87.1, on a school bus, on school property, or at a school-sponsored activity;
- (7) any threats or false threats to bomb, as described in Va. Code § 18.2-83, made against school personnel or involving school property or school buses;
- (8) the arrest of any student for an incident occurring on a school bus, on school property, or at a school sponsored activity, including the charge therefor; and
- (9) any illegal possession of weapons, alcohol, drugs, or tobacco products.

B. The division superintendent and the principal or his designee shall receive reports made by local law enforcement authorities on offenses, wherever committed, by students enrolled at the school if the offense would be a felony if committed by an adult or would be a violation of the Drug Control Act, Va. Code § 54.1-3400 et seq., and occurred on a school bus, on school property, or at a school-sponsored activity, or would be an adult misdemeanor involving any incidents described in the clauses (1) through (8) of subsection VII.A. of this policy, and whether the student is released to the custody of his parent or, if 18 years of age or more, is released on bond. A

superintendent who receives notification that a juvenile has committed an act that would be a crime if committed by an adult pursuant to subsection G of Va. Code § 16.1-260 shall report such information to the principal of the school in which the juvenile is enrolled.

- C. The principal or his designee shall submit a report of all incidents required to be reported pursuant to subsection VII.A.(1-8) of this policy to the superintendent of the school division. The division superintendent shall annually report all such incidents to the Department of Education.

In submitting reports of such incidents, principals and division superintendents shall accurately indicate any offenses, arrests, or charges as recorded by law-enforcement authorities and required to be reported by such authorities pursuant to subsection VII.B. of this policy.

- D. The principal or his designee shall also notify the parent of any student involved in an incident required by this subsection to be reported, regardless of whether disciplinary action is taken against such student or the nature of the disciplinary action. Such notice shall relate to only the relevant student's involvement and shall not include information concerning other students.
- E. Whenever any student commits any reportable incident as set forth in this subsection, such student shall be required to participate in such prevention and intervention activities as deemed appropriate by the superintendent or his designee. Prevention and intervention activities shall be identified in the local school division drug and alcohol violence prevention plans developed pursuant to the federal Improving America's Schools Act of 1994 (Title IV-Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act).
- F. Except as may otherwise be required by federal law, regulation, or jurisprudence, a principal shall immediately report to the local law-enforcement agency any act enumerated in clauses (2) through (7) of subsection VII.A. of this policy that may constitute a criminal offense and may report to the local law enforcement agency any incident described in clause (1) of subsection VII.A. of this policy.

In addition, except as may be prohibited by federal law, regulation, or jurisprudence, the principal shall also immediately report any act enumerated in clauses (2) through (5) of subsection VII.A of this policy that may constitute a criminal offense to the parents of any minor student who is the specific object of such act. Further, the principal shall report that the incident has been reported to local law enforcement as required by law and that the parents may contact local law enforcement for further information, if they so desire.

- G. For purposes of this section, "parent" or "parents" means any parent, guardian or other person having control or charge of a child.

VIII. RE-ADMISSION OF SUSPENDED AND/OR EXPELLED STUDENTS

Any student who has been suspended from a school of this division is not eligible to attend any other school within the division until eligible to return to his or her regular school.

Any student who has been expelled or suspended for more than thirty days from attendance at school by a school board or a private school in this Commonwealth or in another state or for whom admission has been withdrawn by a private school in this Commonwealth or in another state may be excluded from attendance in the **BLANK** Schools, in accordance with Policy JEC (G). In the case of a suspension of more than thirty days, the term of the exclusion may not exceed the duration of such suspension.

In excluding any such expelled student from school attendance, the School Board may accept or waive any or all of any conditions for readmission imposed upon such student by the expelling school board pursuant to Va. Code § 22.1-277.06. The School Board shall not impose additional conditions for readmission to school.

No suspended student shall be admitted to the regular school program until such student and his parent have met with school officials to discuss improvement of the student's behavior, unless the school principal or his designee determines that re-admission, without parent conference, is appropriate for the student.

If the parent fails to comply with this policy or Policy JEC, the School Board may ask the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court to proceed against the parent for willful and unreasonable refusal to participate in efforts to improve the student's behavior.

Upon the expiration of the exclusion period for an expulsion or a withdrawal of admission, which period shall be established by the School Board or superintendent or his designee, as the case may be at the relevant hearing, the student may re-petition the School Board for admission. If the petition for admission is rejected, the School Board shall identify the length of the continuing exclusion period and the subsequent date upon which such student may re-petition the School Board for admission.

The School Board may permit students excluded pursuant to this subsection to attend an alternative education program provided by the School Board for the term of such exclusion.

IX. DISCIPLINING STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

Students with disabilities shall be disciplined in accordance with Policy JGDA Disciplining Students with Disabilities.

Adopted:

Legal Ref.: 20 U.S.C. § 7151.

Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 15.2-915.4, 16.1-260, 18.2-119, 18.2-308.1, 18.2-308.7, 18.2-308.2:2, 22.1-200.1, 22.1-254, 22.1-276.01, 22.1-276.2, 22.1-277, 22.1-277.04, 22.1-277.05, 22.1-277.06, 22.1-277.07, 22.1-277.07:1, 22.1-277.08, 22.1-277.2, 22.1-277.2:1, 22.1-279.3:1.

8 VAC 20-560-10.

Cross Refs.:	BCEA	Disciplinary Committee
	IGBH	Alternative School Programs
	JEC	School Admission
	JFC-R	Standards of Student Conduct
	JFCD	Weapons in School
	JGDA	Disciplining Students with Disabilities
	JGDB	Discipline of Students with Disabilities for Infliction of Serious Bodily Injury

ADMINISTERING MEDICINES TO STUDENTS

Medications Prescribed for Individual Students

Employees of BLANK School Board may give medication prescribed for individual students only pursuant to the written order of a physician, physician assistant, or nurse practitioner and with written permission from the student's parent or guardian. Such medicine must be in the original container and delivered to the principal, school nurse, or school division designee by the parent or guardian of the student.

Nonprescription Medications

Employees of BLANK School Board may give nonprescription medication to students only with the written permission of the parent or guardian. Such permission shall include the name of the medication, the required dosage of the medication, and the time the medicine is to be given. Such medicine must be in the original container and delivered to the principal, school nurse, or school division designee by the parent or guardian of the student.

Self-Care and Self-Administration of Medication

Each enrolled student who is diagnosed with diabetes, with parental consent and written approval from the prescriber, is permitted to

- carry with him and use supplies, including a reasonable and appropriate short-term supply of carbohydrates, an insulin pump, and equipment for immediate treatment of high and low blood glucose levels, and
- self-check his own blood glucose levels on school buses, on school property, and at school-sponsored activities.

Students may be permitted to carry and self-administer other medications when the following conditions are met:

- Written parental permission for self-administration of specified non-prescription medication is on file with the school.
- The non-prescription medication is in the original container and appropriately labeled with the manufacturer's directions.
- The student's name is affixed to the container.
- The student possesses only the amount of non-prescription medicine needed for one school day/activity.

Self-administration of any medication with the exception of asthma medication and auto-injectable epinephrine, as discussed below, is prohibited for students in grades kindergarten through eight.

Students in grades nine through twelve may be allowed to possess and self-administer non-prescription medicine when the following conditions are met:

- ~~Written parental permission for self-administration of specific non-prescription medication is on file with the school.~~
- ~~The non-prescription medication is in the original container and appropriately labeled with the manufacturer's directions.~~
- ~~The student's name is affixed to the container.~~
- ~~The student possesses only the amount of non-prescription medicine needed for one school day/activity.~~

Sharing, borrowing, distributing, manufacturing or selling any medication is prohibited. Permission to self-administer non-prescription medication may be revoked if the student violates this policy and the student may be subject to disciplinary action in accordance with the Standards of Student Conduct.

Self-Administration of Asthma Medications and Auto-Injectable Epinephrine

Students with a diagnosis of asthma or anaphylaxis, or both, are permitted to possess and self-administer inhaled asthma medications or auto-injectable epinephrine, or both, as the case may be, in accordance with this policy during the school day, at school-sponsored activities, or while on a school bus or other school property. A student may possess and self-administer asthma medication, or auto-injectable epinephrine, or both, when the following conditions are met:

- Written parental consent that the student may self-administer inhaled asthma medications or auto-injectable epinephrine, or both, is on file with the school.
- Written notice from the student's health care provider is on file with the school, indicating the identity of the student, stating the diagnosis of asthma or anaphylaxis, or both, and approving self-administration of inhaled asthma medications or auto-injectable epinephrine, or both, that have been prescribed for the student; specifying the name and dosage of the medication, the frequency in which it is to be administered and the circumstances which may warrant its use; and attesting to the student's demonstrated ability to safely and effectively self-administer the medication.
- An individualized health care plan is prepared, including emergency procedures for any life-threatening conditions.
- There is a consultation with the student's parent before any limitations or restrictions are imposed on a student's possession and self-administration of inhaled asthma medications and auto-injectable epinephrine, and before the permission to possess and self-administer inhaled asthma medications and auto-injectable epinephrine at any point during the school year is revoked.
- Self-administration of inhaled asthma medications and auto-injectable epinephrine is consistent with the purposes of the Virginia School Health Guidelines and the Guidelines for Specialized Health Care Procedure Manual, which are jointly issued by the Virginia Department of Education and the Virginia Department of Health.

- Information regarding the health condition of the student may be disclosed to school board employees in accordance with state and federal law governing the disclosure of information contained in student scholastic records.

Permission granted to a student to possess and self-administer asthma medications or auto-injectable epinephrine, or both, will be effective for a period of 365 calendar days, and must be renewed annually. However, a student's right to possess and self-administer inhaled asthma medication or auto-injectable epinephrine, or both, may be limited or revoked after appropriate school personnel consult with the student's parents.

Epinephrine

Pursuant to an order or standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice, any school nurse, School Board employee, employee of a local appropriating body or employee of a local health department who is authorized by a prescriber and trained in the administration of epinephrine may possess epinephrine and administer it to any student believed to be having an anaphylactic reaction.

Regulation

The superintendent shall develop a regulation for administration of medicines to students. The regulation shall include provisions for the handling, storage, monitoring, documentation and disposal of medication.

Adopted:

Legal Ref.: Code of Virginia, as amended, §§ 22.1-78, 22.1-274.01:1, 22.1-274.2, 54.1-2952.2, 54.1-2957.02, 54.1-3408.

Manual for Training Public School Employees in the Administration of Insulin and Glucagon (Virginia Department of Education Nov. 2011).

Cross Ref.: EBBA First Aid/CPR Certified Personnel
JFC-R Standards of Student Conduct
JHCE Recommendation of Medication by School Personnel
JO Student Records

STUDENT-ATHLETE CONCUSSIONS DURING EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

The [SCHOOL DIVISION] desires the safe return to activity for all student-athletes participating in extracurricular physical activities following an injury, but particularly after a concussion. The goal of this policy is to ensure (i) that coaches, school staff, volunteers, student-athletes, and their parents or guardian are aware of the short-term and long term effects of concussions; (ii) that concussed student-athletes are identified, removed from play immediately, and referred appropriately; and (iii) that concussed student-athletes are returned to play only after receiving appropriate medical care, given adequate time to heal, and are symptom free.

Definitions

Concussion: a brain injury that is characterized by an onset of impairment of cognitive and/or physical functioning, and is caused by a blow to the head, face or neck, or a blow to the body that causes a sudden jarring of the head (i.e., a helmet to the head, being knocked to the ground). A concussion can occur with or without a loss of consciousness, and proper management is essential to the immediate safety and long-term future of the injured individual.

Licensed Health Care Provider: a physician, physician assistant, osteopath or athletic trainer licensed by the Virginia Board of Medicine; a neuropsychologist licensed by the Board of Psychology; or a nurse practitioner licensed by the Virginia State Board of Nursing.

Return to Play: to participate in a non-medically supervised practice, game, or athletic competition.

- I. [SCHOOL DIVISION] Concussion Management Team
 - a. The [SCHOOL DIVISION] Concussion Management Team (“CMT”) shall be appointed by the superintendent of Schools and shall consist of a school administrator, an athletic administrator, a licensed health care provider, a coach, a parent or guardian of a student-athlete, a student athlete and any such other person the superintendent determines will assist the CMT in its actions.
 - b. The CMT shall develop concussion training materials for school personnel, volunteers, student-athletes and parents of student-athletes. The CMT shall also develop concussion reporting, management and review protocols for the school division. The CMT shall maintain a record of all incidents where a student-athlete has been removed from a game, competition or practice because he or she has been suspected of sustaining a concussion.
 - c. The CMT shall meet at least once per semester and shall evaluate the division’s training materials, concussion reporting, management and review protocols annually.

II. Required Concussion Training for School Personnel and Volunteers:

- a. Every coach, assistant coach, school staff, adult volunteer, or other person serving in a coaching or advisory role over student-athletes during games, competitions or practices shall receive training in the signs and symptoms of sports-related concussions, strategies to reduce the risk of concussions, how to seek proper medical treatment for concussions and the process by which a concussed student-athlete may safely return to practice or competition. Each school and the CMT shall maintain a written record of the names and dates of completion for all persons completing the school's concussion training.
- b. Each school shall ensure that no person is allowed to coach or advise a student-athlete in any practice, game, or competition who has not completed the school's concussion training within the previous twelve months.

III. Distribution of Training Materials for Student-Athletes and Parent/Guardian:

- a. Prior to participating in any extracurricular physical activity, each student-athlete and the student-athlete's parent or guardian shall review concussion training materials developed by the CMT and sign a statement acknowledging receipt of such information. The concussion training materials shall describe the short-and long-term health effects of concussions.
- b. The signed statements acknowledging the receipt of concussion training materials shall be valid for one calendar year and will satisfy the concussion training requirements for all of a student-athlete's extracurricular physical activities for a calendar year.

IV. Removal from Extracurricular Physical Activities

- a. A student-athlete suspected by a student-athlete's coach, athletic trainer, or team physician of sustaining a concussion or brain injury in a practice, game, or competition shall be removed from the activity immediately, evaluated and, if necessary, referred for further treatment. A student-athlete who has been removed from play, evaluated, and suspected to have sustained a concussion shall not return to play that same day.
- b. In determining whether a student-athlete removed from play is suspected of having sustained a concussion, an appropriate licensed health care provider or other properly trained individual, shall evaluate the student-athlete at the time of removal utilizing a standardized concussion sideline assessment instrument (e.g., Sideline Concussion Assessment Tool (SCAT-II), the Standardized Assessment of Concussion (SAC), or the Balance Error Scoring System (BESS)).
- c. The determination of whether a student-athlete removed from play is suspected of having sustained a concussion shall be the sole determination of the licensed

health care provider or other properly trained individual conducting the concussion sideline assessment. Such determination is final and may not be overruled by another licensed health care provider or other properly trained individual, coach, assistant coach, school staff, or other person serving in a coaching or advisory role, the student-athlete or the parent or guardian of the student-athlete.

- d. The coach of a student-athlete may elect not to return the student-athlete to play, even if after the concussion sideline assessment it is determined that the student-athlete is no longer suspected of having sustained a concussion.

V. Return To Play Protocol

- a. No student-athlete shall be allowed to return to extracurricular physical activities, which includes the student-athlete's practices, games or competitions, until the student presents a written medical release from the student-athlete's licensed health care provider. The written medical release shall certify that (i) the provider is aware of the current medical guidance on concussion evaluation and management; (ii) the student-athlete no longer exhibits signs symptoms or behaviors consistent with a concussion at rest or with exertion; and (iii) that the student-athlete has successfully completed a progressive return to sports participation program. The length of progressive return to sports participation program shall be determined by the student-athlete's licensed health care provider but shall last a minimum of five calendar days.
- b. The coach of a student-athlete may elect not to allow a student-athlete to return to extracurricular physical activities, even after the production of written medical release from the student-athlete's licensed health care provider, if the coach observes signs and symptoms of sports-related concussions. If the student-athlete's coach makes such a decision, the coach shall communicate the observations and concerns to the student-athlete's parent or guardian within one day of the decision not to allow such student-athlete to return to extracurricular physical activities.

VI. Return to Learn Protocol

- a. School personnel shall be alert to cognitive and academic issues that may be experienced by a student-athlete who has suffered a concussion or other head injury, including (i) difficulty with concentration, organization, and long-term and short-term memory; (ii) sensitivity to bright lights and sounds; and (iii) short-term problems with speech and language, reasoning, planning, and problem solving.
- b. School personnel shall accommodate the gradual return to full participation in academic activities by a student-athlete who has suffered a concussion or other head injury as appropriate, based on the recommendation of the student-athlete's licensed health care provider as to the appropriate amount of time that such student-athlete needs to be away from the classroom.

VII. Helmet Replacement and Reconditioning

- a. All helmets used in school physical activities must conform to the National Operations Committee on Standards for Athletic Equipment (NOCSAE) and certified as conforming by the manufacturer at the time of purchase.
- b. Reconditioned helmets that have been purchased must be recertified as conforming to the NOCSAE by the reconditioner.

Adopted:

Legal Ref.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, § 22.1-271.5.

Acts 2014, c. 349.

Virginia Board of Education Guidelines for Policies on Concussions in Student-Athletes (Adopted Jan. 13, 2011).

STUDENT RECORDS

Generally

The **BLANK** School Board maintains accurate and complete records for every student enrolled in the public schools in accordance with all federal and state laws.

The superintendent and/or his designee(s) is responsible for the collection of data, record maintenance and security, access to, and use of records, confidentiality of personally identifiable information, dissemination of information from records, and destruction of records, including the destruction of personally identifiable information regarding a student with a disability at the request of the parents. The superintendent also provides for notification of all school division personnel of policy and procedures for management of education records and notification of parents and students of their rights regarding student records, including the right to obtain, upon request, a copy of this policy.

Definitions

For the purposes of this policy, the **BLANK** Public Schools uses the following definitions.

Authorized representative – any entity or individual designated by a state or local educational authority or an agency headed by an official listed in 34 CFR § 99.31(a)(3) to conduct, with respect to federal- or state-supported education programs, any audit or evaluation, or any compliance or enforcement activity in connection with federal legal requirements that relate to these programs.

Directory information - information contained in a student's education record that would not generally be considered harmful or an invasion of privacy if disclosed. Directory information may include information such as the student's name, address, telephone listing, electronic mail address, photograph, date and place of birth, major field of study, grade level, enrollment status, dates of attendance, participation in officially recognized activities and sports, weight and height of members of athletic teams, degrees, honors, and awards received, and the most recent educational institution attended. Directory information may not include the student's social security number. Directory information may include a student identification number or other unique personal identifier used by a student for accessing or communicating in electronic systems if the identifier cannot be used to gain access to education records except when used in conjunction with one or more factors that authenticate the user's identity, such as a personal identification number, password, or other factor known or possessed only by the authorized user or a student ID number or other unique personal identifier that is displayed on a student ID badge, if the identifier cannot be used to gain access to education records except when used in conjunction with one or more factors that authenticate the user's identity such as a PIN or password or other factor known or possessed only by the authorized user.)

Early childhood education program – a Head Start program or an Early Head Start program, a state licensed or regulated child care program, or a program that serves children from birth through age six that addresses the children’s cognitive, social, emotional, and physical development and is a state prekindergarten program, a program under section 619 or Part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, or a program operated by a local educational agency.

Education program - any program that is principally engaged in the provision of education, including, but not limited to, early childhood education, elementary and secondary education, postsecondary education, special education, job training, career and technical education, and adult education, and any program that is administered by an educational agency or institution.

Education records - any information recorded in any way including handwriting, print, computer media, video or audiotape, film, microfilm, and microfiche maintained by the BLANK School Board or an agent of the school division which contains information directly related to a student, except

- records that are kept in the sole possession of the maker, are used only as a personal memory aid, and are not accessible or revealed to another person except a temporary substitute for the maker of the record;
- records created and maintained for law enforcement purposes by the BLANK School Board’s law enforcement unit, if any. A law enforcement unit is any individual, office, department, or division of the school division that is authorized to enforce any local, state, or federal law, refer enforcement matters to appropriate authorities or maintain the physical security and safety of the school division;
- in the case of persons who are employed by the BLANK School Board but who are not in attendance at a school in the division, records made and maintained in the normal course of business which relate exclusively to the person in his capacity as an employee;
- records created or received after an individual is no longer in attendance and that are not directly related to the individual’s attendance as a student;
- grades on peer-graded papers before they are collected and recorded by a teacher; and
- any electronic information, such as email, even if it contains personally identifiable information regarding a student, unless a printed copy of the electronic information is placed in the student’s file or is stored electronically under an individual student’s name on a permanent and secure basis for the purpose of being maintained as an educational record. For purposes of this policy, electronic information that exists on a back-up server, a temporary archiving system, or on a temporary basis on a computer is not an education record and is not considered as being maintained.

Eligible student - a student who has reached age 18.

Parent - a parent of a student, including a natural parent, a guardian, or an individual acting as a parent in the absence of a parent or guardian.

Student - any person who is or has been in attendance at **BLANK** Public Schools regarding whom the school division maintains education records or personally identifiable information.

Dissemination and Maintenance of Records About Court Proceedings

Adjudications

The superintendent shall disseminate the notice or information regarding an adjudication of delinquency or conviction for an offense listed in Va. Code § 16.1-260.G. contained in a notice received pursuant to Va. Code § 16.1-305.1 to school personnel responsible for the management of student records and to other relevant school personnel, including, but not limited to, the principal of the school in which the student is enrolled. The principal shall further disseminate such information to licensed instructional personnel and other school personnel who (1) provide direct educational and support services to the student and (2) have a legitimate educational interest in such information.

A parent, guardian, or other person having control or charge of a student, and, with consent of a parent or in compliance with a court order, the court in which the disposition was rendered, shall be notified in writing of any disciplinary action taken with regard to any incident upon which the adjudication of delinquency or conviction for an offense listed in subsection G of Va. Code § 16.1-260 was based and the reasons therefor. The parent or guardian shall also be notified of his or her right to review, and to request an amendment of, the student's scholastic record.

Every notice of adjudication of delinquency or conviction for an offense listed in subsection G of Va. Code § 16.1-260 received by a superintendent, and information contained in the notice, which is not a disciplinary record as defined in Board of Education regulations, shall be maintained by him and by any others to whom he disseminates it, separately from all other records concerning the student. However, if the school administrators or the School Board takes disciplinary action against a student based upon an incident which formed the basis for the adjudication of delinquency or conviction for an offense listed in subsection G of Va. Code § 16.1-260, the notice shall become a part of the student's disciplinary record.

Petitions and Reports

The superintendent shall not disclose information contained in or derived from a notice of petition received pursuant to Va. Code § 16.1-260 or report received pursuant to Va. Code § 66-25.2:1 except as follows:

- If the juvenile is not enrolled as a student in a public school in the division to which the notice or report was given, the superintendent shall promptly so

notify the intake officer of the juvenile court in which the petition was filed or the Director of the Department which sent the report and may forward the notice of petition or report to the superintendent of the division in which the juvenile is enrolled, if known.

- Prior to receipt of the notice of disposition in accordance with Va. Code § 16.1-305.1 the superintendent may disclose the fact of the filing of the petition and the nature of the offense to the principal of the school in which the student is enrolled if the superintendent believes that disclosure to school personnel is necessary to ensure the physical safety of the student, other students, or school personnel within the division. The principal may further disseminate the information regarding a petition, after the student has been taken into custody, whether or not the child has been released, only to those students and school personnel having direct contact with the student and need of the information to ensure physical safety or the appropriate educational placement or other educational services.
- If the superintendent believes that disclosure of information regarding a report received pursuant to Va. Code § 66-25.2:1 to school personnel is necessary to ensure the physical safety of the student, other students, or school personnel, he may disclose the information to the principal of the school in which the student is enrolled. The principal may further disseminate the information regarding such report only to school personnel as necessary to protect the student, the subject or subjects of the danger, other students, or school personnel.

Annual Notification

The school division annually notifies parents and eligible students of their rights under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) including

- the right to inspect and review the student's education records and the procedure for exercising this right;
- the right to request amendment of the student's educational records that the parent believes to be inaccurate, misleading or in violation of the student's privacy rights and the procedure for exercising this right;
- the right to consent to disclosures of personally identifiable information contained in the student's education records, except to the extent that FERPA authorizes disclosure without consent;
- the type of information designated as directory information and the right to opt out of release of directory information;
- that the school division releases records to other institutions that have requested the records and in which the student seeks or intends to enroll or is already enrolled so long as the disclosure is for purposes related to the student's enrollment or transfer;
- the right to opt out of the release of the student's name, address, and phone number to military recruiters or institutions of higher education that request such information;

- a specification of the criteria for determining who constitutes a school official and what constitutes a legitimate educational interest; and
- the right to file complaints with the Family Policy Compliance Office in the United States Department of Education concerning the school division's alleged failure to comply with FERPA.

Procedure to Inspect Education Records

Parents of students or eligible students may inspect and review the student's education records within a reasonable period of time, which shall not exceed 45 days, and before any meeting regarding an IEP or hearing involving a student with a disability. Further, parents have the right to a response from the school division to reasonable requests for explanations and interpretations of the education record.

Parents or eligible students should submit to the student's school principal a written request which identifies as precisely as possible the record or records he or she wishes to inspect.

The principal (or appropriate school official) will make the needed arrangements for access as promptly as possible and notify the parent or eligible student of the time and place where the records may be inspected.

When a record contains information about students other than a parent's child or the eligible student, the parent or eligible student may not inspect and review the portion of the record which pertains to other students.

Copies of Education Records

The **BLANK** Public Schools will not provide a parent or eligible student a copy of the student's education record unless failure to do so would effectively prevent the parent or eligible student from exercising the right to inspect and review the records.

Fees for Copies of Records

The fee for copies will be _____ per page. The actual cost of copying time and postage will be charged. The **BLANK** Public Schools does not charge for search and retrieval of the records. The **BLANK** Public Schools does not charge a fee for copying an Individualized Education Plan (IEP) or for a copy of the verbatim record of a hearing conducted in accordance with the State Board of Education's Regulations Governing Special Education Programs for Children with Disabilities in Virginia.

Types, Locations, and Custodians of Education Records

The **BLANK** Public School shall provide parents on request a list of the types and locations of education records collected, maintained, or used by the school division.

The following is a list of the types of records that the **BLANK** Public Schools maintain, their locations, and their custodians.

Types	Location	Custodian	Information
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**THE SCHOOL DIVISION WILL COMPLETE
THIS SECTION AS APPROPRIATE.**

Disclosure of Education Records

The **BLANK** Public Schools discloses education records or personally identifiable information contained therein only with the written consent of the parent or eligible student except as authorized by law. Exceptions which permit the school division to disclose education record information without consent include the following.

1. To school officials who have a legitimate educational interest in the records.
A school official is:
 - a person employed by the School Board
 - a person appointed or elected to the School Board
 - a person employed by or under contract to the School Board to perform a special task, such as an attorney, auditor, medical consultant, or therapist
 - a contractor, consultant, volunteer, or other party to whom the school division has outsourced services or functions for which the school division would otherwise use employees and who is under the direct control of the school division with respect to the use and maintenance of education recordsA school official has a legitimate educational interest if the official is:
 - performing a task that is specified in his or her position description or by a contract agreement
 - performing a task related to a student's education
 - performing a task related to the discipline of a student
 - providing a service or benefit relating to the student or student's family, such as health care, counseling, job placement, or financial aid
2. To officials of another school, school system, or institution of postsecondary education where the student seeks or intends to enroll or where the student is already enrolled so long as the disclosure is for purposes related to the student's enrollment or transfer. If records or information are released under this provision, the student's parents will be notified of the release, receive a copy of the record(s), if they so desire, and have an opportunity for a hearing to challenge the content of the record.
3. To certain officials of the U.S. Department of Education, the United States Attorney General, the Comptroller General, and state educational authorities, in connection with certain state or federally supported education programs and in accordance with applicable federal regulations.
4. In connection with a student's request for or receipt of financial aid as necessary to determine the eligibility, amount, or conditions of the financial aid, or to enforce the terms and conditions of the aid.

5. For the purpose of furthering the ability of the juvenile justice system to effectively serve the pupil prior to adjudication. The principal or his designee may disclose identifying information from a pupil's scholastic record to state or local law-enforcement or correctional personnel, including a law-enforcement officer, probation officer, parole officer or administrator, or a member of a parole board, seeking information in the course of his duties; an officer or employee of a county or city agency responsible for protective services to children, as to a pupil referred to that agency as a minor requiring investigation or supervision by that agency; attorneys for the Commonwealth, court services units, juvenile detention centers or group homes, mental and medical health agencies, state and local children and family service agencies, and the Department of Juvenile Justice and to the staff of such agencies. Prior to disclosure of any such scholastic records, the persons to whom the records are to be disclosed shall certify in writing to the principal or his designee that the information will not be disclosed to any other party, except as provided under state law, without the prior written consent of the parent of the pupil or by such pupil if the pupil is eighteen years of age or older.
6. To organizations conducting studies for, or on behalf of, educational agencies or institutions to develop, validate or administer predictive tests; administer student aid programs; or improve instruction. The studies must be conducted in a manner that does not permit personal identification of parents and students by individuals other than representatives of the organization that have legitimate interests in the information. The information must be destroyed when it is no longer needed for the purposes for which the study was conducted. The School Board must enter into a written agreement with the organization conducting the study which
 - specifies the purpose, scope, and duration of the study or studies and the information to be disclosed;
 - requires the organization to use personally identifiable information from education records only to meet the purpose or purposes of the study stated in the written agreement;
 - requires the organization to conduct the study in a manner that does not permit personal identification of parents and students by anyone other than representatives of the organization with legitimate interests; and
 - requires the organization to destroy all personally identifiable information when the information is no longer needed for the purposes for which the study was conducted and specifies the time period in which the information must be destroyed.
7. To accrediting organizations to carry out their functions.
8. To parents of an eligible student who claim the student as a dependent for income tax purposes.
9. To the entities or persons designated in judicial orders or subpoenas as specified in FERPA.
10. To appropriate parties in connection with an emergency if knowledge of the information is necessary to protect the health or safety of the student or other individuals. If the school division releases information in connection with an emergency, it will record the following information:

- the articulable and significant threat to the health or safety of a student or other individuals that formed the basis for the disclosure; and
 - the parties to whom the division disclosed the information.
11. To an agency caseworker or other representative of a state or local child welfare agency or tribal organization who has the right to access a student's case plan when such agency or organization is legally responsible for the care and protection of the student.
 12. Directory information so designated by the school division.
 13. When the disclosure concerns sex offenders and other individuals required to register under section 170101 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, 42 U.S.C. § 14071, and the information was provided to the division under 42 U.S.C. § 14071 and applicable federal guidelines.

The school division will use reasonable methods to identify and authenticate the identity of parents, students, school officials, and any other parties to whom it discloses personally identifiable information from education records.

Audit or Evaluation of Education Programs

Authorized representatives of the Comptroller General of the United States, the Attorney General of the United States, the federal Secretary of Education, and state and local educational authorities may have access to education records in connection with an audit or evaluation of federal- or state- supported education programs, or for the enforcement of or compliance with federal legal requirements that relate to those programs.

Any authorized representative other than an employee must be designated by a written agreement which

- designates the individual or entity as an authorized representative;
- specifies the personally identifiable information to be disclosed, specifies that the purposes for which the personally identifiable information is disclosed to the authorized representative is to carry out an audit or evaluation of federal- or state-supported education programs, or to enforce or comply with federal legal requirements that relate to those programs; and specifies a description of the activity with sufficient specificity to make clear that the work falls within the exception of 34 CFR § 99.31(a)(3) including a description of how the personally identifiable information will be used;
- requires the authorized representative to destroy personally identifiable information when the information is no longer needed for the purpose specified;
- specifies the time period in which the information must be destroyed; and
- establishes policies and procedures, consistent with FERPA and other federal and state confidentiality and privacy provisions, to protect personally identifiable information from further disclosure and unauthorized use, including limiting use of personally identifiable information to only authorized

representatives with legitimate interests in the audit or evaluation of a federal- or state-supported education program or for compliance or enforcement of federal legal requirements related to such programs.

Military Recruiters and Institutions of Higher Learning

The **BLANK** Public Schools will provide, on request made by military recruiters or an institution of higher education, access to secondary school students' names, addresses, and telephone listings.

A secondary school student or the parent of the student may request that the student's name, address, and telephone listing not be released without prior written parental consent. The school division will notify parents of the option to make a request and will comply with any request.

The school division will provide military recruiters the same access to secondary school students as is provided generally to post-secondary educational institutions or to prospective employers of those students.

Record of Disclosure

The **BLANK** Public Schools maintains a record, kept with the education records of each student, indicating all individuals (except school officials who have a legitimate educational interest in the records), agencies, or organizations which request or obtain access to a student's education records. The record will indicate specifically the legitimate interest the party had in obtaining the information. The record of access will be available only to parents, to the school official and his assistants who are responsible for the custody of such records, and to persons or organizations which audit the operation of the system.

The requirements related to records of disclosure stated above do not apply to disclosures made pursuant to an ex parte order issued by a court at the request of the United States Attorney General (or any federal officer or employee, in a position not lower than an Assistant Attorney General, designated by the Attorney General) seeking to collect education records relevant to an authorized investigation or prosecution of international terrorism as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2331 or other acts listed in 18 U.S.C. § 2332b(g)(5)(B).

Personal information will only be transferred to a third party on the condition that such party will not permit any other party to have access to such information without the written consent of the parents of the student. If a third party permits access to information, or fails to destroy information, the division will not permit access to information from education records to that third party for a period of at least five years.

Directory Information

The **BLANK** School Board notifies parents and eligible students at the beginning of each school year what information, if any, it has designated as directory information, the right to refuse to let the division designate any or all of such information as directory information, and the period of time to notify the division, in writing, that he or she does not want any or all of those types of information designated as directory information. The notice may specify that disclosure of directory information will be limited to specific parties, for specific purposes, or both. If the School Board specifies that disclosure of directory information will be so limited, the disclosures of directory information will be limited to those specified in the public notice.

Parents and eligible students may not use the right to opt out of directory information disclosures to 1) prevent disclosure of the student's name, identifier, or institutional email address in a class in which the student is enrolled; or 2) prevent an educational agency or institution from requiring the student to wear, to display publicly, or to disclose a student ID card or badge that exhibits information designated as directory information and that has been properly designated as directory information.

SCHOOL BOARD SHALL INSERT LIST OF DIRECTORY INFORMATION

Correction of Education Records

The procedures for the amendment of records that a parent or eligible student believes to be inaccurate are as follows.

1. Parents or the eligible student must request in writing that the **BLANK** Public Schools amend a record. In so doing, they should identify the part of the record they want changed and specify why they believe it is inaccurate, misleading or in violation of the student's privacy or other rights.
2. **BLANK** Public Schools shall decide whether to amend the record in accordance with the request within a reasonable period of time. If it decides not to comply, the school division shall notify the parents or eligible student of the decision and advise them of their right to a hearing to challenge the information believed to be inaccurate, misleading, or in violation of the student's rights.
3. Upon request, **BLANK** Public Schools shall arrange for a hearing, and notify the parents or eligible student, reasonably in advance, of the date, place, and time of the hearing. The hearing shall be held within a reasonable period of time after the request.
4. The parent or eligible student may, at his or her own expense, be assisted or represented by one or more individuals of his or her own choice, including an attorney.
5. The hearing shall be conducted by a hearing officer who is a disinterested party; however, the hearing officer may be an official of the school division. The parents or eligible student shall be afforded a full and fair opportunity to present evidence

relevant to the issues raised in the original request to amend the student's education records in accordance with FERPA.

6. **BLANK** Public Schools shall prepare a written decision which will include a summary of the evidence presented and the reasons for the decision within a reasonable period of time after the hearing. The decision will be based solely on the evidence presented at the hearing.
7. If **BLANK** Public Schools decides that the information is inaccurate, misleading, or in violation of the student's right of privacy, it shall amend (including expungement) the record and notify the parents or eligible student, in writing, that the record has been amended.
8. If **BLANK** Public Schools decides that the challenged information is not inaccurate, misleading, or in violation of the student's right of privacy, it will notify the parents or eligible student that they have a right to place in the record a statement commenting on the challenged information and/or a statement setting forth reasons for disagreeing with the decision. The statement will be maintained as part of the student's education records as long as the contested portion is maintained and disclosed whenever the school division discloses the portion of the record to which the statement relates.

Confidentiality of HIV and Drug and Alcohol Treatment Records

The **BLANK** Public Schools complies with the confidentiality requirements of Va. Code § 32.1-36.1 providing for the confidentiality of records related to any test for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). In addition, the school division maintains confidentiality of drug and alcohol treatment records as required by federal and state law.

Adopted:

Legal Refs.: 18 U.S.C. §§ 2331, 2332b.
20 U.S.C. §§1232g, 7908.
42 U.S.C. § 290dd-2.

34 C.F.R. 99.3, 99.7, 99.10, 99.20, 99.21, 99.22, 99.31, 99.32, 99.33,
99.34, 99.35, 99.36, 99.37.

Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 2.2-3704, 2.2-3804, 16.1-260,
16.1-305.1, 16.1-305.2, 22.1-287, 22.1-287.01, 22.1-287.1, 22.1-288,
22.1-288.1, 22.1-288.2, 22.1-289, 23-2.1:3, 32.1-36.1.

8 VAC 20-720-130.

Cross Refs.: IJ	Guidance and Counseling Program
JEC	School Admission
JEC-R	School Admission
JECA	Admission of Homeless Children
JFC	Student Conduct
JGDA	Disciplining Students with Disabilities
JGD/JGE	Student Suspension/Expulsion
JHCB	Student Immunizations
JHCD	Administering Medicines to Students
KBA-R	Requests for Information
KBC	Media Relations
KNB	Reports of Missing Children
KP	Parental Rights and Responsibilities
LEB	Advanced/Alternative Courses for Credit

STUDENT PUBLICATIONS

Definition of Official School Publications

Official school publications such as newspapers, yearbooks, and literary magazines may be prepared in regularly scheduled classes and are components of the curriculum approved by the School Board. These publications are not intended to provide a public forum for students or the general public. In all instances related to these publications, the School Board will be the publisher, the principal will be the editor, the faculty sponsor will be co-editor, and students appointed by the co-editor may serve as assistant editors and journalists.

Responsibilities of Student Editors and Journalists

Student editors and journalists shall be responsible for preparing and writing factual material that is not obscene, defamatory, or an invasion of privacy or that

- is reasonably foreseeable to lead to the substantial disruption of school activities or to endanger the health or safety of students or staff;
- which advocates the commission of an unlawful act or the violation of a lawful school policy or regulation;
- which advertises or advocates illegal products or services; or
- which advocates prejudice, hatred, violence, or harassment on the basis of race, religion, national origin, ancestry or disability.

Responsibilities of Student Publications Faculty Co-Editor

School publications faculty co-editors shall instruct students in the Code of Ethics of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and help students to understand and follow it. Faculty members shall instruct students in correct and appropriate journalistic techniques and consult with the principal, who is the editor, on material that may violate the law or the journalism Code of Ethics. Material that may be considered controversial by some members of the school community should be carefully considered by students and the faculty editor, and brought to the attention of the principal (editor).

Responsibilities of the School Principal (Editor)

The school principal is responsible for approving all publications in accordance with School Board policy and his/her judgment and discretion.

Adopted:

Legal Refs Hazelwood School Dist. v. Kuhlmeier, 484 U.S. 261, 108 S. Ct. 562, 98 L.Ed.2d 592 (1988).

DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMATION/MATERIALS

The **BLANK** School Board seeks to minimize intrusions on the time of students and employees by communications from sources other than the school division. The division superintendent, or his/her designee, must approve, in advance, any materials sought to be distributed or made available by non-school organizations, including parent-teacher organizations and booster clubs. Approval will be granted only for materials from governmental organizations regarding activities related to the educational mission of the **BLANK** School Division.

Approval will not be given for materials which

- are likely to cause substantial disruption of, or a material interference with, school activities;
- endorse or encourage the use of alcohol, tobacco, **electronic cigarettes** or any illegal substance or action;
- endorse or encourage any violation of the Standards of Student Conduct (see Policy JFC-R); or
- are obscene, pornographic, or defamatory.

The superintendent, by regulation, will establish the time, place, and manner of distribution of approved materials. No distribution will be permitted during class time.

Political Communications

Students shall not be required to convey or deliver any material that advocates (1) the election or defeat of any candidate; (2) the passage or defeat of any referendum question; or (3) the passage or defeat of any matter pending before a local school board, local governing body, the General Assembly or Congress.

This Policy shall not be construed to prohibit the discussion or use of political or issue-oriented materials as part of classroom discussions or projects.

Adopted:

Legal Refs.: U. S. Constitution amend. I.

Child Evangelism Fellowship of Maryland, Inc. v. Montgomery County Public Schools, 457 F.3d 376 (4th Cir. 2006)

Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 22.1-70, 22.1-78, 22.1-79.3, 22.1-79.5, 22.1-131, 22.1.279.6 and 22.1-293(B-D).

Cross Refs.:	JFC-R	Standards of Student Conduct
	KFB	Administration of Surveys and Questionnaires
	KG	Community Use of School Facilities
	KQ	Commercial, Promotional, and Corporate Sponsorships and Partnerships

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	KG	Community Use of School Facilities
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PUBLIC CONDUCT ON SCHOOL PROPERTY

All visitors must register at the school office on arrival.

No one may possess or consume any alcoholic beverage in or on the grounds of any public school during school hours or school or student activities. In addition, no one may consume, and no organization shall serve, any alcoholic beverage in or on the grounds of any public school after school hours or school or student activities, except for religious congregations using wine for sacramental purposes only.

In accordance with Policy KGC ~~Tobacco~~ Use of Tobacco and Electronic Cigarettes on School Premises, smoking and the use of electronic cigarettes is not permitted in schools or school vehicles.

Any person found to be engaged in or advocating illegal activity while on school property, including school buses, shall be reported by the principal to the local law enforcement authorities.

Any person who willfully and maliciously damages, destroys or defaces any school district building, or damages or removes any school property from a school building, will be required to compensate the school division and may be prosecuted.

Any person who willfully interrupts or disturbs the operation of any school or, being intoxicated, disturbs the same, whether willfully or not, may be ejected and/or prosecuted.

Adopted:

Legal Refs.: 20 U.S.C. §§ 6083, 7183.

Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 4.1-309, 18.2-415, 18.2-128, 18.2-138, 22.1-78, 22.1-79.5.

Cross Refs:	ECAB	Vandalism
	GBEC/JFCH	Tobacco-Free School for Staff and Students
	<u>GBECA</u>	<u>Electronic Cigarettes</u>
	KGC	Tobacco Use of Tobacco and Electronic Cigarettes on School Premises
	KK	School Visitors
	KN	Sex Offender Registry
	KNA	Violent Sex Offenders on School Property

TOBACCO USE OF TOBACCO AND ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES ON SCHOOL PREMISES

Smoking is prohibited

- in the interior of indoor facilities owned or leased or contracted for and utilized for the provision of regular kindergarten, elementary, or secondary educational or library services to children;
- on every public school bus and all other vehicles used by the division for transporting students, staff, visitors, or other persons; and
- in every indoor facility, or portion of such facility, owned or leased or contracted for and utilized for the provision of regular or routine health care, day care, or early childhood development (Head Start) services.

For purposes of this policy, "smoking" means the carrying or holding of any lighted pipe, cigar, or cigarette of any kind, or any other lighted smoking equipment, or the lighting, inhaling, or exhaling of smoke from a pipe, cigar, or cigarette of any kind.

Each principal shall post signs stating "No Smoking," or containing the international "No Smoking" symbol, consisting of a pictorial representation of a burning cigarette enclosed in a red circle with a bar across it, clearly and conspicuously in every school cafeteria or other dining facility in the school.

Designated Smoking Areas

The School Board may direct the superintendent to issue regulations designating smoking areas on school grounds outside buildings.

Electronic Cigarettes

Students are prohibited from possessing electronic cigarettes on school buses, on school premises and at school-sponsored activities.

All other persons are prohibited from using electronic cigarettes on school premises and school vehicles.

Adopted:

Legal Refs.: 20 U.S.C. §§ 6083, 7183.

Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 15.2-2820, 15.2-2824, 15.2-2827, 22.1-78, 22.1-79.5, 22.1-279.6.

Cross Refs.:	JFCH/GBEC	Tobacco-Free School for Staff and Students
	<u>GBECA</u>	Electronic Cigarettes
	KG	Community Use of School Facilities

KGB

Public Conduct on School Property

RELATIONS WITH PARENT ORGANIZATIONS

The **BLANK** School Board encourages the establishment of parent-teacher organizations that seek to advance programs that improve educational opportunities for all students consistent with state and federal law. The School Board requests that parent-teacher organizations maintain a close relationship with the Board, administration and staff, and that they consider School Board and school policies when planning activities.

Adopted:

Legal Ref.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 22.1-70, 22.1-78, 22.1-253.13:7.C.4.

Cross Refs.: IGBC Parental Involvement
 KF Distribution of Information/Materials
 KM Relations with Community Organizations

COMMERCIAL, PROMOTIONAL AND CORPORATE SPONSORSHIPS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Generally

The **BLANK** School Board recognizes that corporate and other private sponsorship of programs and activities related to education can provide valuable enhancement of the educational program offered by the Board. For that reason, the **BLANK** School Board may enter into commercial, promotional and corporate sponsorship and partnership arrangements under certain conditions.

Definitions

An “educational partnership” is a mutually beneficial, co-operative relationship in which partners share values, objectives and/or human or financial resources to enhance learning for students.

An “educational sponsorship” is an arrangement pursuant to which the sponsor provides money, price reductions, equipment, materials, services or other benefits in exchange for recognition of its products or entity for a specified period of time.

Authority to Enter into Agreements

On behalf of the School Board, principals may enter into sponsorships and partnerships for their schools when the sponsorship or partnership does not extend beyond a single school year or exceed \$5,000 in value to the school.

On behalf of the School Board, the superintendent may enter into sponsorships and partnerships which will benefit more than one school or the division as a whole. The superintendent may also enter into sponsorships and partnerships when the sponsorship or partnership extends beyond a single school year or exceeds \$5,000 in value.

The School Board may create a Sponsorship Review Committee to approve any sponsorship or partnership which the Board determines should be considered by the Committee. The School Board shall establish criteria identifying proposed sponsorships and partnerships which must be approved by the Committee rather than by a principal or the superintendent. If the Committee’s decision regarding the proposed sponsorship or partnership is not unanimous, the decision may be appealed to the School Board by either the potential sponsor or partner or by a member of the Sponsorship Review Committee.

Requirements

Any agreement to enter into an educational sponsorship or educational partnership will be in writing.

The written agreement shall include:

- A statement of the educational purpose for the relationship.

- A statement that the School Board has the right to terminate the agreement without penalty if it determines that the agreement is having an adverse impact on the educational experience of students.
- A statement that if an agreement is terminated because of an adverse impact on the educational experience of students, no other agreement for an educational partnership or sponsorship will be entered into between the School Board and the partner or sponsor whose agreement has been terminated for a specified period of time.
- A statement detailing the specific benefits to the school or school division from the agreement.
- A statement clearly defining the roles, expectations, rights, and responsibilities of all parties to the agreement. This statement shall include a statement of whether the agreement permits the sponsor or partner to advertise in connection with the agreement and, if so, the extent of such advertising.
- A statement clearly defining whether the agreement creates any exclusive rights for the sponsor or partner and, if such rights are created, clearly defining those rights. If no exclusive rights are created, the agreement shall include a statement that the existence of the sponsorship or partnership will not limit the discretion of the School Board or its personnel in the use of sponsored or nonsponsored materials.
- The duration of the agreement.
- A statement that the school or School Board retains the exclusive right to authorize the use of its name, logo, or other similar information.
- A statement that the school or School Board must approve its identification as a partner or co-sponsor in all publicity materials.
- A statement of the monetary value to be received by the school or school division pursuant to the agreement.
- A statement defining how the benefits arising from agreement will be distributed.
- A statement of the basis on which students will be permitted to participate in the program or otherwise benefit from the agreement.
- A statement that the sponsor or partner assumes the responsibility for obtaining the consent of any student or School Board employee whose likeness may appear in any materials disseminated by the partner or sponsor.
- A statement disclosing any relationship between the sponsor or partner, or any of its employees or major stockholders, and any student, School Board employee, School Board member, or the superintendent.
- A statement that all partnerships and sponsorships will be consistent with all federal and state laws, local ordinances and School Board policies and regulations and with all preexisting School Board contracts. If the terms of the partnership or sponsorship agreement establish that the employees, contractors or others acting on behalf of the partner or sponsor will have direct contact with students on school property during regular school hours or during school-sponsored activities, the School Board will require the

partner or sponsor to provide certification that all such persons have not been convicted of a felony or any offense involving the sexual molestation or physical or sexual abuse or rape of a child.

- A statement that no partnership or sponsorship shall exploit any student or School Board employee.
- A statement that no sponsor or partner shall be permitted to collect personal information, including names, addresses or telephone numbers of students or School Board employees because of the partnership or sponsorship.
- A statement that any curriculum materials provided pursuant to the agreement will be held to the same standards as other curriculum materials.
- A statement that any participation by any student or School Board employee in any activity established pursuant to the agreement will be purely voluntary. If a student or School Board employee wants to participate in any sponsored or partnered activity but objects to using the materials provided by the sponsor or partner, the sponsor or partner must supply substantially similar materials to which the student does not object for that student to use in the activity. If a student objects to using materials provided by the sponsor or partner, the School Board employee in charge of the activity shall provide for a means by which the student's objections are made known to other students involved in the activity and by which those objections are discussed in an educational manner.

Prohibitions

No agreement shall be entered into if the sponsorship or partnership involves or gives the appearance of involving any activity which could result in the following:

- promotion of hostility or violence;
- an attack on ethnic, racial, or religious groups;
- discrimination prohibited by any law or School Board policy;
- promotion of the use of drugs, alcohol, tobacco, electronic cigarettes or firearms;
- promotion of sexual, obscene or pornographic activities; or
- promotion of any image that is not in keeping with the established goals and purposes of the School Board.

Adopted:

Legal Refs.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 22.1-79.5, 22.1-89.4, 22.1-296.1, 22.1-279.6.

Cross Refs.: DJF Purchasing Procedures
DJG Vendor Relations
DO Non-Locally Funded Programs

IIAA	Textbook Selection, Adoption, and Purchase
IIAB	Supplementary Materials Selection and Adoption
IICB/IICC	Community Resource Persons/School Volunteers
JFCB	Sportsmanship, Ethics and Integrity
JHCF	Student Wellness
JL	Fund Raising and Solicitation
KA	Goals for School-Community Relations
KH	Public Gifts to the School
KLB	Public Complaints about Learning Resources
KM	Relations with Community Organizations

CHARTER SCHOOLS

Purpose

In order to (1) encourage the development of innovative programs; (2) provide opportunities for innovative instruction and student assessment; (3) provide parents and students more choices; (4) provide innovative scheduling, structure and management; (5) encourage the use of performance-based educational programs; (6) establish high standards for teachers and administrators; and (7) develop models for replication in other public schools, the BLANK School Board shall receive and consider applications for the establishment of charter schools.

Definition of Charter School

A charter school is a public, nonreligious or non-home-based alternative school located within the BLANK School Division or operated jointly by multiple school divisions. A charter school may be created as a new school or by converting all or part of an existing public school. Conversions of private schools or home-based programs shall are not be permitted. A charter school for at-risk pupils may be established as a residential school.

In establishing public charter schools within the division, the School Board will give priority to public charter school applications designed to increase the educational opportunities of at-risk students, particularly those at-risk students currently served by schools that have not achieved full accreditation.

Enrollment in a charter school is open to any child who resides within the school division or, in the case of a regional public charter school, within any of the relevant school divisions, through a lottery process on a space-available basis, except that in the case of the conversion of an existing public school, students who attend the school and the siblings of such students are given the opportunity to enroll in advance of the lottery process.

All charter schools shall be are subject to federal and state laws, regulations and constitutional provisions prohibiting discrimination in admissions, employment or operation on the basis of disability, race, creed, color, gender, national origin, religion, ancestry or the need for special education services. Charter schools shall are also be subject to any court-ordered desegregation plan in effect in the school division. Charter schools, like all public schools, shall are also be subject to all federal education requirements.

Application Process

Any person, group or organization may submit an application for the formation of a charter school to the BLANK School Board. Prior to submitting a charter school application to the School Board, a public charter school applicant shall submit its

proposed charter application to the Board of Education for review and comment and a determination as to whether the application meets the approval criteria developed by the Board of Education. Charter School applications initiated by the BLANK School Board must conform to the Virginia Public Charter School Application. However, such applications will ~~are~~ not ~~be~~ required to receive Board of Education review and comment prior to ~~local board~~ action by the School Board.

The Board of Education will ~~examines~~ all applications, other than those initiated by the School Board, for feasibility, curriculum, financial soundness, and other objective criteria it may establish, consistent with existing state law. The Board of Education's review and comment ~~will be~~ is for the purpose of ensuring that the application conforms with such criteria. The school division may work with a charter school applicant before the application is submitted to the Board of Education for review and recommendation.

All charter school applicants, other than those initiated by the School Board, must also complete the entire application addendum in the format provided in Exhibit LC-E. The School Board shall establish a "review team" consisting of appropriate school personnel, a local business representative and a resident charter school proponent to evaluate charter school applications. The School Board shall designate the chairman of the review team as the contact person for answering questions about the application process and receiving applications.¹ The review team shall work cooperatively with applicants for charter schools. When an application is incomplete, the review team shall request the necessary information; an incomplete application is not grounds for denying a charter. However, if the applicant does not provide the necessary information within a reasonable timeframe (established by the review team)² then the application may be denied.

The review team shall (1) recommend to the School Board appropriate criteria for reviewing charter school applications; (2) evaluate all charter school applications based on the review criteria adopted by the School Board; (3) recommend one of the following options to the School Board for each application: approve, reject, place on a waiting list or return with suggestions for improvement; (4) monitor charter school progress; and (5) make recommendations for revocation, renewal or non-renewal of charter contracts.

The BLANK School Board shall establish a regulation for receiving, reviewing and ruling on applications for the establishment of charter schools. Such regulation must include a timeline for the application and review process and the means for

FOOTNOTES ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY AND SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM THE FINAL POLICY.

¹ The School Board must ensure a fair and objective process for receiving and evaluating applications. Fairness and objectivity can be accomplished by establishing a review team.

² The law does not address applicants who fail to provide the requested information. However, it seems logical to set some limit on the time for supplying incomplete information. Certainly, if the applicant does not provide the information within the timeframe for approval of applications, as established by the review team, then the application could not be recommended for approval for the next school year.

reviewing and evaluating each application, including the criteria on which the decision to grant or deny a charter will be based.³ To provide appropriate opportunity for input from parents, teachers, citizens, and other interested parties and to obtain information to assist the School Board in its decision to grant or deny a public charter school application, the regulation will provide for public notice and the receipt of comment on public charter school applications. The School Board shall give at least 14 days' notice of its intent to receive public comment on an application. A copy of the regulation, including the review criteria, shall be posted on the division's website and a copy shall be made available to any interested party upon request.

School Board Decision

If the School Board denies a public charter school application, or revokes or fails to renew a charter agreement, it shall provide to the applicant or grantee its reasons, in writing, for such decision, and it shall post such reasons on its website. A public charter school applicant whose application was denied, or a grantee whose charter was revoked or not renewed, shall be is entitled to petition the School Board for reconsideration. The petition for reconsideration shall be filed no later than 60 days from the date the public charter school application is denied, revoked, or not renewed. Such reconsideration shall be decided within 60 days of the filing of the petition.

The School Board shall establish a process for reviewing petitions of reconsideration, which shall include an opportunity for public comment. The petition of reconsideration may include an amended application based on the reasons given by the School Board for such decision. Prior to seeking reconsideration, an applicant or grantee may seek technical assistance from the Superintendent of Public Instruction to address the reasons for denial, revocation or non-renewal.

Upon reconsideration, the decision of the School Board to grant or deny a public charter school application or to revoke or fail to renew a charter agreement shall be is final and not subject to appeal.

Nothing in this section policy shall prohibits an applicant whose application has been denied or a grantee whose charter has been revoked or not renewed from submitting a new application.

Charter Contract

Upon approval of a charter application, the School Board and the management committee of the charter school shall enter into a contract which contains all

FOOTNOTES ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY AND SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM THE FINAL POLICY.

³ Virginia law leaves the entire application timeline and review process to the discretion of the School Board.

agreements between the School Board and the charter school; the approved application shall serve as the basis for the contract.⁴ The charter contract shall also include other provisions negotiated by the School Board or its designee. A charter may be granted for up to five years. Any material revision of the charter contract shall be made in writing and must be approved by the School Board and the charter school.

Waivers of School Board Policy and State Regulation

A charter school may operate free from School Board policies and state regulations, except the Standards of Quality, the Standards of Accreditation and Standards of Learning, as agreed in the charter contract. The School Board shall designate in its regulation governing charter schools which School Board policies may not be waived. The School Board shall request from the Board of Education, on behalf of its charter schools, waivers from state regulation contained in each approved charter application. If the charter school is designed to increase the opportunities of at-risk students, then the School Board shall request that the Board of Education approve an Individual School Accreditation Plan.

Management and Operation

A charter school shall be administered and operated by a management committee in the manner agreed to in the charter contract. The management committee shall be composed of parents of students enrolled in the school, teachers and administrators working in the school and representatives of any community sponsors, or any combination thereof. A charter school shall be responsible for its own operations. However, a charter school may negotiate and contract with the School Board, or any other third party, for the provision of necessary services; services provided by the School Board must be provided at cost (See Section XXIV in the Application).

The applicant and members of the management committee, administrators, and other personnel serving in a public charter school must disclose any ownership or financial interest they may have in renovating, lending, granting, or leasing public charter school facilities.

Personnel

Charter school personnel shall be selected as agreed in the charter contract. Such personnel may, but are not required, to be employees of the School Board. However, all charter school personnel shall be subject to the provisions of §§ 22.1-296.1, 22.1-296.2, and 22.1-296.4.

FOOTNOTES ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY AND SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM THE FINAL POLICY.

⁴ Incorporating the application into the contract is the best way to ensure all terms of the application are included in the contract.

Professional, licensed employees currently employed by the School Board may volunteer for assignment to a charter school and may be assigned by the School Board to a charter school for one contract year and reassigned annually upon the request of the employee and management committee. Professional, licensed employees assigned to a charter school shall receive the same employment benefits as such personnel assigned to noncharter schools. Professional, licensed personnel who request assignment to a noncharter school or who are not recommended for reassignment in the charter school, other than for reasons cited in § 22.1-307 of the Code of Virginia, shall be transferred to a noncharter school according to School Board policy.⁵

The School Board may employ health, mental health, social services and other related personnel to serve in residential charter schools for at-risk students as determined in the charter agreement. However, the School Board is not required to fund the residential or other services provided by a residential charter school.

The School Board has the final authority to assign professional, licensed personnel to charter or other schools within the division.⁶

Funding

Charter schools shall be funded as provided by law and negotiated in the charter contract.

Revocation and Renewal of the Charter Contract⁷

The School Board may revoke a charter contract if

- the charter school violates the conditions, standards or procedures established in the application;
- the charter school violates a material term of the charter contract (for example, failing to provide required reports to the School Board);⁸
- the charter school fails to meet or make reasonable progress toward achievement of the content standards or student performance standards identified in the charter application;

FOOTNOTES ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY AND SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM THE FINAL POLICY.

⁵ A provision dealing with the transfer of charter school personnel should be added to School Board policies governing personnel.

⁶ Unilaterally assigning personnel to a charter school may stifle the innovation and choice which were reasons for granting the charter. However, the ultimate authority to assign personnel rests in the School Board.

⁷ Va. Code § 22.1-212.12(C) states that nothing in the section shall be construed to restrict the authority of the School Board to decline to renew a charter contract. This section suggests that the School Board is not limited to the statutory criteria in making a renewal decision. However, if other criteria are used in the renewal decision, then they should be stated in policy or regulation.

⁸ Although not explicitly stated in the law, a charter could be revoked for a material violation of its terms.

- the charter school fails to meet generally accepted standards of fiscal management; or
- the charter school violates any provision of law from which the public charter school was not specifically exempted.

A charter contract may be renewed for up to five years. The management committee must apply to renew the charter by [INSERT DATE] of the school year the charter expires.⁹

The application for renewal shall contain

- a report on the progress of the charter school in achieving the goals, objectives, program and performance standards for students and other conditions and terms the School Board required in the charter
- a financial statement, on forms prescribed by the Board of Education, disclosing the costs of administration, instruction and other spending categories which is written in a way to allow the School Board and the public to compare such costs to the costs of other schools and comparable organizations and
- other information the School Board may require

If a charter contract is revoked or not renewed, or a charter school is dissolved, the management committee shall be responsible for all financial obligations of the charter school.¹⁰

Reports

The School Board shall reports the following to the Board of Education the following:

- the grant or denial of charter applications, applications for renewal, and the revocation of any charter contract; for any such denial or revocation, the report to the Board of Education shall contains documentation as to the reason for the denial or revocation
- whether a public charter school is designed to increase the educational opportunities of at-risk students or any students served by schools that have not achieved full accreditation and
- an annual evaluation of each charter school

FOOTNOTES ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY AND SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM THE FINAL POLICY.

⁹ There is no statutory deadline for submitting a renewal application. Wisdom suggests that the renewal application should be submitted at least six months before the expiration of the charter contract. Therefore, if the charter is not renewed, the conclusion of financial and administrative operations, including the reassignment of personnel may be accomplished.

¹⁰ This provision should be included in the charter contract.

The Board of Education will report the number of public charter schools established in Virginia, and the number of charters denied, in its annual report to the Governor and the General Assembly.

Adopted:

Legal Refs: 20 U.S.C. § 6311(b)(1)(B).

Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, § 22.1-212.5 et seq.