

BATH COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD

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

SUBJECT: SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT - ACTION

VSBA Policies – 1<sup>st</sup> Reading

BACKGROUND:

- BBFA**      **Conflict of Interests and Disclosure of Economic Interests**  
**Option 1**      Policy updated to reflect amendment of Va. Code § 2.2-3119 by HB 212/SB 124.  
**and 2**      *The exception to the nepotism rule is now the rule; going forward there will no longer be two options for this policy. Changes are in section D.*
- CBB**      **Appointment and Term of the Superintendent**  
Policy updated to reflect amendment of Va. Code § 22.1-60 by HB 81.  
*School Board may request up to 180 additional days to appoint a superintendent.*
- CLA**      **Reporting Acts of Violence and Substance Abuse**  
Policy updated to reflect amendment of Va. Code § 22.1-279.3:1 by HB 292.
- DA**      **Management of Funds**  
Policy updated to reflect content of Legal References.
- DJ**      **Small Purchasing**  
Policy updated to reflect amendment of Va. Code § 2.2-4303 by HB 97.
- GA**      **Personnel Policies Goals**  
Legal References updated to reflect enactment of Acts 2018, c. 513 by HB 438/SB 605.  
*Reflects federal and state law.*
- GBB**      **Prohibition of Abusive Work Environments**  
**New policy** to reflect enactment of Va. Code § 22.1-291.4 by HB 1044.  
*School Board must define "abusive work environment". Will consult with division attorney.*
- GC**      **Professional Staff**  
Policy updated to reflect amendment of Va. Code § 22.1-299 by HB 1125/SB 349.
- GCCB**      **Employment of Family Members**  
**Option 1**      Policy updated to reflect amendment of Va. Code § 2.2-3119 by HB 212/SB 124.  
**and 2**      *Revision is similar to those for BBFA; going to a single policy.*
- GCDA**      **Effect of Criminal Conviction or Founded Complaint of Child Abuse or Neglect**  
Policy updated to reflect enactment of Acts 2018 c. 833 by HB 1000.
- GCG**      **Professional Staff Probationary Term and Continuing Contract**  
Policy updated to remove references to local teaching licenses.  
*All local licenses have expired.*

BATH COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD

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

SUBJECT: SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT - ACTION

VSBA Policies – 1<sup>st</sup> Reading (continued)

- IA Instructional Goals and Objectives**  
Policy updated to reflect amendment of Va. Code § 22.1-253.13:1 by HB 399 (re item # 15) and HB 507 (re item # 12).  
***Must notify all parents/students of work based learning experiences. Must implement a program of physical activity – K-5 @ 20 minutes/day and 6-12 @ 150 minutes/week on average.***
- IC/ID School Year / School Day**  
Policy updated to reflect enactment of Acts 2018, c. 785 by HB 1419/SB 273 and changes to the Standards of Accreditation.  
Legal References and Cross References updated.  
***Must provide a minimum of 680/990 hours of instruction in academic areas of English, math, science, and history/social science.***
- IGAD Career and Technical Education**  
Policy updated to reflect amendment of Va. Code § 22.1-227.1 by HB 544/SB9 60.  
***May establish High School to Work Partnerships and may delegate authority to CTE director.***
- IGAE/IGAF Health Education / Physical Education**  
First paragraph of policy updated to reflect amendment of Va. Code § 22.1-207 by HB 1604/SB 953 and by HB 1532. Second paragraph of policy updated to reflect amendment of Va. Code § 22.1-253.13:1 by HB 357/SB 211 from 2016, which specified that the changes were to take effect at the beginning of the 2018-2019 school year. Cross references updated.  
***Incorporates standards that recognize the multiple dimensions of health and the relationship of physical and mental health; may include age-appropriate instruction on the safe use of prescription drugs.***
- IGAH Family Life Education (FLE)**  
Policy updated to reflect amendment of Va. Code § 22.1-207.1:1 by HB 45 and SB101.  
***High School FLE curriculum must include instruction on sexual harassment using electronic means; incorporates age-appropriate programs on the importance of personal privacy and personal boundaries and tools for a student to use to respect the privacy of others; and programs on the prevention, recognition and awareness of child abduction, child abuse, child sexual exploitation and child sexual abuse.***
- IGBG Off-Site Instruction and Virtual Courses**  
Policy renamed and updated to reflect amendment of 8 VAC 20-131-180.  
***Superintendent will develop a regulation for this policy.***



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VSBA Policies – 1<sup>st</sup> Reading (continued)

- IGBI**      **Advanced Placement Classes and Special Programs**  
Policy and Legal Reference updated to reflect amendment of Va. Code § 22.1-153.13:1 by HB 399. Cross Reference updated.
- IGE**      **Adult Education**  
Policy updated to reflect amendment of Va. Code § 22.1-223 by HB 803.  
Legal References and Cross References updated.
- IJ**        **Guidance and Counseling Program**  
Content related to Academic and Career Plans moved to new Policy IJD College and Career Readiness.  
Legal References updated to reflect move of some content to new policy.
- IJD**      **College and Career Readiness**  
**New Policy** reflecting new provisions in the revised Standards of Accreditation and amendment to Va. Code § 22.1-253.13:1 by HB 632.  
***Academic and Career Plan Portfolios (ACPP) are required for elementary. Specific grade not mandated. ACPP serve as foundation for creating ACP in 7<sup>th</sup> grade and finalizing by the end of the fall semester in 8<sup>th</sup> grade. Must review annually.***
- IKEB**     **Acceleration**  
Policy and Legal Reference updated to reflect changes to the Standards of Accreditation.
- IKFA**     **Locally Awarded Verified Credits**  
Policy updated to reflect amendments to the Standards of Accreditation and new guidance from the Department of Education.  
***Students who start 9<sup>th</sup> grade in 2018-2019 school year may earn only one LAVC.***
- IKG**      **Remediation Recovery Program**  
Policy and Legal References updated to reflect amendments to the Standards of Accreditation.
- IKH**      **Retaking SOL Assessments**  
Policy updated to reflect adoption of Revisions to the Criteria for the Determination of Student Eligibility for Expedited Retakes of Standards of Learning (SOL) Tests, Virginia Board of Education, March 22, 2018.  
***Now two sets of rules for retaking tests depending on why the test is being taken. Must document parental consent for federal accountability. Must opt-in.***
- IL**        **Testing Programs**  
Policy updated to reflect amendment of Va. Code § 22.1-4.2 by SB 238.
- JC**        **School Attendance Areas**  
Policy updated to reflect enactment of Va. Code § 22.1-7.2 by HB 1085.

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SUBJECT: SUPERINTENDENT’S REPORT - ACTION

VSBA Policies – 1<sup>st</sup> Reading (continued)

- JEA**  
**Option 2**      **Compulsory Attendance**  
Policy updated to reflect amendment of Va. Code § 22.1-254 by HB 829 and amendment of Va. Code § 22.1-277.2:1 by SB 170.  
*“Send to school” now “cause to attend” school.*
- JEC**            **School Admission**  
Policy updated to reflect amendment of Va. Code § 22.1-254 by SB 775.
- JECA**         **Admission of Homeless Children**  
Policy updated to reflect amendments to Va. Code § 22.1-3 by SB 961.  
*Definition of “homeless” aligned with federal definition.*
- JED**            **Student Absences / Excuses / Dismissals**  
Policy updated to reflect amendment of Standards of Accreditation and amendment of Va. Code § 22.1-258 by HB 1485/SB841.  
*Changes to procedures for following up on student absences.*
- JGD/JGE**  
**Option 1**      **Student Suspension / Expulsion**  
Policy updated to reflect amendment of Va. Code § 22.1-279.3:1 by HB 292, amendment of Va. Code §§ 22.1-276.01 and 22.1-277.05 by HB 1600 and amendment of Va. Code §§ 22.1-277 and 22.1-277.2:1 by SB 170.  
*List of actions to be reported to superintendent and principal now includes abduction. Long term suspension redefined – now 11 to 45 days. Exceptions. Aggravating circumstances to be defined by DOE.*
- JHCF**         **Student Wellness**  
Policy updated to reflect HB 357/SB 211 (2016), which provided that its provisions were to be effective beginning with the 2018-2019 school year.  
*Recess, unstructured, up to 15% of elementary day.*
- JHCH**         **School Meals and Snacks**  
Policy and Legal References updated to reflect enactment of Va. Code § 22.1-79.7 by HB 50/SB 840.  
*New definition of “fundraiser” for clarity. Nothing else new, just reorganized.*
- JO**             **Student Records**  
Policy and Legal References updated to reflect amendment of Va. Code § 22.1-287.1 by HB 1 and § 2.2-3705.4 by SB 512.  
*Permits release of directory information. FERPA/FOIA. Opportunity to review what is to be released on the basis of review.*
- KBA-R**         **Requests for Information**  
Policy updated based on amendment to Va. Code 2.2-3704 by HB 1539 (2017).  
*Requires every school board to name and report at least one FOIA officer.*

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**SUBJECT:**                      **SUPERINTENDENT’S REPORT - ACTION**  
   **VSBA Policies – 1<sup>st</sup> Reading (continued)**

**KK**                      **School Visitors**  
Policy updated.

**KNAJ**                      **Relations with Law Enforcement Authorities**  
Policy updated to reflect amendment of Va. Code § 22.1-279.3:1.A by HB 292.

**LEB**                      **Advanced / Alternative Courses for Credit**  
Policy updated to reflect amendment of 8 VAC 20-131-140 as part of the revisions of the SOAs, which went into effect January 11, 2018.

**RECOMMENDATION:**    **Approval of policies, as listed, after second reading on Thursday, June 28, 2018.**

## CONFLICT OF INTERESTS AND DISCLOSURE OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS

### A. Purpose

The **BLANK** School Board seeks, through the adoption of this policy, to assure that the judgment of its members, officers and employees will be guided by a policy that defines and prohibits inappropriate conflicts and requires disclosure of economic interests as defined by the General Assembly in the State and Local Government Conflict of Interests Act (the Act).

### B. Areas of Regulation

The Act establishes five principal areas of regulation applicable to Board members, officers and employees of the **BLANK** School Division. They are:

- special anti-nepotism rules relating to School Board members and superintendents of schools
- general rules governing public conduct by School Board members regarding acceptance of gifts and favors
- prohibited conduct regarding contracts
- required conduct regarding transactions
- disclosures required from School Board members

### C. Definitions

"Advisory agency" means any board, commission, committee or post which does not exercise any sovereign power or duty, but is appointed by a governmental agency or officer or is created by law for the purpose of making studies or recommendations, or advising or consulting with a governmental agency.

"Affiliated business entity relationship" means a relationship, other than a parent-subsidiary relationship, that exists when

- one business entity has a controlling ownership interest in the other business entity;
- a controlling owner in one entity is also a controlling owner in the other entity;  
or
- there is shared management or control between the business entities.

Factors that may be considered in determining the existence of an affiliated business entity relationship include that the same person or substantially the same person owns or manages the two entities, there are common or commingled funds or assets, the business entities share the use of the same offices or employees, or otherwise share activities, resources or personnel on a regular basis, or there is otherwise a close working relationship between the entities.

"Business" means any individual or entity carrying on a business or profession, whether or not for profit.

"Contract" means any agreement to which a governmental agency is a party, or any agreement on behalf of a governmental agency which involves the payment of money appropriated by the General Assembly or political subdivision, whether or not such agreement is executed in the name of the Commonwealth, or some political subdivision of it.

"Council" means the Virginia Conflict of Interest and Ethics Advisory Council established in Va. Code § 30-355.

"Employee" means all persons employed by a governmental or advisory agency.

"Financial institution" means any bank, trust company, savings institution, industrial loan association, consumer finance company, credit union, broker-dealer as defined in subsection A of Va. Code § 13.1-501, or investment company or advisor registered under the federal Investment Advisors Act or Investment Company Act of 1940.

"Gift" means any gratuity, favor, discount, entertainment, hospitality, loan, forbearance or other item having monetary value. It includes services as well as gifts of transportation, local travel, lodgings, and meals, whether provided in-kind, by purchase of a ticket, payment in advance or reimbursement after the expense has been incurred. "Gift" does not include any offer of a ticket, coupon or other admission or pass unless the ticket, coupon, admission or pass is used; honorary degrees; any athletic, merit, or need-based scholarship or any other financial aid awarded by a public or private school, institution of higher education, or other educational program pursuant to such school, institution or program's financial aid standards and procedures applicable to the general public; a campaign contribution properly received and reported pursuant to Va. Code § 24.2-945 et seq.; any gift related to the private profession, occupation or volunteer service of the School Board member or employee or of a member of the School Board member's or employee's immediate family; food or beverages consumed while attending an event at which the School Board member or employee is performing official duties related to his public service; food and beverages received at or registration or attendance fees waived for any event at which the School Board member or employee is a featured speaker, presenter or lecturer; unsolicited awards of appreciation or recognition in the form of a plaque, trophy, wall memento or similar item that is given in recognition of public, civic, charitable or professional service; a devise or inheritance; travel disclosed pursuant to the Campaign Finance Disclosure Act (Va. Code § 24.2-945 et seq.); travel paid for or provided by the government of the United States, any of its territories or any state or any political subdivision of such state; travel related to an official meeting of, or any meal provided for attendance at such meeting



by, the Commonwealth, its political subdivisions, or any board, commission, authority, or other entity, or any charitable organization established pursuant to § 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code affiliated with such entity, to which such person has been appointed or elected or is a member by virtue of his office or employment; gifts with a value of less than \$20; attendance at a reception or similar function where food, such as hors d'oeuvres, and beverages that can be conveniently consumed by a person while standing or walking are offered; or gifts from relatives or personal friends. For the purpose of this definition, "relative" means the donee's spouse, child, uncle, aunt, niece, nephew or first cousin; a person to whom the donee is engaged to be married; the donee's or donee's spouse's parent, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, step-parent, step-grandparent, step-grandchild, step-brother, step-sister, the donee's brother's or sister's spouse or the donee's son-in-law or daughter-in-law. For the purpose of this definition, "personal friend" does not include any person that the School Board member or employee knows or has reason to know is (a) a lobbyist registered pursuant to Va. Code § 2.2-418 et seq.; (b) a lobbyist's principal as defined in Va. Code § 2.2-419; or (c) a person, organization, or business who is a party to or is seeking to become a party to a contract with the School Board. For purposes of this definition, "person, organization or business" includes individuals who are officers, directors or owners of or who have a controlling ownership interest in such organization or business.

"Governmental agency" means each component part of the legislative, executive or judicial branches of state and local government, including each office, department, authority, post, commission, committee, and each institution or board created by law to exercise some regulatory or sovereign power or duty as distinguished from purely advisory powers or duties. Corporations organized or controlled by the Virginia Retirement System are "governmental agencies" for purposes of this policy.

"Immediate family" means (i) a spouse and (ii) any other person who resides in the same household as the School Board member or employee and who is a dependent of the School Board member or employee.

"Officer" means any person appointed or elected to any governmental or advisory agency including local school boards, whether or not he receives compensation or other emolument of office.

"Parent-subsidiary relationship" means a relationship that exists when one corporation directly or indirectly owns shares possessing more than 50 percent of the voting power of another corporation.

"Personal interest" means a financial benefit or liability accruing to a School Board member or employee or to a member of the immediate family of the School Board member or employee. Such interest shall exist by reason of

- ownership in a business if the ownership interest exceeds three percent of the total equity of the business;
- annual income that exceeds, or may reasonably be anticipated to exceed, \$5,000 from ownership in real or personal property or a business;
- salary, other compensation, fringe benefits, or benefits from the use of property, or any combination thereof, paid or provided by a business or governmental agency that exceeds, or may reasonably be anticipated to exceed \$5,000 annually;
- ownership of real or personal property if the interest exceeds \$5,000 in value and excluding ownership in a business, income or salary, other compensation, fringe benefits or benefits from the use of property;
- personal liability incurred or assumed on behalf of a business if the liability exceeds three percent of the asset value of the business; or
- an option for ownership of a business or real or personal property if the ownership interest will consist of the first or fourth bullets above.

"Personal interest in a contract" means a personal interest which an officer or employee has in a contract with a governmental agency, whether due to his being a party to the contract or due to a personal interest in a business which is a party to the contract.

"Personal interest in a transaction" means a personal interest of an officer or employee in any matter considered by his agency. Such personal interest exists when an officer or employee or a member of his immediate family has a personal interest in property or a business, or governmental agency, or represents or provides services to any individual or business and such property, business, or represented or served individual or business is

- is the subject of the transaction or
- may realize a reasonably foreseeable direct or indirect benefit or detriment as a result of the action of the agency considering the transaction.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, such personal interest in a transaction shall not be deemed to exist where (a) an elected member of a local governing body serves without remuneration as a member of the board of trustees of a not-for-profit entity and such elected member or member of his immediate family has no personal interest related to the not-for-profit entity or (b) an officer, employee or elected member of a local governing body is appointed by the local governing body to serve on a governmental agency or an officer, employee or elected member of a separate local governmental agency formed by a local governing body is appointed to serve on a governmental agency, and the personal interest in the transaction of the governmental agency is a result of the salary, other compensation, fringe benefits, or benefits provided by the local governing body or the separate governmental agency to the officer, employee, elected member or member of his immediate family.



"Transaction" means any matter considered by any governmental or advisory agency, whether in a committee, subcommittee, or other entity of that agency or before the agency itself, on which official action is taken or contemplated.

D. Special Anti-Nepotism Rules Relating to School Board Members and Superintendents

1. The School Board may not employ or pay, and the superintendent may not recommend for employment, the father, mother, brother, sister, spouse, son, daughter, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, sister-in-law or brother-in-law of the superintendent or of a School Board member. except as authorized in Subsection D.2 below. This provision ~~shall not be construed to prohibit~~ does not apply to the employment, promotion or transfer within the school division, of any person within a relationship described above when such person
  - has been employed pursuant to a written contract with the School Board or employed as a substitute teacher or teacher's aide by the School Board prior to the taking of office of the superintendent or any member of the Board or superintendent; or
  - has been employed pursuant to a written contract with the School Board or employed as a substitute teacher or teacher's aide by the School Board prior to the inception of such relationship; or
  - was employed by the School Board at any time prior to June 10, 1994, and had been employed at any time as a teacher or other employee of any Virginia school board prior to the taking of office of any member of the School Board or superintendent.

A person employed as a substitute teacher may not be employed to any greater extent than he was employed by the School Board in the last full school year prior to the taking of office of such Board member or superintendent or to the inception of such relationship.

2. Notwithstanding the rules stated in Subsection D.1. above, the School Board may employ or pay, and the superintendent may recommend for employment, any family member of a School Board member provided that
  - a) the member certifies that he had no involvement with the hiring decision; and
  - b) the superintendent certifies to the remaining members of the School Board in writing that the recommendation is based upon merit and fitness and the competitive rating of the qualifications of the individual and that no member of the Board had any involvement with the hiring decision.



3. No family member (as listed in section D.1., above) of any employee may be employed by the School Board if the family member is to be employed in a direct supervisory and/or administrative relationship either supervisory or subordinate to the employee. The employment and assignment of family members in the same organizational unit is discouraged.

#### E. General Rules Governing Public Conduct by School Board Members and Employees Regarding Gifts and Favors

##### 1. Prohibited Conduct

No member or employee of the Board, shall

- solicit or accept money, or anything else of value, for services performed within the scope of his or her official duties other than his or her regular compensation, expenses or other remuneration;
- offer or accept money, or anything else of value, for or in consideration of obtaining employment, appointment, or promotion of any person in the school division;
- offer or accept any money or anything else of value for or in consideration of the use of his public position to obtain a contract for any person or business with the school division.
- use for his or her own economic benefit, or anyone else's, confidential information gained by reason of his or her office, and which is not available to the public;
- accept any money, loan, gift, favor, service or business or professional opportunity that reasonably tends to influence him or her in the performance of his or her official duties;
- accept any business or professional opportunity when he or she knows that there is a reasonable likelihood that the opportunity is being afforded him or her to influence his or her conduct in the performance of official duties;
- accept a gift from a person who has interests that may be substantially affected by the performance of the School Board member's or employee's official duties under circumstances where the timing and nature of the gift would cause a reasonable person to question the Board member's or employee's impartiality in the matter affecting the donor;
- accept gifts from sources on a basis so frequent as to raise an appearance of the use of his or her public office or employment for private gain; or
- use his or her public position to retaliate or threaten to retaliate against any person for expressing views on matters of public concern or for exercising any right that is otherwise protected by law, provided, however,

that this prohibition shall not restrict the authority of any public employer to govern conduct of its employees, and to take disciplinary action, in accordance with applicable law.

## 2. Prohibited Gifts

For purposes of this subsection:

"Person, organization or business" includes individuals who are officers, directors or owners of or who have a controlling ownership interest in such organization or business.

"Widely attended event" means an event at which at least 25 persons have been invited to attend or there is a reasonable expectation that at least 25 persons will attend the event and the event is open to individuals (i) who are members of a public, civic, charitable or professional organization, (ii) who are from a particular industry or profession or (iii) who represent persons interested in a particular issue.

School Board members and employees required to file a Statement of Economic Interests as prescribed in Va. Code § 2.2-3117 and members of their immediate families shall not solicit, accept or receive any single gift with a value in excess of \$100 or any combination of gifts with an aggregate value in excess of \$100 within any calendar year for the School Board member or employee or a member of the School Board or employee's immediate family from any person that the School Board member or employee or a member of the School Board's or employee's immediate family knows or has reason to know is (i) a lobbyist registered pursuant to Va, Code § 2.2-418 et seq.; (ii) a lobbyist's principal as defined in Va, Code § 2.2-419; or (iii) a person, organization or business who is or is seeking to become a party to a contract with the School Board. Gifts with a value of less than \$20 are not subject to aggregation for purposes of this prohibition.

Notwithstanding the above, School Board members and employees required to file a Statement of Economic Interests and members of their immediate families may accept or receive

1. a gift of food and beverages, entertainment or the cost of admission with a value in excess of \$100 when such gift is accepted or received while in attendance at a widely attended event and is associated with the event. Such gifts shall be reported on the Statement of Economic Interests;
2. a gift from a foreign dignitary with a value exceeding \$100 for which the fair market value or a gift of greater or equal value has not been provided or exchanged. Such gift shall be accepted on behalf of the Commonwealth or a locality and archived in accordance with guidelines established by the Library



- of Virginia. Such gift shall be disclosed as having been accepted on behalf of the Commonwealth or a locality, but the value of such gift shall not be required to be disclosed;
3. certain gifts with a value in excess of \$100 from a lobbyist, lobbyist's principal or a person, organization or business who is or is seeking to become a party to a contract with the School Board if such gift was provided to such School Board member or employee or a member of the immediate family of the School Board member or employee on the basis of a personal friendship. A lobbyist, lobbyist's principal or a person, organization or business who is or is seeking to become a party to a contract with the School Board may be a personal friend of such School Board member or employee or the immediate family of the School Board member or employee. In determining whether a lobbyist, lobbyist's principal or a person, organization or business who is or is seeking to become a party to a contract with the School Board is a personal friend, the following factors shall be considered: (i) the circumstances under which the gift was offered; (ii) the history of the relationship between the person and the donor, including the nature and length of the friendship and any previous exchange of gifts between them; (iii) to the extent known to the person, whether the donor personally paid for the gift or sought a tax deduction or business reimbursement for the gift; and (iv) whether the donor has given the same or similar gifts to other persons required to file the disclosure form prescribed in Va. Code §§ 2.2-3117 or 30-111; and
  4. gifts of travel, including travel-related transportation, lodging, hospitality, food or beverages, or other thing of value, with a value in excess of \$100 that is paid for or provided by a lobbyist, lobbyist's principal or a person, organization or business who is or is seeking to become a party to a contract with the School Board when the School Board member or employee has submitted a request for approval of such travel to the Council and has received the approval of the Council pursuant to Va. Code § 30-356.1. Such gifts shall be reported on the Statement of Economic Interests.

The \$100 limitation imposed in accordance with this section shall be adjusted by the Council every five years, as of January 1 of that year, in an amount equal to the annual increases for that five-year period in the United States Average Consumer Price Index for all items, all urban consumers (CPI-U), as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

No person shall be in violation of this policy if (i) the gift is not used by such person and the gift or its equivalent in money is returned to the donor or delivered to a charitable organization within a reasonable period of time upon the discovery of the value of the gift and is not claimed as a charitable contribution for federal income tax purposes or (ii) consideration is given by the donee to the donor for the value of the gift

within a reasonable period of time upon the discovery of the value of the gift provided that such consideration reduces the value of the gift to \$100 or less.

### 3. Awards to Employees for Exceptional Service

Nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit or apply to the acceptance by a teacher or other employee of BLANK School Board of an award or payment in honor of meritorious or exceptional services performed by the teacher or employee and made by an organization exempt from federal income taxation pursuant to the provisions of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

## F. Prohibited Conduct Regarding Contracts

1. No School Board member or employee shall have a personal interest in (i) any contract with the School Board or (ii) any contract with any government agency which is subject to the ultimate control of the Board.
2. Exceptions - The above prohibition is not applicable to:
  - a Board member's personal interest in a contract of employment provided the employment first began prior to the member becoming a member of the School Board
  - an employee's own contract of employment
  - contracts for the sale by a governmental agency of services or goods at uniform prices available to the general public
  - a contract awarded to a member of the School Board as a result of competitive sealed bidding where the School Board has established a need for the same or substantially similar goods through purchases prior to the election or appointment of the member to serve on the School Board; however, the member shall have no involvement in the preparation of the specifications for such contract, and the remaining members of the School Board, by written resolution, shall state that it is in the public interest for the member to bid on such contract
  - the sale, lease or exchange of real property between a School Board member or employee and the School Board, provided the Board member or employee does not participate in any way as a Board member or employee in such sale, lease or exchange, and this fact is set forth as a matter of public record by the School Board or superintendent
  - the publication of official notices



- contracts between the School Board and an officer or employee of the School Board when the total of such contracts between the School Board and the officer or employee of the School Board or a business controlled by the officer or employee does not exceed \$5,000 per year or such amount exceeds \$5,000 and is less than \$25,000 but results from contracts arising from awards made on a sealed bid basis, and such officer or employee has made disclosure as provided for in Va. Code § 2.2-3115<sup>1</sup>
- an officer or employee whose sole personal interest in a contract with the governmental agency is by reason of income from the contracting firm or governmental agency in excess of \$5,000 per year, provided the officer or employee or a member of his immediate family does not participate and has no authority to participate in the procurement or letting of such contract on behalf of the contracting firm and the officer or employee either does not have authority to participate in the procurement or letting of the contract on behalf of his governmental agency or he disqualifies himself as a matter of public record and does not participate on behalf of his governmental agency in negotiating the contract or in approving the contract
- contracts between an officer's or employee's governmental agency and a public service corporation, financial institution or company furnishing public utilities in which the officer or employee has a personal interest provided the officer or employee disqualifies himself as a matter of public record and does not participate on behalf of his governmental agency in negotiating or approving the contract
- contracts for the purchase of goods or services when the contract does not exceed \$500
- grants or other payment under any program wherein uniform rates for, or the amounts paid to, all qualified applicants are established solely by the administering governmental agency
- an officer or employee whose sole personal interest in a contract with his own governmental agency is by reason of his marriage to his spouse who is employed by the same agency, if the spouse was employed by such agency for five or more years prior to marrying such officer or employee
- employment contracts and other contracts entered into prior to August 1, 1987, provided such contracts were in compliance with the Virginia Conflict of Interests Act (or the Comprehensive Conflict of Interests Act) at the time of their formation and thereafter. Those contracts shall continue to be governed by the provisions of the appropriate prior Act. The employment by the same

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

<sup>1</sup> This provision applies only to school boards in towns and cities with a population of less than 10,000. School boards in divisions in counties and in towns and cities with a population of 10,000 or more should delete this provision.

governmental agency of an officer or employee and spouse or any other relative residing in the same household shall not be deemed to create a material financial interest except when one of the persons is employed in a direct supervisory and/or administrative position with respect to the spouse or other relative residing in his household and the annual salary of the subordinate is \$35,000 or more

#### G. Prohibited Conduct Regarding Transactions

1. Each School Board member and School Board employee who has a personal interest in a transaction

- a. shall disqualify himself from participating in the transaction if
- (i) the transaction has application solely to property or a business or governmental agency in which he has a personal interest or a business that has a parent-subsidiary or affiliated business entity relationship with the business in which he has a personal interest; or
  - (ii) he is unable to participate pursuant to subdivision G.1.b, G.1.c., or G.1.d. of this policy.

Any disqualification under this subsection shall be recorded in the School Board's public records. The School Board member or employee shall disclose his personal interests as required by Va. Code § 2.2-3115.F and shall not vote or in any manner act on behalf of the School Board in the transaction. The member or employee shall not

- (i) attend any portion of a closed meeting authorized by the Virginia Freedom of Information Act when the matter in which he has a personal interest is discussed; or
  - (ii) discuss the matter in which he has a personal interest with other governmental officers or employees at any time.
- b. may participate in the transaction if he is a member of a business, profession, occupation or group of three or more persons, the members of which are affected by the transaction, and he complies with the declaration requirements of Va. Code § 2.2-3115.H;
- c. may participate in the transaction when a party to the transaction is a client of his firm if he does not personally represent or provide services to such client and he complies with the declaration requirements of Va. Code § 2.2-3115.I;  
or
- d. may participate in the transaction if it affects the public generally, even though his personal interest, as a member of the public, may also be affected by that transaction.

2. Disqualification under this section shall not prevent any employee having a personal interest in a transaction in which his employer is involved from representing himself or a member of his immediate family in such transaction



provided he does not receive compensation for such representation and provided he complies with the disqualification and relevant disclosure requirements of this policy.

3. If disqualifications under subsection 1.a. of this section leave less than the number required by law to act, the remaining member or members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of business and have authority to act for the Board by majority vote, unless a unanimous vote of all members is required by law, in which case authority to act shall require a unanimous vote of remaining members.
4. The provisions of this section shall not prevent a Board member or employee from participating in a transaction merely because such a Board member or employee is a defendant in a civil legal proceeding concerning such transaction.

#### H. Disclosure Requirements

1. School Board members<sup>2</sup> file, as a condition of assuming office, a disclosure statement of their personal interests and other information as is required on the form prescribed by the Council pursuant to Va. Code § 2.2-3117 and thereafter file such statement annually on or before February 1. The disclosure forms are filed and maintained as public records for five years in the office of the clerk of the School Board.
2. School Board members and employees required to file the Statement of Economic Interests who fail to file such form within the time period prescribed shall be assessed a civil penalty of \$250. The clerk of the School Board shall notify the attorney for the Commonwealth for the locality of any School Board member's or employee's failure to file the required form and the attorney for the Commonwealth shall assess and collect the civil penalty. The clerk shall notify the attorney for the Commonwealth within 30 days of the deadline for filing.
3. Any Board member or employee who is disqualified from participating in a transaction under Section G.1.a. of this policy, or otherwise elects to disqualify himself, shall forthwith make disclosure of the existence of his interest, including the full name and address of the business and the address

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

<sup>2</sup> This provision applies to school board members in counties, cities and towns with populations in excess of 3,500. Other divisions should not include this provision in their policy.

or parcel number for the real estate if the interest involves a business or real estate and such disclosure shall be reflected in the School Board's public records in the division superintendent's office for a period of five (5) years.

4. Any Board member or employee who is required to disclose his interest under Section G.1.b. of this policy shall declare his interest by stating:
- the transaction involved;
  - the nature of the Board member's or employee's personal interest affected by the transaction;
  - that he is a member of a business, profession, occupation or group the members of which are affected by the transaction; and
  - that he is able to participate in the transaction fairly, objectively, and in the public interest.

The Board member or employee shall either make his declaration orally to be recorded in written minutes of the Board or file a signed written declaration with the clerk of the Board, who shall, in either case, retain and make available for public inspection such declaration for a period of five years from the date of recording or receipt. If reasonable time is not available to comply with the provisions of this subsection prior to participation in the transaction, the board member or employee shall prepare and file the required declaration by the end of the next business day. The Board member or employee shall also orally disclose the existence of the interest during each School Board meeting at which the transaction is discussed and such disclosure shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

5. A Board member or employee who is required to declare his interest pursuant to subdivision G.1.c. of this policy shall declare his interest by stating
- (i) the transaction involved;
  - (ii) that a party to the transaction is a client of his firm;
  - (iii) that he does not personally represent or provide services to the client;  
and
  - (iv) that he is able to participate in the transaction fairly, objectively and in the public interest.

The Board member or employee shall either make his declaration orally to be recorded in written minutes of the Board or file a signed written declaration with the clerk of the Board who shall, in either case, retain and make available for public inspection such declaration for a period of five years from the date of recording or receipt. If reasonable time is not available to comply with the provisions of this subsection prior to participation in the transaction, the Board member or employee shall prepare and file the required declaration by the end of the next business day.



I. Release of Disclosure Forms

A clerk of the School Board who releases any disclosure form shall redact from the form any residential address, personal telephone number or signature contained on such form.

J. Deadlines and Coverage Periods for Disclosure Forms

A School Board member or employee required to file an annual disclosure on or before February 1 shall disclose his personal interests and other information as required on the form prescribed by the Council for the preceding calendar year complete through December 31.

A School Board member or employee required to file a disclosure as a condition to assuming office or employment shall file such disclosure on or before the day such office or position of employment is assumed and disclose his personal interests and other information as required on the form prescribed by the Council for the preceding 12-month period complete through the last day of the month immediately preceding the month in which the office or position of employment is assumed; however, any School Board member or employee who assumes office or a position of employment in January shall be required to only file an annual disclosure on or before February 1 for the preceding calendar year complete through December 31.

When the deadline for filing any disclosure falls on a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, the deadline for filing shall be the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday.

K. Advisory Opinions

School Board members or employees subject to the Act may seek written opinions regarding the Act from the local Commonwealth's attorney; the local [SELECT ONE: county, city or town] attorney; or the Council. Good faith reliance on any such written opinion of the Commonwealth Attorney or a formal opinion or written informal advice of the Council made in response to a written request for such opinion or advice regardless of whether such opinion or advice is later withdrawn, provided that the alleged violation occurred prior to the withdrawal of the opinion or advice, bars prosecution for a knowing violation of the Act provided the opinion was made after a full disclosure of the facts. If the School Board member or employee relies on the opinion of the attorney for the Commonwealth in a prosecution for a knowing violation of the Act, the written opinion of the attorney for the Commonwealth shall be a public record and shall be released upon request. An opinion of the [SELECT ONE: county, city or town] attorney may be introduced at trial as evidence that the School Board member or employee did not knowingly violate the Act.

Adopted:

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Legal Ref.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 2.2-3101, 2.2-3102, 2.2-3103,  
2.2-3103.2, 2.2-3104.1, 2.2-3108, 2.2-3109, 2.2-3110, 2.2-3112, 2.2-3115,  
2.2-3118.2, 2.2-3119, 2.2-3121, 2.2-3124 and 30-356.

Cross Ref.:	CBCA	Disclosure Statement Required of Superintendent
	GAH	School Employee Conflict of Interests
	GCCB	Employment of Family Members

## APPOINTMENT AND TERM OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

The School Board appoints the superintendent from the list of eligibles certified by the Board of Education and determines the term of employment. The superintendent's term expires on June 30. The superintendent serves an initial term of not less than two years nor more than four years. At the expiration of the initial term, the superintendent is eligible to hold office for the term specified by the School Board, not to exceed four years.

If Except as provided below, if the School Board fails to appoint a division superintendent within 180 days of a vacancy, the Virginia Board of Education will appoint a superintendent for the division.

If the School Board has not appointed a superintendent within 120 days of a vacancy, it will submit a written report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction demonstrating its timely efforts to make an appointment and containing a status report with a timeline for making the appointment prior to the 180-day deadline. On request, the School Board will be granted up to an additional 180 days within which to appoint a superintendent.

If the School Board does not appoint a superintendent within 180 days of a vacancy, or request additional time within which to make the appointment, it will immediately notify the Virginia Board of Education, in writing, of its failure to ~~do so.~~ make an appointment. ~~If there has been no extension, within~~ ~~Within~~ 30 days of the 180<sup>th</sup> day after the vacancy occurs, the School Board will submit, in writing, its preferred candidate(s), not to exceed three, for the position. The Virginia Board of Education may consider these candidates and other eligible individuals. The Virginia Board of Education may authorize the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to conduct the search for a division superintendent.

If the Virginia Board of Education appoints a superintendent, the contract for the superintendent will be negotiated by the School Board.

Adopted:

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Legal Refs.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 22.1-58, 22.1-60, 22.1-61.

Procedures for Appointment of a School Division Superintendent by the Virginia Board of Education (adopted by the Virginia Board of Education March 22, 2006) (available at [http://www.pen.k12.va.us/VDOE/VA\\_Board/Meetings/2006/mar22min.pdf](http://www.pen.k12.va.us/VDOE/VA_Board/Meetings/2006/mar22min.pdf))

Cross Refs.: CBA Qualifications and Duties of the Superintendent  
CBD Superintendent's Compensation and Benefits

CBG Evaluations of the Superintendent



## REPORTING ACTS OF VIOLENCE AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

## I. Acts Reported to the Principal

- A. Except as may otherwise be required by federal law, regulation or jurisprudence, reports are made to the superintendent and to the principal (or designee) on all incidents involving:
- (i) 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;
  - (ii) the assault and battery which results in bodily injury, sexual assault, death, shooting, stabbing, cutting or wounding of any person, abduction of any person as described in Va. Code § 18.2-47 or Va. Code § 18.2-48, 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;
  - (iii) any conduct involving alcohol, marijuana, 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;
  - (iv) any threats against school personnel while on a school bus, on school property or at a school-sponsored activity;
  - (v) the illegal carrying of a firearm, as defined in Va. Code § 22.1-277.07, onto school property;
  - (vi) 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;
  - (vii) 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;
  - (viii) 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
  - (ix) any illegal possession of weapons, alcohol, drugs or tobacco products.

The principal of each school collects and maintains information on the above listed acts which occur on school property, on a school bus or at a school-sponsored activity.

- B. The superintendent and the principal or his designee receive reports from 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 clauses (i) through (viii) of subsection A and whether the student is released to the

custody of his parent or, if 18 years of age or more, is released on bond. The superintendent may request that the reports include information regarding terms of release from detention, court dates and terms of any disposition orders entered by the court. When the superintendent 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, the superintendent reports such information to the principal of the school in which the juvenile is enrolled.

## II. Reporting Duties of the Principal and Superintendent

The principal or designee reports all incidents required to be reported pursuant to section I of this policy to the superintendent. The superintendent annually reports all such incidents to the Department of Education for the purpose of recording the frequency of such incidents on forms that are provided by the Department and makes such information available to the public.

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

Except as may otherwise be required by federal law, regulation or jurisprudence, the principal immediately reports to local law-enforcement officials any of the acts listed in clauses (ii) through (vii) of subsection I.A of this policy which may constitute a criminal offense and may report to the local law-enforcement agency any incident described in clause (i) of subsection I.A.

In addition, except as may be prohibited by federal law, regulation or jurisprudence, the principal also immediately reports any act enumerated in clauses (ii) through (v) of subsection I.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 reports 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.

The principal or principal's designee notifies the parent of any student involved in an incident required to be reported pursuant to this policy, regardless of whether disciplinary action is taken against such student or the nature of the disciplinary action. Such notice relates to only the relevant student's involvement and does not include information regarding other students.

## III. Prevention and Intervention Activities

Whenever any student commits any reportable incident as set forth in this policy, such student is required to participate in such prevention and intervention activities as deemed appropriate by the superintendent or superintendent's designee.



The School Board develops, in cooperation with the local law-enforcement agencies, juvenile and domestic relations court judges and personnel, parents, and the community at large, programs to prevent violence and crime on school property and at school-sponsored events, which include prevention of hazing. Activities designed to prevent the recurrence of violence and crime, including hazing, may include such interventions as education relating to Virginia's criminal law, school crime lines, peer mediation, conflict resolution, community service requirements and any program focused on demonstrating the consequences of violence and crime. The School Board may develop and use a network of volunteer services in implementing prevention activities.

#### IV. Purpose

The purpose of reporting acts of violence and substance abuse is to develop a program of prevention activities to provide a safe environment conducive to learning.

Adopted:

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Legal Refs.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 8.01-47, 22.1-279.3:1, 22.1-279.9.

8 VAC 20-560-10.

## MANAGEMENT OF FUNDS

The superintendent or superintendent's designee is responsible for administering the division budget in accordance with Board policies and applicable state and federal regulations and laws. The superintendent or superintendent's designee uses appropriate fiscal planning and management methods, modeled after the best accepted business practices and directed toward the educational goals of the division.

If the appropriating body appropriates funds to the School Board by total ~~expenditures, amount~~ (also referred to as lump sums), funds may be transferred by the School Board from one ~~category~~ major classification to another. If funds are appropriated to the School Board by major classifications, no funds are expended by the School Board except in accordance with such classifications without the consent of the appropriating body appropriating the funds.

The superintendent may be authorized by the School Board to make line item transfers within a ~~category~~ major classification.

The School Board manages and controls the funds made available to it for the public schools and incurs costs and expenses.

Adopted:

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Legal Ref.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 22.1-78, 22.1-89, 22.1-94, 22.1-115.

Cross Refs.:	DB	Annual Budget
	DG	Custody and Disbursement of School Funds
	DI	Financial Accounting and Reporting
	DJ	Small Purchasing
	DJA	Purchasing Authority
	DJF	Purchasing Procedures
	DK	Payment Procedures
	DL	Payroll Procedures



## SMALL PURCHASING

Pursuant to written procedures not requiring competitive sealed bids or competitive negotiation, the School Board may enter into single or term contracts for goods and services other than professional services and nontransportation related construction if the aggregate or the sum of all phases is not expected to exceed \$100,000 and transportation-related construction if the aggregate or sum of all phases is not expected to exceed \$25,000. However, such small purchase procedures shall provide for competition wherever practicable. Such small purchase procedures may allow for single or term contracts for professional services without requiring competitive negotiation, provided the aggregate or the sum of all phases is not expected to exceed ~~\$60,000~~. \$ 80,000. Where small purchase procedures are adopted for construction, the procedures shall not waive compliance with the Uniform State Building Code.

Adopted:

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Legal Refs.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 2.2-4303, 22.1-68, 22.1-78.

Cross Ref.: DJF Purchasing Procedures

## PERSONNEL POLICIES GOALS

The goal of the employment policies and practices of the **BLANK** School Board is to promote the employment and retention of highly qualified personnel to effectively serve the educational needs of students.

No employee, contractor or agent of the **BLANK** School Board may assist a school board employee, contractor or agent in obtaining a new job, apart from the routine transmission of administrative and personnel files, if the employee, contractor or agent knows, or has probable cause to believe, that such school employee, contractor or agent engaged in sexual misconduct regarding a minor or student in violation of law. This prohibition does not apply if the information giving rise to probable cause

1. A. has been properly reported to a law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the alleged misconduct and
  - B. has been properly reported to any other authorities as required by federal or state law, including title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. § 1681 et seq.) and the regulations implementing it and
2. A. the matter has been officially closed or the prosecutor or police with jurisdiction over the alleged misconduct has investigated the allegations and notified school officials that there is insufficient information to establish probable cause that the school employee, contractor or agent engaged in sexual misconduct regarding a minor in violation of law;
  - B. the school employee, contractor or agent has been charged with, and acquitted or otherwise exonerated of the alleged misconduct; or
  - C. the case or investigation remains open and there have been no charges filed against, or indictment of, the school employee, contractor or agent within 4 years of the date on which the information was reported to a law enforcement agency.

Adopted:

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Legal Ref.: 20 U.S.C. § 7926.

Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, § 22.1-295.

Acts 2018, c. 513.

Cross Refs.:	AC	Nondiscrimination
	GAE/JHG	Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting
	GB	Equal Employment Opportunity/Nondiscrimination
	GBL	Personnel Records
	GBN	Staff Hiring Procedure

PROHIBITION OF ABUSIVE WORK ENVIRONMENTS

The BLANK School Board prohibits abusive work environments in the school division.

Any school board employee who contributes to an abusive work environment is appropriately disciplined.

Retaliation or reprisal against school board employees who make allegations of abusive work environments or assist in the investigation of allegations of abusive work environments is prohibited.

Adopted:

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Legal Refs.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, § 22.1-291.4.

## PROFESSIONAL STAFF

No teacher is regularly employed by the School Board or paid from public funds unless such teacher

- holds a license or provisional license issued by the Board of Education,
- holds a three-year license to teach high school career and technical education courses in specified subject areas or
- is hired to teach in a trade and industrial education program and for whom the teacher licensure requirements have been waived by the Virginia Department of Education.

If a teacher employed under a provisional license is activated or deployed for military service within a school year (July 1 - June 30), an additional year will be added to the teacher's provisional license for each school year or portion thereof during which the teacher is activated or deployed. The additional year ~~or years~~ shall be granted the ~~following year or years after~~ following the return of the teacher from deployment or activation.

The superintendent may request that the Board of Education extend the three-year provisional license of a teacher for at least one year but no more than two additional years. The request must be accompanied by the superintendent's recommendation for such extension and satisfactory performance evaluations for the teacher for each year of the original three-year license.

The Board of Education prescribes, by regulation, the requirements for the licensure for teachers and other school personnel required to hold a license. On recommendation of the superintendent, the School Board may waive applicable licensing requirements as specified Va. Code § 22.1-298.1 for any individual the School Board seeks to employ as a career and technical education teacher who is also seeking initial licensure or renewal of a license with an endorsement in the area of career and technical education.

Adopted:

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Legal Refs.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 22.1-298.1, 22.1-299, 22.1- 299.5 and 22.1-299.6.



## EMPLOYMENT OF FAMILY MEMBERS

- A. The School Board may not employ or pay, and the superintendent may not recommend for employment, any family member of the superintendent or of a School Board member. This prohibition does not apply to the employment, promotion, or transfer within the school division of any family member who
- has been employed pursuant to a written contract with the School Board or employed as a substitute teacher or teacher's aide by the School Board prior to the taking of office of the superintendent or any School Board member, or
  - has been employed pursuant to a written contract with the School Board or employed as a substitute teacher or teacher's aide by the School Board prior to the inception of the family relationship, or
  - was employed by the school board at any time prior to June 10, 1994 and had been employed at any time as a teacher or other employee of any Virginia school board prior to the taking of office of any member of the school board or ~~division superintendent of schools.~~ the superintendent.
- B. Notwithstanding the rules stated in Subsection A above, the School Board may employ or pay, and the superintendent may recommend for employment, any family member of a School Board member provided that
- 1) The member certifies that he had no involvement with the hiring decision; and
  - 2) The superintendent certifies to the remaining members of the School Board in writing that the recommendation is based upon merit and fitness and the competitive rating of the qualifications of the individual and that no member of the Board had any involvement with the hiring decision.
- C. A family member employed as a substitute teacher may not be employed to any greater extent than he was employed by the School Board in the last full school year prior to the taking of office of such board member or ~~division superintendent~~ or to the inception of such relationship.
- D. No family member of any employee may be employed by the School Board if the family member is to be employed in a direct supervisory and/or administrative relationship either supervisory or subordinate to the employee. The employment and assignment of family members in the same organizational unit is discouraged.

Family members are defined as father, mother, brother, sister, spouse, son, daughter, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, sister-in-law or brother-in-law.

Adopted:

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Legal Ref.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, § 2.2-3119.

Cross Ref.: BBFA Conflict of Interests and Disclosure of Economic  
Interests  
GCI Professional Staff Assignments and Transfers

## EFFECT OF CRIMINAL CONVICTION OR FOUNDED COMPLAINT OF CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT

### Generally

The Board will not hire or continue the employment of any part-time, full-time, temporary, or permanent personnel who are determined to be unsuited for service by reason of criminal conviction or information appearing in the registry of founded complaints of child abuse and neglect maintained by the Department of Social Services.

### I. APPLICANTS FOR EMPLOYMENT

#### A. Criminal Convictions

As a condition of employment for all of its public school employees, whether full-time or part-time, permanent, or temporary, the BLANK School Board shall require on its application for employment certification (i) that the applicant has not been convicted of a felony or any offense involving the sexual molestation, physical or sexual abuse or rape of a child; and (ii) whether the applicant has been convicted of a crime of moral turpitude.

Notwithstanding the requirements of the previous paragraph, the School Board may employ an individual who, at the time of the individual's hiring, has been convicted of a felony, provided that such individual (i) was employed in good standing by a school board on or before December 17, 2017; (ii) has been granted a simple pardon for such offense by the Governor or other appropriate authority; and (ii) has had his civil rights restored by the Governor or other appropriate authority. However, the School Board may employ, until July 1, 2020, such an individual who does not satisfy the conditions set forth in clauses (ii) and (iii), provided that such individual has been continuously employed by the School Board from December 17, 2017 through July 1, 2018.

The BLANK School Board shall also require on its application for employment, as a condition of employment requiring direct contact with students, whether full-time or part-time, permanent, or temporary, certification that the applicant has not been the subject of a founded case of child abuse and neglect. Any person making a materially false statement regarding a finding of child abuse and neglect shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor and upon conviction, the fact of said conviction shall be grounds for the Board of Education to revoke such person's license to teach.

As a condition of employment, any applicant who is offered or accepts employment, whether full-time, part-time, permanent or temporary with the BLANK School Board shall submit to fingerprinting and provide personal descriptive information. The information and fingerprints shall be forwarded through the Central Criminal Records Exchange to the Federal Bureau of Investigations for the purpose of obtaining criminal history record information on applicants who are offered or accept employment.

To conserve the costs of conducting criminal history record checks to applicants and school boards, upon the written request of the applicant, BLANK School Board shall



inform another school board with which reciprocity has been established and to which the applicant also has applied for employment of the results of the criminal history record information conducted within the previous ninety days that it obtained concerning the applicant. Criminal history record information pertaining to an applicant for employment by a school board shall be exchanged only between school boards in the Commonwealth in which a current agreement of reciprocity for the exchange of such information has been established and is in effect. Reciprocity agreements shall provide for the apportionment of the costs of the fingerprinting or criminal records check between the applicant and BLANK School Board as provided by statute.

If an applicant is denied employment because of information appearing on his/her criminal history record, the School Board shall provide a copy of the information provided by the Central Criminal Records Exchange to the applicant.

#### B. Founded Complaints of Child Abuse or Neglect

The School Board requires, as a condition of employment, that any applicant who is offered or accepts employment requiring direct contact with students, whether full-time or part-time, permanent or temporary, provide written consent and the necessary personal information for the School Board to obtain a search of the registry of founded complaints of child abuse and neglect. The registry is maintained by the Department of Social Services. The School Board shall ensure that all such searches are requested in conformance with the regulations of the Board of Social Services. In addition, where the applicant has resided in another state within the last five years, the School Board requires as a condition of employment that such applicant provide written consent and the necessary personal information for the School Board to obtain information from each relevant state as to whether the applicant was the subject of a founded complaint of child abuse and neglect in such state. The School Board shall take reasonable steps to determine whether the applicant was the subject of a founded complaint of child abuse and neglect in the relevant state. The Department of Social Services shall maintain a database of central child abuse and neglect registries in other states that provide access to out-of-state school boards for use by local school boards. The applicant may be required to pay the cost of any search conducted pursuant to this subsection at the discretion of the School Board. From such funds as may be available for this purpose, however, the School Board may pay for the search.

If the information obtained pursuant to the preceding paragraph indicates that the applicant is the subject of a founded case of child abuse and neglect, such applicant shall be denied employment, or the employment shall be rescinded.

If an applicant is denied employment because of information appearing on his record in the registry, the School Board shall provide a copy of the information obtained from the registry to the applicant. The information provided to the School Board by the Department of Social Services shall be confidential and shall not be disseminated by the School Board.



## II. EMPLOYEE CHARGES AND CONVICTIONS

### A. Criminal Proceedings

An employee who is charged by summons, warrant, indictment, or information with the commission of a felony or a misdemeanor specified in Va. Code § 22.1-315 may be suspended in accordance with Policy GCPF Suspension of Staff Members.

If a current employee is suspended or dismissed because of information appearing on his/her criminal history record, the School Board shall provide a copy of the information provided by the Central Criminal Records Exchange to the employee.

The superintendent shall inform the School Board of any notification of arrest of a school board employee received pursuant to Virginia Code §19.2-83.1. The School Board shall require such employee, whether full-time or part-time, permanent, or temporary, to submit to fingerprinting and to provide personal descriptive information to be forwarded along with the employee's fingerprints through the Central Criminal Records Exchange to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the purpose of obtaining criminal history record information regarding such employee. The contents of the employee's criminal record shall be used only to implement dismissal, suspension or probation in accordance with §§22.1-307 and 22.1-315 of the Code of Virginia.

### B. Founded Complaints of Child Abuse or Neglect

Any employee of BLANK School Board will be dismissed if he or she is or becomes the subject of a founded complaint of child abuse and neglect and after all rights to an appeal provided by Va. Code § 63.2-1526 have been exhausted. The fact of such finding, after all rights to an appeal provided by Va. Code § 63.2-1526 have been exhausted, shall be grounds for the local school division to recommend that the Board of Education revoke such person's license to teach.

## III. COURT ORDERED PROBATION

For purposes of this policy, a court's placing an individual on probation pursuant to Va. Code § 18.2-251 shall be is treated as a conviction and as a finding of guilt.

## IV. COSTS OF FINGERPRINTING, CRIMINAL RECORD AND ABUSE AND NEGLECT CHECKS

**[Insert one of the following three options for payment of the fingerprinting, criminal record check and abuse and neglect check.]**

### Option 1

The applicant or employee shall pay for the fingerprinting, criminal record check and abuse and neglect check conducted pursuant to this policy.

Option 2

The School Board shall pay for the fingerprinting, criminal record check and abuse and neglect check conducted pursuant to this policy.

Option 3

The School Board and the applicant or employee shall share the costs of the fingerprinting, criminal record check and abuse and neglect check conducted pursuant to this policy. The School Board shall pay [insert percentage] and the applicant or employee shall pay [insert percentage].

Adopted:

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Legal Ref.: Code of Virginia, as amended, §§ 18.2-251, 19.2-83.1, 19.2-389, 22.1-78, 22.1-296.1, 22.1-296.2, 22.1-296.4, 22.1-307, 22.1-315, 63.2-1515.

Cross Refs.: GCPF            Suspension of Staff Members  
                  GCPD            Professional Staff Discipline

PROFESSIONAL STAFF PROBATIONARY TERM  
AND CONTINUING CONTRACT

Teachers

Probationary Term

A probationary term of service of five years in **BLANK** School Division is required before a teacher is issued a continuing contract. ~~Service under a local teacher license does not count towards satisfying this probationary requirement.~~ A mentor teacher is provided to every first year probationary teacher to assist him or her in achieving excellence in instruction. Probationary teachers with prior successful teaching experience may be exempt from this requirement with approval from the superintendent. Probationary teachers ~~shall be~~ are evaluated at least annually in accordance with policy GCN Evaluation of Professional Staff. A teacher in the first year of the probationary period is evaluated informally at least once during the first semester of the school year. The superintendent ~~shall consider~~ considers such evaluations as one factor in making recommendations to the School Board regarding the nonrenewal of such teacher's contract. If a probationary teacher's evaluation is not satisfactory, the School Board ~~shall~~ does not reemploy the teacher.

In order to achieve continuing contract status, every teacher must successfully complete training in instructional strategies and techniques for intervention for or remediation of students who fail or are at risk of failing the Standards of Learning assessments. **BLANK** School Board provides said training at no cost to teachers it employs. If such training is not offered in a timely manner, no teacher will be denied continuing contract status for failure to obtain such training.

Once a continuing contract status has been attained in a school division in this state, another probationary period need not be served unless such probationary period, not to exceed two years, is made a part of the contract of employment. If a teacher separates from service and returns to teaching service in Virginia public schools by the beginning of the third year, the person shall be required to begin a new probationary period, not to exceed two years, if made part of the contract.

If a teacher who has not achieved continuing contract status receives notice of re-employment, he must accept or reject in writing within 15 calendar days of receipt of the notice. Unless a conference with the superintendent is requested as specified in the Code of Virginia, or in the case of reduction in force, written notice of nonrenewal of the probationary contract must be given by the Board on or before June 15 of each year. If the teacher requests a conference with the superintendent, then written notice of non-renewal by the School Board must be given within thirty days after the superintendent notifies the teacher of his intention with respect to the recommendation.



## Continuing Contract

Teachers employed after completing the probationary period ~~shall be~~ are entitled to continuing contracts during good behavior and competent service. Written notice of noncontinuation of the contract by either party must be given by June 15 of each year; otherwise the contract continues in effect for the ensuing year.

The School Board may reduce the number of teachers, whether or not such teachers have reached continuing contract status, because of decrease in enrollment or abolition of particular subjects.

Furthermore, nothing in the continuing contract shall be construed to authorize the School Board to contract for any financial obligation beyond the period for which funds have been made available.

As soon after June 15 as the school budget is approved by the appropriating body, the School Board ~~shall furnish~~ furnishes each teacher a statement confirming continuation of employment, setting forth assignment and salary.

Within two weeks of the approval of the school budget by the appropriating body, but no later than July 1, the School Board will notify any teacher who may be subject to a reduction in force due to a decrease in the School Board's budget as approved by the appropriating body.

## Principals, Assistant Principals, and Supervisors

A person employed as a principal, assistant principal or supervisor, including a person who has previously achieved continuing contract status as a teacher, shall serve a probationary term of three years in such position in the same school division before acquiring continuing contract status as a principal, assistant principal or supervisor.

Continuing contract status acquired by a principal, assistant principal or supervisor shall not be construed (i) as prohibiting the School Board from reassigning such principal, assistant principal or supervisor to a teaching position if notice of reassignment is given by the School Board by June 15 of any year or (ii) as entitling any such principal, assistant principal or supervisor to the salary paid him as principal, assistant principal or supervisor in the case of any such reassignment to a teaching position. No such salary reduction and reassignment, however, shall be made without first providing such principal, assistant principal or supervisor with written notice of the reason for such reduction and reassignment and an opportunity to present his or her position at an informal meeting with the superintendent, the superintendent's designee or the School Board. Before recommending such reassignment, the superintendent shall consider, among other things, the performance evaluations for such principal, assistant principal or supervisor. The principal, assistant principal or supervisor shall elect whether such meeting shall be with the superintendent, the superintendent's designee or the School Board. The School Board, superintendent or superintendent's

designee shall determine what processes are to be followed at the meeting. The decision to reassign and reduce salary shall be at the sole discretion of the School Board.

The intent of this section is to provide an opportunity for a principal, assistant principal or supervisor to discuss the reasons for such salary reduction and reassignment with the superintendent, ~~his~~ the superintendent's designee or the School Board, and the provisions of this section are meant to be procedural only. Nothing contained herein shall be taken to require cause for the salary reduction and reassignment of a principal, assistant principal or supervisor.

As used in this policy, "Supervisor" means a person who holds an instructional supervisory position as specified in the regulations of the Board of Education and who is required to hold a license as prescribed by the Board of Education.

Adopted:

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Legal Refs.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 22.1-294, 22.1-303, 22.1-304.

Cross Refs.: GBM	Professional Staff Grievances
GCB	Professional Staff Contracts
GCE	Part-Time and Substitute Professional Staff Employment
GCN	Evaluation of Professional Staff
GCPA	Reduction in Professional Staff Work Force
GCPB	Resignation of Staff Members
GCPD	Professional Staff Discipline
GCPF	Suspension of Staff Members



## INSTRUCTIONAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The **BLANK** School Board shall ~~develop and implement~~ develops and implements a program of instruction for grades kindergarten through 12 that is aligned to the Standards of Learning established by the Board of Education and that meets or exceeds the requirements of the Board of Education. The program of instruction shall ~~emphasize~~ emphasizes reading, writing, speaking, mathematical concepts and computations, proficiency in the use of computers and related technology, computer science and computational thinking, including computer coding, and scientific concepts and processes; essential skills and concepts of citizenship, including knowledge of Virginia history and world and United States history, economics, government, foreign languages, international cultures, health and physical education, environmental issues and geography necessary for responsible participation in American society and in the international community; fine arts, which may include, but need not be limited to, music and art, and practical arts; knowledge and skills needed to qualify for further education, gainful employment, or training in a career or technical field; and development of the ability to apply such skills and knowledge in preparation for eventual employment and lifelong learning and to achieve economic self-sufficiency.

The School Board shall ~~also implement~~ also implements:

1. programs in grades kindergarten through three that emphasize developmentally appropriate learning to enhance success
2. programs based on prevention, intervention, or remediation designed to increase the number of students who earn a high school diploma and to prevent students from dropping out of school; such programs shall include components that are research-based
3. career and technical education programs incorporated into the kindergarten through grade 12 curricula
4. educational objectives in middle and high school that emphasize economic education and financial literacy pursuant to Va. Code § 22.1-200.03
5. early identification of students with disabilities and enrollment of such students in appropriate instructional programs consistent with state and federal law
6. early identification of gifted students and enrollment of such students in appropriately differentiated instructional programs
7. educational alternatives for students whose needs are not met in programs prescribed elsewhere in the Standards of Learning
8. adult education programs for individuals functioning below the high school completion level



9. a plan to make achievements for students who are educationally at risk a divisionwide priority that shall include procedures for measuring the progress of such students

10. an agreement for postsecondary degree attainment with a community college in Virginia specifying the options for students to complete an associate's degree or a one-year Uniform Certificate of General Studies from a community college concurrent with a high school diploma; such agreement shall specify the credit available for dual enrollment courses and Advanced Placement courses with qualifying exam scores of three or higher

11. a plan to notify students and their parents of the availability of dual enrollment and Advanced Placement classes; career and technical education programs, including internships, externships, apprenticeships, credentialing programs, certification programs, licensure programs, and other work-based learning experiences; the International Baccalaureate Program, and Academic Year Governor's School Programs; the qualifications for enrolling in such ~~classes and programs~~, classes, programs and experiences; and the availability of financial assistance to low-income and needy students to take the Advanced Placement and International Baccalaureate examinations; this plan shall include notification to students and parents of the agreement with a community college in Virginia to enable students to complete an associate's degree or a one-year Uniform Certificate of General Studies concurrent with a high school diploma

12. identification of students with limited English proficiency and enrollment of such students in appropriate instructional ~~programs~~ programs, which programs may include dual language programs whereby such students receive instruction in English and in a second language

13. early identification, diagnosis, and assistance for students with reading and mathematics problems and provision of instructional strategies and reading and mathematics practices that benefit the development of reading and mathematics skills for all students

14. incorporation of art, music, and physical education as a part of the instructional program at the elementary school level

15. a program of physical fitness activity available to all students in grades kindergarten through five consisting of at least 20 minutes per day or an average of 100 minutes per week during the regular school year and available to all students in grades six through 12 with a goal of at least 150 minutes per week on average during the regular school year; such program may include any combination of (i) physical education classes, (ii) extracurricular athletics, or (iii) recess, or (iv) other programs and physical activities deemed appropriate by the School Board

16. a program of student services for grades kindergarten through grade 12 that shall be designed to aid students in their educational, social, and career development

17. the collection and analysis of data and the use of the results to evaluate and make decisions about the instructional program

18. a program of instruction in each government course in the school division on all information and concepts in the civics portion of the U.S. Naturalization test

Adopted:

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Legal Refs.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 22.1-78, 22.1-253.13:1.

Cross Refs.:	<u>IGAD</u>	<u>Career and Technical Education</u>
	IGBI	Advanced Placement Classes and Special Programs
	JHCF	Student Wellness

## SCHOOL YEAR/SCHOOL DAY

## School Year

The length of the school year is at least 180 teaching days or 990 teaching hours. Days on which a school or schools or all the schools in the division are closed due to severe weather or other emergencies are made up as provided below if necessary to meet these requirements.

Students are provided a minimum of 680 hours of instructional time in elementary school, except for students in half-day kindergarten, in the four academic disciplines of English, mathematics, science, and history and social science and a minimum of 375 hours of instructional time in half-day kindergarten in the four academic disciplines of English, mathematics, science, and history and social science.

Unstructured recreational time that is intended to develop teamwork, social skills, and overall physical fitness may be included in the calculation of total instructional time or teaching hours for elementary school, provided that such unstructured recreational time does not exceed 15 percent of total instructional time or teaching hours.

## Make Up Days

If severe weather conditions or other emergency situations result in the closing of a school or schools or all the schools in the school division for

- five or fewer days, all missed days are made up by adding teaching days to the school calendar or extending the length of the school day;
- six days or more, the first five days plus one day for each two days missed in excess of the first five are made up by adding teaching days to the school calendar or extending the length of the school day.

If severe weather conditions or other emergency situations result in the closing of any school in the school division and such school has been unable to meet the 180 teaching day requirement, the school division may make up the missed teaching days by providing its students with instructional hours equivalent to such missed teaching days to meet the minimum 990 teaching hour requirement.

The Board of Education may waive the requirement that the school division provide additional teaching days or teaching hours to compensate for school closings resulting from a declared state of emergency or severe weather conditions or other emergency situations under certain circumstances. If the School Board desires a waiver, it will submit a request to the Board of Education. The request will include evidence of efforts that have been made by the school division to reschedule as many days as possible and certification by the superintendent and chairman of the School Board that every reasonable effort for making up lost teaching days or teaching hours was exhausted before requesting a waiver. If the waiver is denied, the school division will make up the missed instructional time.



## School Calendar

The first day of school is after Labor Day unless the Board of Education waives this requirement based on the School Board's certifying that it meets one of the good cause requirements in the Va. Code § 22.1-79.1.B.<sup>1</sup>

The School Board establishes the division's calendar and teaching contracts in accordance with applicable regulations of the Board of Education to include contingencies for making up teaching days and teaching hours missed for emergency situations.

An advisory committee composed of teachers, parents and school administration may be utilized to recommend a proposed calendar to the superintendent. The recommendation of this committee is advisory.

## School Day

The standard school day for students in grades 1 through 12 averages at least 5-1/2 instructional hours excluding breaks for meals and recess. The standard school day for kindergarten is a minimum of three instructional hours.<sup>2</sup>

All students in grades 1 through 12 maintain a full day schedule of classes (5-1/2 hours) unless a waiver is granted in accordance with policies defined by the School Board.

Each elementary school provides students with a daily recess during the regular school year, as determined appropriate by the school.

The secondary school class schedule contains a minimum of 140 clock hours for each unit of credit. When credit is awarded in less than whole units, the increment awarded is no greater than the fractional part of the 140 hours of instruction provided.

The time for opening and closing schools is established by the School Board upon recommendation of the superintendent, provided that the daily program for students in grades 1 through 12 averages at least 5 ½ hours, not including meal

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

<sup>1</sup> Joint or regional schools, such as academic year Governor's Schools, may set the school calendar so that the first day students are required to attend school will be the same as the day set by any of the participating school divisions, including divisions granted a waiver pursuant to Va. Code § 22.1-79.1.

<sup>2</sup> ~~School divisions may develop alternative schedules for meeting these requirements as long as a minimum of 990 hours of instructional time is provided for grades 1 through 12 and 540 hours for kindergarten. Such alternative plans must be approved by the School Board and by the Board of Education under guidelines established by the Board of Education. No alternative plan which reduces the instructional time in the core academics will be approved.~~

intermissions. If the required program length is maintained, the School Board may approve occasional shortened days for staff development, conferences, planning and other activities designed to improve the instructional program, provided that no more than one day in each five-day week may be shortened to no less than four hours. The daily program for kindergarten is at least three hours, not including meal intermissions.

When exceptions in the length of the daily program are necessary for special education, alternative education, double shifts and scheduling or other unusual situations, the Board requests approval by the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the exceptions by August 1 preceding the school year for which they are requested.

The length of the work day for employees is determined by the School Board. It is of sufficient length to allow for the daily program for students and additional time as may be necessary for such activities as planning, preparation, meetings, workshops, conferences, meal intermissions or other contractual obligations.

#### Certification

The superintendent and School Board chair certify the total number of teaching days and teaching hours each year as part of the annual report to the Board of Education.

Adopted:

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Legal Refs.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended §§ 22.1-26, 22.1-79.1, 22.1-98.

Acts 2018, c. 785.

8 VAC 20-131-150.

8 VAC 20-131-200.

8 VAC 20-490-30.

Cross Ref.:	BCF	Advisory Committees to the School Board
	GAA	Staff Time Schedules
	<u>IKF</u>	<u>The Virginia Assessment Program and Graduation Requirements</u>
	<u>IKFD<sup>3</sup></u>	<u>Alternative Paths to Attaining Standard Units of Credit</u>

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

<sup>3</sup> Policy IKFD is an optional policy. A division which has not adopted it should not add it as a Cross Reference here.



## CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The **BLANK** School Board provides career and technical educational programs incorporated into the kindergarten through twelfth grade curricula that include

- knowledge of careers and all types of employment opportunities including, but not limited to, apprenticeships, entrepreneurship and small business ownership, the military, and the teaching profession, and emphasize the advantages of completing school with marketable skills;
- career exploration opportunities in the middle school grades; and
- competency-based career and technical education programs which integrate academic outcomes, career guidance and job-seeking skills for all secondary students based on labor market needs and student interest. Career guidance includes counseling about available employment opportunities and placement services for students exiting school; and
- annual notice on its website to enrolled high school students and their parents of (i) the availability of the postsecondary education and employment data published by the State Council of Higher Education on its website and (ii) the opportunity for such students to obtain a nationally recognized career readiness certificate at a local public high school, comprehensive community college or workforce center.

The School Board develops and implements a plan to ensure compliance with this Policy. This plan is developed with the input of area business and industry representatives and local community colleges and is submitted to the Superintendent of Public Instruction in accordance with the timelines established by federal law.

The School Board may establish High School to Work Partnerships or delegate the authority to establish Partnerships to the division's career and technical education administrator or the administrator's designee, in collaboration with the guidance counselor office of each high school in the school division, and educates high school students about opportunities available through such Partnerships.

Adopted:

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Legal Refs.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 22.1-227.1, 22.1-253.13:1.

~~8 VAC 20-120-40.~~

Cross Ref.: IJ

Guidance and Counseling Program



HEALTH EDUCATION/PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Each school organizes and maintains a physical and health education program in accordance with Board of Education regulations and State Board of Health guidelines. Such health instruction

- incorporates standards that recognize the multiple dimensions of health by including mental health and the relationship of physical and mental health so as to enhance student understanding, attitudes, and behavior that promote health, well-being and human dignity, and
- may include an age-appropriate program of instruction on the safe use of and risks of abuse of prescription drugs that is consistent with curriculum guidelines develop by the Board of Education and approved by the Board of Health.

The BLANK school division's goal is that a program of physical fitness activity will be available to all students in grades kindergarten through five consisting of at least 20 minutes per day or an average of 100 minutes per week during the regular school year and available to all students in grades six through 12 for at least 150 minutes per week on average during the regular school year. Such program may include any combination of physical education classes, extracurricular activities athletics, recess or and other programs and activities. ~~The BLANK School Board has incorporated a goal for the implementation of such program during the regular school year into its wellness policy, JHCF Student Wellness.~~

Adopted:

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Legal Refs.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 22.1-207, 22.1-253.13:1.

8 VAC 20-320-10.

Cross Refs.:	<u>IC/ID</u>	<u>School Year/School Day</u>
	IGAG	Teaching About Drugs, Alcohol, and Tobacco
	JHCA	Physical Examinations of Students
	JHCF	Student Wellness
	JO	Student Records

## FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION (FLE)

### Generally

The BLANK School Board provides Family Life Education (FLE) based on the FLE Standards of Learning (SOL) objectives developed by the Department of Education. The SOL objectives related to dating violence and the characteristics of abusive relations are taught at least once in middle school and at least twice in high school. The high school FLE curriculum incorporates age-appropriate elements of effective and evidence-based programs on the prevention of dating violence, domestic abuse, sexual harassment harassment, including sexual harassment using electronic means, and sexual violence and may include instruction that increases student awareness of the fact that consent is required before sexual activity and age-appropriate elements of effective and evidence-based programs on the law and meaning of consent. The FLE curriculum offered in any school incorporates age-appropriate elements of effective and evidence-based programs on the importance of the personal privacy and personal boundaries of other individuals and tools for a student to use to ensure that he respects the personal privacy and personal boundaries of other individuals.

The FLE curriculum may incorporate age-appropriate elements of effective and evidence-based programs on the prevention, recognition, and awareness of child abduction, child abuse, child sexual exploitation and child sexual abuse.

### Community Involvement Team

Under procedures approved by the School Board, a community involvement team<sup>1</sup> is established. The team includes but is not limited to school administrators, teachers, parents, clergy, medical professionals, mental health professionals and others in the community.

### Staff Training

Teachers in the FLE program participate in the training program sponsored by the Department of Education.

### Separate Sessions

A plan for teaching sensitive conduct in gender-separated classes is announced publicly.

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

<sup>1</sup> The community involvement team may be the division's School Health Advisory Board.

## "Opt-out" Procedures

An "opt-out" procedure is provided to ensure communication with the parent or guardian for permission for students to be excused from all or part of the program.

## Annual Review

The FLE curriculum is reviewed annually. Such review allows for community input.

## Right of Parental Review

A parent or guardian has the right to review the family life curricula, including all supplemental materials used in the program.

The School Board develops and distributes to the parents or guardians of students participating in the FLE program a summary designed to assist them in understanding the program implemented in its school division and to encourage parental guidance and involvement in the instruction of the students. Such information reflects the curricula of the program as taught in the classroom. The following statement is included on the summary: "Parents and guardians have the right to review the family life education program offered by their school division, including written and audio-visual educational materials used in the program. Parents and guardians also have the right to excuse their child from all or part of family life education instruction."

Adopted:

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Legal Refs.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 22.1-207.1:1, 22.1-207.2.

8 VAC 20-131-170.

Virginia Department of Education, Family Life Education: Board of Education Guidelines and Standards of Learning for Virginia Public Schools (revised September 2016)

Cross Refs.: BCF  
IIA  
INB  
KLB

Advisory Committees to the School Board  
Instructional Materials  
Teaching About Controversial Issues  
Public Complaints About Learning Resources



~~HOMEBOUND, CORRESPONDENCE AND ALTERNATIVE MEANS OF  
INSTRUCTION~~  
OFF-SITE INSTRUCTION AND VIRTUAL COURSES

### Homebound Instruction

The School Board ~~shall maintain~~ maintains a program of homebound instruction for students who are confined at home or in a health care facility for periods that would prevent normal school attendance based upon certification of need by a licensed physician, physician assistant, nurse practitioner, or clinical psychologist.

Credit for the work ~~shall be~~ is awarded when it is done under the supervision of a licensed teacher, ~~a person eligible to hold a Virginia license, or other appropriately licensed professional teacher qualified in the relevant subject areas and employed by the School Board,~~ and there is evidence that the instructional time requirements or alternative means of awarding credit adopted by the School Board have been met.

### ~~Correspondence~~ Virtual Courses

~~Students who enroll in high school as freshmen before July 1, 2018, as sophomores before July 1, 2019, as juniors before July 1, 2020 or as seniors before July 1, 2021 may enroll in and receive a standard and verified unit of credit for supervised correspondence~~ virtual courses with prior approval of the principal. Standard units of credit will be awarded for the successful completion of such courses when the course is equivalent to that offered in the regular school program and the work is done under the supervision of a licensed teacher, or a person eligible to hold a Virginia license, approved by the School Board. Verified units of credit may be earned when the student has passed the SOL test associated with the correspondence course completed. The division superintendent will develop is responsible for developing regulations governing this method of delivery of instruction in accordance with the regulations of the Board of Education that include the provisions of 8 VAC 20-131-110 and the administration of required Standards of Learning tests prescribed by 8 VAC 20-131-30. For courses offered for possible high school credit, standard units of credit are awarded for successful completion of such courses when the course is equivalent to that offered in the regular school program and the work is done under the supervision of a licensed teacher qualified in the relevant subject areas. A verified unit of credit may be earned when the student has successfully completed the requirements specified in 8 VAC 20-131-110.

### Instruction through Alternative Technological Means

~~Standard units of credit will be awarded for the successful completion of courses delivered through emerging technologies and other similar means when the course is equivalent to that offered in the regular school program and the work is done under the supervision of a licensed teacher, or a person eligible to hold a Virginia license, and approved by the School Board. Verified units of credit may be earned when the student has successfully completed the requirements and passed the SOL test associated with~~

~~the course. The division superintendent will develop regulations governing this method of delivery of instruction in accordance with the regulations of the Board of Education.~~

Adopted:

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Legal Ref.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 22.1-253.13:3, 54.1-2952.2, 54.1-2957.02.

8 VAC 20-131-180.

Cross Ref.: IGBGA                      Online Courses and Virtual School Programs  
IKFD                                      Alternative Paths to Attaining Standard Units of Credit

## ADVANCED PLACEMENT CLASSES AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Students and their parents are notified of the availability of dual enrollment and advanced placement classes, classes; career and technical education programs, including internships, externships, apprenticeships, credentialing programs, certification programs, licensure programs, and other work-based learning experiences; the International Baccalaureate program and Academic Year Governor's School Programs, Programs; the qualifications for enrolling in such classes and programs classes, programs, and experiences; and the availability of financial assistance to low-income and needy students to take the advanced placement and International Baccalaureate examinations. Students and their parents are also notified of the program with a community college to enable students to complete an associate's degree or a one-year Uniform Certificate of General Studies concurrent with a high school diploma. The superintendent promulgates regulations to implement this policy, which ensure the provision of timely and adequate notice to students and their parents.

Adopted:

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

Cross Ref.: IGAD  
LEB

Career and Technical Education  
Advanced/Alternative Courses for Credit



## 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 program, including adult basic education, credit programs, cultural adult education, external diploma programs, general adult education, and high school equivalency programs, and who are functioning below the high school completion level. The School Board seeks to ensure that every adult individual participating in such a program has the opportunity to earn 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. Credits and diplomas are awarded in accordance with regulations established by the Board of Education. Additional educational programs for adults individuals over the age of compulsory attendance also may be offered. Tuition and fees are established by the School Board.

Adopted:

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Legal Refs.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 22.1-210, 22.1-223, 22.1-225, 22.1-253.13:1, 22.1-253.13:4.

8 VAC 20-30-20.

Cross Refs.: JEA	Compulsory Attendance
JEG	Exclusions and Exemptions from School Attendance
JN	<u>Student Fines, Fees and Charges</u>
IKF	<u>Standards of Learning Tests The Virginia Assessment Program and Graduation Requirements</u>

## GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING PROGRAM

### School Guidance and Counseling Services

Each school provides the following guidance and counseling services to all students:

- Academic guidance which assists students and their parents to acquire knowledge of the curricula choices available to students, to plan a program of studies, to arrange and interpret academic testing and to seek post-secondary academic opportunities.
- Career guidance which helps students to acquire information and plan action about work, jobs, apprenticeships and post-secondary educational and career opportunities.
- Personal/social counseling which assists a student to develop an understanding of themselves, the rights and needs of others, how to resolve conflict and to define individual goals, reflecting their interests, abilities and aptitudes. Information and records of personal/social counseling will be kept confidential and separate from a student's educational records and not disclosed to third parties without prior parental consent or as otherwise provided by law. Parents may elect, by notifying their child's school in writing, to have their child not participate in personal/social counseling.

No student is required to participate in any counseling program to which the student's parents object.

The guidance and counseling program does not include the use of counseling techniques which are beyond the scope of the professional certification or training of counselors, including hypnosis, or other psychotherapeutic techniques that are normally employed in medical or clinical settings and focus on mental illness or psychopathology.

Parents are notified annually about the counseling programs which are available to their children. The notification will include the purpose and general description of the programs, information regarding ways parents may review materials to be used in guidance and counseling programs at their child's school and information about the procedures by which parents may limit their child's participation in such programs.

### Employment Counseling and Placement Services

The School Board provides to secondary students employment counseling and placement services to furnish information relating to the employment opportunities available to students graduating from or leaving the schools in the school division. Such information includes all types of employment opportunities, including, but not limited to, apprenticeships, the military, career education schools and the teaching profession. In providing such services, the School Board consults and cooperates with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Department of Labor and Industry, local business and labor organizations and career schools.

If the School Board provides access to one or more of its high schools and contact with such high school's student body or other contact with its high school students during a school or school division-sponsored activity to persons or groups for occupational, professional or educational recruitment, it provides equal access on the same basis to official recruiting representatives of the military forces of the Commonwealth and the United States.

#### Academic and Career Plans

~~Schools develop a personal Academic and Career Plan for each seventh-grade student with completion by the fall of the student's eighth-grade year. Plans are developed for students who transfer from other than a Virginia public school into the eighth grade as soon as practicable following enrollment. Students who transfer into a Virginia public school after their eighth-grade year have an Academic and Career Plan developed upon enrollment.~~

~~The components of the Plan include, but are not limited to, the student's program of study for high school graduation and a postsecondary career pathway based on the student's academic and career interests.~~

~~The Academic and Career Plan is developed in accordance with guidelines established by the Board of Education and signed by the student, student's parent or guardian and school official(s) designated by the principal. The Plan is included in the student's record and is reviewed and updated, if necessary, before the student enters the ninth and eleventh grades. The school meets its obligation for parental involvement if it makes a good faith effort to notify the parent or guardian of the responsibility for the development and approval of the Plan.~~

Adopted:

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Legal Refs.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 22.1-130.1, 22.1-209.

~~8 VAC 20-131-140.~~

8 VAC 20-620-10.

Cross Ref.:	IGAD	Career and Technical Education
	<u>IJD</u>	<u>College and Career Readiness</u>
	JO	Student Records



## COLLEGE AND CAREER READINESS

Each middle and secondary school provides for the early identification and enrollment of students in a program with a range of educational and academic experiences related to college and career readiness in and outside the classroom, including an emphasis on experiences that will motivate disadvantaged and minority students to prepare for a career or postsecondary education.

Each elementary, middle, and secondary school provides for the identification by all students of personal interests and abilities to support planning for postsecondary opportunities and career preparation. Such support includes provision of information concerning exploration of career cluster areas in elementary schools, and course information and planning for college preparation programs, opportunities for educational and academic experiences in and outside the classroom, including internships and work-based learning, and the multiple pathways to college and career readiness in middle and high school.

Beginning in the elementary school years, students explore the different occupations associated with career clusters and select an area or areas of interest. Students begin the development of an academic and career plan portfolio (ACPP) in elementary grades to include information about interests, values such as dependability and responsibility, and skills supporting decisions about their future interests and goals. The information contained in the ACPP serves as the foundation for creating the Academic and Career Plan (ACP) in grade 7.

In middle school, students complete a locally selected career interest inventory and select a career pathway. To support development of the ACP, students complete at least one course in career investigation selected from the career and technical education state-approved list, or a school division-provided alternative means of delivering the career investigation course content, provided that the alternative is equivalent in content and academic rigor.

The School Board may require such courses in career investigation at the high school level as it deems appropriate, subject to approval by the Board of Education. The School Board may require such courses in career investigation at the elementary school level as it deems appropriate.

All schools continue development of a personal ACP with each seventh-grade student with completion by the end of the fall semester of the student's eighth-grade year. The components of the ACP include the student's program of study for high school graduation and a postsecondary career pathway based on the student's academic and career interests. In high school, a career-related learning experience is chosen by the student and documented in the ACP.

The ACP is developed in accordance with guidelines established by the Board of Education and signed by the student, student's parent or guardian, and school official or

officials designated by the principal. The ACP is included in the student's record and is reviewed and updated annually.

Beginning in the middle school years, students are counseled on opportunities for beginning postsecondary education and opportunities for obtaining industry certifications, occupational competency credentials, or professional licenses in a career and technical education field prior to high school graduation as described in Policy LEB Advanced/Alternative Courses for Credit. Such opportunities include access to at least three Advanced Placement (AP), International Baccalaureate (IB), or Cambridge courses or three college-level courses for degree credit pursuant to 8 VAC 20-131-100. Students taking advantage of such opportunities are not denied participation in school activities for which they are otherwise eligible. Wherever possible, students are encouraged and afforded opportunities to take college courses simultaneously for high school graduation and college degree credit (dual enrollment), under the following conditions:

- a. Written approval of the high school principal prior to participation in dual enrollment must be obtained;
- b. The college must accept the student for admission to the course or courses; and
- c. The course or courses must be given by the college for degree credits (no remedial courses will be accepted).

Adopted:

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

8 VAC 20-131-140.

Guidelines for Academic and Career Plans (Adopted by the Virginia Board of Education Sept 17, 2009).

Cross Ref.: IGAD  
IJ  
JO  
LEB

Career and Technical Education  
Guidance and Counseling Program  
Student Records  
Advanced/Alternative Courses for Credit

ACCELERATION

The curriculum and schedule of elementary, middle and high schools provides flexibility in placing certain students in programs or subjects normally considered above their grade level. Scheduling eighth grade students into subjects above the normal grade level is done with counseling based on evidence of ability, past scholastic achievement and cooperation of the individual student and his parents or guardian.

When students below the ninth grade successfully complete courses offered for credit in grades 9 through 12, credit is counted toward meeting the standard units required for graduation ~~for students who enroll in high school as freshmen before July 1, 2018, as sophomores before July 1, 2019, as juniors before July 1, 2020 or as seniors before July 1, 2024~~ provided the courses are equivalent in content and academic rigor as those courses offered at the secondary level. To earn a verified unit of credit for these courses, students below ninth grade level must meet the same requirements applicable to other students.

In any high school credit-bearing course taken in middle school, a parent may request that the grade be omitted from the student's transcript and the student not earn high school credit for the course. Such request shall be made in the format and by the deadline set forth in regulations developed by the superintendent.

Adopted:

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Legal Refs.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, ~~§ 22.1-78.~~ §§ 22.1-78. 22.1-253.13:3.

8 VAC 20-131-50.

8 VAC 20-131-51.

8 VAC 20-131-90.

Cross Ref.:	IGBB	Programs for Gifted Students
	JO	Student Records
	<u>JOA</u>	<u>Student Transcripts</u>



## LOCALLY AWARDED VERIFIED CREDITS

### Generally

The **BLANK** School Board awards verified credits to students who enroll in high school as freshmen before July 1, 2018, as sophomores before July 1, 2019, as juniors before July 1, 2020 or as seniors before July 1, 2021 toward a standard diploma in science and history/social sciences in accordance with this policy in English, mathematics, science and history and social science in accordance with Board of Education regulations and guidance.

~~No student may earn more than four locally awarded verified credits except as noted below.~~

To be eligible to earn locally awarded verified credits, a student must

- pass the high school course and not pass the related Standards of Learning test
- take the Standards of Learning test at least twice
- score within a 375-399 scale score range on any administration of the Standards of Learning test
- demonstrate achievement in the academic content through the appeal process described below

### Locally Awarded Verified Credits as Credit Accommodations

In addition to verified credits in science and history/social sciences, the School Board may also award verified credits toward a standard diploma in reading, writing and mathematics to students with disabilities as credit accommodations for the standard diploma. To be eligible for such credit accommodations, students with disabilities must meet all criteria established by Virginia law or regulation and eligibility for such credit accommodations must be established in the student's Individualized Education Program (IEP) or Section 504 plan. There is no maximum number of locally awarded verified credits that a student with a disability may earn toward a standard diploma.

### Appeal Process

The **BLANK** School Board shall appoint a review panel comprised of at least three educators. Different panels may be appointed for individual schools or groups of schools.

The review panel will review information which provides evidence of the student's achievement of adequate knowledge of the Standards of Learning content. The panel will have discretion in determining the information it will consider. That information may include, but is not limited to, results of classroom assignments, divisionwide exams, course grades and additional academic assignments (e.g. papers, projects, essays or written questions) as the panel deems appropriate.

Based on the evidence it reviews, the review panel may:

- award the verified credit;
- deny the verified credit;
- suggest participation in a remedial program and retesting; or
- make additional academic assignments prior to determining whether to award the verified credit.

**The School Board must choose one of the following statements:**

The decision of the review panel will be final.

OR

The decision of the review panel may be appealed to the School Board in accordance with regulations developed by the Board.

Adopted:

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Legal Refs.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, § 22.1-253.13:3.

8 VAC 20-131-5.

8 VAC 20-131-50.

8 VAC 20-131-110.

Guidelines for Standard Diploma Credit Accommodations for Students with Disabilities (Virginia Department of Education March 28, 2013) (attachment to Virginia Department of Education Superintendent's Memo No. 105-13 (Apr. 19, 2013)).

Additional Guidance on Credit Accommodations for Students with Disabilities July 2013 (Attachment A to Superintendent's Memo No. 191-13 issued July 26, 2013)

Guidance Document Governing Certain Provisions of the Regulations Establishing Standards for Accrediting Public Schools in Virginia 8 VAC 20-131 (as amended by the Board of Education January 13, 2011).

Revised Guidance Governing the Use of Locally-Awarded Verified Credits (Virginia Department of Education May 11, 2018) (attachment to Virginia Department of Education Superintendent's Memo No. 130-18 (May 11, 2018)).



## REMEDATION RECOVERY PROGRAM

The **BLANK** School Board supports efforts to provide instructional support to those students who have demonstrated a need for such support by their failure to pass certain Standards of Learning (SOL) assessments. Therefore, the **BLANK** School Board has implemented a Remediation Recovery Program as established by the Virginia Board of Education. Remediation recovery is a program which encourages successful remediation of students who do not pass certain SOL tests in kindergarten through grade 8 and high school English and mathematics. ~~The program is administered through regulations promulgated by the superintendent. Students eligible to participate in such program include students in kindergarten through grade 12 who have failed the SOL assessment in the areas of English or mathematics or both. In kindergarten through grade 12, students may participate in a remediation recovery program as establish by the Board of Education in English (reading) or mathematics or both.~~

Students who fail the grades 3 through 7 reading and/or mathematics tests and participate in a remediation recovery program after being promoted to the next grade will not retake the failed test or tests.

Students who fail either the grade 8 reading or mathematics test, or an end-of-course English or mathematics test, and participate in a remediation recovery program will continue to retake the applicable SOL test at the next regularly scheduled administration.

Schools shall maintain evidence of a student's participation in a remediation recovery program along with the scores of any SOL tests taken following remediation in the student's record.

The following students are ineligible for the remediation recovery program:

- students in grade 8 who are retested because they were retained and had not previously passed the grade 8 test in reading or mathematics
- students who retake an end-of-course test as a result of failing and retaking an English or mathematics course at the high school level

Adopted:

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Legal Refs.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, § 22.1-253.13:3.

8 VAC 20-131-30.

~~8 VAC 20-131-280.~~



Guidance Governing Certain Provisions of the Regulations Establishing Standards for Accrediting Public School in Virginia 8 VAC 20-131 (Virginia Board of Education as amended January 13, 2011).

Cross Refs.:	IKF	<del>Standards of Learning Tests</del> <u>The Virginia Assessment Program</u> and Graduation Requirements
	IKH	Retaking SOL Assessments
	IL	Testing Programs

## RETAKING SOL ASSESSMENTS

Students in kindergarten through grade 8 are not required to retake Standards of Learning (SOL) tests unless they are retained in grade and have not previously passed the test or they are placed in a remediation or recovery program developed by the School Board. Students in high school are not required to retake end-of-course SOL tests unless the student previously failed the course and the test, or the student needs to earn verified credit for graduation.

~~With such funds as are appropriated by the General Assembly, the Board of Education will provide opportunities for students who meet criteria adopted by that Board to have an expedited retake of a SOL test to earn verified credit.~~

~~Under the criteria established by the state Board, the student must~~

- ~~• need the test for verified credit; and~~
- ~~• have passed the course associated with the test, and have met one of the following~~
  - ~~○ failed the test by a narrow margin, or~~
  - ~~○ failed the test by any margin and have extenuating circumstances that would warrant retesting, or~~
  - ~~○ did not sit for the regularly scheduled test for legitimate reasons.~~

~~For purposes of these criteria, "narrow margin" means a scaled score of 375-399. The division superintendent will be responsible for making the determination of what constitutes "extenuating circumstances" and "legitimate reasons" for purposes of establishing eligibility for an expedited retest of an end-of-course SOL assessment.~~

### Expedited Retakes of SOL Tests for Grades 3-8 and End-Of-Course SOL Tests Administered to Meet Federal Accountability Requirements

The following criteria are used in determining the eligibility of students for an expedited retake of a SOL test for grades 3-8 or an end-of-course SOL test administered to meet federal accountability requirements.

The student must have a passing grade in the class associated with the test and one of the following:

- The student failed the test by a narrow margin as defined as a scaled score of 375-399, or
- The student failed the test with a scaled score below 375 and
  - had a documented extenuating circumstance that prevented the student from performing at the expected level and/or
  - there was a significant discrepancy between the student's SOL test score and the student's typical academic performance

An extenuating circumstance for purposes of expedited retakes of SOL tests for grades 3-8 and end-of-course tests administered to meet federal accountability requirements is defined as an unusual and uncontrollable event that negatively impacted a student's test performance. Examples of extenuating circumstances include, but are not limited to, the recent death of a family member, friend, or pet; a traumatic home situation, or other significant personal distress or disruption that does not qualify for irregularity retesting.

Evidence that the SOL test score is significantly lower than expected based on the student's typical level of achievement may be used to justify retesting. Data used to establish the student's typical performance may include previous SOL test data in the same content area or evidence of the student's current academic achievement.

Documentation of the unusual circumstances experienced for each student retested under the extenuating circumstances provision and evidence of the student's typical academic achievement for those retesting under the significant achievement discrepancy provision is maintained. The documentation is subject to periodic review by Virginia Department of Education staff on behalf of the Board of Education.

Prior to any expedited retake for students who have failed an SOL test for grades 3-8, the school division obtains, and thereafter maintains, documentation annually of affirmative parental consent and permission for their child to take an expedited retake. Parents of eligible students are notified 1) of the opportunity to retake the test(s), 2) that the decision not to retake any or all of the test(s) will not impact their child's grade or academic record; and 3) of the opt-in requirement.

#### Expedited Retakes for End-of-Course Tests Needed for Verified Credits

With such funds as are appropriated by the General Assembly, the Board of Education will provide opportunities for students who meet criteria adopted by that Board to have an expedited retake of a SOL test to earn verified credit.

The following criteria are used in determining the eligibility of students for an expedited retake of an end-of-course test for verified credit.

The student must need the test for verified credit, have a passing grade in the course associated with the test, and have

- failed the test by a narrow margin defined as a scaled core of 375-399, or
- failed the test by any margin and had extenuating circumstances that would warrant retesting.

Extenuating circumstances for the purposes of expedited retakes of end-of-course tests needed for verified credit are defined by the superintendent but must be restricted to situations that specifically affect the student who is being retested. Extenuating circumstances may include the need to pass the test to graduate.



Adopted:

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Legal Refs.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, § 22.1-253.13:3.

8 VAC 20-131-30.

8 VAC 20-131-110.

~~Guidance Governing Certain Provisions of the Regulations Establishing Standards for Accrediting Public School in Virginia 8 VAC 20-131 (Virginia Board of Education as amended January 13, 2011).~~

Revisions to the Criteria for the Determination of Student Eligibility for Expedited Retakes of Standards of Learning (SOL) Tests, Virginia Board of Education, March 22, 2018.

Cross Refs.:	IKF	<del>Standards of Learning Tests</del> <u>The Virginia Assessment Program</u> and Graduation Requirements
	IKG	Remediation Recovery Program
	IL	Testing Programs

## TESTING PROGRAMS

A program of standardized testing prescribed by the Virginia Department of Education is administered annually. Standardized tests are administered according to state and local directives.

In administering tests or other assessment instruments, School Board employees do not require any public elementary school students being tested to disclose their race or ethnicity on such tests. School division personnel, however, may obtain such information from a student's permanent record and place the information on the test or assessment.

No student or his parent is required to disclose information related to the student's race or ethnicity unless (i) the student or his parent is given an option to designate "other" for the students race or ethnicity or (ii) such disclosure is required by federal law.

Adopted:

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Legal Ref.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 22.1-4.2, 22.1-253.13:3.

## SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AREAS

School attendance areas for each school are established by the School Board. Students attend the school in the attendance area in which they reside and to which they are assigned, unless special permission is granted by the School Board.

Any student who resides on a military installation or in military housing within the division is permitted to enroll in any school in the division upon request of the student's parent if space in the school is available.<sup>1</sup> The superintendent is responsible for establishing an application process which may include the following<sup>2</sup>

- A process by which a parent or guardian indicates a school preference for purposes of his child attending a school in the division but outside of the attendance area in which the child resides
- A requirement that the parent or guardian provide transportation for the student attending a school outside the attendance zone in which the child resides
- A requirement that the student may be disqualified from attending a school outside the attendance area in which the child resides if he has been subject to specified disciplinary actions
- A prohibition on the recruitment of a student from one school to another by a school division employee
- A limitation on participation in certain athletic activities for a student who chooses to attend a school outside the attendance zone in which he resides
- A random, unbiased selection process in the event enrollment requests exceed the capacity of a school
- A provision that a student will be permitted to remain at the receiving school until the student has completed the highest grade level in that school
- A preference to a student
  - who resides in a location that has been subject to a change in school attendance area during the previous two years
  - who has a sibling attending the receiving school, or
  - whose parent or guardian is an employee of the receiving school

Changes in attendance areas are determined by the School Board, upon recommendation of the superintendent based on the need to provide for the orderly administration of the schools, the competent instruction of the students and the health, safety, best interests and general welfare of all students.

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

<sup>1</sup> Divisions which do not have military installations or military housing within the division should not adopt this paragraph.

<sup>2</sup> School boards may add other appropriate conditions to this list.



As used in this policy, "military installation" means a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, fort, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, including any leased facility, that is located in whole or in part within the Commonwealth. "Military installation" does not include any facility used primarily for civil works, rivers and harbors projects, or flood control projects.

Adopted:

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Legal Ref.: Code of Virginia, 1950 as amended, §§ 22.1-7.1, 22.1-7.2, 22.1-78, 22.1-79, 22.1-253.13:7.

Cross Refs: JCA                      Transfers by Student Victims of Crime  
              JCB                      Transfers by Students in Persistently Dangerous Schools

## 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~~ cause such child to attend 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~~ causing the child to attend any public educational pre-kindergarten program, including a Head Start program, or in a private, denominational, or parochial educational pre-kindergarten program.

As used in this policy, "attend" includes participation in educational programs and courses at a site remote from the school with the permission of the school and in conformity with applicable requirements.

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 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, 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 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~~ subsection C 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:

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

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

## SCHOOL ADMISSION

A person of school age (i.e., a person who will have reached his or her fifth birthday on or before September 30 of the school year and who has not reached 20 years of age on or before August 1st of the school year) is eligible for admission on a non-tuition basis if residing in the **BLANK** School Division, or if eligible for admission under Policy JECA Admission of Homeless Children.

A person of school age is deemed to reside in the school division<sup>1</sup>

- when the person is living with a natural parent, or a parent by legal adoption, in the **BLANK** School Division;
- when, in accordance with the provisions of Va. Code § 22.1-360, the person is living with a noncustodial parent or other person standing in loco parentis, not solely for school purposes, pursuant to a Special Power of Attorney executed under 10 United States Code § 1044b by the custodial parent;
- when the parents of such person are dead and the person is living with a person in loco parentis who actually resides within the school division;
- when the parents of such person are unable to care for the person and the person is living, not solely for school purposes, with another person who resides in the school division and is either
  - (i) the court-appointed guardian, or has legal custody of the person,
  - (ii) acting in loco parentis pursuant to placement of the person for adoption by a person or entity authorized to do so under Va. Code § 63.2-1200; or
  - (iii) an adult relative providing temporary kinship care as that term is defined in Va. Code § 63.2-100. Both parents and the relative providing kinship care must submit signed, notarized affidavits
    - (a) explaining why the parents are unable to care for the person,
    - (b) detailing the kinship care arrangement, and
    - (c) agreeing that the kinship care provider or a parent will notify the school within 30 days of when the kinship care arrangement ends.

The parent must also provide a power of attorney authorizing the adult relative to make educational decisions regarding the person. A parent or the kinship care provider must also obtain written verification from the department of social services where the parent or parents live,

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

<sup>1</sup> The following list is not exclusive; the listed situations illustrate factors for school divisions to consider in determining the residence of a child. School divisions may not refuse to provide a free education to a bona fide resident based solely this list. School divisions may refuse to provide a free education to a student who is residing in the division solely for school purposes. In determining whether a student is entitled to a free education in the division, the division may consider many factors, including court orders regarding custody and guardianship.

and the department of social services where the kinship provider lives, that the kinship arrangement serves a legitimate purpose that is in the best interest of the person other than school enrollment.<sup>2</sup> If the kinship care arrangement lasts more than one year, the school division must receive continued verification directly from both departments of social services that the parents are unable to care for the person and that the kinship care arrangement serves a legitimate purpose other than school enrollment.<sup>3</sup>

- when the person is living in the school division not solely for school purposes, as an emancipated minor; or
- when the person has been placed in a foster care placement within the school division by a local social services agency.

The sending and receiving school divisions will cooperate in facilitating the enrollment of any child placed in foster care across jurisdictional lines to enhance continuity of instruction. The child will be allowed to continue to attend the school in which he was enrolled prior to the most recent foster care placement, upon the joint determination of the placing social services agency and the school division that such attendance is in the best interest of the child.

No person of school age who is the subject of a foster care placement will be charged tuition regardless of whether the child is attending the school in which he was enrolled prior to the most recent foster care placement or is attending a school in the receiving school division.

Certain other students may be admitted into the public schools of the division and may be charged tuition in accordance with Va. Code § 22.1-5 and pursuant to BLANK School Board Regulation JEC-R School Admission.

#### Children of Persons on Active Military Duty

No child of a person on active military duty

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

<sup>2</sup> With written consent from the parent or adult relative, for the purposes of expediting enrollment, a school division may obtain such written verification directly from the departments of social services. The verification process shall be consistent with confidentiality provisions of Va. Code §§ 22.1-287 et seq. and § 63.2-100 et seq.

<sup>3</sup> A school board may permit enrollment of persons living in a kinship care arrangement that has not been verified by a local department of social services. If a board decides that it will permit enrollment in such situations, it should include a statement, either in policy or regulation, of the circumstances in which such enrollment will be permitted.



- who is attending a school free of charge in accordance with this policy shall be charged tuition by the school division upon such child's relocation to military housing located in another school division in the Commonwealth, pursuant to orders received by such child's parent to relocate to base housing and forfeit his military housing allowance. Such children shall be allowed to continue attending school in the school division and shall not be charged tuition for attending such school.
- who is attending a school free of charge in accordance with this policy shall be charged tuition upon such child's relocation pursuant to orders received by such child's parent to relocate to a new duty station or to be deployed. Such children shall be allowed to remain enrolled in the current school division free of tuition through the end of the school year; and
- who is eligible to attend school free of charge in accordance with this policy shall be charged tuition by a school division that will be the child's school division of residence once his service member parent is relocated pursuant to orders received. Such a child shall be allowed to enroll in the school division of the child's intended residence if documentation is provided, at the time of enrollment, of military orders of the service member parent or an official letter from the service member's command indicating such relocation. Documentation indicating a permanent address within the school division shall be provided to the school division within 120 days of a child's enrollment or tuition may be charged, including tuition for the days since the child's enrollment in school. In the event that the child's service member parent is ordered to relocate before the 120th day following the child's enrollment, the school division shall not charge tuition. The assignment of the school such child will attend shall be determined by the school division.

Such children shall be counted in the average daily membership of the school division in which they are enrolled. Further, the school division in which such children are enrolled subsequent to their relocation to base housing shall not be responsible for providing for their transportation to and from school.

#### ADDITIONAL ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

- A. Except as otherwise provided below, no pupil shall be admitted for the first time to any public school in any school division in Virginia unless the person enrolling the pupil presents, upon admission, a certified copy of the pupil's birth record. The principal or his designee shall record the official state birth number from the pupil's birth record into the pupil's permanent school record and may retain a copy in the pupil's permanent school record. If a certified copy of the pupil's birth record cannot be obtained, the person so enrolling the pupil shall submit an affidavit setting forth the pupil's age and explaining the inability to present a certified copy of the birth record. If the school division cannot ascertain a child's age because of the lack of a birth certificate, the child shall nonetheless be admitted into the public schools if the division superintendent determines that the person submitting the affidavit presents information sufficient to estimate with reasonable certainty the age of such child.

- B. If a certified copy of the birth record is not provided, the administration shall immediately notify the local law enforcement agency. The notice to the local law-enforcement agency shall include copies of the submitted proof of the pupil's identity and age and the affidavit explaining the inability to produce a certified copy of the birth record.
- C. Within 14 days after enrolling a transfer student, the administration shall request documentation that a certified copy of the pupil's birth record was presented when the pupil was enrolled in the former school.
- D. The School Board assigns a unique student identification number, determined in accordance with a system developed by the Department of Education, to each student enrolled in the division. No student identification number includes or is derived from the student's social security number. Each student retains the student's identification number for as long as the student is enrolled in a public elementary or secondary school in Virginia.
- E. Tuition rates are established each year in accordance with the provisions of Va. Code § 22.1-5.
- F. Prior to admission to the **BLANK** School Division, the parent, guardian, or other person having control or charge of the child shall provide, upon registration,
- a sworn statement or affirmation indicating whether the student has been expelled from school attendance at a private school or in a public school division of the Commonwealth or another state for an offense in violation of school board policies relating to weapons, alcohol or drugs, or for the willful infliction of injury to another person. This document shall be maintained as a part of the student's scholastic record; and
  - a sworn statement or affirmation indicating whether the student has been found guilty of or adjudicated delinquent for any offense listed in subsection G of Va. Code § 16.1-260 or any substantially similar offense under the laws of any state, the District of Columbia, or the United States or its territories. This document shall be maintained by the superintendent 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 § 16.1-260, the notice shall become a part of the student's disciplinary record.

When the child is registered as a result of a foster care placement, the information required under this subsection must be furnished by the local social services agency or licensed child-placing agency that made the placement.

- G. A 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 Virginia or in another state or for whom admission has been withdrawn by a private school in Virginia or another state may be excluded from attendance in the BLANK School Division regardless of whether such student has been admitted to another school division or private school in Virginia or in another state subsequent to such expulsion, suspension, or withdrawal of admission upon a finding that the student presents a danger to the other students or staff of the school division after (i) written notice to the student and his/her parent that the student may be subject to exclusion, including the reasons therefore, and notice of the opportunity for the student or his parent to participate in a hearing to be conducted by the superintendent or his designee regarding such exclusion; and (ii) a hearing of the case has been conducted by the superintendent or his/her designee; and the decision has been to exclude the student from attendance. The student or his parent may file a written petition for review with the School Board within 15 days of notice of the decision of the superintendent or his/her designee. If the School Board grants a review of the record, the decision of the superintendent or his/her designee may be altered.

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

For the purposes of this section, the superintendent's designee shall be a (i) trained hearing officer or (ii) professional employee within the administrative offices of the school division who reports directly to the superintendent and who is not a school-based instructional or administrative employee.

In excluding any such expelled student from school attendance, the School Board may accept or reject 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 excluding School Board shall not impose additional conditions for readmission to school.

- H. This policy does not preclude contractual arrangements between the BLANK School Board and agencies of the federal government or the school board of another jurisdiction to permit students not otherwise eligible to attend BLANK Public Schools.
- I. Prior to admission, the student must document compliance with, or eligibility for exemption from, the physical examination and immunization requirements contained in Va. Code §§ 22.1-270, 22.1-271.2 and 32.1-46 and policies JHCA Physical Examinations of Students and JHCB Student Immunizations.



If the person enrolling a child who has been placed in foster care by a local social services agency is unable to produce a report of a comprehensive physical examination and/or proof of immunization, the student shall be immediately enrolled; however, the person enrolling the child shall provide a written statement that, to the best of his knowledge, the student is in good health and is free from communicable or contagious disease. In addition, the placing social service agency shall obtain and produce the required documents or otherwise ensure compliance with the statutory requirements for the foster child within 30 days after the child's enrollment.

Adopted:

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Legal Refs.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 22.1-1, 22.1-3, 22.1-3.1, 22.1-3.2, 22.1-3.4, 22.1-5, 22.1-255, 22.1-260, 22.1-270, 22.1-271.2, 22.1-276.01, 22.1-277.2, 22.1-287.02, 22.1-288.2, 32.1-46, 63.2-100, 63.2-900, and 63.2-1200.

2007 Va. Opin. AG 07-015.  
1987-88 Va. Opin. AG 374.

Cross Refs.:	JEC-R	School Admission
	JECA	Admission of Homeless Children
	JHCA	Physical Examinations of Students
	JHCB	Immunization of Students
	JGD/JGE	Student Suspension/Expulsion



## ADMISSION OF HOMELESS CHILDREN

The BLANK School Board is committed to educating homeless children and youth. Homeless children and youth are not stigmatized or segregated on the basis of their status as homeless. The school division coordinates the identification and provision of services to such students with relevant local social services agencies and other agencies and programs providing services to such students, and with other school divisions as may be necessary to resolve interdivisional issues.

The BLANK School Division serves each homeless student according to the student's best interest and will

- continue the student's education in the school of origin for the duration of homelessness
  - if the student becomes homeless between academic years or during an academic year; or
  - for the remainder of the academic year, if the student becomes permanently housed during an academic year; or
- enroll the student in any public school that nonhomeless students who live in the attendance area in which the student is actually living are eligible to attend.

In determining the best interest of a homeless student, the BLANK School Board

- presumes that keeping the student in the school of origin is in the student's best interest, except when doing so is contrary to the request of the student's parent or guardian, or (in the case of an unaccompanied youth) the youth;
- considers student-centered factors related to the student's best interest, including factors related to the impact of mobility on achievement, education, health and safety of homeless students, giving priority to the request of the student's parent or guardian or (in the case of an unaccompanied youth) the youth;
- if, after conducting the best interest determination based on consideration of the presumption and the student-centered factors above, the BLANK school division determines that it is not in the student's best interest to attend the school of origin or the school requested by the parent or guardian, or (in the case of an unaccompanied youth) the youth, provides the student's parent or guardian or the unaccompanied youth with a written explanation of the reasons for its determination, in a manner and form understandable to such parent, guardian or unaccompanied youth, including information regarding the right to appeal; and
- in the case of an unaccompanied youth, ensures that the division homeless liaison assists in placement or enrollment decisions, gives priority to the views of such unaccompanied youth and provides notice to such youth of the right to appeal.

## Enrollment

The school selected in accordance with this policy immediately enrolls the homeless student, even if the student

- is unable to produce records normally required for enrollment, such as previous academic records, records of immunization and other required health records, proof of residency or other documentation; or
- has missed application or enrollment deadlines during any period of homelessness.

The enrolling school immediately contacts the school last attended by the student to obtain relevant academic and other records.

If the student needs to obtain immunizations or other required health records, the enrolling school immediately refers the parent or guardian of the student or, (in the case of an unaccompanied youth) the youth, to the division's homeless liaison, who assists in obtaining necessary immunizations or screenings, or immunization or other required health records.

If the documentation regarding the comprehensive physical examination required by Policy JHCA Physical Examinations of Students cannot be furnished for a homeless child or youth, and the person seeking to enroll the pupil furnishes to the school division an affidavit stating that the documentation cannot be provided because of the homelessness of the child or youth and also indicating that, to the best of his or her knowledge, such pupil is in good health and free from any communicable or contagious disease, the school division immediately refers the student to the division's homeless liaison who, as soon as practicable, assists in obtaining the necessary physical examination by the county or city health department or other clinic or physician's office and immediately admits the pupil to school.

The decision regarding placement is made regardless of whether the student lives with the homeless parents or has been temporarily placed elsewhere.

## Enrollment Disputes

If a dispute arises over eligibility, or school selection or enrollment in a school

- the homeless student is immediately enrolled in the school in which enrollment is sought, pending final resolution of the dispute, including all available appeals;
- the parent or guardian of the student or (in the case of an unaccompanied youth) the youth is provided with a written explanation of any decisions related to school selection or enrollment made by the school, the school division or the Virginia Department of Education, including the rights of the parent, guardian or student to appeal the decision;

- the student, parent or guardian is referred to the division's homeless liaison who carries out the appeal process as expeditiously as possible after receiving notice of the dispute; and
- in the case of an unaccompanied youth, the homeless liaison ensures that the youth is immediately enrolled in the school in which the youth seeks enrollment pending resolution of the dispute.

## Appeal Process

### Oral Complaint

In the event that an unaccompanied student or the parent or guardian of a student (hereinafter referred to as the Complainant) disagrees with a school's decision regarding the student's eligibility to attend the school, the Complainant shall orally present his position to the division's homeless liaison.

### Written Complaint

If the disagreement is not resolved within five (5) school days, the Complainant may present a written complaint to the homeless liaison. The written complaint must include the following information: the date the complaint is given to the homeless liaison; a summary of the events surrounding the dispute; the name(s) of the school division personnel involved in the enrollment decision; and the result of the presentation of the oral complaint to the homeless liaison.

Within five (5) school days after receiving the written complaint, the homeless liaison will reach a decision regarding the contested enrollment and shall provide a written statement of that decision, including the reasons therefore, to the Complainant. The liaison will inform the Superintendent of the formal complaint and its resolution.

### Appeal to Superintendent

If the Complainant is not satisfied with the written decision of the homeless liaison, the Complainant may appeal that decision to the Superintendent by filing a written appeal. The homeless liaison shall ensure that the Superintendent receives copies of the written complaint and the response thereto. The Superintendent or designee shall schedule a conference with the Complainant to discuss the complaint. Within five (5) school days of receiving the written appeal, the Superintendent, or designee, shall provide a written decision to the Complainant including a statement of the reasons therefore.

## Comparable Services

Each homeless student is provided services comparable to services offered to other students in the school attended by the homeless student including the following:

- transportation services;
- educational services for which the student meets the eligibility criteria, such as services provided under Title I, educational programs for children with disabilities and educational programs for English learners;
- programs in career and technical education;
- programs for gifted and talented students; and
- school nutrition programs.

## Transportation

At the request of the parent or guardian (or in the case of an unaccompanied youth, the liaison), transportation is provided for a homeless student to and from the school of origin as follows:

- if the homeless child or youth continues to live in the area served by the division in which the school of origin is located, the child's or youth's transportation to and from the school of origin is provided or arranged by the division in which the school of origin is located.
- if the homeless child's or youth's living arrangements in the area served by the division in which the school of origin is located terminate and the child or youth, though continuing his or her education in the school of origin, begins living in an area served by another division, the division of origin and the division in which the homeless child or youth is living must agree upon a method to apportion the responsibility and costs for providing the child with transportation to and from the school of origin. If the divisions are unable to agree upon such method, the responsibility and costs for transportation are shared equally.

## Definitions

The term "homeless student" means an individual who lacks a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence and includes:

1. children and youths, including unaccompanied youths who are not in the physical custody of their parents, who
  - a. are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship or ~~other causes~~; a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations or in ~~emergency, congregate,~~ temporary emergency or transitional shelters; or are abandoned in hospitals; ~~or are awaiting foster care placement;~~



- b. ~~are living in an institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals with mental illness or individuals intended to be institutionalized;~~
  - e. have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings; or
  - d.c. are living in parked cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations or similar settings; and
2. migratory children who qualify as homeless for the purposes of this policy because the children are living in circumstances described above.

The term "migratory child" means a child who moved from one residence to another and from one school division to another in the preceding 36 months as a migratory agricultural worker or migratory fisher or with, or to join, a parent or spouse who is a migratory agricultural worker or a migratory fisher.

The term "school of origin" means the school that the student attended when permanently housed or the school in which the student was last enrolled.

The term "unaccompanied youth" includes a youth not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian.

Adopted:

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Legal Refs.: 20 U.S.C. § 6399.

42 U.S.C. §§ 11302, 11431, 11432, 11433, 11434a.

Code of Virginia, 1950 as amended, §§ 22.1-3, 22.1-70, 22.1-78, 22.1-253.13:1, 22.1-270.

Cross Ref.:	JEC	School Admission
	JHCA	Physical Examinations of Students

## STUDENT ABSENCES/EXCUSES/DISMISSALS

### I. Student Attendance Policy

Student attendance is a cooperative effort and the School Board involves parents and students in accepting the responsibility for good attendance.

Each parent/guardian or person having control or charge of a child within the compulsory attendance age is responsible for such child's regular and punctual attendance at school as required under provisions of the law.

Parents of students who are absent must inform the school of the reason for the absence no later than upon the student's return to school. Absences are excused for the following reasons:

#### **INSERT LIST OF REASONS FOR EXCUSED ABSENCES HERE<sup>1</sup>**

The superintendent, by regulation, establishes procedures for appropriate interventions when a student engages in a pattern of absences for less than a full day, the explanation of which, if it were a full-day absence, would not be an excused absence.

The superintendent's regulations include procedures for excusing students who are absent by reason of observance of a religious holiday. Such regulations ensure that a student is not deprived of any award or of eligibility or opportunity to compete for any award, or of the right to take an alternate test or examination, which the student missed by reason of such absence, if the absence is verified in an acceptable manner.

Students shall attend school for a full day unless excused by the principal or principal's designee.

High school students may spend a maximum of [redacted] school days each academic year participating in High School to Work Partnerships established pursuant to guidelines developed by the Board of Education. Students who miss a partial or full day of school while participating in Partnership programs are not counted as absent for the purposes of calculating average daily membership. The superintendent's regulations include procedures by which students may make up work missed while participating in a High School to Work Partnership.

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

<sup>1</sup> Examples of excused absences include: funeral, illness (including mental health and substance abuse illnesses), injury, legal obligations, medical procedures, suspensions, expulsions, religious observances, and military obligation.

Nothing in this policy shall be construed to limit in any way the authority of any attendance officer or the division superintendent to seek immediate compliance with the compulsory school attendance law.

## II. Compulsory Attendance Procedures

Whenever a student fails to report to school on a regularly scheduled school day and no information has been received by school personnel that the student's parent is aware of and supports the absence, the school principal, principal's designee, attendance officer or other school personnel or volunteer notifies the parent by phone, email or other electronic means to obtain an explanation. School staff records the student's absence for each day as "excused" or "unexcused". Early intervention with the student and parent or parents takes place for repeated unexcused absences.

### A. Upon Fifth Absence Without Parental Awareness and Support

If (1) a ~~student~~ pupil fails to report to school for a total of five scheduled school days for the school year, and (2) there is no indication that the ~~student's~~ pupil's parent is aware of and supports the absence; and (3) reasonable efforts to notify the parent of the absences have failed, then the principal or ~~his designee or the attendance officer~~ principal's designee shall make a reasonable effort to ensure that direct contact is made with the ~~parent, either in person or~~ parent in person, through telephone conversation, or through the use of other communication devices to obtain an explanation for the pupil's absence and to explain to the parent the consequences of continued nonattendance. The school ~~principal, principal or principal's designee or the attendance officer, designee,~~ the pupil, and the pupil's parent shall jointly develop a plan to resolve the pupil's nonattendance. Such plan shall include documentation of the reasons for the pupil's nonattendance.

### B. Upon ~~Sixth Absence~~ Additional Absences Without Parental Awareness and Support

If the pupil is absent ~~an~~ for more than one additional day after direct contact with the pupil's parent and ~~the attendance officer has~~ school personnel have received no indication that the pupil's parent is aware of and supports the pupil's absence, the school ~~principal, principal or principal's designee or the attendance officer~~ shall schedule a conference with the pupil, the pupil's parent and school personnel. Such conference may include the attendance officer and other community service providers to resolve issues related to the pupil's nonattendance. The conference shall be held no later than 10 school days after the tenth absence of the pupil, regardless of whether his parent approves of the conference. The conference team shall monitor the pupil's attendance and may meet again as necessary to address concerns and plan additional interventions if attendance does not improve. In circumstances in which the parent is

intentionally noncompliant with compulsory attendance requirements or the pupil is resisting parental efforts to comply with compulsory attendance requirements, the principal or principal's designee shall make a referral to the attendance officer. The attendance officer shall schedule a conference with the pupil and pupil's parent within 10 school days and may (i) file a complaint with the juvenile and domestic relations district court alleging the pupil is a child in need of supervision as defined in Va. Code § 16.1-228 or (ii) institute proceedings against the parent pursuant to Va. Code § 18.2-371 or § 22.1-262. In filing a complaint against the student, the attendance officer shall provide written documentation of the efforts to comply with the provisions of this policy. In the event that both parents have been awarded joint physical custody pursuant to Va. Code § 20-124.2 and the school has received notice of such order, both parents shall be notified at the last known addresses of the parents, within ten school days, which must take place no later than the fifteenth school day after the sixth absence. At the conference, the pupil, his parent, and school personnel, shall meet to resolve issues related to the pupil's nonattendance. Other community service providers may also be included in the conference.

#### C. Upon Additional Absence Without Parental Awareness and Support

Upon the next absence after the conference without indication to the attendance officer that the pupil's parent is aware of and supports the pupil's absence, the principal or principal's designee shall notify the attendance officer or superintendent or superintendent's designee who shall enforce the compulsory attendance rules laws by either or both of the following: (i) filing a complaint with the juvenile and domestic relations court alleging the pupil is a child in need of supervision as defined in Va. Code §16.1-228 or (ii) instituting proceedings against the parent pursuant to Va. Code §§18.2-371 or 22.1-262. In filing a complaint against the student, the attendance officer shall provide written documentation of the efforts already undertaken to resolve the pupil's absence. If the student's parents have joint physical custody of the student and the school has notice of the custody arrangement, then both parents shall be notified at their last known addresses.

#### D. Parental Cooperation in Remediating Excessive Unexcused Absences

It is expected that parents will cooperate with the attendance officer and other school officials to remedy the student's attendance problem. Where direct contact with a parent cannot be made, despite reasonable efforts, or where parents otherwise fail to cooperate in remediating the student's attendance problem, the superintendent or the superintendent's designee may seek immediate compliance with the compulsory school attendance laws. The attendance officer, with the knowledge and approval of the Superintendent, shall institute proceedings against any parent who fails to comply with the requirements of the compulsory attendance laws. Where the complaint arises out of the parent's failure to comply with the requirements of § 22.1-258, the



~~attendance officer shall document the school division's compliance with this Code section.~~

### III. Report for Suspension of Driver's License

In addition to any other actions taken pursuant to this policy, 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.

### IV. Attendance Reporting

Student attendance is monitored and reported as required by state law and regulations. At the end of each school year, each public school principal reports to the superintendent the number of pupils by grade level for whom a conference was scheduled pursuant to Part II (B) above. The superintendent compiles this information and provides it annually to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

### V. Dismissal Precautions

Principals do not release a student during the school day to any person not authorized by the student's parent/guardian to assume responsibility for the pupil. Students are released only on request and authorization of parent or guardian. The superintendent establishes procedures for release of pupils who are not residing with or under the supervision of a parent/guardian. The burden of proof on the authority of the person to receive the student is on the requesting party. A formal check-out system is maintained in each school.

Adopted:

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Legal Ref.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 22.1-227.1, 22.1-254, 22.1-258, 22.1-260, 22.1-279.3, 46.2-323 and 46.2-334.001.

~~8 VAC 20-230-20.~~

8 VAC 20-730-10.

8 VAC 20-730-20.

Cross Refs.: IGAJ  
JFC  
JFC-R

Driver Education  
Student Conduct  
Standards of Student Conduct

## 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~~ 11 to 45 school 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.

Except as provided in subsection C of Va. Code § 277 or Va. Code §§ 22.1-277.07 or 22.1-277.08, no student in preschool through grade three is suspended for more than three school days or expelled from attendance at school, unless (i) the offense involves physical harm or credible threat of physical harm to others or (ii) the School Board or the superintendent or superintendent's designee finds that aggravating circumstances exist, as defined by the Virginia Department of Education.

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 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 reports the facts of the case in writing to the superintendent or superintendent's designee and the parent of the pupil suspended. The superintendent or superintendent's designee reviews forthwith the action taken by the principal, assistant principal or teacher upon a petition for such review by any party in interest and confirms or disapproves such action based on an examination of the record of the pupil's behavior.

The decision of the superintendent or superintendent's designee **SELECT ONE** (1) may be appealed to the School Board **OR** (2) is final and may not be appealed.

Any oral or written notice to the parent of a student who is suspended from school attendance for not more than ten days includes 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, are borne by the parent of the student.

### IV. LONG-TERM SUSPENSION

A pupil may be suspended from attendance at school for ~~more than ten~~ 11 to 45 school 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 **SELECT ONE**

the School Board



**OR**

the superintendent or superintendent's designee. The decision of the superintendent or superintendent's designee may be appealed 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~~ 11 to 45 school days includes notification of the length of the suspension and provides information concerning the availability of community-based educational, alternative education or intervention programs. Such notice also states 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 is borne by the parent of the student.

A long-term suspension may extend beyond a 45-school-day period but shall not exceed 364 calendar days if (i) the offense is one described in Va. Code §§ 22.1-277.07 or 22.1-277.08 or involves serious bodily injury or (ii) the School Board or division superintendent or superintendent's designee finds that aggravating circumstances exist, as defined by the Virginia Department of Education.

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 School Board confirms or disapproves of the proposed expulsion regardless of whether the pupil has exercised the right to a hearing.

The written notice given to the pupil and his parent includes notification of the length of the expulsion and provides information to the parent of the student concerning the availability of community-based educational, training and intervention programs. The notice also states 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 is 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 also advises 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 establishes, by regulation, a schedule pursuant to which such students may apply and reapply for readmission to school. Such schedule is designed to ensure that any initial petition for readmission will be reviewed by the School Board or the superintendent, and, if granted, would enable the student to resume school attendance one calendar year from the date of the expulsion. If the 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 are 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 precludes the 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.<sup>1</sup> Nothing in this policy shall be construed to require a student's expulsion regardless of the facts of the particular situation.

The exemptions set out in Va. Code § 18.2-308 regarding concealed weapons apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the provisions of this Policy. The provisions of this policy do 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 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

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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

appropriate.<sup>2</sup> 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 is as follows:

- The School Board determines the propriety of attendance at the hearing of persons not having a direct interest in the hearing. The hearing is 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 then present their evidence. Because the principal has the ultimate burden of proof, he presents 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 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 is 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, are marked and made part of the record.
- The School Board may, by majority vote, uphold, reject or alter the recommendations.
- The School Board transmits its decision, including the reasons therefor, to the student, his parent(s), the principal and superintendent.

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

<sup>2</sup> 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.



## 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 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 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~~ subsection C 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 principal's 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 are made to the superintendent and to the principal or principal's 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, abduction of any person as described in Va. Code § 18.2-47 or Va. Code § 18.2-48, 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, 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 superintendent and the principal or principal's designee 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 reports such information to the principal of the school in which the juvenile is enrolled.
- C. The principal or principal's designee submits a report of all incidents required to be reported pursuant to subsection VII.A.(1-8) of this policy to the superintendent. The superintendent annually reports all such incidents to the Department of Education.
- In submitting reports of such incidents, principals and superintendents 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 principal's designee also notifies 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 relates to only the relevant student's involvement and does not include information concerning other students.

- E. Whenever any student commits any reportable incident as set forth in this subsection, such student is required to participate in such prevention and intervention activities as deemed appropriate by the superintendent or superintendent's designee.
- F. Except as may otherwise be required by federal law, regulation or jurisprudence, a principal immediately reports 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 also immediately reports 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 reports 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 School Admission. 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 is 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 principal's 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 School Admission, 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 superintendent's 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 are disciplined in accordance with Policy JGDA Disciplining Students with Disabilities.

Adopted:

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Legal Refs.: 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.:	IGBH	Alternative School Programs
	JEC	School Admission
	JFC-R	Standards of Student Conduct



JFCD  
JGDA  
JGDB

Weapons in School  
Disciplining Students with Disabilities  
Discipline of Students with Disabilities for Infliction of  
Serious Bodily Injury

## STUDENT WELLNESS

### I. Policy Statement

The **BLANK** School Board recognizes the link between student health and learning and desires to provide a comprehensive program promoting healthy eating and physical activity in division students.

#### Goals

Based on review and consideration of evidence-based strategies and techniques, the **BLANK** School Board has established the following goals to promote student wellness.

#### Nutrition Promotion and Education

**[The following list contains *EXAMPLES* of goals your division may want to consider for inclusion in its policy. Each division must determine its own goals after reviewing and considering evidence-based strategies and techniques and include them in its policy.]**

Students receive nutrition education that teaches the skills they need to adopt and maintain healthy eating behaviors.

Nutrition education is offered in the school cafeteria as well as in the classroom, with coordination between the foodservice staff and other school personnel, including teachers.

Students receive consistent nutrition messages from all aspects of the school program.

Division health education curriculum standards and guidelines address both nutrition and physical education.

Nutrition is integrated into the health education or core curricula (e.g., math, science, language arts).

Schools link nutrition education activities with the coordinated school health program.

Staff who provide nutrition education have appropriate training.

The level of student participation in the school breakfast and school lunch programs is appropriate.

Schools are enrolled as Team Nutrition Schools<sup>1</sup>, and they conduct nutrition education activities and promotions that involve parents, students and the community.

#### Physical activity

~~The BLANK school division has a goal of making a program of physical fitness available to all students for at least 150 minutes per week on average during the regular school year. Such program may include any combination of physical education classes, extracurricular activities and other programs and physical activities. The division's goal for the implementation of its physical fitness program is [INCLUDE DIVISION'S INDIVIDUAL GOAL HERE].~~

**[The following list contains *EXAMPLES* of goals your division may want to consider for inclusion in its policy. Each division must determine its own goals after reviewing and considering evidence-based strategies and techniques and include them in its policy.]**

Students are given opportunities for physical activity during the school day through physical education (PE) classes, daily recess periods for elementary school students and the integration of physical activity into the academic curriculum where appropriate.

Students are given opportunities for physical activity through a range of before- and/or after-school programs including, but not limited to, intramurals, interscholastic athletics and physical activity clubs.

Schools work with the community to create ways for students to walk, bike, rollerblade or skateboard safely to and from school.

Schools encourage parents and guardians to support their children's participation in physical activity, to be physically active role models and to include physical activity in family events.

Schools provide training to enable staff to promote enjoyable, lifelong physical activity among students.

#### Other school-based activities

**[The following list contains *EXAMPLES* of goals your division may want to consider for inclusion in its policy. Each division must determine its own goals**

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

<sup>1</sup> Information on Team Nutrition can be found at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/tn/Default.htm>.

**after reviewing and considering evidence-based strategies and techniques and include them in its policy.]**

An adequate amount of time is allowed for students to eat meals in adequate lunchroom facilities.

All children who participate in subsidized food programs are able to obtain food in a non-stigmatizing manner.

The availability of subsidized food programs is adequately publicized in ways designed to reach families eligible to participate in the programs.

Environmentally-friendly practices such as the use of locally grown and seasonal foods, school gardens and nondisposable tableware have been considered and implemented where appropriate.

Physical activities and/or nutrition services or programs designed to benefit staff health have been considered and, to the extent practical, implemented.

#### Nutrition Standards and Guidelines

The superintendent is responsible for creating

- A. regulations to develop and implement standards for all foods and beverages provided, but not sold, to students on the school campus during the school day; and
- B. standards and nutrition guidelines for all foods and beverages sold to students on the school campus during the school day that promote student health and reduce childhood obesity and are consistent with the applicable standards and requirements in 7 C.F.R. §§ 210.10, 210.11 and 220.8.

Marketing on the school campus during the school day is permitted only for those foods and beverages that meet the nutrition standards under 7 C.F.R. § 210.11, serve to promote student health, prevent childhood obesity, and combat problems associated with poor nutrition and physical inactivity.

#### Implementation

The School Board encourages parents, students, representatives of the school food authority, teachers of physical education, school health professionals, school administrators and the general public to participate in the development, implementation and periodic review and update of this policy.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> The superintendent's regulation should provide more details regarding the opportunities for participation.



The [INSERT STAFF POSITION TITLE]<sup>3</sup> is responsible for enforcing this policy and overseeing the implementation of this policy and developing procedures for evaluating the policy, including indicators that will be used to measure its success.

Implementation procedures include measuring and making available to the public, at least once every three years, an assessment of the implementation of the policy, including the extent to which schools are in compliance with the policy, the extent to which this policy compares to model school wellness policies and a description of the progress made in attaining the goals of the policy. The results of the triennial assessment are considered in updating the policy.

The School Board retains the following records to document compliance with 7 C.F.R. § 210.31:

- the policy;
- documents demonstrating compliance with community involvement requirements, including requirements to make the policy and triennial assessments available to the public; and
- documentation of the triennial assessment of the policy.

Adopted:

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Legal Refs: 42 U.S.C. § 1758b.

7 C.F.R. 210.3.

Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, § 22.1-253.13:1.

Cross Refs:	EFB	Free and Reduced Price Food Services
	IGAE/IGAF	Health Education/Physical Education
	JL	Fund Raising and Solicitation
	JHCH	School Meals and Snacks
	KQ	Commercial, Promotional and Corporate Sponsorships and Partnerships

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<sup>3</sup> The School Board may designate more than one staff person to fulfill this responsibility.

## SCHOOL MEALS AND SNACKS

The BLANK School Board recognizes that students need adequate, nourishing food in order to learn, grow, and maintain good health.

Generally

To reinforce the division's nutrition education program, foods sold to students during regular school hours on school premises will be

***[The following list contains EXAMPLES your division may want to include in its policy. Each division should also consider other best practices to be included in the policy.]***

- carefully selected so as to contribute to students' nutritional well-being and the prevention of disease;
- prepared in ways that will appeal to students, retain nutritive quality, and foster lifelong healthful eating habits; and
- served in age-appropriate quantities and at reasonable prices.

The BLANK School Board promotes high-quality school meals and snacks by

***[The following list contains EXAMPLES your division may want to include in its policy. Each division should also consider other best practices to be included in the policy.]***

- involving students in the selection, tasting, and marketing of healthy foods and beverages that appeal to students;
- providing a variety of food options, such as fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and dairy foods, which are low in fat and added sugars;
- offering a variety of healthy choices that appeal to students, including cultural and ethnic favorites;
- restricting student access to unhealthy foods in vending machines, school stores, and other venues that compete with healthy school meals; and
- ensuring that healthy snacks and foods are provided in vending machines, school stores, and other venues within the division's control. The healthy options should cost the same or less than unhealthy alternatives.

The BLANK School Board strives to provide an environment conducive to good health by

***[The following list contains EXAMPLES your division may want to include in its policy. Each division should also consider other best practices to be included in the policy.]***

- allowing an adequate amount of time and space for students to eat school meals;
- scheduling lunch periods at reasonable hours around midday;
- ensuring that drinking fountains are operable, clean, and convenient for use throughout the school day;
- offering extracurricular physical activity programs, such as physical activity clubs, intramural programs, or interscholastic athletics;



- discouraging the promotion and advertising of unhealthy foods;
- using non-food items rather than food items such as candy, cakes, soda, and foods high in fat, as incentives and rewards for good behavior or academic performance; and
- encouraging parents to support the division's nutrition education efforts by considering nutritional quality when selecting any snacks which they may donate for occasional class parties.

The **BLANK** School Board supports nutrition education and physical education by **[The following list contains EXAMPLES your division may want to include in its policy. Each division should also consider other best practices to be included in the policy.]**

- ensuring that qualified nutrition education and physical education specialists focus on knowledge and skill development so students are able to learn and adopt healthy eating and physical activity behaviors;
- offering nutrition education in the school dining area(s) and in the classroom, with coordination between food service staff and teachers; and
- eliminating any stigma attached to, and preventing public identification of, students who are eligible for free and reduced-price meals.

#### Meals and Snacks Nutritional Guidelines

Meals and snacks offered as part of the National School Lunch Program or the School Breakfast Program meet, at a minimum, the requirements established by state and federal law and regulation.

Competitive foods, as defined herein, comply with state and federal requirements<sup>1</sup>

Schools make potable water available and accessible without restriction to children at no charge in the place(s) where lunches are served during the meal service.

#### Unpaid Meal Charges<sup>2</sup>

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

<sup>1</sup> School boards may impose additional restrictions on competitive foods, provided that they are not inconsistent with federal regulations.

<sup>2</sup> ~~The U.S. Department of Agriculture directs divisions which participate in the National School Lunch Program or School Breakfast Program to have a policy in place for participating children who do not have money in their account or in hand to cover the cost of the meal at the time of service. SP 46-2016, Unpaid Meal Charges: Local Meal Charge Policies, July 8, 2016, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/cn/SP46-2016es.pdf>~~

~~The U.S. Department of Agriculture directs the division's policy on unpaid meal charges to be delivered to all households at the start of the school year and to households that transfer into the school division during the school year. SP 46-2016, Unpaid Meal Charges: Local Meal Charge Policies, July 8, 2016. The division may also wish to publicize the policy in other ways, such as by inclusion in student handbooks and/or in online portals used to access student accounts.~~

~~Students<sup>3</sup> who do not have money on account or in hand to cover the cost of a meal<sup>4</sup> at the time of service CHOOSE ONE [may be permitted to charge the meal] OR [may be given an alternative meal OR [insert local practice].<sup>5</sup> Students may charge no more than [\$\_\_ OR \_\_ meals] to their accounts.<sup>6</sup>~~

~~A student carrying a negative balance of \$\_\_\_\_ or more is not permitted to charge any additional amounts. A student who is not permitted to charge any additional amounts is permitted to buy a meal if the student has cash on hand. Reasonable efforts are used to avoid calling attention to a student's inability to pay.~~

~~Notices of low or negative balances in a student's meal account are sent<sup>7</sup> to parents and the school principal. Parents are expected to pay all meal charges in full by the last day of the school year.~~

~~If a parent regularly fails to provide meal money or send food to school with the student and the student does not qualify for free or reduced benefits the child nutrition director<sup>8</sup> will inform the principal, who will determine the next course of action, which may include notifying the department of social services of suspected child neglect and/or taking legal steps to recover the unpaid meal charges.<sup>9</sup>~~

~~The superintendent ensures that federal child nutrition funds are not used to offset the cost of unpaid meals and that the child nutrition program is reimbursed for bad debt.<sup>10</sup> In order to accomplish these goals, the following procedures<sup>11</sup> are followed:~~

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**FOOTNOTES ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY AND SHOULD BE DELETED FROM FINAL POLICY.**

~~<sup>3</sup> Divisions may choose to create different rules for students at different grade levels.~~

~~<sup>4</sup> This policy assumes that students are not permitted to charge a la carte or extra items. If a division does permit students to charge such items, the policy, or an accompanying regulation, should clarify that fact.~~

~~<sup>5</sup> Neither state nor federal law requires schools to permit students to charge meals or to provide alternative meals. If the division charges students for alternative meals, that information should be included here.~~

~~<sup>6</sup> If the division does not permit students to charge meals, the policy should be adjusted accordingly.~~

~~<sup>7</sup> Divisions may want to provide more detail regarding the points at which notice will be sent either in the policy or in an accompanying regulation. For example, a division may provide notice any time the balance in an account reaches a certain point and/or may provide a periodic report regardless of the balance in the account.~~

~~<sup>8</sup> Divisions may substitute the title of a different staff person.~~

~~<sup>9</sup> Any other steps that the division may take to recover funds should be added here.~~

~~<sup>10</sup> The U.S. Department of Agriculture directs that information regarding the collection of delinquent meal charge debt be included in this policy. More information regarding how federal regulations apply to the nonprofit school food service account (NSFSA) may be found in SP 47-2016, Unpaid Meal Charges: Clarification on Collection of Delinquent Meal Payments, July 8, 2016, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/cn/SP47-2016os.pdf>.~~

~~<sup>11</sup> Any additional procedures followed in the division should be included here or in an accompanying regulation.~~



- ~~At least one written notice is provided to a student and the student's parent or guardian prior to the student being denied reimbursable meals for exceeding the division's charge limit.~~
- ~~If payment of the negative balance is not received within \_\_\_\_ working days of the maximum charge limit being reached, the debt will be turned over to the superintendent or superintendent's designee for collection. If the debt is not paid within \_\_\_ days of notice being given, it is considered bad debt for the purposes of federal law concerning unpaid meal charges.~~

## Competitive Foods

### Definitions

#### Definitions

"Competitive food" means all food and beverages other than meals reimbursed under programs authorized by the National School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 available for sale to students on the school campus during the school day. Competitive foods meet the nutrient guidelines established by the Board of Education, including the guidelines for calories, fat, sugar and sodium.

"Fundraiser" means a school-sponsored activity where food or nonfood items are sold on the school campus during regular school hours by a school-sponsored organization to raise money for a school-related program or activity. One fundraiser is defined as one or more fundraising activities by one or more school-sponsored organizations that last one school day. If multiple school-sponsored organizations conduct fundraisers on the same day, the combined activities are counted as one fundraiser. If a fundraising activity lasts more than one school day, each subsequent day's activity is considered as one fundraiser and counts toward the total number of permitted fundraisers.

"School campus" means all areas of the property under the jurisdiction of the school that are accessible to students during the school day.

"School day" means the period from the midnight before to 30 minutes after the end of the official school day.

~~All competitive food sold to students on the school campus during the school day meets the nutrition standards specified by federal and state law and regulation.<sup>12</sup>~~

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<sup>12</sup>-School boards may impose additional restrictions on competitive foods, provided that they are not inconsistent with federal regulations.

## School Sponsored Fundraisers<sup>2</sup>

Each school may conduct 3 school-sponsored fundraisers per school year during which food that does not meet the nutrition guidelines for competitive foods may be available for sale to students. Fundraisers are not conducted during school meal service times.

## Advertising and Marketing

**BLANK** School Division permits the marketing and advertising of only foods that meet the nutrition guidelines for competitive foods, serve to promote student health, prevent childhood obesity, and combat problems associated with poor nutrition and physical inactivity.

## Unpaid Meal Charges<sup>4</sup>

Students<sup>5</sup> who do not have money on account or in hand to cover the cost of a meal<sup>6</sup> at the time of service **CHOOSE ONE** [may be permitted to charge the meal] **OR**

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

<sup>2</sup> School boards may, but are not required to, permit schools to conduct fundraisers at which competitive foods that do not meet the otherwise applicable nutrition standards are available for sale to students. A board which does not permit any such fundraisers should not adopt this section of this policy or the definition of "fundraiser".

<sup>3</sup> Each school board that permits fundraisers must select the number of school-sponsored fundraisers that will be permitted. The maximum number permitted is 30.

<sup>4</sup> The U.S. Department of Agriculture directs divisions which participate in the National School Lunch Program or School Breakfast Program to have a policy in place for participating children who do not have money in their account or in hand to cover the cost of the meal at the time of service. SP 46-2016, Unpaid Meal Charges: Local Meal Charge Policies, July 8, 2016, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/cn/SP46-2016os.pdf>

The U.S. Department of Agriculture directs the division's policy on unpaid meal charges to be delivered to all households at the start of the school year and to households that transfer into the school division during the school year. SP 46-2016, Unpaid Meal Charges: Local Meal Charge Policies, July 8, 2016. The division may also wish to publicize the policy in other ways, such as by inclusion in student handbooks and/or in online portals used to access student accounts.

<sup>5</sup> Divisions may choose to create different rules for students at different grade levels.

<sup>6</sup> This policy assumes that students are not permitted to charge a la carte or extra items. If a division does permit students to charge such items, the policy, or an accompanying regulation, should clarify that fact.

[may be given an alternative meal OR [insert local practice ].<sup>7</sup> Students may charge no more than [\$ OR meals] to their accounts.<sup>8</sup>

A student carrying a negative balance of \$ or more is not permitted to charge any additional amounts. A student who is not permitted to charge any additional amounts is permitted to buy a meal if the student has cash on hand. Reasonable efforts are used to avoid calling attention to a student's inability to pay.

Notices of low or negative balances in a student's meal account are sent<sup>9</sup> to parents<sup>10</sup> and the school principal. Parents are expected to pay all meal charges in full by the last day of the school year.

If a parent regularly fails to provide meal money or send food to school with the student and the student does not qualify for free or reduced benefits, the child nutrition director<sup>11</sup> will inform the principal, who will determine the next course of action, which may include notifying the department of social services of suspected child neglect and/or taking legal steps to recover the unpaid meal charges.<sup>12</sup>

The superintendent ensures that federal child nutrition funds are not used to offset the cost of unpaid meals and that the child nutrition program is reimbursed for bad debt.<sup>13</sup> In order to accomplish those goals, the following procedures<sup>14</sup> are followed:

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

<sup>7</sup> Neither state nor federal law requires schools to permit students to charge meals or to provide alternative meals. If the division charges students for alternative meals, that information should be included here.

<sup>8</sup> If the division does not permit students to charge meals, the policy should be adjusted accordingly.

<sup>9</sup> Divisions may want to provide more detail regarding the points at which notice will be sent either in the policy or in an accompanying regulation. For example, a division may provide notice any time the balance in an account reaches a certain point and/or may provide a periodic report regardless of the balance in the account.

<sup>10</sup> Notice may be given by a letter addressed to the parent and sent home with the student.

<sup>11</sup> Divisions may substitute the title of a different staff person.

<sup>12</sup> Any other steps that the division may take to recover funds should be added here.

<sup>13</sup> The U.S. Department of Agriculture directs that information regarding the collection of delinquent meal charge debt be included in this policy. More information regarding how federal regulations apply to the nonprofit school food service account (NSFSA) may be found in SP 47-2016, Unpaid Meal Charges: Clarification on Collection of Delinquent Meal Payments, July 8, 2016, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/cn/SP47-2016os.pdf>.

<sup>14</sup> Any additional procedures followed in the division should be included here or in an accompanying regulation.



- At least one written notice is provided to a student and the student's parent or guardian prior to the student being denied reimbursable meals for exceeding the division's charge limit.
- If payment of the negative balance is not received within [REDACTED] working days of the maximum charge limit being reached, the debt will be turned over to the superintendent or superintendent's designee for collection. If the debt is not paid within [REDACTED] days of notice being given, it is considered bad debt for the purposes of federal law concerning unpaid meal charges.

Students who cannot pay for a meal at school or who owe a school meal debt are not required to do chores or other work to pay for such meal or wear a wristband or hand stamp.

### Recordkeeping

The [REDACTED] School Board is responsible for maintaining records that document compliance with this policy. Those records include documentation used to assess the nutritional profile of food items and determine whether a food item is an allowable competitive food, such as recipes, receipts, nutrition labels and/or product specifications for the competitive food available for sale to students.

The School Board is also responsible for

- maintaining records documenting compliance with the competitive food nutrition standards for food available for sale in areas that are outside of the control of the school nutrition programs operations
- ensuring any organization or school activity designated as responsible for food service at the various venues in the school, other than the school nutrition programs, maintains records documenting compliance with the competitive food nutrition standards
- maintaining records each school year documenting the number of exempt fundraisers, if any, conducted at each school within the division
- designating an individual at the division or school level to monitor and ensure compliance with this policy in all areas that are outside the control of the school nutrition programs operation. The designee may not be a school nutrition personnel.

Adopted:

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Legal Refs: 42 U.S.C. § 1758.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, SP 46-2016, Unpaid Meal Charges: Local Meal Charge Policies, July 8, 2016.



U.S. Department of Agriculture, SP 47-2016, Unpaid Meal Charges:  
Clarification on Collection of Delinquent Meal Payments, July 8, 2016.

7 C.F.R. 210.11.

Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 22.1-78, 22.1-79.7, 22.1-207.4.

8 VAC 20-740-10.

8 VAC 20-740-30.

8 VAC 20-740-35.

8 VAC 20-740-40.

~~Virginia Board of Education, A Resolution to Establish and Define Exemptions for School-Sponsored Fundraisers Pending Incorporation in the Proposed Regulations Governing Nutritional Guidelines for Competitive Foods Available for Sale in the Public Schools (Nov. 19, 2015).~~

Cross Refs:	EFB	Free and Reduced Price Food Services
	IGAE/IGAF	Health Education/Physical Education
	JHCF	Student Wellness
	JL	Fund Raising and Solicitation
	KG	<u>Sales and Solicitations in Schools</u>
	KJ	<u>Advertising in the Schools</u>
	KQ	Commercial, Promotional and Corporate Sponsorships and Partnerships

## 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.

Any notice of disposition received pursuant to Va. Code § 16.1-305.1 shall not be retained after the student has been awarded a diploma or a certificate as provided in Va. Code § 22.1-253.13:4.



## 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 education 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.

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.

#### Unauthorized Disclosure of Electronic Records

In cases in which electronic records containing personally identifiable information are reasonably believed to have been disclosed in violation federal or state law applicable to such information, the school division shall notify, as soon as practicable, the parent of any student affected by such disclosure, except as otherwise provided in Va. Code §§ 32.1-127.1:05 or 18.2-186.6. Such notification shall include the (i) date, estimated date, or date range of the disclosure; (ii) type of information that was or is reasonably believed to have been disclosed; and (iii) remedial measures taken or planned in response to the disclosure.

#### Disclosure to Federal Agencies

Notwithstanding any other provision of law or policy, no member or employee of the BLANK School Board will transmit personally identifiable information, as that term is defined in FERPA and related regulations, from a student's record to a federal

government agency or an authorized representative of such agency except as required by federal law or regulation.

#### Disclosure of Information Relating to Home Instructed Students

Neither the superintendent nor the School Board shall disclose to the Department of Education or any other person or entity outside of the local school division information that is provided by a parent or student to satisfy the requirements of Policy LBD Home Instruction or subdivision B 1 of Va. Code § 22.1-254. However, the superintendent or School Board may disclose, with the written consent of a student's parent, such information to the extent provided by the parent's consent. Nothing in this policy prohibits the superintendent from notifying the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the number of students in the school division receiving home instruction.

#### 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 provides, on request made by military recruiters or an institution of higher education, access to secondary school students' names, addresses and telephone listings unless a parent or eligible student has submitted a written request that the student's name, address and telephone listing not be released without the prior written consent of the parent or eligible student. The school division notifies parents of the option to make a request and complies with any request.

The school division provides 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.

#### 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.

No school discloses the address, telephone number, or email address of a student pursuant to 34 C.F.R. § 99.31(a)(11) or the Virginia Freedom of Information Act unless the parent or eligible student affirmatively consents in writing to such disclosure.

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:

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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, 2.2-3705.4, 2.2-3804,  
16.1-260, 16.1-305.1, 16.1-305.2, 22.1-254.1, 22.1-287, 22.1-287.01,  
22.1-287.02, 22.1-287.1, 22.1-288, 22.1-288.1, 22.1-288.2, 22.1-289,  
23.1-405, 32.1-36.1.

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
JOA	Student Transcripts
JRCA	School Service Providers' Use of Student Personal Information
KBA-R	Requests for Information
KBC	Media Relations
KNB	Reports of Missing Children
KP	Parental Rights and Responsibilities
LBD	Home Instruction
LEB	Advanced/Alternative Courses for Credit

## REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

BLANK School Board is committed to full compliance with the Virginia Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and processes all requests for information in accordance with the following procedures.

\_\_\_\_\_ is (are) BLANK School Board's FOIA Officer(s).<sup>1</sup> The FOIA Officer(s) serve(s) as a point of contact for members of the public in requesting public records and coordinate(s) the School Board's compliance with FOIA. The FOIA Officer(s) may be reached at \_\_\_\_\_.

### Access to Records

1. Official records subject to disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act are open to ~~inspection and copying~~ during the regular office hours of the BLANK School Board's central office.
2. When practicable, the following records are available on request at the central office:  
**[SCHOOL BOARD SHALL INSERT LIST OF INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON DEMAND--for example, most recent School Board meeting minutes].**
3. Unless otherwise specified by the FOIA Officer, inspection of records takes place at the central office of BLANK Public Schools, and records are not removed from that site. Copies may be requested in lieu of or at the time of inspection, subject to the charges listed below. Nonexempt records maintained in an electronic database are produced in any tangible medium or format identified by the requester that is regularly used in the ordinary course of business by BLANK School Board, including posting the records on a website or delivering the records through an electronic mail address provided by the requester.
4. One of the following forms of identification must be presented, or a photocopy thereof must be provided, before any person is allowed to inspect any records or receive copies of any records:
  - press identification identifying requester as a representative of a newspaper or magazine with circulation in the Commonwealth or of a radio or television station broadcasting in or into the Commonwealth, or
  - driver's license or other official photo identification showing that requester is a citizen of the Commonwealth.

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

<sup>1</sup> Each School Board may ~~may~~ must name one or more FOIA Officers. The name and contact information of the FOIA Officer(s) must be made available in a way reasonably calculated to provide notice to the public, including posting at the School Board office, posting on the School Board's website or including the information in School Board publications.

5. The FOIA Officer or designee is present during inspection or copying of records. A record of each inspection is made, using form KBA-F2 Record of Inspection and/or Delivery of Copies.

### **Request Procedures**

1. Requests for access to records shall be made with reasonable specificity.
2. Requests shall be directed to the BLANK Public Schools FOIA Officer at:  
**[INSERT ADDRESS (may be a street address, a post office box, or an e-mail address), TELEPHONE AND FAX NUMBER]**
3. Requesters should make their requests using Form KBA-F1 Request for Public Records. Requests received via telephone are transcribed onto Form KBA-F1 Request for Public Records by School Board staff. Written requests other than on Form KBA-F1 Request for Public Records are appended to a copy of the form by staff, who fill out as much of the form as possible.
4. School Board staff provide Form KBA-F1 Request for Public Records and a copy of this regulation upon request to any person interested in obtaining access to records, and shall instruct the requester to direct the request to the FOIA Officer. Telephone inquiries are redirected to the FOIA Officer. Any written requests received by building personnel are immediately forwarded to the FOIA Officer with a notation indicating the date and time the request was received.

### **Responding to Requests**

1. Promptly, but in all cases within five working days of receiving the request, the school division provides the requested records to the requester or makes one of the following responses in writing:
  - (a) The requested records are being entirely withheld. The response will identify with reasonable particularity the volume and subject matter of the withheld records, and, with respect to each category of withheld records, cite the specific Virginia Code section(s) or other law that authorizes the withholding of the records.
  - (b) The requested records are being provided in part and are being withheld in part. The response will identify with reasonable particularity the subject matter of the withheld portions and cite, with respect to each category of withheld records, the specific Virginia Code section(s) or other law which authorizes the withholding of the records.
  - (c) The requested records could not be found or do not exist. If the school division knows that another public body has the requested records, the response includes contact information for the other public body.
  - (d) It is not practically possible to provide the records or to determine whether they are available within the five-day period. Such response specifies the conditions which make a response impossible. If the response is made within five working days, one of the preceding responses is provided within an additional seven-day period.



No public record is withheld in its entirety on the grounds that some portion of the public record is excluded from disclosure by law. A public record may be withheld from disclosure in its entirety only to the extent that an exclusion from disclosure applies to the entire content of the public record. Otherwise, only those portions of the public record containing information subject to an exclusion may be withheld, and all portions of the public record that are not so excluded are disclosed.

The school division may petition the appropriate court for additional time to respond to a request for records when the request is for an extraordinary volume of records or requires an extraordinarily lengthy search and a response within the time outlined above will prevent the school division from meeting its operational responsibilities. Before proceeding with the petition, the school division will make reasonable efforts to reach an agreement with the requester concerning the production of the records requested.

2. The five-day period begins on the first working day following the day the request is received by the school division, and ends at the close of business on the fifth working day following receipt of the request. Any time that elapses between the time the requester is notified of an advance cost determination pursuant to the procedures detailed below and the time that the requester responds to that notice is not counted in calculating the five working days.

### **Processing of Requests**

1. The FOIA Officer, after receiving a request, promptly makes an initial determination as to whether the requested records will be provided to the requester, will be withheld, either completely or in part, or if it is practically impossible to provide the requested records or to determine whether they are available within five days.
2. If the FOIA Officer is unsure whether the requested documents should be provided to the requester, legal advice is promptly sought.
3. If the FOIA Officer is uncertain whether the requested records exist or where they may be located, efforts are promptly initiated to locate the records or determine whether they exist.
4. If the requested records will be made available either in whole or in part, the FOIA Officer promptly consults with School Board staff to determine the cost involved to assemble the records for inspection and copying. Where portions of individual records must be redacted prior to inspection and copying, the cost of doing this is taken into account. The following costs are charged at the rates indicated, not to exceed actual cost:

**[SCHOOL BOARD SHALL FILL IN THE SCHEDULE BELOW WITH RATES NOT TO EXCEED ACTUAL COST. A RANGE OF RATES SHOULD BE INSERTED FOR STAFF MEMBER TIME]**

- Staff member search time, charged by the quarter hour. Depending on the staff member(s) involved in the search, rates of \_\_\_ to \_\_\_ per quarter hour may apply.
- Computer search time, charged at the rate of \_\_\_ per quarter hour
- Computer printouts, charged at the rate of \_\_\_ cents per page

- Photocopies (including those necessary to perform redactions), charged at the rate of \_\_ cents per page.
  - Incidental out-of-pocket costs necessary to assemble the records (for example: phone, postage, or courier charges).
5. If the requester has asked for an advance determination of the cost, or if the cost is expected to exceed \$ 200, the requester shall be notified in advance of the cost associated with the request. If the cost of the request is determined to exceed \$200, the School Board may, before continuing to process the request, require the requester to agree to payment of a deposit not to exceed the amount of the advance determination. The deposit shall be credited toward the final cost of supplying the requested records. No further action shall be taken until the requester responds, and the requester must agree to pay the estimated amount before any further processing of the request is performed.
  6. Before processing a request for records, the FOIA Officer may require the requester to pay any amounts owed to the School Board for previous requests for records that remain unpaid 30 days or more after billing.
  7. If school division records have been transferred to any entity, including any other public body, for storage, maintenance or archiving, the school division remains the custodian of the records for purposes of responding to requests and is responsible for retrieving and supplying the records to the requester.
  8. Any records to be disclosed are assembled for inspection and copying by School Board staff, under the direction and supervision of the FOIA Officer.
  9. School Board staff are responsible for recording the date the request was received, verifying photo identification and signature and recording and assembling additional information about the request as indicated on Form KBA-F1 Request for Public Records.

Adopted:

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Legal Ref.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 2.2-3704, 2.2-3704.01, 2.2-3704.2.

Cross Ref.: KBA            Requests for Information

## SCHOOL VISITORS

### Generally

Visitors are welcome in the schools as long as their presence is not disruptive. Upon arriving at a school, all visitors must report to the administrative office. Potential visitors, including parents, who are registered sex offenders, should consult Policy KN Sex Offender Registry Notification and Policy KNA Violent Sex Offenders on School Property before arriving at school property or school sponsored activities. The school division expects mutual respect, civility and orderly conduct from all individuals on school property and at school events. Unauthorized persons, including suspended and expelled students, will be requested to leave school grounds by the building administrator. Unauthorized persons who fail to leave the school grounds or school activity as requested will be considered trespassers. The School Board authorizes the superintendent to take all necessary actions regarding the safety, order and preservation of the educational environment on School Board property or at school division sponsored activities. Law enforcement may be called to enforce this policy.

Anyone, including students, who enters a school at nighttime without the consent of an authorized person except to attend an approved meeting or service or who enters or remains on any school property, including school buses, in violation of (i) any direction to vacate the property by an authorized individual or (ii) any posted notice which contains such information, posted at a place where it reasonably may be seen may be prosecuted.

### Parents

Parents are encouraged to visit the schools on scheduled days for conferences with teachers, assemblies, PTA meetings, volunteer service and other school programs. Noncustodial parents are not denied, solely on the basis of their noncustodial status, the opportunity to participate in any of the student's school or day care activities in which such participation is supported or encouraged by the policies of the School Board.

### Board Members

Periodically, Board members may visit schools within the division. The purpose of these visits is to ~~maintain contact with building employees~~ assist in fulfilling their responsibilities and increase understanding of actual educational practices. School Board members follow the same procedures applicable to all other visitors when visiting a school.

Adopted:

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Legal Ref.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 18.2-128; 18.2-415, 22.1-4.3, 22.1-79.

Cross Refs.:	DJG	Vendor Relations
	ECA	Inventory and Reporting of Loss or Damage
	IGBC	Parental Involvement
	KGB	Public Conduct on School Property
	KN	Sex Offender Registry Notification
	KNA	Violent Sex Offenders on School Property
	KP	Parental Rights and Responsibilities



## RELATIONS WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES

### Investigations by Law Enforcement Officers at School

When it becomes necessary for any law enforcement officer to interrogate a student on school premises, the principal is contacted immediately. The principal or principal's designee makes a reasonable effort to contact the parent or guardian and have the parent or guardian in attendance for the conference. If the parent or guardian cannot be present for the conference, then the principal or principal's designee is present throughout the interrogation.

### Service of Process at School

Should there be a need to serve a student or school employee with any "legal process", the School Board encourages the process server to make all reasonable attempts to serve such documents off school premises; however, if the documents must be served on school premises, they should be served at the principal's office of the school which the student attends or the main office of the facility at which the employee is assigned.

In any case in which custody or visitation of a minor child is at issue and a summons is issued for the attendance and testimony of a teacher or other school employee who is not a party to the proceeding, if such summons is served on school property, it may be served only by a sheriff or his deputy.

### Development of Programs

The superintendent seeks to develop, in cooperation with the local law-enforcement agencies, juvenile and domestic relations court judges and personnel, parents, and the community at large, programs and procedures to prevent violence and crime on school property and at school-sponsored events. The superintendent obtains and uses Sex Offender Registry information in accordance with Policy KN Sex Offender Registry Notification.

### Report to Law Enforcement Officials

Except as may otherwise be required by federal law, regulation or jurisprudence, the principal immediately reports to local law-enforcement officials all incidents listed below that may constitute a criminal offense:

1. assault and battery which results in bodily injury, sexual assault, death, shooting, stabbing, cutting, or wounding of any ~~person~~ person, abduction of any person as described in Va. Code §§ 18.2-47 or 18.2-48, 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; or
2. any conduct involving alcohol, marijuana, 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 of or attempted theft of student prescription medications; or
3. any threats against school personnel while on a school bus, on school property or at school-sponsored activity; or
  4. the illegal carrying of a firearm, as defined by Va. Code § 22.1-277.07, onto school property;
  5. 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; or
  6. 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.

The principal may report to local law enforcement officials any incident involving 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.

Adopted:

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Legal Refs.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 8.01-47, 8.01-293, 9.1-101, 16.1-264, 22.1-279.3:1, 22.1-279.9, 22.1-280.2:1, 22.1-293.

Cross Refs.:	JFC	Student Conduct
	JGD/JGE	Student Suspension/Expulsion
	CLA	Reporting Acts of Violence and Substance Abuse
	KN	Sex Offender Registry Information

ADVANCED/ALTERNATIVE COURSES FOR CREDIT

**BLANK** School Board has an agreement for postsecondary degree attainment with a community college in the Commonwealth specifying the options for students to complete an associate's degree or a one-year Uniform Certificate of General Studies from the community college concurrent with a high school diploma. The agreement will specify the credit available for dual enrollment courses and Advanced Placement courses with qualifying exam scores of three or higher.

**BLANK** School Board may enter into agreements for postsecondary credential, certification or license attainment with community colleges or other public institutions of higher education or educational institutions established pursuant to Title 23.1 of the Code of Virginia that offer a career and technical education curriculum. Such agreements shall specify (i) the options for students to take courses as part of the career and technical education curriculum that lead to an industry-recognized credential, certification or license concurrent with a high school diploma and (ii) the credentials, certifications or licenses available for such courses.

Beginning in the middle school years, students are counseled on opportunities for beginning postsecondary education and opportunities for obtaining industry certifications, occupational competency credentials, or professional licenses in a career and technical education field prior to high school graduation. Such opportunities include access to at least three Advanced Placement (AP), International Baccalaureate (IB), or Cambridge courses or three college-level courses for degree credit. Students taking advantage of such opportunities are not denied participation in school activities for which they are otherwise eligible. Wherever possible, students are encouraged and afforded opportunities to take college courses simultaneously for high school graduation and college degree credit (dual enrollment), under the following conditions:

- Written approval of the high school principal prior to participation in dual enrollment must be obtained.
- The college must accept the student for admission to the course or courses.
- The course or courses must be given by the college for degree credits (no remedial courses will be accepted).

Adopted:

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Legal Refs.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 22.1-78, 22.1-253.13:1.

8 VAC 20-131-140.

Cross Ref.:	IGBI	Advanced Placement Classes and Special Programs
	IKF	<u>The Virginia Assessment Program and Graduation Requirements</u>