

**Policies for 1st Reading
December 8, 2014**

October VSBA Updates

BBFA	SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS CONFLICT OF INTEREST
BDDF	VOTING METHOD
DGC	SCHOOL ACTIVITY FUNDS
EFB	FREE AND REDUCED PRICE FOOD SERVICES
FE	PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT
FF	PUBLIC DEDICATION OF NEW FACILITIES
FFA	SCHOOL NAMES <u>NAMING SCHOOL FACILITIES</u>
FG	RETIREMENT OF FACILITIES
JFG	SEARCH AND SEIZURE
JHCH	SCHOOL MEALS AND SNACKS
JO	STUDENT RECORDS
KFB	ADMINISTRATION OF SURVEYS AND QUESTIONNAIRES
KH	PUBLIC GIFTS TO THE SCHOOLS
KKA	SERVICE ANIMALS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
LC	CHARTER SCHOOLS
LC E1	CHARTER SCHOOLS

Policies for Review

BY LAWS	SECTION 2.5-B
JECC	ADMISSION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE STUDENTS

SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS CONFLICT OF INTEREST

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.

B. Areas of Regulation

The State and Local Government Conflict of Interests 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
- ~~disclosure~~ disclosures required from ~~certain~~ 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-subsidary 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.

~~"Dependent" means a son, daughter, father, mother, brother, sister or other person, whether or not related by blood or marriage, if such person receives from the officer or employee, or provides to the officer or employee, more than one-half of his financial support.~~

"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. ~~"Gift" does not include used; honorary degrees and presents from relatives 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 or occupation of an officer or employee or of a member of the officer or employee's immediate family; or gifts from relatives or personal friends.~~ For the purpose of this definition, "relative" means the donee's spouse, child, uncle, aunt, niece or nephew; a person to whom the donee is engaged to be married; the donee's or his spouse's parent, grandparent, grandchild, brother or sister; or the donee's brother's or sister's spouse. For the purpose of this definition, "personal friend" does not include any person that the officer 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 residing child who resides~~ in the same household as the officer or employee, employee and who is a dependent of the officer or employee ~~or of whom the officer or employee is a dependent.~~

"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 an officer or employee or to a member of his immediate family. 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, ~~\$10,000~~ \$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 ~~\$10,000~~ \$5,000 annually;
- ownership of real or personal property if the interest exceeds ~~\$10,000~~ \$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 ~~(i) or (iv)~~ 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

- 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. This provision shall not be construed to prohibit 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 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. 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 Regarding Gifts and Favors

1. Prohibited Conduct

Neither the School Board collectively, nor any member 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 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 or service that might reasonably tend to influence the discharge of duties;

- accept any business or professional opportunity from which a School Board member may gain a financial benefit, where the member knows or should know that there is a reasonable likelihood that the opportunity is being offered with intent to influence his or her conduct in the performance of official duties.

2. Prohibited Gifts

For purposes of this subsection:

"Intangible gift" means a thing of temporary value or a thing that upon the happening of a certain event or expiration of a given date loses its value.

"Intangible gift" includes entertainment, hospitality, a ticket, admission, or pass, transportation, lodgings and meals that are reportable on Schedule E of the disclosure form prescribed in Va. Code § 2.2-3117.

"Tangible gift" means a thing of value that does not lose its value upon the happening of a certain event or expiration of a given date. "Tangible gift" includes currency, negotiable instruments, securities, stock options or other financial instruments that are reportable on Schedule E of the disclosure form prescribed in Va. Code § 2.2-3117. "Tangible gift" does not include payments or reimbursements received for any intangible gift.

"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.

School Board members and employees required to file a Statement of Economic Interests as prescribed in Va. Code § 2.2-3117 (i) shall not solicit, accept or receive within any calendar year any single tangible gift with a value in excess of \$250 or a combination of tangible gifts with an aggregate value in excess of \$250 from any person that the 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.

School Board members and employees required to file a Statement of Economic Interests shall report any tangible gift with a value of \$250 or less or any intangible gift received from any person listed in clause (i) on Schedule E of such disclosure form; and shall report any payments for talks, meetings and publications on Schedule D of such disclosure form.

The \$250 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.

3. 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 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 shall not be 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
 - 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 an officer or employee and a governmental agency, provided the officer or employee does not participate in any way as such officer or employee in such sale, lease or exchange, and this fact is set forth as a matter of public record by the governing body of the governmental agency or by the administrative head thereof
 - the publication of official notices
 - ~~contracts between the government or School Board of a town or city with a population of less than 10,000 and an officer or employee of that town or city government or the School Board when the total of such contracts between the town or city government or School Board and the officer or employee of that town or city government or the School Board or a business controlled by him~~
contracts between the government or School Board and the officer or employee of that town or city government or the School Board or a business controlled by him does not exceed \$10,000 per year or such amount

- exceeds \$10,000 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 § 2.2-3115¹
- 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 \$10,000 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 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

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

¹ 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.

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-subsidary 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.E 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.G;
 - 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.H; 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 for School Board Members

1. School Board members² will file, as a condition of assuming office, with the clerk of the school board a disclosure statement of their personal interests and other information as is specified on the form set forth in Va. Code § 2.2-3117 and shall thereafter file such statement annually on or before January 15.
2. 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 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.
3. 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

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

² 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.

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.

4. 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.

Adopted:

Legal Ref.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 2.2-3101, 2.2-3102, 2.2-3103, 2.2-3104.1, 2.2-3108, 2.2-3109, 2.2-3110, 2.2-3112, 2.2-3115, 2.2-3119.

Cross Ref.: CBCA Disclosure Statement Required of Superintendent
GCCB Employment of Family Member

VOTING METHOD

Each School Board member's vote on every decision is recorded in the minutes of the meeting. The minutes of the meeting also reflect the method and result of all votes. No votes are taken by secret or written ballot.

In any case in which there ~~shall be~~ is a tie vote of the School Board when all members are not present, the question shall be passed by until the next meeting when it shall again be voted upon even though all members are not present. In any case in which there is a tie vote on any question after complying with this procedure or in any case in which there is a tie vote when all the members of the School Board are present, the clerk shall record the vote and immediately notify the tie breaker, if any¹, to vote as provided in the Code of Virginia § 22.1-75. If no tie breaker has been appointed or elected as authorized by state law, any tie vote shall defeat the motion, resolution or issue voted upon.

Adopted:

Legal Ref.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 2.2-3710, 22.1-57.3, 22.1-75.

Cross Refs.: BDD Electronic Participation in Meetings from Remote Locations
 BDDG Minutes

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

¹ Va. Code §§ 15.2-410, 15.2-531, 15.2-627, 15.2-837, 22.1-40, 22.1-44, and 22.1-47 provide that counties may have tie breakers in certain circumstances. In addition, Va. Code § 22.1-57.3 provides that a tie breaker may be elected for elected school boards ~~may appoint a tie breaker~~. School divisions which do not have tie breakers may want to delete this sentence and the first phrase of the final sentence in the text.

SCHOOL ACTIVITY FUNDS

All funds derived from extracurricular school activities, including, but not limited to, entertainment, athletic contests, facilities fees, club dues, vending machine proceeds that are not deposited in the school nutrition program account, and from any and all activities of the school involving personnel, students or property are considered school activity funds.

Each school ~~shall keep~~ keeps an accurate record of all receipts and disbursements of school activity funds so that a clear and concise statement of the condition of each fund may be determined at all times. It is the duty of each ~~principal⁴~~ principal to see that such records are maintained in accordance with regulations of the Virginia Board of Education and the BLANK School Board. The ~~principal⁴~~ principal is bonded, and the school board ~~shall prescribe~~ prescribes, by regulation, rules governing such bonds for employees who are responsible for school activity funds.

~~At least once a year, a duly qualified accountant, accounting firm, or internal auditor shall perform an audit, examination, or review of school activity funds to ensure funds are being managed in accordance with this policy and all funds are properly accounted for. The type of engagement (audit, examination, or review) and the accountant, accounting firm, or internal auditor, shall be approved by the School Board. A copy of the report resulting from the audit, examination, or review (and the completed corrective action plan, if suggestions for improvement are made) shall be reviewed by the superintendent and the School Board, and filed in the office of the clerk of the School Board, the superintendent, and the principal. The cost of such an audit, examination or review may be paid from the school operating fund or school activity funds. Monthly reports of such funds shall be prepared by the principal⁴ and filed in the principal's office.~~

School activity funds are audited at least once a year by a duly qualified accountant or accounting firm approved by the School Board. A copy of the audit report is filed in the superintendent's office. Monthly reports of such funds are prepared and filed in the principal's office and annual reports are filed in the office of the principal or division superintendent. The cost of such audits are a proper charge against the school activity funds.

Adopted:

Legal Refs.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, § 22.1-122.1.

~~**FOOTNOTES ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY. THEY SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM THE FINAL VERSION OF THE POLICY.**~~

~~⁴The school board may designate a school division official other than the principal to perform the duties specified in this policy.~~

~~8 VAC 20-720-10.~~

8 VAC 20-240-10.

8 VAC 20-240-20.

8 VAC 20-240-40.

Cross Refs.: DG
DM

Custody and Disbursement of School Funds
Cash in School Buildings

FREE AND REDUCED PRICE FOOD SERVICES

The BLANK school division ~~will provide~~ provides free and reduced-price breakfasts, lunches and milk to students according to the terms of the National School Lunch Program, the National School Breakfast Program and the Special Milk Program.

School officials ~~will~~ determine student eligibility based on guidelines established by federal law. Eligible students ~~will be~~ are provided nutritionally acceptable meals and milk free or at a reduced cost if state and federal resources for school food programs are available. The superintendent or designee ~~will establish~~ establishes rules and procedures as needed to implement this policy.

The criteria for determining a student's eligibility and the procedures for securing free and reduced-price meals and milk ~~will be~~ is publicly announced at the beginning of each school year and provided to parents of all children in attendance at BLANK public schools.

The students who participate in the free or reduced-cost meals and milk programs ~~will not be~~ are not overtly identified, distinguished or served differently than other students.

Adopted:

Legal Refs.: 42 U.S.C. §§ ~~1751 et seq., 1771 et seq.~~ 1758, 1772 and 1773.

7 C.F.R. §§ 210.9, 220.20, 245.5, 245.8.

Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, § 22.1-207.3.

8 VAC 20-290-10.

Cross Refs: JHCF Student Wellness
JHCH School Meals and Snacks

PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT

When any playground equipment is installed on School Board property the Board assumes ownership of that equipment unless specifically stated otherwise by agreement. For this reason the maintenance of the playground equipment installed by a school or community group is the responsibility of the School Board.

Once equipment is installed on School Board property, the principal of the school has the responsibility to inspect the equipment on a regular basis and the authority, to order its repair or removal from the school property. The principal may also restrict or deny the use of such equipment until such time as, in his or her opinion, it is restored to safe a condition.

Consideration should be given to designing the outdoor learning environment to support classroom learning.

Adopted:

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

Guidelines for School Facilities in Virginia's Public Schools (Virginia Department of Education, September 2013).

PUBLIC DEDICATION OF NEW FACILITIES

The School Board may have a public dedication ceremony following completion of major building projects.

Adopted:

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

Cross Ref.: FFA ~~School Names~~ Naming School Facilities

SCHOOL NAMES NAMING SCHOOL FACILITIES

It is the responsibility of the BLANK School Board to determine the name of schools and school facilities in the division. The Board will solicit and accept input from the public regarding ~~school names~~ the names of schools and school facilities but reserves the right to make the final decision regarding the name of any school or school facility. Suggestions regarding the name of a school must be in writing, must state the name of the person or group making the suggestion and must state the reasons supporting the suggestion. The School Board may create a committee to make recommendations to the Board on the naming of any school or school facility.

No school will be named for a living individual. Schools may be named for individuals who have been deceased for at least 10 years.

The Board may rename a school or school facility upon a determination that it is appropriate to do so. The procedure for renaming a school or school facility will be the same as the procedure outlined above.

Adopted:

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

Cross Ref.: BCE School Board Committees
FF Public Dedication of New Facilities

RETIREMENT OF FACILITIES

School division buildings may become unsuitable for their present use, but may be used to benefit the school division or public in other ways. The superintendent reviews division schools and facilities on a continuing basis. The superintendent may recommend to the School Board that a particular school or school facility should be retired or its use changed. In determining whether a facility is to be retired, the School Board may consider the following factors, among others:

1. The adaptability of the building for continued use for its present purpose;
2. The suitability of the site of the building;
3. The maintenance and upkeep costs of the building; ~~and,~~
4. The historic value of the building to the community.

The School Board shall invite the viewpoints of community residents and staff in making its decision to retire a school building.

If the School Board determines to close a facility, it will first consider other uses that the school division might make of the building prior to considering relinquishing possession of the building.

Adopted:

Legal Ref.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 22.1-79, 22.1-129, ~~22.1-131,~~ 22.1-135, 22.1-136.

Cross Ref.: KG Community Use of School Facilities

SEARCH AND SEIZURE

A search involves an invasion of privacy. Whether a search of a student is permissible depends on a balancing of the student's right to privacy and freedom from unreasonable search and seizure against the school division's responsibility to protect the health, safety and welfare of all persons in the school community and to carry out its educational mission. To maintain order and discipline in the schools and to protect the health, safety and welfare of students and school personnel, school authorities may search a student, student belongings, student lockers or student automobiles under the circumstances outlined below and may seize any illegal, unauthorized or contraband materials discovered in the search.

As used in this policy, the term "unauthorized" means any item dangerous to the health or safety of students or school personnel, or disruptive of any lawful function, mission or process of the school or any item described as unauthorized in school rules available beforehand to the student.

~~Student desks and lockers are the property of the school, and may be used for the storage of permitted student belongings only. School officials retain locker combinations and reserve the right to search desks and lockers as well as to open lockers at any time for repairs. A general search of lockers or desks may be conducted to repossess school property or to locate illegal materials. A random, systemic, non-selective search of student classrooms, desks, lockers or automobiles may be conducted by school officials in accordance with a pre-determined search formula. Students are responsible for the content of their assigned locker at all times. The student's individual right to privacy and freedom from unreasonable search and seizure is balanced by the school's responsibility to protect the health, safety, and welfare of all persons within the school community. Should illegal materials be found during a search, law enforcement officials should be notified.~~

The locations at which searches of students and student property may be conducted are not limited to the school building or school ~~property~~, but property. Searches may be conducted wherever the student is involved in a school-sponsored function.

PERSONAL SEARCHES

A student's person and/or personal effects (e.g. purse, book bag, etc.) may be searched by a school ~~officials~~ official whenever the official has reasonable suspicion to believe that the student has violated or is about to violate the law or a school rule and that the search will yield evidence of the violation.

All individual searches of students must be based on reasonable suspicion. In order to be permissible, the search must be:

1. justified at its inception and
2. reasonably related in scope to the circumstances justifying the search.

An individual search is justified at its inception when a school official has reasonable grounds, based on the totality of the known circumstances, for suspecting that the search will reveal evidence that the student has violated or is violating either the law or the rules of the school. A search is reasonable in scope when it is reasonably related to the objectives of the search and is not excessively intrusive in light of the age and sex of the student and the nature of the suspected infraction.

A personal search may include requiring a student to be scanned with a metal detector.

A pat down search of a student may only be conducted if a school administrator has established a high level of reasonable suspicion that evidence will be found to corroborate suspicion that a law or school rule has been broken. If a pat down search of a student's person is conducted, it will be conducted in private by a school official of the same sex and with an adult witness of the same sex present.

Strip searches involve an extreme intrusion into the rights of a student and may only be used ~~conducted~~ when an extremely serious situation exists requiring immediate action. ~~Such a search should be used only in the context of~~ because of an imminent threat of death or great bodily injury to a person or persons¹. If a strip search is necessary the school official should contact the appropriate law enforcement official, and the search should be conducted by a sworn law enforcement officer of the same sex, in the presence of a same sex adult witness. School officials may only conduct a strip search in cases where it is necessary to avoid the imminent threat of death or great bodily injury to the student or another person. If a strip search must be conducted by a school official, it must be by a same sex official with a same sex adult witness, and the school official must have the prior approval of the superintendent or ~~his~~ superintendent's designee, unless the health or safety of the student is endangered by the delay.

LOCKER AND DESK SEARCHES

Student lockers and desks are school property and remain at all times under the control of the school; however, students are expected to assume full responsibility for the security of their lockers and are responsible for the content of their assigned locker at all times. Periodic general inspections of lockers and desks may be conducted by school authorities for any reason at any time without notice, without student consent and without a search warrant.

AUTOMOBILE SEARCHES

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

¹ Some school boards may chose to prohibit the use of strip searches by school personnel altogether. Such boards should delete this paragraph from their policy.

Students are permitted to park on school premises as a matter of privilege, not of right. The school retains authority to conduct routine patrols of student parking lots and inspections of the exteriors of student automobiles on school property. The interiors of student vehicles may be inspected whenever a school official has reasonable suspicion to believe that the student has violated or is about to violate the law or a school rule and that the search will yield evidence of the violation, or that illegal or unauthorized materials or other evidence of illegal or otherwise prohibited activities are contained inside the automobile. Such patrols and inspections may be conducted without notice, without student consent and without a search warrant.

SEIZURE OF ILLEGAL MATERIALS

~~If a properly conducted search yields illegal or contraband materials, such findings shall be turned over to proper legal authorities for ultimate disposition.~~

COMPUTER SEARCHES

School computers, software and internet access are school property. Students are only authorized to use school computers and other similar educational technology consistent with the educational mission of the school and in accordance with Policy IIBEA Acceptable Computer System Use. School officials may search school computers, software and internet access records at any time for any reason and without student consent.

CONSENT SEARCHES

If a student gives a school official consent for a search the school official does not need to demonstrate reasonable suspicion. A student's consent is only valid if given willingly and with knowledge of the meaning of consent. Students should be told of their right to refuse to be searched, and students must not perceive himself at risk of punishment for refusing to grant permission for the search.

SEIZURE OF ILLEGAL MATERIALS

If a properly conducted search yields illegal or contraband materials, such findings shall be turned over to proper legal authorities for ultimate disposition.²

Adopted:

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

² School boards which have a memorandum of understanding or other agreement with local law enforcement agencies may wish to include a reference to that document in this policy.

Legal Refs.: New Jersey v. T.L.O., 469 U.S. 325 (1985).

U.S. Const. amend IV.

Va. Const. art.I, § 10.

Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, § 22.1-279.7.

~~Board of Education Guidelines for Student Searches in Public Schools, (12/21/99).~~ Virginia School Search Resource Guide (Virginia Department of Education Oct. 2000).

Cross Ref.³: CLA Reporting Acts of Violence and Substance Abuse
EGAA Reproduction and Use of Copyrighted Materials
GAB/IIBEA Acceptable Computer System Use
JFC Student Conduct
JFC-R Standards of Student Conduct
JFCD Weapons in School
JFCF Drugs in School
KNAJ Relations with Law Enforcement Authorities

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

³ Any division that has a student drug testing policy should include a reference to it in the list of Cross References.

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 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

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.

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.

Competitive Foods

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.

“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.¹

The BLANK School Board is responsible for maintaining records that document compliance with this policy. Those records include receipts, nutrition labels and/or product specifications for the competitive food available for sale to students.

Adopted:

Legal Refs: 42 U.S.C. § 1758.

7 CFR 210.10.

7 CFR 210.11.

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

Cross Refs:	EFB	Free and Reduced Price Food Services
	<u>IC/ID</u>	<u>School Year/School Day</u>
	IGAE/IGAF	Health Education/Physical Education
	JHCF	Student Wellness
	JL	Fund Raising and Solicitation
	KQ	Commercial, Promotional, and Corporate Sponsorships and Partnerships

FOOTNOTE IS FOR REFERENCE ONLY AND SHOULD BE DELETED FROM THE FINAL POLICY.

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

STUDENT RECORDS

Generally

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Eligible student - a student who has reached age 18.

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

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

Dissemination and Maintenance of Records About Court Proceedings

Adjudications

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

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

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

Petitions and Reports

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

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

Annual Notification

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

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

- the right to opt out of the release of the student's name, address, and phone number to military recruiters or institutions of higher education that request such information;
- a specification of the criteria for determining who constitutes a school official and what constitutes a legitimate educational interest; and
- the right to file complaints with the Family Policy Compliance Office in the United States Department of Education concerning the school division's alleged failure to comply with FERPA.

Procedure to Inspect Education Records

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

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

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

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

Copies of Education Records

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

Fees for Copies of Records

The fee for copies will be five cents 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
School Records	School	Principal	Student Records
Special Education Records	Culpeper County Public School Board Offices	Director of Special Education	Special Education Records

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 records
 A school official has a legitimate educational interest if the official is:
 - performing a task that is specified in his or her position description or by a contract agreement
 - performing a task related to a student's education
 - performing a task related to the discipline of a student
 - providing a service or benefit relating to the student or student's family, such as health care, counseling, job placement, or financial aid
2. To officials of another school, school system, or institution of postsecondary education where the student seeks or intends to enroll or where the student is already enrolled so long as the disclosure is for purposes related to the student's enrollment or transfer. If records or information are released under this provision, the student's parents will be notified of the release, receive a copy of the

- record(s), if they so desire, and have an opportunity for a hearing to challenge the content of the record.
3. To certain officials of the U.S. Department of Education, the United States Attorney General, the Comptroller General, and state educational authorities, in connection with certain state or federally supported education programs and in accordance with applicable federal regulations.
 4. In connection with a student's request for or receipt of financial aid as necessary to determine the eligibility, amount, or conditions of the financial aid, or to enforce the terms and conditions of the aid.
 5. For the purpose of furthering the ability of the juvenile justice system to effectively serve the pupil prior to adjudication. The principal or his designee may disclose identifying information from a pupil's scholastic record to state or local law-enforcement or correctional personnel, including a law-enforcement officer, probation officer, parole officer or administrator, or a member of a parole board, seeking information in the course of his duties; an officer or employee of a county or city agency responsible for protective services to children, as to a pupil referred to that agency as a minor requiring investigation or supervision by that agency; attorneys for the Commonwealth, court services units, juvenile detention centers or group homes, mental and medical health agencies, state and local children and family service agencies, and the Department of Juvenile Justice and to the staff of such agencies. Prior to disclosure of any such scholastic records, the persons to whom the records are to be disclosed shall certify in writing to the principal or his designee that the information will not be disclosed to any other party, except as provided under state law, without the prior written consent of the parent of the pupil or by such pupil if the pupil is eighteen years of age or older.
 6. To organizations conducting studies for, or on behalf of, educational agencies or institutions to develop, validate or administer predictive tests; administer student aid programs; or improve instruction. The studies must be conducted in a manner that does not permit personal identification of parents and students by individuals other than representatives of the organization that have legitimate interests in the information. The information must be destroyed when it is no longer needed for the purposes for which the study was conducted. The School Board must enter into a written agreement with the organization conducting the study which
 - specifies the purpose, scope, and duration of the study or studies and the information to be disclosed;
 - requires the organization to use personally identifiable information from education records only to meet the purpose or purposes of the study stated in the written agreement;
 - requires the organization to conduct the study in a manner that does not permit personal identification of parents and students by anyone other than representatives of the organization with legitimate interests; and
 - requires the organization to destroy all personally identifiable information when the information is no longer needed for the purposes for which the study was conducted and specifies the time period in which the information must be destroyed.
 7. To accrediting organizations to carry out their functions.

8. To parents of an eligible student who claim the student as a dependent for income tax purposes.
9. To the entities or persons designated in judicial orders or subpoenas as specified in FERPA.
10. To appropriate parties in connection with an emergency if knowledge of the information is necessary to protect the health or safety of the student or other individuals. If the school division releases information in connection with an emergency, it will record the following information:
 - the articulable and significant threat to the health or safety of a student or other individuals that formed the basis for the disclosure; and
 - the parties to whom the division disclosed the information.
11. To an agency caseworker or other representative of a state or local child welfare agency or tribal organization who has the right to access a student's case plan when such agency or organization is legally responsible for the care and protection of the student.
12. Directory information so designated by the school division.
13. When the disclosure concerns sex offenders and other individuals required to register under section 170101 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, 42 U.S.C. § 14071, and the information was provided to the division under 42 U.S.C. § 14071 and applicable federal guidelines.

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

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.

Audit or Evaluation of Education Programs

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

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

- designates the individual or entity as an authorized representative;

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

Military Recruiters and Institutions of Higher Learning

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

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

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

Record of Disclosure

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

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

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

Directory Information

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

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

LIST OF DIRECTORY INFORMATION

- Student's Name
- Name of parent or guardian
- Student's home address
- Telephone Listing
- Date and place of Birth
- Sex of student
- Height and weight, if a member of an athletic team
- School which student attends
- Dates of Attendance (by school year)
- Course of Study
- Awards and honors received

- Participation in officially recognized activities and sports

Correction of Education Records

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

1. Parents or the eligible student must request in writing that the BLANK Public Schools amend a record. In so doing, they should identify the part of the record they want changed and specify why they believe it is inaccurate, misleading or in violation of the student's privacy or other rights.
2. BLANK Public Schools shall decide whether to amend the record in accordance with the request within a reasonable period of time. If it decides not to comply, the school division shall notify the parents or eligible student of the decision and advise them of their right to a hearing to challenge the information believed to be inaccurate, misleading, or in violation of the student's rights.
3. Upon request, BLANK Public Schools shall arrange for a hearing, and notify the parents or eligible student, reasonably in advance, of the date, place, and time of the hearing. The hearing shall be held within a reasonable period of time after the request.
4. The parent or eligible student may, at his or her own expense, be assisted or represented by one or more individuals of his or her own choice, including an attorney.
5. The hearing shall be conducted by a hearing officer who is a disinterested party; however, the hearing officer may be an official of the school division. The parents or eligible student shall be afforded a full and fair opportunity to present evidence relevant to the issues raised in the original request to amend the student's education records in accordance with FERPA.
6. BLANK Public Schools shall prepare a written decision which will include a summary of the evidence presented and the reasons for the decision within a reasonable period of time after the hearing. The decision will be based solely on the evidence presented at the hearing.
7. If BLANK Public Schools decides that the information is inaccurate, misleading, or in violation of the student's right of privacy, it shall amend (including expungement) the record and notify the parents or eligible student, in writing, that the record has been amended.
8. If BLANK Public Schools decides that the challenged information is not inaccurate, misleading, or in violation of the student's right of privacy, it will notify the parents or eligible student that they have a right to place in the record a statement commenting on the challenged information and/or a statement setting forth reasons for disagreeing with the decision. The statement will be maintained as part of the student's education records as long as the contested portion is maintained and disclosed whenever the school division discloses the portion of the record to which the statement relates.

Confidentiality of HIV and Drug and Alcohol Treatment Records

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

Adopted:

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

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

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

8 VAC 20-720-130.

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

ADMINISTRATION OF SURVEYS AND QUESTIONNAIRES

I. Instructional Materials and Surveys

A. Inspection of Instructional Materials

All instructional materials, including teacher's manuals, films, tapes, or other supplementary material ~~which will be~~ used as part of the educational curriculum for a student or ~~which will be~~ used in connection with any survey, analysis, or evaluation as part of any federally funded program ~~shall be~~ are available for inspection by the parents or guardians of the student in accordance with Policy KBA Requests for Information.

B. Participation in Surveys and Evaluations

No student ~~shall be~~ is required, as part of any federally funded program, to submit to a survey, analysis or evaluation that reveals information concerning

1. political affiliations or beliefs of the student or the student's parent,
2. mental or psychological problems of the student or the student's family,
3. sex behavior or attitudes,
4. illegal, anti-social, self-incriminating or demeaning behavior,
5. critical appraisals of other individuals with whom respondents have close family relationships,
6. legally recognized privileged or analogous relationships, such as those of lawyers, physicians, and ministers,
7. religious practices, affiliations or beliefs of the student or student's parent, or
8. ~~income (other than that required by law to determine eligibility for participation in a program or for receiving financial assistance under such program), without the prior consent of the student (if the student is an adult or emancipated minor), or in the case of an unemancipated minor, without the prior written consent of the parent.~~

income (other than that required by law to determine eligibility for participation in a program or for receiving financial assistance under such program) without the prior consent of the student (if the student is an adult or emancipated minor), or in the case of an unemancipated minor, without the prior written consent of the parent.

C. Surveys Requesting Sexual Information

In any case in which a questionnaire or survey requesting sexual information of students is to be administered, the School Board shall notify the parent concerning the administration of such questionnaire or survey in writing at least 30 days prior to its administration. The notice will inform the parent of the nature and types of questions included in the questionnaire or survey, the

purposes and age-appropriateness of the survey, and whether and how any findings or results will be disclosed. Parents shall have the right to review the questionnaire or survey and to exempt their child from participating in the survey. No questionnaire or survey requesting sexual information of a student shall be administered to any student in kindergarten through grade six and, unless required by federal or state law or regulation, school personnel administering any such questionnaire or survey shall not disclose personally identifiable information.

D. Youth Health Risk Behavior Survey

The School Board will notify parents of each student enrolled in a middle or high school selected for participation in the survey of student health risk behaviors pursuant to Va. Code § 32.1-73.8, in writing and at least 30 days prior to administration of the survey, that their child may be randomly selected to participate in the survey unless the parent denies consent for the student's participation in writing prior to administration of the survey. The notice will inform the parent regarding the nature and types of questions included in the survey, the purposes and age-appropriateness of the survey, how information collected by the survey will be used, who will have access to such information, whether and how any findings or results will be disclosed, and the steps that will be taken to protect students' privacy. Parents have the right to review the survey prior to its administration.

E. Additional Protections

A parent or emancipated student may, upon request, inspect any instructional material used as part of the educational curriculum of the student and any survey created by a third party before the survey is administered or distributed to a student. Any inspection shall be in accordance with Policy KBA Requests for Information.

In addition, in the event of the administration or distribution of a survey containing one or more of the subjects listed in subsection I.B. above, the privacy of students to whom the survey is administered will be protected by:

- Results of surveys will only be reported as aggregate data.
- Individual student surveys will not be mentioned.
- No identifying marks or labels will be used as identifiers of individual students.
- Administration of surveys will include covers and collections procedures will assure privacy of an individual's responses.

II. Physical Examinations and Screenings

If the BLANK School Division administers any physical examinations or screenings other than

- those required by Virginia law, and
- ~~surveys administered to a student in accordance with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, policies regarding those examinations or screenings will be developed and adopted in consultation with parents.~~
- surveys administered to a student in accordance with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act,

policies regarding those examinations or screenings will be developed and adopted in consultation with parents.

III. Commercial Use of Information

Questionnaires and surveys ~~shall not be~~ are not administered to public school students during the regular school day or at school-sponsored events without written, informed parental consent when participation in such questionnaire or survey may subsequently result in the sale for commercial purposes of personal information regarding the individual student.

This subsection does not apply to the collection, disclosure, or use of personal information collected from students for the exclusive purpose of developing, evaluating, or providing educational products or services for, or to, students or educational institutions, such as the following:

- college or other postsecondary education recruitment, or military recruitment
- book clubs, magazines, and programs providing access to low-cost literary products
- curriculum and instructional materials used by elementary schools and secondary schools
- tests and assessments used by elementary schools and secondary schools to provide cognitive, evaluative, diagnostic, clinical, aptitude, or achievement information about students (or to generate other statistically useful data for the purpose of securing such tests and assessments) and the subsequent analysis and public release of the aggregate data from such tests and assessments
- the sale by students of products or services to raise funds for school-related or education-related activities
- student recognition programs

IV. Notification

Notification of Policies

The Board ~~shall provide~~ provides notice of this policy directly to parents of students annually at the beginning of the school year and within a reasonable period of time after any substantive change in the policy. The Board ~~will also offer~~ offers an

opportunity for the parent (or emancipated student) to opt the student out of participation in

- activities involving the collection, disclosure, or use of personal information collected from students for the purpose of marketing or for selling that information (or otherwise providing that information to others for that purpose);
- the administration of any survey containing one or more items listed in subsection I.B. above; or
- any nonemergency, invasive physical examination or screening that is
 - required as a condition of attendance;
 - administered by the school and scheduled by the school in advance; and
 - not necessary to protect the immediate health and safety of the student, or of other students.

Notification of Specific Events

The Board ~~will directly notify~~ directly notifies the parent of a student, at least annually at the beginning of the school year, of the specific or approximate dates during the school year when the following activities are scheduled, or expected to be scheduled:

- activities involving the collection, disclosure, or use of personal information collected from students for the purpose of marketing or for selling that information (or otherwise providing that information to others for that purpose)
- the administration of any survey containing one or more items listed in subsection I.B. above
- any nonemergency, invasive physical examination or screening that is
 - required as a condition of attendance;
 - administered by the school and scheduled by the school in advance; and
 - not necessary to protect the immediate health and safety of the student, or of other students

V. Definitions

Instructional material: the term "instructional material" means instructional content that is provided to a student, regardless of its format, including printed or representational materials, audio-visual materials, and materials in electronic or digital formats (such as materials accessible through the Internet). The term does not include academic tests or academic assessments.

Invasive physical examination: the term "invasive physical examination" means any medical examination that involves the exposure of private body parts, or any act

during such examination that includes incision, insertion, or injection into the body, but does not include a hearing, vision or scoliosis screening.

Parent: the term "parent" includes a legal guardian or other person standing in loco parentis (such as a grandparent or stepparent with whom the child lives or a person who is legally responsible for the welfare of the child).

Personal information: the term "personal information" means individually identifiable information including

- a student or parent's first and last name
- a home or other physical address (including street name and the name of the city or town)
- a telephone number
- a Social Security identification number

Survey: the term "survey" includes an evaluation.

Adopted:

Legal Refs.: 20 U.S.C. § 1232h.

Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, § 22.1-79.3.

Cross Refs.:	JHDA	Human Research
	KBA	Requests for Information
	KF	Distribution of Information/Materials

PUBLIC GIFTS TO THE SCHOOLS

The School Board shall act on offers of gifts to schools or to the school division. The School Board may impose reasonable conditions on donations.

When any real or personal property is given to and accepted by the Board, it shall be vested in the Board unless inconsistent with the terms of the gift, devise or bequest, and shall be managed by the Board, according to the wishes of the donor or testator. The Board shall, in addition to the regular settlement it is required to make of all school funds, settle annually before the commissioner of accounts so far as the management of the property bequeathed or devised is concerned.

In the case of any change in the boundaries of the division, the Board shall make provision for continuing the fulfillment of the purposes of the donor as far as practicable and settlement shall be made as provided for above.

Adopted:

Legal Ref.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, § 22.1-126.

Cross Ref:	FFA	School Names <u>Naming School Facilities</u>
	KJ	Advertising in the Schools
	KQ	Commercial, Promotional, and Corporate Sponsorships and Partnerships

SERVICE ANIMALS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

A. Service Animals

An individual with a disability is permitted to be accompanied by his/her service animal on school property when required by law, subject to the conditions of this policy.

A “service animal” means a dog that has been individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability, including a physical, sensory, psychiatric, intellectual, or other mental disability. Other species of animals, whether wild or domestic, trained or untrained, are not service animals for the purposes of this definition. (See, however, Section D regarding miniature horses.) The work or tasks performed by a service animal must be directly related to the individual’s ~~disability or necessary to mitigate a disability.~~ disability.

School officials can ask the owner or handler of an animal whether the animal is required because of a disability and what work or task the animal has been trained to do unless the answers to these inquiries are readily apparent. School officials may not ask about the nature or extent of a person’s disability and may not require documentary proof of certification or licensing as a service animal.

B. Requirements That Must be Satisfied Before a Service Animal Will be Allowed on School Property

Request: A person who wants to be accompanied by his/her service animal must make a prior written request of the school’s principal if the service animal will come into a school. A person who wants to be accompanied by his/her service animal must make a prior written request of the superintendent for all other locations. These requests must be renewed each school year.

Vaccination: The service animal must be immunized against diseases common to that type of animal.

Health: The service animal must be in good health. The owner or handler of the animal must submit to the school principal each school year documentation from a licensed veterinarian of the following: a current veterinary health certificate; and proof of the service animal’s current vaccinations and immunizations.

Control: A service animal must be under the control of its handler at all times. The service animal must have a harness, backpack or vest identifying the dog as a trained service dog, ~~leash (blaze orange in color for hearing dogs),~~ a leash (blaze orange in color) for hearing dogs, a harness for guide dogs, or other tether unless either the handler is unable because of a disability to use a harness, backpack, vest, leash, or other tether, or the use of a harness, backpack, vest, leash, or other tether would interfere with the service animal’s safe, effective performance of work or tasks, in which case the service animal must be otherwise under the handler’s control.

C. Service Dogs in Training

Experienced trainers of service animals may be accompanied on school property by a dog that is in training to become a service animal. The dog must be at least six months of age. Trainers must wear a jacket identifying the organization to which they belong. Persons conducting continuing training of a service animal may be accompanied by a service animal while on school property for the purpose of school business. Persons who are part of a three-unit service dog team may be accompanied by a service dog while on school property provided that person is conducting continuing training of a service dog. A three-unit service dog team consists of a trained service dog, a disabled person, and a person who is an adult and who has been trained to handle the service dog. The dogs may accompany these persons while on school property for school purposes.

Use of Harnesses, Vests, etc. A dog that is in training to become a guide dog or a currently trained guide dog that is undergoing continuing training must be in a harness.

A dog that is in training to become a hearing dog or a currently trained hearing dog that is undergoing continuing training must be on a blaze orange leash.

A dog that is in training to become a service dog or a currently trained service dog that is undergoing continuing training must be in a harness, backpack, or a vest identifying the dog as a trained service dog.

The training cannot disrupt or interfere with a school's educational process. It is expected that training would not normally take place in the classroom during instructional time.

All requirements of this policy which apply to service animals, such as health certificates, annual written requests, and supervision, care and damages, also apply to dogs in training.

D. Miniature Horses

The school division will make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures to permit the use of a miniature horse by an individual with a disability if the miniature horse has been individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of the individual with a disability. In determining whether reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures can be made to allow a miniature horse into a specific facility, the school division must consider the following factors:

1. The type, size, and weight of the miniature horse and whether the facility can accommodate these features;
2. Whether the handler has sufficient control of the miniature horse;

3. Whether the miniature horse is housebroken; and
4. Whether the miniature horse's presence in a specific facility compromises legitimate safety requirements that are necessary for safe operation.

All additional requirements outlined in this policy, which apply to service animals, shall apply to miniature horses.

E. Extra Charges

The owner or handler of a service animal cannot be required to pay an admission fee or a charge for the animal to attend events for which a fee is charged.

F. Supervision and Care of Service Animals

The owner or handler of a service animal is responsible for the supervision and care of the animal, including any feeding, exercising, and clean up.

G. Damages to School Property and Injuries

The owner or handler of a service animal is solely responsible for any damage to school property or injury to personnel, students, or others caused by the animal.

H. Removal of Service Animals From School Property

A school administrator can require an individual with a disability to remove a service animal from school property under the following circumstances:

1. The animal is out of control and the animal's handler does not take effective action to control it;
2. The animal is not housebroken;
3. The presence of the animal poses a direct threat to the health or safety of others; or
4. The presence of an animal would require a fundamental alteration to the service, program, or activity of the school division.

If the service animal is removed, the individual with a disability shall be provided with the opportunity to participate in the service, program, or activity without the service animal.

I. Denial of Access and Grievance

If a school official denies a request for access of a service animal or a dog in training, the disabled individual or parent or guardian can file a written grievance with the school division's Section 504 Coordinator.

Adopted:

Legal Refs.: 28 C.F.R. Part 35

Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, § 51.5-44.

Cross Refs.:	DJG	Vendor Relations
	GB	Equal Employment Opportunity/Nondiscrimination
	JB	Equal Educational Opportunities/Nondiscrimination
	JBA	Section 504 Nondiscrimination Policy and Grievance Procedures
	JFHA/GBA	Prohibition Against Harassment and Retaliation
	KK	School Visitors
	KGB	Public Conduct on School Property
	KN	Sex Offender Registry Notification
	KNA	Violent Sex Offenders on School Property

CHARTER SCHOOLS

Purpose

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

Definition of Charter School

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

In establishing public charter schools within the division, the School Board gives priority to public charter school applications designed to increase the educational opportunities of at-risk students, particularly those at-risk students currently served by schools that have not achieved full accreditation. At least one half of the public charter schools in the division must be designed for at-risk students. However, conversions of existing public schools into public charter schools that serve the same community as the existing public school do not count in the determination of school division compliance with the one-half requirement.

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

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

Application Process

Any person, group or organization may submit an application for the formation of a charter school to the BLANK School Board. Prior to submitting a charter school application to the School Board, a public charter school applicant shall submit its proposed charter application to the Board of Education for review and comment and a determination as to whether the application meets the approval criteria developed by the Board of Education. Charter School applications initiated by the BLANK School Board must conform to the Virginia Public Charter School Application. However, such applications are not required to receive Board of Education review and comment prior to action by the School Board.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

School Board Decision

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

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

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

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

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

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

Charter Contract

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

Waivers of School Board Policy and State Regulation

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

Management and Operation

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

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

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

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

Personnel

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

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

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

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

Funding

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

Revocation and Renewal of the Charter Contract⁷

The School Board may revoke a charter contract if

- the charter school violates the conditions, standards or procedures established in the application;

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

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

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

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

- the charter school violates a material term of the charter contract (for example, failing to provide required reports to the School Board);⁸
- the charter school fails to meet or make reasonable progress toward achievement of the content standards or student performance standards identified in the charter application;
- the charter school fails to meet generally accepted standards of fiscal management; or
- the charter school violates any provision of law from which the public charter school was not specifically exempted.

A charter contract may be renewed for up to five years. The management committee must apply to renew the charter by **October 1st** of the school year the charter expires.⁹

The application for renewal shall contain

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

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

Reports

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

- the grant or denial of charter applications, applications for renewal, and the revocation of any charter contract; for any such denial or revocation, the report to the Board of Education contains documentation as to the reason for the denial or revocation
- whether a public charter school is designed to increase the educational opportunities of at-risk students

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

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

⁹ There is no statutory deadline for submitting a renewal application. Wisdom suggests that the renewal application should be submitted at least six months before the expiration of the charter contract.

Therefore, if the charter is not renewed, the conclusion of financial and administrative operations, including the reassignment of personnel may be accomplished.

¹⁰ This provision should be included in the charter contract.

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

Adopted:

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

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

[SCHOOL DIVISION] CHARTER SCHOOL APPLICATION ADDENDUM

Any person, group or organization may submit an application for the formation of a charter school. Applicants must follow state law and School Board policy regarding charter schools. A complete **[SCHOOL DIVISION]** Charter School Application (“Application”) consists of (i) the Applicant’s *Virginia Public Charter School Application* package submitted to the State Board of Education, (ii) the result of the State Board of Education’s review of the Applicant’s state application, and (iii) the **[SCHOOL DIVISION]** *Charter School Application Addendum* prepared in accordance with this policy. However, Charter School applications initiated by the BLANK School Board are not required to receive Board of Education review and comment prior to action by the School Board.

Applications must be received by the Executive Director of Instruction, Curriculum and Technology on or before October 1st prior to the year in which the charter school desires to open. An original plus 1 copy of the application must be submitted. An application fee of \$500.00 shall be submitted with the application. Applicants must follow the application addendum format provided below.

I. Applicant Information

List the name, address, phone number and qualifications of the applicant(s) and designate an applicant contact person.

II. Facility

Describe the facility(ies) to be used for the charter school or the plan for the acquisition of a facility. If the facility is not property of the school division, then the following must be provided: (1) a certificate of occupancy; (2) a health inspection certificate; (3) an annual fire certificate of inspection; (4) proof of compliance with federal, state and local health and safety laws and regulations; and (5) a copy of the lease or contract under which the charter school will use the facility. If the facility is property of the school division, then describe plans, if any, for alteration or renovation.¹

III. Enrollment Lottery Process

In the case of the conversion of an existing public school, describe how students who attend the school and the siblings of such students shall be given the opportunity to enroll in advance of the lottery process.

IV. Services

¹ The School Board may not charge rent for available school division facilities.

List the services and their estimated costs that the applicant wishes the School Board to provide; for example, food service, payroll or conducting criminal background checks.² Also, list services and their estimated costs that will be provided by others.

V. Timeline

Provide a detailed timeline, identifying each step required to establish the charter school, including, but not limited to, staff hiring, location and purchase of materials, implementing the evaluation plan, obtaining necessary services, opening an appropriate facility and consulting with experts, if necessary. **Please remember that, as with establishing Regional Vocational and Governor's Schools, it will take at least 8-12 months to implement the proposal.**

VI. Health and Safety

Describe the procedures the charter school will implement to ensure the health and safety of the students and employees, including how and if the management committee will conduct a state criminal record check on all employees; how the charter school will conduct fingerprinting and federal criminal record checks, if applicable; how the charter school will comply with the requirement to report child abuse; and how the charter school will comply with Occupational Safety & Health Act requirements.

VII. Indemnity

Assure that the School Board will be defended, held harmless and indemnified against any claim, action, loss, damage, injury, liability, cost or expense of any kind as a result of the operation of the charter school or actions by its agents, employees, invitees or contractors

VIII. Renewal

Assure that if the charter school wants to renew its contract, it shall apply at least six months prior to the expiration of the contract.

IX. Emergency Displacement Plan: Pupils and Employees

Describe the plan for the placement of students and employees if the charter school facility is destroyed (e.g. by flood or fire), unable to be occupied or dissolved for any reason.

X. Management and Operation

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

² Any services provided by the School Board must be at cost. However, service agreements between the School Board and a charter school shall not be a financial incentive or disincentive to the establishment of a charter school.

Describe the management and operation of the charter school, including the nature and extent of parental, professional educator and community involvement. List the names and addresses of the proposed management committee.³ This section should include (1) a detailed description of the relationship between the management committee and the local school board, including the charter school spokesperson (i.e. who is accountable to the school board); (2) how the charter school will be accountable to the public, including a plan for compliance with the Virginia Freedom of Information Act, the Virginia Public Records Act, and reporting requirements; (3) how the management committee is selected and its relationship to the teachers and administrators; (4) a description of the rules and procedures followed to arrive at policy and operational decisions; and (5) summaries of the job descriptions of key personnel, including the school leader/principal.

XI. Financial Plan: Evidence of Economical Soundness, Proposed Budget and Annual Audit

Provide a budget and any other information that illustrates the proposed charter school is economically sound for both the charter school and the school division.⁴ Include detailed sources of revenue and expenditures for the proposed term of the charter (at most five years) and a description of the manner in which an annual audit of the financial and administrative operations of the charter school, including any services provided by the school division, will be conducted.⁵ Anticipated gifts, grants or donations and a student fee schedule should be included.⁶

XII. Legal Liability and Insurance Coverage

Describe the arrangement between the charter school and the School Board regarding their respective legal liability and applicable insurance coverage.⁷ Insurance coverage should include health, property and casualty (automobile liability, general liability, property, officer and employee liability) and workers' compensation.

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

³ Only parents of students in the charter school, teachers and administrators working in the charter school or representatives of any community sponsor may be members of the management committee.

⁴ See review criteria related to the Financial Plan.

⁵ This section should include the manner in which the school division can ensure fiscal and administrative compliance with the charter.

⁶ Although a charter school may not charge tuition, student fees may be assessed in accordance with Board of Education Regulations, 8VAC20-370-10. See also Superintendent's Memo No. 95 (May 13, 1994).

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

⁷ Although not required by law, it may be prudent to have the charter school agree to indemnify the School Board. See section XXIII below. Also, the school board may wish to ask for evidence of insurability or as a condition of final approval, copies of purchased insurance plans or, the School Board may carry charter school insurance under its existing policies.

XIII. Waivers⁸

Describe and justify any waiver from School Board policies and state regulations that the charter school requests. The Standards of Quality, and by reference the Standards of Accreditation and Standards of Learning, may not be waived. **Please note that state law only allows waivers of policy and regulation. With the exception of the Virginia Public Procurement Act, no waiver of state statutes or federal statutes or regulations is permitted.**

XIV. Discrimination

Assure that the charter school will follow state and federal law prohibiting discrimination on the basis of disability, race, creed, color, gender, national origin, religion, ancestry, or the need for special education services and shall be subject to any court-ordered desegregation plan in effect in the school division.

XV. Signatures

The Applicant hereby certifies that the information and assurances contained within the *Virginia Public Charter School Application* submitted on behalf of the proposed charter school to the Virginia Board of Education and the information contained in this *Public Charter School Application Addendum* is correct.

Name of Authorized Official:

Title:

Signature of Authorized Official:

Date:

⁸ Although not required by law to be in the charter application, waivers must be included in the charter contract. Moreover, the School Board is required to request, on behalf of the charter school, the releases from state regulation. For these two reasons, it is wise to include the waivers in the application.

engage in dialogue on the issue at a public hearing. Time limits, location, and schedule will be promulgated for each public hearing by the Chair/Vice-Chair.

Section 2-5 Quorum and Method of Voting.

- A. At any meeting, a majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum. All questions submitted to the Board for decision shall be determined by all those present and voting. The Chair/Vice-Chair may choose to have the vote by voice vote or by show of hands. However, if there is one "no" vote or one abstention the Board, upon the request of any member, the Board may be polled and the name of each member voting and how he or she voted shall be recorded.
- B. Members abstaining ~~may~~ shall state for the record their reason for abstaining, and, if the abstention is required for conflict of interest reasons, shall state for the record the reason for the abstention.
- C. When all members of the School Board are present, a tie vote on any main motion shall cause the motion to fail. In the event of a tie vote on a main motion when all members of the Board are not present, the question shall be passed by until the next meeting when it shall again be voted on even though all members are not present. In any case in which there is a tie vote on any main motion after complying with this procedure, a tie vote shall cause the motion to fail.

Section 2-6 Board to Sit in Open Session.

The Board shall sit in open session and the public may attend; provided, however, that the Board may, but shall not be required to, conduct "closed meetings" as permitted by the Virginia Freedom of Information Act.

Section 2-7 Closed Meetings

- A. Closed Meetings may only be convened in strict compliance with Section 2.2-3712 of the Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended.
- B. No resolution, rule, contract, regulation, motion, agreement, or any other action agreed to in a Closed Meeting shall become effective until the Board reconvenes in open session and takes a vote of the membership on such action, which shall have its substance reasonably identified in the open meeting.

ADMISSION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE STUDENTS

The Culpeper County School Board believes that there are many benefits to students through an effective foreign exchange program. This cultural awareness experience not only benefits the foreign students attending our schools but greatly benefits our students by providing an opportunity to learn first hand, from a visiting student, about another culture. With this in mind, the Culpeper County School Board will allow each high school to accept up to five foreign exchange students at any one time during the school year. A foreign exchange student may enroll for no longer than one school year. No foreign exchange student program will be allowed in any elementary school or middle school without the express permission of the School Board. The student applicants will be accepted at the discretion of the principal after the following:

- Only students from the Council on Standards for International Educational Travel (CSIET) approved Foreign Exchange Programs will be accepted.
- A student who has graduated from high school is ineligible for admission.
- The student must meet all Virginia school entrance requirements.
- The VHSL eligibility regulations for foreign students must be followed if the student applicant participates in any VHSL sanctioned activity.
- The student applicant must be residing within the high school attendance area or be residing with a Culpeper County Schools' full time employee.
- Consideration is given to the grade and/or subjects requested and the age of the student applicant.
- Consideration is given to the English proficiency of the student applicant.
- Consideration is given to the overall academic and discipline record of the student applicant.
- The principal will approve or disapprove foreign exchange student applications no later than August 1. One semester enrollments are not allowed.
- Foreign exchange student will not be issued a diploma unless the student fully meets to Virginia requirements for graduation.
- Exceptions to any of the provisions listed above may be granted only by the Culpeper County School Board.

- ~~Foreign students with an F-1 immigration status or who obtain F-1 student visas shall not be admitted to Culpeper County Public Schools.~~

Adopted: ~~November 12, 2007~~

Amended: ~~October 12, 2009~~

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

Cross Ref.: ~~IKF Graduation Requirements~~