STUDENTS

Series 500

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OBJECTIVES FOR EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDENTS

This series of the board policy manual is devoted to the board's goals and objectives for assisting the students of the school district in obtaining an education. Each student shall have an opportunity to obtain an education in compliance with the policies in this series.

It is the goal of the board to develop a healthy social, intellectual, emotional, and physical self-concept in the students enrolled in the school district. Each student attending school will have the opportunity to use it and its education program and services as a means for self-improvement and individual growth. In so doing, the students are expected to conduct themselves in a manner that assures each student the same opportunity.

The board supports the delivery of the education program and services to students free of discrimination on the basis of race, creed, color, sex, marital status, national origin, religion, physical or mental ability or disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, physical attributes, ancestry, political party preference, political belief, socioeconomic status or familial status. This concept of equal educational opportunity serves as a guide for the board and employees in making decisions relating to school district facilities, employment, selection of educational materials, equipment, curriculum, and regulations affecting students.

In the delivery of the education program, students shall treat the employees with respect and students will receive the same in return. Employees have the best interests of the students in mind and will assist them in school-related or personal matters if they are able to do so. Students should feel free to discuss problems, whether school-related or personal, with the guidance counselor or other employees.

Board policies, rules and regulations affect students while they are on school district property or on property within the jurisdiction of the school district; while on school owned and/or operated school or chartered buses; while attending or engaged in school activities; and while away from school grounds if misconduct will directly affect the good order, efficient management and welfare of the school district.

This section of the board policy refers to the term "parents" in many of the policies. The term parents for purposes of this policy manual shall mean the legal parents. It shall also mean the legal guardian or custodian of a student and students who have reached the age of majority or are otherwise considered an adult by law.

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Inquiries by students regarding compliance with equal educational opportunity and affirmative action laws and policies, including but not limited to complaints of discrimination, shall be directed to the Affirmative Action Coordinator by writing to the Affirmative Action Coordinator, Jesup Community School District, Jesup, Iowa, 50648; or by telephoning (319) 827-1700.

Inquiries by students regarding compliance with equal educational opportunity and affirmative action laws and policies, including but not limited to complaints of discrimination, may also be directed in writing to the Director of the Region VII office of Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Education, 10220 N. Executive Hills Blvd., 8th Floor, Kansas City, Mo. 64153-1367, (816) 891-8156 or Iowa Dept. of Education, Grimes State Office Bldg., Des Moines, IA. (515) 281-5294. This inquiry or complaint to the federal or state office may be done instead of, or in addition to, an inquiry or complaint at the local level.

Further information and copies of the procedures for filing a complaint are available in the school district's central administrative office and the administrative office in each attendance center.

RESIDENT STUDENTS

Children who are residents of the school district community will attend the school district without paying tuition for grades K-12 and special education preschool.

The residence of a student means the place, abode, or dwelling of the student. Generally, the legal dwelling of minors is the same as their parents. However, a student may establish a dwelling with someone other than the parents and attend public school in the school district without paying tuition if the primary purpose for residing in the school district is other than to obtain a free public education. Further, students who have reached the age of majority and who are still eligible to attend an Iowa secondary school may declare their residence independent of the residence of the parents.

Each case involving the bona fide residence of a student will be decided upon its individual merits by the superintendent.

Legal Reference: Lakota Cons. Ind. School v. Buffalo Center-Rake Comm. School,

334 N.W.2d 704 (Iowa 1983).

Mt. Hope School Dist. v. Hendrickson, 197 N.W. 47 (Iowa 1924). Oshel v. Creston Comm. School Dist., DPI Admin. Doc. 570

(1981).

33 D.P.I. Dec. Rule 80 (1984).

Iowa Code §§ 257.6; 282.2, .6, .7; 285.4 (1995).

1956 Op. Att'y Gen. 185. 1946 Op. Att'y Gen. 197. 1938 Op. Att'y Gen. 69. 1930 Op. Att'y Gen. 147.

Cross Reference: 501 Student Attendance

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NONRESIDENT STUDENTS

Students who are eligible to attend an Iowa public school but who are not legal residents of the school district may be admitted into the school district at the discretion of the superintendent upon application and payment of tuition. The tuition rate shall be the current per-pupil cost of the school district as computed by the board secretary and as authorized by the Iowa Department of Education.

Resident students whose families move from the school district after the start of a semester and who wish to complete the semester in their former resident school district will be permitted to attend. Students who plan to open enroll to their former resident district for the next school year may do so without the approval of the board.

Students in grades eleven or twelve who are no longer residents of the school district, but were residents in the preceding school year, may continue to attend school until they graduate without the payment of tuition. These students must have an adult, who resides in the school district, identified for purposes of administration.

Nonresident students who are eligible to attend an Iowa public school and who have evidence they will become legal residents of the school district prior to the third Friday in September may be allowed to attend without the payment of tuition.

NOTE: This policy reflects current Iowa law. Iowa's open enrollment law has not eliminated the need for this policy. This policy affects nonresident students who do not qualify for open enrollment.

Legal Reference: Lakota Cons. Ind. School v. Buffalo Center-Rake Comm. School,

334 N.W.2d 704 (Iowa 1983).

Mt. Hope School Dist. v. Hendrickson, 197 N.W. 47 (Iowa 1924). Oshel v. Creston Comm. School Dist., DPI Admin. Doc. 570

(1981).

Iowa Code §§ 257.6; 282.1, .2, .6, .7, .24 (1995).

Cross Reference: 501 Student Attendance

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Revised June 2023

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE

Parents within the school district who have children over age six and under age sixteen by September 15, in proper physical and mental condition to attend school, will have the children attend the school district at the attendance center designated by the board. Students will attend school the number of days or hours school is in session in accordance with the school calendar. Students of compulsory attendance age will attend school a minimum of 1080 hours. Students not attending the minimum days or hours must be exempted by this policy as listed below or, referred to the county attorney. Exceptions to this policy include children who:

- have completed the requirements for graduation in an accredited school or have obtained a high school equivalency diploma;
- are excused for sufficient reason by any court of record or judge;
- are attending religious services or receiving religious instruction;
- are unable to attend school due to legitimate medical reasons;
- has an individualized education program that affects the child's attendance;
- has a plan under section 504 of the federal Rehabilitation Act, 29 U.S.C. §794, that affects the child's attendance;
- are attending an approved or probationally approved private college preparatory school;
- are attending an accredited nonpublic school;
- are receiving independent private instruction; or,
- are receiving competent private instruction.

It is the responsibility of the parent of a child to provide evidence of the child's mental and physical inability to attend school or of the child's qualifications for one of the exceptions listed above.

Note: This is a mandatory policy. The compulsory attendance law does not require school districts to have a truancy officer.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code §§ 259A; 279.10-.11; 299.1-.1A; 299A.

Cross Reference: 501 Student Attendance

601.1 School Calendar

604.1 Competent Private Instruction

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Revised August 2024

ATTENDANCE COOPERATION PROCESS

When it is determined that a student is in grades K-8 is in violation of the school district attendance policy and procedures, the principal will check the Department of Human Services records to determine whether the student's family is receiving Family Investment Program (FIP) benefits. If the student's family is receiving FIP benefits, the principal or his/her designee will notify DHS. DHS is then responsible for the ACP.

If the student's family is not receiving FIP benefits, the principal will initiate the ACP. The parents will be contacted to participate in the ACP. The principal may also invite juvenile court officers, the county attorney, other school officials and others deemed appropriate. If others are invited who don't have access to the student's records either by law or a Juvenile Justice Agency Information Sharing Agreement, parental consent is needed for them to participate in the ACP.

The purpose of the ACP is to determine the cause of the student's nonattendance, get the parties to agree to solutions addressing the nonattendance and initiate referrals to any other services that may be necessary. The agreement is then written. The agreement is to include all terms agreed to and future responsibilities of all parties. All parties must sign the agreement and failure to sign by the parents is considered a violation of the process and initiates the next level.

If the parents do not participate in the ACP, if the parties do not enter into an ACA or if the parents violate a term of the agreement, the student is deemed truant. For FIP students and non-FIP students, the school district notifies the county attorney when students are truant. When a student is deemed truant, for FIP students, DHS is again notified and DHS then initiates the process whereby FIP benefits are reduced.

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2013/February 2016/July 2018/February 2021						
Revised						

ENTRANCE - ADMISSIONS

Children in the school district community will be allowed to enroll in the school district's regular education program beginning at age five. The child must be age five on or prior to September 15 to participate in the school district's kindergarten program. The child must be age six on or prior to September 15 to begin the first grade of the education program.

Children in the school district community will be allowed to enroll in the school district's preschool education program beginning at age three. The child must be age three on or prior to September 15 to participate in the school district's preschool program.

The board shall require evidence of age and residency in the form of a birth certificate or other evidence before the student may enroll in the school district's education program. It shall be within the discretion of the superintendent to determine what is satisfactory evidence for proof of age.

Prior to enrollment, the child must provide the administration with their health and immunization certificate. Failure to provide this information within the time period set by the superintendent shall be reason for suspension, expulsion or denying admission to the student.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code §§ 139.9; 282.1, .3, .6 (1995).

1980 Op. Att'y Gen. 258.

Cross Reference: 501 Student Attendance

507.1 Student Health and Immunization Certificates

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Revised December 2003/February 2016

ATTENDANCE CENTER ASSIGNMENT

The board shall have complete discretion to determine the boundaries for each attendance center, to assign students to the attendance centers, and to assign students to the classrooms within the attendance center.

It shall be the responsibility of the superintendent to make a recommendation to the board regarding the assigned attendance center for each student. In making the recommendation, the superintendent shall consider the geographical layout of the school district, the condition and location of the school district facilities, the location of student population, possible transportation difficulties, financial condition of the school district and other factors deemed relevant by the superintendent or the board.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code §§ 279.11; 282.7-.8 (1995).

Cross Reference: 501 Student Attendance

Approved <u>September 1996</u>
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STUDENT TRANSFERS IN

Students who transfer into the school district must meet the immunization and age requirements set out for students who initially enroll in the school district.

The school district shall request the student's cumulative records from the previous school district. If the student cannot offer proof of grade level, the principal will make the grade level determination. The principal may require testing or other information to determine the grade level.

The principal shall determine the amount of credits to be transferred. If the student has not previously attended an accredited school, it is within the principal's discretion to accept or reject credits or grades.

The board may deny admission if the student is not willing to provide the board with the necessary information.

Legal Reference: 20 U.S.C. § 1232g (1988).

Iowa Code §§ 139.9; 282.1, .3; 299A (1995).

Cross Reference: 501 Student Attendance

505.3 Student Honors and Awards507 Student Health and Well-Being604.1 Competent Private Instruction

Approved September 1996

Reviewed November 1999/January 2002/July 2006/January 2009/June 2011/October 2013/February

2016/July 2018/February 2021

Revised January 2004

STUDENT TRANSFERS OUT OR WITHDRAWALS

If the student's parents wish to withdraw or transfer the student from school prior to completing and graduating from the education program, they shall notify the principal in writing as soon as possible of the decision to withdraw or transfer the student from the education program. The student or parent should present this written notice at the office and receive instructions regarding the return of textbooks, library books, locker equipment, hot lunch funds, school-issued technology devices, etc.

The notice shall state the student's final day of attendance. If the student is not enrolling in another school district, the school district shall maintain the student's records in the same manner as the records of students who have graduated from the school district.

If the parents wish to have the student's cumulative record sent to the new school district, the parents shall notify the principal in writing. This notice shall include the name of the school district and the person at the new school district to whom the student's cumulative records should be sent. If the new school district requests the student's cumulative records, the school district will forward the cumulative records and notify the parents the records have been sent. The notice shall inform the parents of their right to review the records sent.

If the student is of compulsory attendance age and not transferring to another public school district or an accredited nonpublic school, the parents shall notify the superintendent that the student is receiving competent private instruction and file the necessary competent private instruction reports.

Legal Reference: 20 U.S.C. § 1232g (1988).

Iowa Code §§ 274.1; 299.1-.1A (1995).

Cross Reference: 501 Student Attendance

506 Student Records

604.1 Competent Private Instruction

Approved September 1996

 $Reviewed \ \underline{November\ 1999/January\ 2002/July\ 2006/June\ 2011/October\ 2013/February\ 2016/July\ 2018}$

Revised January 2004/March 2009/February 2021

STUDENT ATTENDANCE RECORDS

As part of the school district's records, the daily attendance of each student shall be recorded and maintained on file with the permanent records of the board secretary.

It shall be the responsibility of the principals to ensure that such reports are filed with the board secretary, the custodian of school records.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code §§ 294.4; 299 (1995).

281 I.A.C. 12.2(4).

Cross Reference: 501 Student Attendance

506 Student Records

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Revised

Policy 501.09: Chronic Absenteeism and Truancy

The district believes that traditional, in-person school attendance leads to the greatest learning opportunities for students. Students who are present in school and engaged active learners take greater ownership over their educational outcomes. For this reason, it is the priority of the district to foster regular student attendance throughout the school year and reduce barriers to regular attendance for students in the district.

Chronic absenteeism/absences means any absence from school for more than ten percent of the days in the quarter established by the district.

Truant/truancy means a child of compulsory attendance age who is absent from school for any reason for at least twenty percent of the days in the quarter.

Chronic absenteeism and truancy do not apply to the following students who:

- have completed the requirements for graduation in an accredited school or has obtained a high school equivalency diploma;
- are excused for sufficient reason by any court of record or judge;
- are attending religious services or receiving religious instruction;
- are unable to attend school due to legitimate medical reasons;
- have an individualized education program than affects the student's attendance;
- have a plan under section 504 of the federal Rehabilitation Act, 29 U.S.C. §794, that affects the child's attendance;
- are attending a private college preparatory school accredited or probationally accredited;
- are excused under Iowa Code §299.22; and
- are exempt under Iowa Code §299.24.

Students are subject to disciplinary action for truancy including suspension and expulsion. It is within the discretion of the principal to determine, in light of the circumstances, whether a student may make up work missed because of truancy. Students receiving special education services will not be assigned to study table or in-school suspension unless the goals and objectives of the student's Individualized Education Program are capable of being met.

It is the responsibility of the superintendent, in conjunction with the designated school officials, to develop administrative regulations regarding this policy. The administrative regulations will indicate the disciplinary action to be taken for truancy.

Legal Reference: 34 C.F.R. sec. 300

28 C.F.R. Pt. 35

Iowa Code §§ 294.4; 299.

281 I.A.C. 12.3(4).

I.C. Iowa Code References

Iowa Code § 294.4 Iowa Code § 299 **Description**

Teachers - Daily Register Compulsory Education **I.A.C. Iowa Administrative Code References** 281 I.A.C.

C.F.R. - Code of Federal Regulations References 28 C.F.R. 35 34 C.F.R. Pt. 300

DescriptionAdministration

Description

Judicial - Disability - Nondiscrimination Education - Disabilities/Children/Assistance to States

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Revised <u>August 2024/ February 2025</u>

Regulation 501.09-R(1): Chronic Absenteeism and Truancy

Daily, punctual attendance is an integral part of the learning experience. The education that goes on in the classroom builds from day to day and absences can cause disruption in the educational progress of the absent student. Irregular attendance or tardiness by students not only limits their own studies, but also interferes with the progress of those students who are regular and prompt in attendance. Attendance is a shared responsibility that requires cooperation and communication among students, parents and the school.

This regulation is divided into two sections: Section I addresses legal requirements related to chronic absenteeism and truancy and Section II addresses additional academic, disciplinary and extracurricular consequences students face due to chronic absenteeism and truancy. It is important for students to recognize that chronic absenteeism and truancy impacts all these facets of their educational experience.

SECTION I – Legal Requirements

Chronic Absenteeism

When a student meets the threshold to be considered chronically absent, the school official will send notice by mail or e-mail to the county attorney where the district's central office is located. The school official will also notify the student, or if a minor the student's parent, guardian or legal or actual custodian via certified mail that includes information related to the student's absences from school and the policies and disciplinary processes associated with additional absences.

[Use italicized language below if the county attorney and the board agree to the number of absences that will lead to the threshold letter, and the italicized language must appear in the student handbook.

School officials will send notice when the student's absences meet the threshold, but before the student is deemed chronically absent.

School Engagement Meeting

If a student is absent from school for at least fifteen percent of the days in the grading period, the school official will attempt to find the cause of the absences and start and participate in a school engagement meeting. All of the following individuals must participate in the school engagement meeting:

- The student:
- The student's parent, guardian or legal or actual custodian if the student is an unemancipated minor; and
- A school official.

The purpose of the meeting is to understand the reasons for the student's absences and attempt to remove barriers to the student's ongoing absences; and to create and sign an absenteeism prevention plan.

Absenteeism Prevention Plan

The absenteeism prevention plan will identify the causes of the student's absences and the future responsibilities of each participant. The school official will contact the student and student's parent/guardian at least once per week for the remainder of the school year to monitor the performance of the student and student's parent/guardian under the plan. If the student and student's parent/guardian do not attend the meeting, do not enter into a plan or violate the terms of the plan, the school official will notify the county attorney.

{The language in Section II should reflect your individual district's academic and disciplinary consequences for chronic absenteeism and truancy that exist separate from the legal consequences listed in Section I above. The two samples below can be adapted or replaced in their entirety with your district's preferred process.}

SECTION II – Academic and Disciplinary Requirements

Students who are absent without a reasonable excuse, as determined by the principal, will be assigned to make up time, supervised study hall, in school detention, study table, in-school suspension, or other appropriate disciplinary sanction. Reasonable excuses include illness, family emergencies, recognized religious observances and school sponsored or approved activities. Reasonable excuses may also include family trips or vacations approved by the building principal if the student's work is finished prior to the trip or vacation.

A student who is unexcused for one or more classes for less than a whole school day, will be assigned to make up time, supervised study hall, in school detention, study table, in-school suspension, or other appropriate disciplinary sanction for the class period(s) missed. If a student is unexcused for a whole day of classes, he or she will be assigned make up time supervised study hall, in school detention, study table, in-school suspension, or other appropriate disciplinary sanction. Parents are expected to telephone the school office to report a student's absence prior to <u>8</u> a.m. on the day of the absence. Students with unexcused absences may also be referred to the at-risk coordinator.

School work missed because of absences must be made up within two times the number of days absent, not to exceed days absent plus one. The time allowed for make-up work may be extended at the discretion of the classroom teacher.

Students will be allowed to make up all work missed due to any absence and will receive full credit for makeup work handed in on time. Teachers will not have attendance or grading practices that are in conflict with this provision.

A student who loses credit due to excessive absences is assigned to supervised study hall or in-school suspension for the period(s) in which the course(s) meets or the student may be reassigned to another class or location. A student who, after a hearing before the board, loses credit in all courses due to unexcused absences, will not be allowed to participate in any school activities until the following semester. However, the student is eligible to participate in practice if all other eligibility criteria have been met.

The administration and guidance staff will make reasonable efforts to advise and counsel and may impose discipline upon any student approaching any number of or all unexcused absences. Such advice, discipline and counseling is in addition to the requirements listed in Section I of this regulation and includes, but is not limited to, oral or written notices to the student and his or her parents, conferences with the student and parents, written contracts, or loss of non-academic privileges such as extracurricular activities, open campus, late arrival, early dismissal, or others as added by the district.

I.C. Iowa Code References

Iowa Code § 294.4 Iowa Code § 299

I.A.C. Iowa Administrative Code References 281 I.A.C.

C.F.R. - Code of Federal Regulations References 28 C.F.R. 35 34 C.F.R. Pt. 300

Description

Teachers - Daily Register Compulsory Education

DescriptionAdministration

Description

Judicial - Disability - Nondiscrimination Education - Disabilities/Children/Assistance to States

STUDENT RELEASE DURING SCHOOL HOURS

Students will be allowed to leave the school district facilities during school hours only with prior authorization from their parents, unless the parent appears personally at the student's attendance center to arrange for the release of the student during school hours, or with the permission of the principal.

Approved reasons for release of a student during the school day shall include, but not be limited to, illness, bereavement in the family, medical and dental appointments, active participant in a court proceeding, religious observances, classes outside the student's attendance center and other reasons determined appropriate by the principal.

It shall be the responsibility of the superintendent, in conjunction with the principal, to develop administrative regulations regarding this policy.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code § 294.4 (1995).

281 I.A.C. 12.2(4).

Cross Reference: 501 Student Attendance

503 Student Discipline504 Student Activities506 Student Records

Approved September 1996
Reviewed November 1999/January 2002/December 2004/July 2006/January 2009/June 2011/October 2013/July 2018/February 2021
Revised February 2016

PREGNANT STUDENTS

The board encourages pregnant students to continue to attend the education program as long as they are physically able to do so. The pregnant student may notify the principal or the guidance counselor as soon as she is aware of the pregnancy. The school may require that a pregnant student provide the principal with a written note from her doctor relative to special conditions that might exist and specific suggestions as to how long the student may continue to attend classes. If the student is unable to attend school because of her physical condition, the student may be excused and arrangements made to continue her studies during her absence. In order to obtain credit for classes, the student shall resume classes upon the recommendation of her physician.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code §§ 216; 279.8; 280.3 (1995).

Cross Reference: 501 Student Attendance

604.2 Individualized Instruction

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STUDENTS OF MAJORITY AGE

Students who have attained majority age may continue the education program without payment of tuition as long as they are eligible to attend an Iowa public school and are residents of the school district.

Parents will be allowed to access and view the student's records without written permission from the student if the student is still a dependent for tax purposes. If the student is no longer a dependent and is living independently from their parents and with the discretion of the principal and/or the superintendent, the student will be able to make decisions and sign documents rather than requiring parental permission or signature. The student then becomes the sole contact for the school for all these decisions.

Legal Reference: 20 U.S.C. § 1232g (1988).

Iowa Code §§ 22; 282.2, .6, .7; 285.4; 599.1; 622.10 (1995).

281 I.A.C. 12.3(6).

Cross Reference: 501 Student Attendance

506 Student Records

Approved <u>September 1996</u>
Reviewed <u>November 1999/January 2002/December 2004/July 2006/January 2009/June 2011/October 2013/February 2016/July 2018/February 2021</u>
Revised

OPEN ENROLLMENT TRANSFERS - PROCEDURES AS A SENDING DISTRICT

The school district will participate in open enrollment as a sending district. As a sending district, the board will allow resident students who meet the requirements to open enroll to another public school district.

Parents requesting open enrollment out of the school district for their student will notify the sending and receiving school district no later than March 1 in the school year preceding the first year desired for open enrollment. The notice is made on forms provided by the Iowa Department of Education. The forms are available at the central administration office.

Parents of children who will begin kindergarten in the school district are exempt from the open enrollment March 1 deadline. Parents of children who will begin kindergarten and prekindergarten children enrolled in special education programs and included in the district's basic enrollment will file in the same manner set forth above by September 1. Parents who have good cause as defined by law for failing to meet the March 1 deadline may make an open enrollment request by September1 unless another deadline applies.

The receiving district will approve or deny open enrollment requests according to the timelines established by law. The parents may withdraw the open enrollment request prior to the start of the school year. The receiving district's superintendent will notify the parents and sending school district by mail within five days of the school district's action to approve or deny the open enrollment request.

[Subject to applicable laws, the board may approve a student's request to allow the receiving district to enter the school district for the purposes of transportation.

An open enrollment request out of the school district from parents of a special education student is reviewed on a case-by-case basis. The determining factor for approval of such an open enrollment request will be whether the special education program available in the receiving school district is appropriate for the student's needs. The area education agency director of special education serving the receiving district will determine whether the program is appropriate. The special education student will remain in the school district until the final determination is made.

It is the responsibility of the superintendent to maintain open enrollment request applications and notice forms. It will also be the responsibility of the superintendent to develop appropriate office procedures and administrative regulations necessary for open enrollment requests.

NOTE: This policy reflects Iowa's open enrollment law. The option addresses the issue of transportation of open enrolled students. The board needs to establish by policy whether it will or will not allow a receiving district to enter the district to pick up open enrolled students. This option is on the bottom of the first page of this policy. For more detailed discussion of this issue, see IASB's Policy Primer, June 24, 2005.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code §§ 139A.8; 274.1; 279.11; 282.1, .3, .8, .18; 299.1.

281 I.A.C. 17.

Cross Reference: 501 Student Attendance

506 Student Records

507 Student Health and Well Being

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Revised December 1996/December 1997/April 2006/August 2021/September 2022/August 2024

OPEN ENROLLMENT TRANSFERS - PROCEDURES AS A RECEIVING DISTRICT

The school district will participate in open enrollment as a receiving district. As a receiving district, the board will allow nonresident students, who meet the legal requirements, to open enroll into the school district. The board will have complete discretion to determine the attendance center of the students attending the school district under open enrollment.

The board or superintendent will take action on the open enrollment request no later than June 1 in the year preceding the first year desired for open enrollment.

The superintendent will notify the sending school district and parents within five days of the school district's action to approve or deny the open enrollment request.

Open enrollment requests into the school district will not be approved if insufficient classroom space exists. Open enrollment requests into the school district will also not be approved for students who have been suspended or expelled by the administration or the board of the school district the student is or was attending until the student has been reinstated into the school district from which the student was suspended or expelled. Once the student is reinstated, the student's open enrollment request will be considered in the same manner as other open enrollment requests provided the required timelines are met. The district reserves the right to deny continued open enrollment to any student who meets the definition of truant. The district will notify the truant student's parent or guardian and district of residence of the decision to deny enrollment in the future in accordance with applicable laws.

Open enrollment requests into the school district that, if denied, would result in students from the same nuclear family being enrolled in different school districts, will be given highest priority. The board, in its discretion, may waive the insufficient classroom space reason for denial for students of the same nuclear family to prevent the division of a nuclear family between two school districts. Other open enrollment requests into the school district are considered in the order received by the school district with the first open enrollment request given a higher priority than the second open enrollment request and so forth.

Students in grades nine through twelve open enrolling into the school district will be eligible for participation in interscholastic athletics, at the varsity level, in accordance with applicable law.

Parents of students whose open enrollment requests are approved by the (board or superintendent) are responsible for providing transportation to and from the receiving school district without reimbursement.

A receiving district may send school vehicles into the sending district's boundaries to transport students to and from school in the receiving district, if the total enrollment of the student's resident district is less than two thousand students; the student's resident district is contiguous to the receiving district; and the student's resident district has sent school vehicles into the receiving district pursuant to Iowa Code 282.18(8)(b)(1).

Approved September 1996

Reviewed November 1999/January 2002/December 2004/January 2009/June 2011/October 2013/February 2016/July 2018/February 2021
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An open enrollment request into the school district from parents of a special education student is reviewed on a case-by-case basis. The determining factors for approval of such an open enrollment request will be whether the special education program available in the school district is appropriate for the student's needs and whether the enrollment of the special education student will cause the class size to exceed the maximum allowed. The area education agency director of special education serving the school district will determine whether the program is appropriate. The special education student will remain in the sending district until the final determination is made. For children requiring special education, the receiving district will complete and provide to the resident district the documentation needed to seek Medicaid reimbursement for eligible services.

The policies of the school district will apply to students attending the school district under open enrollment.

It is the responsibility of the superintendent to develop appropriate office procedures and administrative regulations necessary for open enrollment requests.

NOTE: This policy reflects Iowa's open enrollment law. The board needs to determine whether it will delegate authority to the superintendent to approve timely filed open enrollment requests. This option is the first set of options on page one of the policy. There are three options available to the board:

- board retains all approval authority over timely filed requests.
- board delegates all approval authority over timely filed requests.
- board delegates only some approval authority over timely filed requests.

After the board makes its decision, the policy needs to be edited to reflect the board's decision.

The second option on page two addresses the issue of transportation of the receiving district to pick up open enrolled students. The board needs to establish by policy whether it will go into the sending district to pick up open enrolled students.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code §§ 139A.8; 274.1; 279.11; 282.1, .3, .8, .18; 299.1.

281 I.A.C. 17.

Cross Reference: 501.6 Student Transfers In

501.7 Student Transfers Out or Withdrawals

501.14 Open Enrollment Transfers - Procedures as a Sending District

506 Student Records

507 Student Health and Well-Being 606.6 Insufficient Classroom Space

HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The board shall make reasonable efforts to identify homeless children and youth within the district, encourage their enrollment and eliminate existing barriers to their receiving an education which may exist in district policies or practices. The designated coordinator for identification of homeless children and for tracking and monitoring programs and activities for these children is the elementary principal.

Legal Reference: 42 U.S.C. § 11431 et seq. (1988).

281 I.A.C. 33.

Cross Reference: 501 Student Attendance

503.3 Fines - Fees - Charges

506 Student Records

507.1 Student Health and Immunization Certificates

603.3 Special Education

711.1 Student School Transportation Eligibility

Approved September 1996
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Revised April 2006

STUDENT APPEARANCE

The board believes inappropriate student appearance causes material and substantial disruption to the school environment or presents a threat to the health and safety of students, employees and visitors.

Students are expected to adhere to standards of cleanliness and dress that are compatible with the requirements of a good learning environment. The standards will be those generally acceptable to the community as appropriate in a school setting.

The board expects students to be clean and well groomed and wear clothes in good repair and appropriate for the time, place and occasion. Clothing or other apparel promoting products illegal for use by minors and clothing displaying obscene material, profanity, or reference to prohibited conduct are disallowed, additionally, when in the judgment of a principal, a student's appearance or mode of dress disrupts the educational process or constitutes a threat to health or safety, the student may be required to make modifications. While the primary responsibility for appearance lies with the students and their parents, appearance disruptive to the education program will not be tolerated.

It shall be the responsibility of the superintendent, in conjunction with the principals, to develop administrative regulations regarding this policy.

Legal Reference: Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier, 484 U.S. 260 (1988).

Bethal School District v. Fraser, 478 U.S. 675 (1986).

<u>Tinker v. Des Moines Ind. Comm. Sch. Dist.</u>, 393 U.S. 503 (1969). <u>Bystrom v. Fridley High School</u>, 822 F.2d 747 (8th Cir. 1987). <u>Torvik v. Decorah Community School</u>, 453 F.2d 779 (8th Cir.1972). Turley v. Adel Community School District, 322 F.Supp. 402 (S.D.

Iowa 1971).

Sims v. Colfax Comm. School Dist., 307 F.Supp. 485 (Iowa 1970).

Iowa Code § 279.8 (1995).

Cross Reference: 500 Objectives for Equal Educational Opportunities for Students

502 Student Rights and Responsibilities

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Revised February 2000

CARE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY/VANDALISM

Students shall treat school district property with care and respect. Students found to have destroyed or otherwise harmed school district property may be required to reimburse the school district. They may be subject to discipline under board policy and the school district rules and regulations. They may also be referred to local law enforcement authorities.

It shall be the responsibility of the superintendent, in conjunction with the principal, to develop administrative rules regarding this policy.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code § 279.8; 282.4, .5; 613.16 (1995).

Cross Reference: 502 Student Rights and Responsibilities

802.1 Maintenance Schedule

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Code No. 502.3

STUDENT EXPRESSION AND STUDENT PUBLICATIONS

Student Expression

It is the goal of the district to protect the educational environment for all students to help ensure it is free from substantial disruption or infringement upon their rights. Student expression should be appropriate to help ensure that the students learn and meet the goals of the school activity and that the potential audience is not exposed to material that may be harmful or inappropriate for their level of maturity.

While students will generally be allowed to express their viewpoints and opinions, in certain qualifying circumstances, student speech may require administrative regulation to help ensure the safety and welfare of the school community. The district may regulate speech that: causes or is reasonably anticipated to cause a material and substantial disruption to the education environment; infringes upon the rights of others; is obscene or lewd; is school sponsored; and/or promotes illegal activity. The administration, when making this judgment, will consider whether the activity in which the expression was made is school-sponsored and whether review or prohibition of the students' speech furthers an educational purpose. The expression must be done in a reasonable time, place, and manner that is not disruptive to the orderly and efficient operation of the school district.

The superintendent may develop procedures for safely addressing qualifying types of mass protests by students, including walk-ins and walk-outs. Walk-ins occur when students leave their learning environments during school hours and gather in a group or groups with the purpose of promoting a belief or beliefs. Walk-outs occur when students leave their learning environments during school hours and gather in a group or groups off district property with the purpose of promoting a belief or beliefs.

The superintendent is encouraged to obtain feedback from community stakeholders in the development of these procedures. The goal of the procedures shall be to address student safety, maintain the education environment and promote communication during demonstrations while remaining viewpoint neutral.

Students who violate this policy may be subject to disciplinary measures. Employees are responsible for helping to ensure students' expression is in keeping with this policy. It is the responsibility of the superintendent to develop administrative regulations regarding this policy.

Student Publications

Students may produce official school publications as part of the curriculum under the supervision of a faculty advisor and the principal. Official school publications include material produced in journalism, newspaper, yearbook, or writing classes and distributed to the student body either free or for a fee.

Any expression made by students, including student expression in official school publications, is not an expression of official school policy. The school district, the board, and the employees or officials are not liable in any civil or criminal action for any student expression made or published by students unless the employees or officials have interfered with or altered the content of the student speech or expression. The liability, if any, is only to the extent of the interference or alteration of the speech or expression.

Official school publications are free from prior restraint by employees or officials except as provided by law. A faculty advisor will supervise student writers to maintain professional standards of English and journalism and to comply with the law including, but not limited to, the restrictions against unlawful

speech. The production of official school publications is guided by the law and by the ethical standards adopted by professional associations or societies of journalism.

Persons, other than students, who believe they have been aggrieved by student expression in a student-produced official school publication will follow the grievance procedure outlined in board policy 213.1. Students who believe their freedom of expression in a student-produced official school publication has been restricted will follow the grievance procedure outlined in board policy 502.4.

The superintendent is responsible for developing a student publications code. This code will include, but not be limited to, reasonable rules including time, place, and manner of restrictions. The superintendent will also be responsible for distributing this policy and the student publications code to the students and their parents.

Legal Reference: U.S. Const. amend. I.

Iowa Const. art. I (sec. 7)

Morse v. Frederick, 551 U.S. 393 (2007)

Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier, 484 U.S. 260 (1988).

Bethel School District v. Fraser, 478 U.S. 675 (1986).

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

Tinker v. Des Moines Ind. Comm. Sch. Dist., 393 U.S. 503 (1969).

Bystrom v. Fridley High School, 822 F.2d 747 (8th Cir. 1987).

Iowa Code §§ 279.8, .73; 280.22

Cross Reference: 102 Equal Educational Opportunity

502 Student Rights and Responsibilities

504 Student Activities

603.9 Academic Freedom

903.5 Distribution of Materials

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STUDENT EXPRESSION AND STUDENT PUBLICATIONS CODE

- A. **Student Expression defined:** Student Expression is speech, action or other forms of expression which convey a student's beliefs, views or opinions.
- B. **Official school publications defined:** An "official school publication" is material produced by students in journalism, newspaper, yearbook, or writing classes and distributed to students either free or for a fee.

C. Limitations to Student Expression

- 1. No student will express, publish or distribute publication material which is:
 - a. obscene;
 - b. libelous:
 - c. slanderous; or
 - d. encourages students to:
 - 1) commit unlawful acts;
 - 2) violate lawful school regulations;
 - 3) cause the material and substantial disruption of the orderly and efficient operation of the school or school activity;
 - 4) disrupt or interfere with the education program;
 - 5) interrupt the maintenance of a disciplined atmosphere; or
 - 6) infringe on the rights of others.

D. Responsibilities of students for official school publications.

- 1. Students writing or editing official school publications will assign and edit the news, editorial and feature contents of the official school publications subject to the limitations of the student publications code and the law.
- 2. Students will strive to achieve professional standards of accuracy, fairness, objectivity and thoroughness in each and every aspect of official school publications.
- 3. Students will strive to achieve professional standards of grammar, usage, punctuation and spelling for clarity and accuracy of official school publications.

E. Responsibilities of faculty advisors for official school publications.

Faculty advisors will supervise student writers to maintain professional standards of English and journalism and to comply with the law including, but not limited to, the restrictions against unlawful speech. Official school publications are produced under the supervision of a faculty advisor. Faculty advisors to students producing official school publications shall supervise the production of the student staff in order to maintain professional standards of English journalism. District employees acting within the scope of their professional ethics will not suffer adverse employment action or retaliated against for acting to protect a student for engaging in authorized student expression or for refusing to infringe on protected student expression.

F. District employee rights

Any District employee or official, acting within the scope of that person's professional ethics, if any, shall not be dismissed, suspended, disciplined, reassigned, transferred, subject to termination

STUDENT EXPRESSION AND STUDENT PUBLICATIONS CODE

or nonrenewal of a teaching contract or extracurricular contract, or otherwise retaliated against for acting to protect a student for engaging in expression protected by law, or refusing to infringe upon student expression that is protected by law.

G. Liability

Student expression, including student expression in an official school publication will not be deemed to be an expression of the school district. The school district, the board, and the employees or officials are not liable in any civil or criminal action for any student expression made or published by students unless the employees or officials have interfered with or altered the content of the student expression. The liability, if any, is only to the extent of interference or alteration of the speech or expression.

H. Appeal procedure

- 1. Students who believe they have been unreasonably restricted in their exercise of expression in an official student publication will seek review of the decision through the student grievance procedure, under board policy 502.4.
- 2. Persons who believe they have been aggrieved by a student-produced official student publication will file their complaint through the citizen grievance procedure, under board policy 213.1.

I. Time, place and manner of restrictions on student expression.

- 1. Student expression may be conveyed and official student publications may be distributed in a reasonable manner on or off school premises.
- 2. Student expression and distribution of official school publications in a reasonable manner will not encourage students to:
 - a. commit unlawful acts;
 - b. violate school rules;
- c. cause the material and substantial disruption of the orderly and efficient operation of the school district or school activity;
 - d. disrupt or interfere with the education program;
 - e. interrupt the maintenance of a disciplined atmosphere; or
 - f. infringe on the rights of others.

Approved	August 2021
Reviewed	
Revised	

STUDENT COMPLAINTS AND GRIEVANCES

Student complaints and grievances regarding board policy or administrative regulations and other matters should be addressed to the student's teacher or another licensed employee, other than the administration, for resolution of the complaint. It is the goal of the board to resolve student complaints at the lowest organizational level.

If the complaint cannot be resolved by a licensed employee, the student may discuss the matter with the principal within 5 days of the employee's decision. If the matter cannot be resolved by the principal, the student may discuss it with the superintendent within 5 days after speaking with the principal.

If the matter is not satisfactorily resolved by the superintendent, the student may ask to have the matter placed on the board agenda of a regularly scheduled board meeting in compliance with board policy.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code § 279.8 (1995).

Cross Reference: 210.8 Board Meeting Agenda

213 Public Participation in Board Meetings

307 Communication Channels

502 Student Rights and Responsibilities

504.3 Student Publications

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Revised

STUDENT LOCKERS

Student lockers are the property of the school district. Students shall use the lockers assigned to them by the school district for storing their school materials and personal belongings necessary for attendance at school. It shall be the responsibility of each student to keep their assigned lockers clean and undamaged.

To ensure students are properly maintaining their assigned locker, the principal of the building may periodically inspect all or a random selection of lockers. Either students or another individual will be present during the inspection of lockers. Student lockers may also be searched, at any time and without advance notice, in compliance with board policy regulating search and seizure.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code ch. 808A (Supp. 1997).

Iowa Code §§ 279.8; 280.14 (1997).

Cross Reference: 502 Student Rights and Responsibilities

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WEAPONS

The board believes weapons and other dangerous objects in school district facilities cause material and substantial disruption to the school environment or present a threat to the health and safety of students, employees and visitors on the school district premises or property within the jurisdiction of the school district.

School district facilities are not an appropriate place for weapons or dangerous objects. Weapons and other dangerous objects shall be taken from students and others who bring them onto the school district property or onto property within the jurisdiction of the school district or from students who are within the control of the school district.

Parents of students found to possess a weapon or dangerous objects on school property shall be notified of the incident. Confiscation of weapons or dangerous objects shall be reported to the law enforcement officials, and the student will be subject to disciplinary action including suspension or expulsion.

Students bringing a firearm to school shall be expelled for not less than twelve months and will be referred to law enforcement authorities. The superintendent shall have the authority to recommend this expulsion requirement be modified for a student on a case-by-case basis. For purposes of this portion of this policy, the term "firearm" includes any weapon which is designed to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive, the frame or receiver of any such weapon, a muffler or silencer for such a weapon, or any explosive, incendiary or poison gas.

Weapons under the control of law enforcement officials or other individuals specifically authorized by the board are exempt from this policy. Students and individuals approved in writing by the Superintendent who are actively engaging in a school district approved firearms safety course, hunter education course or shooting sports activity are exempt from this policy. The superintendent will develop an administrative process or procedures to implement the policy and communicate with law enforcement relevant exemptions to this policy as appropriate.

Legal Reference: Improving America's Schools Act of 1994, P.L. 103-382.

McClain v. Lafayette County Bd. of Education, 673 F.2d 106 (5th

Cir. 1982).

Iowa Code §§ 279.8; 724 (1995).

Cross Reference: 502 Student Rights and Responsibilities

503 Student Discipline

507 Student Health and Well-Being

Approved October 1996

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STUDENT SUBSTANCE USE

The board believes it is imperative to promote the health and wellbeing of all students in the district. The district will provide a substance use prevention program and set restrictions on substance use by students in accordance with applicable law.

The board prohibits the distribution, dispensing, manufacture, possession, use, or being under the influence of alcohol, tobacco/nicotine products, other controlled substances, or "look alike" substances that appear to be tobacco/nicotine products, alcohol or controlled substances by students while on school district property or on property within the jurisdiction of the school district; while on school owned and/or operated school or chartered vehicles; while attending or engaged in school activities; and while away from school grounds if the misconduct will directly affect the good order, efficient management and welfare of the school district. "Controlled substances" in this policy refers to the misuse of both licit and illicit drugs.

The board believes such illegal, unauthorized or contraband materials generally cause material and substantial disruption to the school environment or present a threat to the health and safety of students, employees, or visitors.

Violation of this policy by students will result in disciplinary action including suspension or expulsion. Use, purchase or being in possession of tobacco/nicotine products for those under the age of twenty-one, may be reported to the local law enforcement authorities. Possession, use or being under the influence of alcohol and/or of a controlled substance may also be reported to the local law enforcement authorities.

Students who violate the terms of this policy may be required to satisfactorily complete a substance use assistance or rehabilitation program approved by the school board. If such student fails to satisfactorily complete such a program, the student may be subject to discipline including suspension or expulsion.

The board believes the substance use prevention program will include:

- Age-appropriate, evidence-based substance use prevention curriculum for students in grades kindergarten through twelve, which address the legal, social, and health consequences of tobacco, drug and alcohol use and which provide information about effective techniques for resisting social pressure to use tobacco, drugs or alcohol;
- A statement to students that the use of controlled substances and the unlawful possession and use of tobacco/nicotine products and alcohol is harmful to student wellbeing;
- Standards of conduct for students that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use, being under the influence of or distribution of controlled substances, tobacco/nicotine products, and/or alcohol by students on school premises or as part of any of its activities;
- A clear statement that disciplinary sanctions, up to and including suspension or expulsion and referral for prosecution, will be imposed on students who violate the policy and a description of those sanctions;
- A statement that students may be required to complete a substance use evaluation to determine whether substance use disorder treatment is recommended and, if recommended, successfully complete an appropriate rehabilitation program;
- Information about drug and alcohol counseling and rehabilitation and re-entry programs available to students;

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Revised February 2024

STUDENT SUBSTANCE USE

- A requirement that parents and students be given a copy of the standards of conduct and the statement of disciplinary sanctions required; and,
- Notification to parents and students that compliance with the standards of conduct is mandatory.

It is the responsibility of the superintendent, in conjunction with the principal, to develop administrative regulations regarding this policy.

NOTE: This policy is mandatory and complies with the federal Drug-Free Schools Act but is expanded to also include tobacco products. This policy reflects Iowa law regarding tobacco products and minors.

Legal Reference: 34 C.F.R. Pt. 86 (1993).

Iowa Code §§ 124; 279.8, .9; 453A (1995).

281 I.A.C. 12.3(9); .5(3)(e), .5(4)(e), .5(5)(e), .5(21).

Cross Reference: 502 Student Rights and Responsibilities

503 Student Discipline

507 Student Health and Well-Being

SEARCH AND SEIZURE

School district property is held in public trust by the board. School district authorities may, without a search warrant, search a student, or student protected areas based on a reasonable and articulable suspicion that a school district policy, rule or law has been violated. The search shall be in a manner reasonable in scope to maintain order and discipline in the schools, promote the educational environment, and protect the safety and welfare of students, employees and visitors to the school district facilities. The furnishing of a locker, desk or other facility or space owned by the school and provided as a courtesy to a student, even if the student provides the lock for it, shall not create a protected student area and shall not give rise to an expectation of privacy with respect to the locker, desk, or other facility.

School authorities may seize any illegal, unauthorized or contraband materials discovered in the search. Items of contraband may include, but are not limited to, nonprescription controlled substances, marijuana, cocaine, amphetamines, barbiturates, apparatus used for controlled substances, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, weapons, explosives, poisons and stolen property. Such items are not to be possessed by a student while they are on school district property or on property within the jurisdiction of the school district; while on school owned and/or operated school or chartered buses; while attending or engaged in school activities; and while away from school grounds if misconduct will directly affect the good order, efficient management and welfare of the school district. Possession of such items will be grounds for disciplinary action including suspension or expulsion and may be reported to local law enforcement authorities. The board believes that such illegal, unauthorized or contraband materials cause material and substantial disruption to the school environment or presents a threat to the health and safety of students, employees, or visitors on the school district premises or property within the jurisdiction of the school district.

It shall be the responsibility of the superintendent, in conjunction with the principal, to develop administrative regulations regarding this policy.

Legal Reference: U.S. Const. amend. IV.

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

Cason v. Cook, 810 F.2d 188 (8th Cir. 1987), cert. den., 482 U.S.

930 (1987).

Iowa Code ch. 808A (1995).

281 I.A.C. 12.3(8).

Cross Reference: 502 Student Rights and Responsibilities

503 Student Discipline

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SEARCH AND SEIZURE CHECKLIST

I.		What factors caused you to have a reasonable and articulable suspicion that the search of this tudent or the student's effects or automobile would turn up evidence that the student has violated			
		violating the law, school policy, rules or regulations affecting school order?			
	A.	Eyewitness account.			
		1. By whom:			
		2. Date/Time:			
		3. Place:			
		4. What was seen:			
	В.	Information from a reliable source.			
		1. From whom:			
		2. Time received:			
		3. How information was received:			
		4. Who received the information:			
		5. Describe information:			
	C.	Suspicious behavior? Explain.			
	D.	Student's past history? Explain.			
	E.	Time of search:			
	F.	Location of search:			
	G.	Student told purpose of search:			
	Н.	Consent of student requested:			
Appı	roved	October 1996			

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SEARCH AND SEIZURE CHECKLIST

II.	Was	Was the search you conducted reasonable in terms of scope and intrusiveness?		
	A.	What were you searching for:		
	B.	Where did you search?		
	C.	Sex of the student:		
	D.	Age of the student:		
	E. F.	Urgency of the situation: What type of search was being conducted:		
	G.	Who conducted the search:		
	Н.	Position: Sex: Witness(s):		
III. E	Explan	nation of Search.		
	A.	Describe the time and location of the search:		
	В.	Describe exactly what was searched:		
	C.	What did the search yield:		
	D.	What was seized:		
	E.	Were any materials turned over to law enforcement officials?		
	F.	Were parents notified of the search including the reason for it and the scope:		

SEARCH AND SEIZURE REGULATION

I. Searches, in general.

A. <u>Reasonable and Articulable Suspicion</u>: A search of a student will be justified when there are reasonable grounds for the suspicion that the search will turn up evidence that the student has violated or is violating the law or school district policy, rules, or regulations affecting school order.

Reasonable suspicion may be formed by considering factors such as the following:

- (1) eyewitness observations by employees;
- (2) information received from reliable sources;
- (3) suspicious behavior by the student; or,
- (4) the student's past history and school record although this factor alone is not sufficient to provide the basis for reasonable suspicion.
- B. <u>Reasonable Scope</u>: A search will be permissible in its scope or intrusiveness when the measures adopted are reasonably related to the objectives of the search. Reasonableness of scope or intrusiveness may be determined based on factors such as the following:
 - (1) the age of the student;
 - (2) the sex of the student;
 - (3) the nature of the infraction; and
 - (4) the <u>emergency</u> requiring the search without delay.

II. Types of Searches

A. Personal Searches

1. A student's person and/or personal effects (e.g., purse, backpack, etc.) may be searched when a school official has reasonable suspicion to believe the student is in possession of illegal or contraband items or has violated school district policies, rules, regulations or the law affecting school order.

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SEARCH AND SEIZURE REGULATION

- 2. Personally intrusive searches will require more compelling circumstances to be considered reasonable.
 - (a) Pat-Down Search: If a pat-down search or a search of a student's garments (such as jackets, socks, pockets, etc.) is conducted, it will be conducted in private by a school official of the same sex as the
 - student and with another adult witness of the same sex present, when feasible.
 - (b) A more intrusive search, short of a strip search, of the student's person, handbags, book bags, etc., is permissible in emergency situations when the health and safety of students, employees, or visitors are threatened. Such a search may only be conducted in private by a school official of the same sex as the student, with an adult of the same sex present unless the health or safety of students will be endangered by the delay which may be caused by following these procedures.

B. <u>Locker and Desk Inspections</u>

Although school lockers and desks are temporarily assigned to individual students, they remain the property of the school district at all times. The school district has a reasonable and valid interest in insuring the lockers and desks are properly maintained. For this reason, lockers and desks are subject to unannounced inspections and students have no legitimate expectations of privacy in the locker or desk. Periodic inspections of all or a random selection of lockers or desks may be conducted by school officials in the presence of the student or another individual. Any contraband discovered during such searches shall be confiscated by school officials and may be turned over to law enforcement officials.

The contents of a student's locker or desk (coat, backpack, purse, etc.) and its contents may be searched when a school official has reasonable and articulable suspicion that the locker contents contains illegal or contraband items or evidence of a violation of law or school policy or rule. Such searches should be conducted in the presence of another adult witness when feasible.

C. Automobile Searches

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 the student parking lots. The interior of a student's automobile on the school premises may be searched if the school official has reasonable and articulable suspicion to believe that illegal, unauthorized or contraband items are contained inside.

INTERVIEWS OF STUDENTS BY OUTSIDE AGENCIES

Generally, students may not be interviewed during the school day by persons other than parents and school district officials and employees.

Requests from law enforcement officers and from persons other than parents, school district officials, and employees to interview students shall be made through the principal's office. Upon receiving a request, it shall be the responsibility of the principal to determine whether the request will be granted. Generally, prior to granting a request, the principal shall attempt to contact the parents to inform them of the request and to ask them to be present.

If a child abuse investigator wishes to interview a student, the principal will determine whether the student should be interviewed independently from the student's parents, whether the school is the most appropriate setting for the interview, and who will be present during the interview.

Students will not be taken from school without the consent of the principal and without proper warrant.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code § 232; 280.17 (1995).

281 I.A.C. 102.

441 I.A.C. 9.2; 155; 175. 1980 Op. Att'y Gen. 275.

Cross Reference: 402.2 Child Abuse Reporting

502.8 Search and Seizure503 Student Discipline

Approved October 1996
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STUDENT USE OF MOTOR VEHICLES

The board recognizes the convenience to families and students of having students drive to and park at their school attendance center. Driving a motor vehicle to and parking it at the student's attendance center is a privilege.

Students who drive to and park at their school attendance center shall only drive to and park at their designated attendance center(s) or at another district's attendance center for the purpose of attending extracurricular activities. Students may not loiter around or be in their vehicle during the school day without permission from the principal. Students shall leave their attendance center when there is no longer a legitimate reason for them to be at their attendance center. Students who drive shall enter and leave the parking lot by the routes designated by the principal.

Students who wish to drive to and park at their school attendance center shall comply with the rules and regulations established by the building principal. Failure to comply with this policy or the school district rules shall be reason for revocation of school driving and parking privileges as well as other disciplinary action including suspension and expulsion.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code §§ 279.8; 321

Cross Reference: 502.09 Interviews of Students by Outside Agencies

Approved: September 2018
Reviewed: March 2021
Revised: September 2024

STUDENT CONDUCT

The board believes inappropriate student conduct causes material and substantial disruption to the school environment, interferes with the rights of others, or presents a threat to the health and safety of students, employees, and visitors on school premises. Appropriate classroom behavior allows teachers to communicate more effectively with students.

Students will conduct themselves in a manner fitting to their age level and maturity and with respect and consideration for the rights of others while on school district property or on property within the jurisdiction of the school district; while on school owned and/or operated school or chartered vehicles; while attending or engaged in school activities; and while away from school grounds if misconduct will directly affect the good order, efficient management and welfare of the school district. Consequences for the misconduct will be fair and developmentally appropriate in light of the circumstances.

Students who fail to abide by this policy, and the administrative regulations supporting it, may be disciplined for conduct which disrupts or interferes with the education program; conduct which disrupts the orderly and efficient operation of the school district or school activity; conduct which disrupts the rights of other students to participate in or obtain their education; conduct that is violent or destructive; or conduct which interrupts the maintenance of a disciplined atmosphere. Disciplinary measures include, but are not limited to, removal from the classroom, detention, suspension, probation, and expulsion.

Removal from the classroom means a student is sent to the building principal's office. It shall be within the discretion of the person in charge of the classroom to remove the student.

Detention means the student's presence is required during non-school hours for disciplinary purposes. The student can be required to appear prior to the beginning of the school day, after school has been dismissed for the day, or on a day when school is not in session. Whether a student will serve detention, and the length of the detention, is within the discretion of the licensed employee or the building principal, disciplining the student.

In-school suspension means the student will attend school but will be temporarily isolated from one or more classes while under supervision. An in-school suspension will not exceed ten consecutive school days.

Out-of-school suspension means the student is removed from the school environment, which includes school classes and activities. An out-of-school suspension will not exceed ten days unless due process is provided as required by federal and state law. A restriction from school activities means a student will attend school and classes and practice but will not participate in school activities.

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STUDENT CONDUCT

Probation means a student is given a conditional suspension of a penalty for a definite period of time in addition to being reprimanded. The conditional suspension shall mean the student must meet the conditions and terms for the suspension of the penalty. Failure of the student to meet these conditions and terms shall result in immediate reinstatement of the penalty.

Expulsion means an action by the board to remove a student from the school environment, which includes, but is not limited to, classes and activities, for a period of time set by the board.

This policy is not intended to address the use of therapeutic classrooms or seclusion rooms for students.

Discipline of special education students, including suspensions and expulsions, will comply with the provisions of applicable federal and state laws.

It is the responsibility of the superintendent, in conjunction with the principal, to develop administrative regulations regarding this policy.

NOTE: This is a mandatory policy and outlines the school district's basic student conduct. Details of how this policy will be implemented should be included in the student handbook.

Legal Reference: *Goss v. Lopez*, 419 U.S. 565 (1975).

Brands v. Sheldon Community School District, 671 F.Supp. 627

(N.D. Iowa 1987).

Sims v. Colfax Comm. School Dist., 307 F.Supp. 485 (Iowa 1970). Bunger v. Iowa High School Athletic Assn., 197 N.W.2d 555 (Iowa

1972).

Board of Directors of Ind. School Dist. of Waterloo v. Green, 259

Iowa 1260, 147 N.W.2d 854 (1967).

Iowa Code §§ 279.8; 282.4, .5; 708.1 (1995).

Cross Reference: 501 Student Attendance

502 Student Rights and Responsibilities

504 Student Activities

506.3 Physical Restraint and Seclusion of Students

603.3 Special Education

903.5 Distribution of Materials

STUDENT SUSPENSION

Administration Action

A. Probation

- 1. Probation is conditional suspension of a penalty for a set period of time. Probation may be imposed by the principal for infractions of school rules which do not warrant the necessity of removal from school.
- 2. The principal will conduct an investigation of the allegations against the student prior to imposition of probation. The investigation will include, but not be limited to, written or oral notice to the student of the allegations against the student and an opportunity to respond. Written notice and reasons for the probation will be sent to the parents.

B. In-School Suspension

- 1. In-school suspensions may be imposed by the principal for infractions of school rules which are serious, but which do not warrant the necessity of removal from school.
- 2. The principal will conduct an investigation of the allegations against the student prior to imposition of an in-school suspension. The investigation will include, but not be limited to, written or oral notice to the student of the allegations against the student and an opportunity to respond. In-school suspension will not be imposed for more than ten school days. Written notice and reasons for the in-school suspension will be sent to the student's parents.

C. Out-of-School Suspension

- 1. Out-of-school suspension is to be used when other available school resources are unable to constructively remedy student misconduct.
- 2. A student may be suspended out of school for up to ten school days by a principal for a commission of gross or repeated infractions of school rules, regulations, policy or the law, or when the presence of the student will cause interference with the maintenance of the educational environment or the operation of the school. The principal may suspend students after conducting an investigation of the charges against the student, giving the student:
 - a. Oral or written notice of the allegations against the student and
 - b. The opportunity to respond to those charges.
 - At the principal's discretion, the student may be allowed to confront witnesses against the student or present witnesses on behalf of the student.
- 3. Notice of the out-of-school suspension will be mailed no later than the end of the school day following the suspension to the student's parents and the superintendent. A reasonable effort shall be made to personally notify the student's parents and such effort shall be documented by the person making or attempting to make the contact. Written notice to the parents shall include the circumstances which led to the suspension and a copy of the board policy and rules pertaining to the suspension.

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STUDENT SUSPENSION

- D. Suspensions and Special Education Students
 - 1. Students who have been identified as special education students may be referred for a review of the student's Individual Education Program (IEP). The IEP may be revised to include a continuum of intervention strategies and programming to change the behavior.
 - 2. Students who have not been identified as special education students may be referred for evaluation after the student's suspension to determine whether the student has a disability and is in need of special education.

EXPULSION

Only the board may remove a student from the school environment for more than ten (10) consecutive school days.

Students may be expelled for violations of board policy, school rules or the law. It shall be within the discretion of the board to discipline a student by using an expulsion for a single offense or for a series of offenses depending on the nature of the offense and the circumstances surrounding the offense.

It shall be within the discretion of the superintendent to recommend to the board the expulsion of a student for disciplinary purposes. Only the board may take action to expel a student and to readmit the student. The principal shall keep records of expulsions in addition to the board's records.

When a student is recommended for expulsion by the board, the student shall be provided with:

- 1. Notice of the reasons for the proposed expulsion;
- 2. The names of the witnesses and an oral or written report on the facts to which each witness testifies unless the witnesses are students whose names may be released at the discretion of the superintendent;
- 3. An opportunity to present a defense against the charges and provide either oral testimony or written affidavits of witnesses on the student's behalf;
- 4. The right to be represented by counsel; and,
- 5. The results and finding of the board in writing open to the student's inspection.

In addition to these procedures, a special education student must be provided with additional procedures. A determination should be made of whether the student is actually guilty of the misconduct. A staffing team should determine whether the student's behavior is caused by the student's disability and whether the conduct is the result of inappropriate placement. Discussions and conclusions of this meeting should be recorded.

If the special education student's conduct is not caused by the disability, the student may be expelled or suspended for a long-term period following written notice to the parent and pursuant to the school district's expulsion hearing procedures. If the misconduct is caused by the disability and a change in placement is recommended, the change must be made pursuant to the placement procedures used by the school district.

NOTE: This is a mandatory policy and is a reflection of Iowa law regarding student expulsion. It is consistent with the due process requirements of the 14th amendment to the U.S. Constitution. The last two paragraphs reflect federal special education law.

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Code No. 503.2

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Legal Reference: <u>Goss v. Lopez</u>, 419 U.S. 565 (1975).

Wood v. Strickland, 420 U.S. 308 (1975).

Southeast Warren
Comm. School
District v. Dept. of
Public Instruction,
285 N.W.2d 173
(Iowa 1979).

Iowa Code §§ 21.5; 282.3, .4, .5 (1995).

281 I.A.C. 12.3(8).

Cross Reference: 502 Student Rights and Responsibilities

503 Student Discipline

FINES - FEES - CHARGES

The board believes students should respect school district property and assist in its preservation for future use by others. Students may be assessed fines, charges, or fees for the materials needed in a course, for overdue school materials, for participating in activities, or for misuse of school property.

The superintendent shall inform the board of the dollar amount to be charged to students or others for fines, charges, or fees annually. Parents of students meeting specific financial eligibility standards will be eligible for a waiver of student fees or a reduction of students fees based upon the request of the parent. It shall be the responsibility of the superintendent, in conjunction with the principal, to develop administrative regulations regarding this policy.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code § 279.8 (1995).

1982 Op. Att'y Gen. 227. 1980 Op. Att'y Gen. 532.

Cross Reference: 501.16 Homeless Children & Youth

502 Student Rights and Responsibilities

503 Student Discipline

Approved	1 Octo	her 1	1996

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STANDARD FEE WAIVER APPLICATION School year Date All information provided in connection with this application will be kept confidential. Name of student: Name of student: Grade in school Name of student: Grade in school Attendance Center/School: Name of parent, guardian: or legal or actual custodian Please check type of waiver desired: Full waiver _____ Partial waiver _____ Temporary waiver _____ Please check if the student or the student's family meets the financial eligibility criteria or is involved in one of the following programs: Full waiver Free meals offered under the Children Nutrition Program The Family Investment Program (FIP) Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Transportation assistance under open enrollment Foster care Partial waiver Reduced priced meals offered under the Children Nutrition Program Temporary waiver If none of the above apply, but you wish to apply for a temporary waiver of school fees because of serious financial problems, please state the reason for the request: Signature of parent, guardian: or legal or actual custodian Note: Your signature is required for the release of information regarding the student or the student's family financial eligibility for the programs checked above. Approved October 1996 Reviewed December 1999/March 2002/January 2005/October 2006/March 2009/December 2013/April 2016/September 2018/April 2021 Revised

STUDENT FEE WAIVER AND REDUCTION PROCEDURES

The board recognizes that while certain fees charged students are appropriate and authorized, certain students and their families are not financially able to pay the fees. The school district will grant either full waivers, partial waivers or temporary waivers depending upon the circumstances and the student or student's parents' ability to meet the financial criteria.

A. Waivers

- 1. Full Waivers a student will be granted a full waiver of fees charged by the school district if the student or student's parents meet the financial eligibility criteria for free meals under the Child Nutrition program, Family Investment Program, Supplemental Security Income guidelines, or transportation assistance under open enrollment. Students in foster care are also eligible for full waivers.
- 2. Partial Waivers a student will be granted a partial waiver of fees charged by the school district if the student or the student's parents meet the financial eligibility criteria for reduced price meals offered under the Child Nutrition program. A partial waiver shall be based on the same percentage as the reduced price meals.
- 3. Temporary Waivers a student may be eligible for a temporary waiver of fees charged by the district in the event the student's parents are facing financial difficulty. Temporary waivers may be applied for at any time throughout the school year and shall not extend beyond the end of the school year.
- B. Application Parents or students eligible for a fee waiver shall make an application on the form provided by the school district. Applications may be made at any time but must be renewed annually.
- C. Confidentiality The school district will treat the application and application process as any other student record and student confidentiality and access provisions will be followed.
- D. Appeals Denials of a waiver may be appealed to the principal of the building and then the superintendent.
- E. Fines or charges assessed for damage or loss to school property are not fees and will not be waived.
- F. Notice the school district will annually notify parents and students of the waiver. The following information will be included in registration materials and printed in the [parent handbook, student handbook]:

Students whose families meet the income guidelines for free and reduced price lunch, the Family Investment Program (FIP), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), transportation assistance under open enrollment, or who are in foster care are eligible to have their student fees waived or partially waived. Students whose families are experiencing a temporary financial difficulty may be eligible for a temporary waiver of student fees. Parents or students who believe they may qualify for temporary financial hardship should contact the principal at registration time for a waiver form. This waiver does not carry over from year to year and must be completed annually.

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GOOD CONDUCT RULE

Participation in school activities is a privilege. School activities provide the benefits of promoting additional interests and abilities in the students during their school years and for their lifetimes.

Students who participate in extracurricular activities serve as ambassadors of the school district throughout the calendar year, whether away from school or at school. Students who wish to have the privilege of participating in extracurricular activities must conduct themselves in accordance with board policy and must refrain from activities which are illegal, immoral or unhealthy.

Students who fail to abide by this policy and the administrative regulations supporting it may be subject to disciplinary measures. The principal shall keep records of violations of the good conduct rule.

It shall be the responsibility of the superintendent to develop rules and regulations for school activities. Students wanting to participate in school activities must meet the requirements set out by the school district for participation in the activity.

Legal Reference: Bunger v. Iowa High School Athletic Assn., 197 N.W.2d 555 (Iowa

1972).

In re Jason Clark, 1 D.P.I. App. Dec. 167 (1978).

Iowa Code §§ 280.13, .13A (1995). 281 I.A.C. 12.3(8); 36.15(1).

Cross Reference: 502 Student Rights and Responsibilities

503 Student Discipline504 Student Activities

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CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

Corporal punishment is defined as the intentional physical punishment of a student and is prohibited. It includes the use of unreasonable or unnecessary physical force or physical contact made with the intent to harm or cause pain. No employee is prohibited from:

- Using reasonable and necessary force, not designed or intended to cause pain, in order to accomplish any of the following:
 - -- To quell a disturbance or prevent an act that threatens physical harm to any person.
 - -- To obtain possession of a weapon or other dangerous object within a pupil's control.
 - For the purposes of self-defense or defense of others as provided for in Iowa Code section 704.3.
 - -- For the protection of property as provided for in Iowa Code section 704.4 or 704.5.
 - -- To remove a disruptive pupil from class or any area of school premises or from school-sponsored activities off school premises.
 - -- To protect a student from the self-infliction of harm.
 - -- To protect the safety of others.
- Using incidental, minor, or reasonable physical contact to maintain order and control.

Reasonable physical force should be commensurate with the circumstances of the situation. The following factors should be considered in using reasonable physical force for the reasons stated in this policy:

- 1. The size and physical, mental, and psychological condition of the student;
- 2. The nature of the student's behavior or misconduct provoking the use of physical force;
- 3. The instrumentality used in applying the physical force;
- 4. The extent and nature of resulting injury to the student, if any;
- 5. The motivation of the school employee using physical force.

Upon request, the student's parents shall be given an explanation of the reasons for physical force.

It shall be the responsibility of the superintendent to develop administrative regulations regarding this policy.

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Legal Reference: <u>Ingraham v. Wright</u>, 430 U.S. 651 (1977).

Goss v. Lopez, 419 U.S. 565 (1975).

Tinkham v. Kole, 252 Iowa 1303, 110 N.W.2d 258 (1961).

Lai v. Erickson, PTPC Admin. Doc. 83-12 (1983).

Iowa Code §§ 279.8; 280.21 (1995).

281 I.A.C. 12.3(8); 103. 1980 Op. Att'y Gen. 275.

Cross Reference: 402.3 Abuse of Students by School District Employees

502 Student Rights and Responsibilities

503 Student Discipline

STUDENT DISCLOSURE OF IDENTITY

It is the goal of the district to provide a safe and supportive educational environment in which all students may learn. As part of creating that safe educational environment, no employee of the district will provide false or misleading information to the parent/guardian of a student regarding that student's gender identity or intention to transition to a gender that is different from their birth certificate or certificate issued upon adoption.

If a student makes a request to a licensed employee to accommodate a gender identity, name, or pronoun that is different than what was assigned to the student in the student's registration forms or records, the licensed employee is required by Iowa law to report the request to an administrator. The school administrator receiving the report is required by Iowa law to report the request to the student's parent/guardian. This requirement also applies to all nicknames.

To maintain compliance with Iowa law and also provide efficiency in the reporting requirements listed
above, the Superintendent will provide the opportunity for parents and guardians to list in the student's
registration paperwork any and all nicknames used for students.

Cross Reference:

Approved August 2023/ Reviewed _____ Revised

REPORT OF STUDENT DISCLOSURE OF IDENTITY

Dear (Parent/Guardian),
This letter is to inform you that your student (student's name listed on registration)
has made a request of a licensed employee to (check all that apply):
make an accommodation that is intended to affirm the student's gender identity as follows:
use a name, pronoun or gender identity that is different from the name, pronoun and/or gender identity listed on the student's school registration forms. The name, pronoun, or gender identity requested is
If you would like to amend the student's registration paperwork to permit the student's requested accommodation and/or include the use of the above-referenced name/pronoun/gender identity, please complete the attached form and return it to the district administration office.
Sincerely,
Administrator Date

REQUEST TO UPDATE STUDENT IDENTITY

(Student's current name on	registration)	(Student ID)	
Please update my student's a paperwork to include all of	-	or gender identities on	my student's registration
(Names)			
(Pronouns)			
(Gender identities)			
Parent/Guardian			

Student Threats of Violence and Incidents of Violence

Discipline Policy

Discipline is designed to promote behavior that will enable students to learn and successfully participate in their educational and social environments. The district discipline policy for students who make a threat of violence or commit an act of violence is developed to help students understand their obligations to others in the school setting, secure the safety of all students, staff and the community, and to correct student behavior if a violation occurs (2023 Iowa Acts, chapter 96 (House File 604), sec. 7, new section 279.79, subsection 1).

Students will conduct themselves in a manner fitting their age, grade level, and maturity, and with respect and consideration for the rights of others while on school district property or on property within the jurisdiction of the school district; while on school owned and/or operated school or chartered vehicles; while attending or engaged in school activities; and while away from school grounds if misconduct will directly affect the good order, efficient management and welfare of the school district. Consequences for the misconduct will be fair and tailored to the age, grade level and maturity of the student.

Discipline and other responses to threats or incidents of violence by a student with a disability, including removal from a class, placement in a therapeutic classroom, suspensions, and expulsions, will comply with the provisions of applicable federal and state laws including, but not limited to, the IDEA, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, and the Americans with Disabilities Act (2023 Iowa Acts, chapter 96 (House File 604), sec. 7, new section 279.79, subsection 3).

District Response to a Threat or Incident of Violence by a Student

Reporting a Threat of Violence or Incidence of Violence

In the case of any threat of violence or incident of violence that results in injury, property damage or assault by a student, the teacher will report to the school principal or lead administrator within 24 hours of the incident. The principal or lead administrator will notify the parent or guardian of the student(s) who threatened or perpetrated an act of violence and the student(s) who the threatened or perpetrated act of violence was made against within 24 hours after receipt of the teacher's report and complete an investigation of the incident as soon as possible. The classroom teacher may also notify the parent or guardian of the student who made the threat or caused the incident, and the parent or guardian of the student against whom the threat or incident was directed (2023 Iowa Acts, chapter 96 (House File 604), sec. 4).

An investigation will be initiated by the principal or lead administrator upon learning of an incident of violence or threat of violence through any credible means. If the principal or lead administrator finds that an incident of violence or threat of violence did occur, the administrator will determine the level of threat or incident by considering all aspects of the situation, including the student's intent and knowledge of the impact of their actions, their developmental level and context of the incident. The resolution will focus on identifying the cause behind the behavior and appropriate corrective action (2023 Iowa Acts, chapter 96 (House File 604), sec. 7, new section 279.79, subsections 1 and 4).

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Reviewe	d	
Revised	November 2024	

A student who makes a threat of violence, causes an incident of violence that results in injury or property damage, or who commits an assault, will be subject to escalating levels of discipline for each occurrence. When appropriate, referrals will be made to local law enforcement. The district retains the authority to assign the level of disciplinary measures appropriate to the severity of the threat of violence or incident of violence (2023 Iowa Acts, chapter 96 (House File 604), sec. 7, new section 279.79, subsection 5).

Threat of Violence

Threat of violence means a written, verbal, electronic or behavioral message that either explicitly or implicitly expresses an intention to inflict emotional or physical injury, property damage, or assault.

Incident of Violence

Incident of violence means the intentional use of physical force or power against oneself, another person, a group or community or property resulting in injury, property damage or assault.

Injury

Injury means "physical pain, illness or any impairment of physical condition." State v. McKee, 312 N.W.2d 907, 913 (Iowa 1981).

Property Damage

Property damage means any destruction, damage, impairment or alteration of property to which the individual does not have a right to take such an action. Property means real property, which includes any real estate, building, or fixture attached to a building or structure, and personal property, which includes intangible property (Iowa Code section 4.1(21)).

Assault

Assault means when, without justification, a student does any of the following:

an act which is intended to cause pain or injury to, or which is intended to result in physical contact which will be insulting or offensive to another, coupled with the apparent ability to execute the act; or any act which is intended to place another in fear of immediate physical contact which will be painful, injurious, insulting or offensive, coupled with the apparent ability to execute the act; or intentionally points any firearm toward another or displays in a threatening manner any dangerous weapon toward another.

The act is not an assault when the person doing any of the above and the other person are voluntary participants in a sport, social or other activity, not in itself criminal, when the act is a reasonably foreseeable incident of such sport or activity, and does not create an unreasonable risk of serious injury or breach of the peace (Following Iowa Code section 708.1).

Escalating Responses by Grade Band

Grades PK-2

Level	Escalating Response
Level 1	 Requires parent or guardian notification. Requires individualized educational program (IEP) meeting, if the student has an IEP. Responses may include any of the following: Parent or guardian conference that includes the student, when appropriate; When appropriate and with written parent consent, counseling, and/or mental health counseling subject to available resources of the district; Behavior intervention student agreement coupled with another response(s); Restitution or opportunities to repair relationships coupled with another response(s); Detention; and/or Temporary removal from class. Unless the first offense is unusually serious, the administrator will avoid permanent removal
Level 2	from a class. • Requires parent or guardian notification. • Review of response to prior offense, if applicable, to inform increased level of response. • Requires individualized educational program (IEP) meeting, if the student has an IEP. • Responses to the incident may include the following: • Parent or guardian conference that includes the student, when appropriate; • When appropriate, with written parent/guardian consent, counseling, and/or mental health counseling subject to available resources of the district; • Behavior intervention student agreement coupled with another response(s); • Restitution or opportunities to repair relationships coupled with another response(s); • Temporary or permanent removal from extracurricular activities; • Temporary or permanent removal from class; • In-school suspension; • Suspension of transportation privileges, if misconduct occurred in a school vehicle; and/or o Placement in an alternative learning environment, including a therapeutic classroom,
Level 3	when appropriate. Requires parent or guardian notification. Review of response to prior offense, if applicable, to inform increased level of response. Requires individualized educational program (IEP) meeting, if the student has an IEP. Responses to an incident may include the following: O Parent or guardian conference that includes the student, when appropriate; O When appropriate, with written parent/guardian consent, counseling, and/or mental health counseling subject to available resources of the district; O Behavior intervention student agreement coupled with another response(s); O Restitution or opportunities to repair relationships coupled with another response(s). O Detention; O Temporary or permanent removal from extracurricular activities; O Temporary or permanent removal from class; O In-school suspension; O Out-of-school suspension; O Out-of-school suspension; O Suspension of transportation privileges, if misconduct occurred in a school vehicle; O Placement in an alternative learning environment, including a therapeutic classroom, when appropriate; and/or O Recommendation for expulsion.

Grades 3-5

Level	Escalating Response
Level 1	 Requires parent or guardian notification. Requires individualized educational program (IEP) meeting, if the student has an IEP. Responses to an incident may include the following: Parent or guardian conference that may include the student, when appropriate; When appropriate and with written parent consent, counseling, and/or mental health counseling subject to available resources of the district; Behavior intervention student agreement coupled with another response(s); Restitution or opportunities to repair relationships coupled with another response(s); Detention; and/or Temporary removal from class. Unless the first offense is unusually serious, the administrator will avoid permanent removal from a class.
Level 2	 Requires parent or guardian notification. Review of response to prior offense, if applicable, to inform increased level of response. Requires individualized educational program (IEP) meeting, if the student has an IEP. Response to an incident may include, but are not limited to, the following: Parent or guardian conference that includes the student, when appropriate; When appropriate, with written parent/guardian consent, counseling, and/or mental health counseling subject to available resources of the district; Behavior intervention student agreement coupled with another response(s); Restitution or opportunities to repair relationships coupled with another response(s); Detention; Temporary or permanent removal from extracurricular activities; Temporary or permanent removal from class; In-school suspension; Suspension of transportation privileges, if misconduct occurred in a school vehicle; and/or Placement in an alternative learning environment, including a therapeutic classroom, when appropriate.
Level 3	 Requires parent or guardian notification. Review of response to prior offense, if applicable, to inform increased level of response. Requires individualized educational program (IEP) meeting, if the student has an IEP. Response to an incident may include the following: Parent or guardian conference that includes the student, when appropriate; When appropriate and with written parent/guardian consent, counseling, and/or mental health counseling subject to available resources of the district; Restitution or opportunities to repair relationships coupled with another response(s); Restitution or opportunities to repair relationships coupled with another response(s); Temporary or permanent removal from extracurricular activities; Temporary or permanent removal from class; In-school suspension; Suspension of transportation privileges, if misconduct occurred in a school vehicle; and/or Placement in an alternative learning environment, including a therapeutic classroom, when appropriate; and/or Requires parent or guardian notification.

Grades 6-8

Loval	Eggalating Damongo
Level	Escalating Response
Level 1	 Requires parent or guardian notification. Requires individualized educational program (IEP) meeting, if the student has an IEP. Responses to an incident may include the following: Parent or guardian conference that may include the student, when appropriate; When appropriate and with written parent consent, counseling, and/or mental health counseling subject to available resources of the district; Behavior intervention student agreement coupled with another response(s); Restitution or opportunities to repair relationships coupled with another response(s); Detention; and/or Temporary removal from class.
Level 2	 Requires parent or guardian notification. Review of response to prior offense, if applicable, to inform increased level of response. Requires individualized educational program (IEP) meeting, if the student has an IEP. Responses to an incident may include, but are not limited to, the following: Parent or guardian conference that includes the student, when appropriate; When appropriate and with written parent/guardian consent, counseling, and/or mental health counseling subject to available resources of the district; Behavior intervention student agreement coupled with another response(s); Restitution or opportunities to repair relationships coupled with another response(s); Detention; Temporary or permanent removal from extracurricular activities; Temporary or permanent removal from class; In-school suspension; Out-of-school suspension; Suspension of transportation privileges, if misconduct occurred in a school vehicle; and/or o Placement in an alternative learning environment, including a therapeutic classroom, when appropriate.
Level 3	 Requires parent or guardian notification. Review of response to prior offense, if applicable, to inform increased level of response. Requires individualized educational program (IEP) meeting, if the student has an IEP. Response to an incident may include the following: o Parent or guardian conference that may include the student, when appropriate; o When appropriate and with written parent consent, counseling, and/or mental health counseling subject to available resources of the district; o Behavior intervention student agreement coupled with another response(s); o Restitution or opportunities to repair relationships coupled with another response(s); o Detention; o Temporary or permanent removal from extracurricular activities; o Temporary or permanent removal from class; o In-school suspension; o Out-of-school suspension; o Suspension of transportation privileges, if misconduct occurred in a school vehicle; o Placement in an alternative learning environment, including a therapeutic classroom, when appropriate; and/or o Recommendation for expulsion

Grades 9-12

Level	Escalating Response
Level 1	 Requires parent or guardian notification. Requires individualized educational program (IEP) meeting, if the student has an IEP. Responses to an incident may include the following: Parent or guardian conference that may include the student, when appropriate; When appropriate and with written parent consent, counseling, and/or mental health counseling subject to available resources of the district; Behavior intervention student agreement coupled with another response(s); Restitution or opportunities to repair relationships coupled with another response(s); Detention; Temporary removal from extracurricular activities; Temporary removal from class. In-school suspension; and/or Suspension of transportation, if misconduct occurred in a school vehicle.
Level 2	 Requires parent or guardian notification. Review of response to prior offense, if applicable, to inform increased level of response. Requires individualized educational program (IEP) meeting, if the student has an IEP. Responses to an incident may include the following: Parent or guardian conference that includes the student, when appropriate; When appropriate and with written parent/guardian consent, counseling, and/or mental health counseling subject to available resources of the district; Behavior intervention student agreement coupled with another response(s); Restitution or opportunities to repair relationships coupled with another response(s); Detention; Temporary or permanent removal from extracurricular activities; Temporary or permanent removal from class; In-school suspension; Out-of-school suspension; Suspension of transportation privileges, if misconduct occurred in a school vehicle; and/or Placement in an alternative learning environment, including a therapeutic classroom, when appropriate.
Level 3	 Requires parent or guardian notification. Review of response to prior offense, if applicable, to inform increased level of response. Requires individualized educational program (IEP) meeting, if the student has an IEP. Response to an incident may include the following: Parent or guardian conference that may include the student, when appropriate; When appropriate and with written parent consent, counseling, and/or mental health counseling subject to available resources of the district; Behavior intervention student agreement coupled with another response(s); Restitution or opportunities to repair relationships coupled with another response(s); Detention; Temporary or permanent removal from extracurricular activities; Temporary or permanent removal from class; In-school suspension; Out-of-school suspension; Suspension of transportation privileges, if misconduct occurred in a school vehicle; Placement in an alternative learning environment, including a therapeutic classroom, when appropriate; and/or Recommendation for expulsion

Definitions (consistent with the Department's Data Dictionary 2022-23)

Detention means the student's presence is required during non-school hours for disciplinary purposes. The student can be required to appear prior to the beginning of the school day, after school has been dismissed for the day or on a non-school day. Whether a student will serve detention, and the length of the detention, is within the discretion of the licensed employee or the building principal disciplining the student.

Expulsion means an action by the board to remove a student from the school environment, which includes, but is not limited to, classes and activities, for a period of time set by the board.

In-school suspension means the student will attend school but will be temporarily isolated from one or more classes while under supervision. An in-school suspension will not exceed ten consecutive school days.

Out-of-school suspension means the student is removed from the school environment, which includes school classes and activities. An out-of-school suspension will not exceed ten consecutive school days unless due process is provided as required by federal and state law. A restriction from school activities means a student will attend school and classes and practice but will not participate in school activities.

Placement in an alternate learning environment means placement of a student in an environment established apart from the regular educational program that includes rules, staff and resources designed to accommodate student needs and to provide a comprehensive education consistent with the student learning goals and content standards established by the school district.

Removal from the classroom means a student is sent to the building principal's office. It is within the discretion of the person in charge of the classroom to remove the student.

Legal Reference:			
Cross Reference:			

Student Threats of Violence and Incidents of Violence Regulation

Effective student discipline policies serve the needs of the District in maintaining the order of the education environment while safeguarding the education interests of all students. For this reason, it is crucial to engage many perspectives in crafting sound policies related to discipline. The board, in conjunction with teachers and administrators in the District, have assigned further meaning to concepts listed in this policy.

Incident Levels Defined

Incident levels must escalate, with Level 1 being less severe than Level 3 incidents. However, the District maintains discretion in applying the level of discipline appropriate for an incident. In making this determination, the administration will consider the following definitions of incident levels. Because no definition could encompass all possible threats or incidents, the administration has discretion in determining which level to assign the incident after looking at the nature of the incident as well as the age, grade level, and maturity of the student.

Level 1 Defined:
Level 2 Defined:
Level 3 Defined:
Timeframe for Determining Repeated Incidents
The District will consider all incidents occurring within [the school year] as sufficiently close in proximity between incidents to establish that a repeated incident has occurred. The rationale for establishing this timeframe is The administration will have discretion to alter this timeframe when appropriate under the circumstances, depending on the nature of the incident as well as the age, grade level and maturity of the student.
Considerations for Determining the Maturity of the Student
The District believes that gauging the maturity of a student is subject to interpretation and best left to the licensed employees who interact most closely with the student on a regular basis. Assessing a student's maturity level is based on individual characteristics unique to each student. Therefore, in making a determination about the maturity of a student, the administration may consult with the student's classroom teacher and other relevant licensed staff. The administration will consider the following factors in determining the maturity of the student:

Student Threats of Violence and Incidents of Violence Regulation

Considerations for Determining Whether the Off-Campus Threat of Violence or Incident of Violence Will Directly Affect the Good Order, Efficient Management and Welfare of the School District

The District recognizes that students maintain First Amendment rights to free expression both within school and outside. However, free speech protections are not absolute and do not extend to true threats of violence toward an individual or a group of individuals. In considering whether a threat or incident of violence will directly affect the good order, efficient management and welfare of the school district necessitating the need for investigation, the administration will consider, among other things, the following factors:

- The specificity of the threat for time, location or individual(s) targeted;
- The reasonable likelihood of the student's ability to carry out the threat;
- The reasonable likelihood that the threat will interfere with the operation of the educational environment.

In addition to the notification requirements in policy, the administration will apprise the parents or guardians of any student who suffered violence or a threat of violence, of the rights to file complaints under any other relevant board policies including but not limited to anti-bullying/anti-harassment and Title IX.

NOTE: Iowa law requires school boards to collaborate with teachers and administrators in adopting a policy related to threats of violence and incidents of violence. This accompanying regulation is designed to supplement the framework provided by the Department of Education in policy 503.8 and be edited and completed by boards through a collaborative process involving relevant stakeholders for the district.

Legal Reference:	Iowa Code §279.79		
Cross Reference:	502 503	Student Rights and Responsibilities Student Discipline	
Approved <u>December</u>	2023		
Reviewed			
Revised			

Student Use of Personal Electronic Devices

In order to promote the best educational experience, students should feel connected to their educational environment and to others in the school community. Building meaningful connections can occur in a variety of ways. Technology has advanced peoples' ability to connect with one another across a variety of virtual platforms, and when used appropriately, adds value to the learning environment. However, it is vital to the developmental health and growth of students that the district provides opportunities for students to connect with peers and other members of their school community in-person whenever possible. In-person learning and interactions teach vital life and social skills that students will need for their continued success in the community.

For this reason, student use of personal electronic devices during instructional time is prohibited. Students have access to district-owned electronic devices as appropriate for the instructional needs of the learning environment and authorized by the classroom teacher. Personal electronic devices means any device that is capable of electronically communicating, sending, receiving, storing, recording, reproducing and/or displaying information and data. Students may wear smart or electronic watches but may not use any communication applications or features that are prohibited from use on other electronic devices and all notifications must be turned off. Personal electronic devices that have been specifically authorized under a current individual education plan (IEP), a Section 504 plan, or an Individual Health Plan (IHP) are exempt from this policy. For purposes of this policy, instructional time is defined as the time from the beginning of class bell through the end of class bell.

Students who choose to use personal electronic devices outside instructional time but while on school property, at school-sponsored events, or in a manner that may impact the educational environment must use these devices in accordance with all applicable laws and board policies. Students who violate this policy may face disciplinary consequences. The Superintendent, in conjunction with building level administration, will develop administrative regulations in accordance with this policy.

Note: This policy and the language contained here is optional. The language should be adapted to suit the needs of individual districts. The definition of personal electronic devices includes cell phones, headphones and other Bluetooth devices. Smartwatches have been specifically exempted if the settings are appropriately configured. However, individual districts should decide whether to exempt smartwatches. Instructional time is defined to include lunch, recess, and passing periods in this policy. However, districts should adapt this language to suit the needs of their individual communities

16 C.F.R. 312; 34 C.F.R. pt. 99; 47 C.F.R. 54.520

Cross Reference: 401.12 Employee Use of Cell Phones

401.12R1 Employee Use of Cell Phones Regulation

Approved September 2024
Reviewed
Revised

Student Use of Personal Electronic Devices - Regulation

The district is committed to providing an inclusive educational environment for students and families. It is valuable for students' educational experience for families to engage in and support their students' educational experience. As part of this commitment, the district will take steps to create opportunities for students to engage in peer-to-peer activities, and ensure that student use of personal electronic devices does not occur during instructional time.

Every district staff member is empowered to assist in the enforcement of this policy and regulation as appropriate. To avoid distraction during instructional time, personal electronic devices must be silenced or turned off, not visible, and not physically attached to the student's body. Students may store their personal electronic devices in their backpacks, unless otherwise instructed. Staff members may establish classroom rules or protocols for placement of personal electronic devices during instructional times consistent with this regulation. If a student is observed using a personal electronic device during instructional time, the employee who observed the student behavior will notify building administration, who will require the student to turn in the device for safekeeping until the end of the school day. The device will be secured in the building's front office. The district, however, is not responsible for the loss, theft, or destruction of personal electronic devices brought onto school, or district property, or while the student is attending district or school-sponsored events.

For a student's first violation of this policy, the student may pick up the device at the end of the school day and the student's parent/guardian will be notified. For subsequent violations of this policy, the device will be released to the student's parent/guardian following a meeting with the student and the student's parent/guardian to create a plan to avoid further violations. If a student in violation of this policy refuses to turn over their device, they may be sent home for the remainder of the school day. Repeated violations of this policy may result in additional disciplinary consequences for students in accordance with board policy.

Note: This regulation is optional, as is the language. All the language of this regulation should be amended to suit the unique needs of your district. Historically, cell phone bans in school buildings have been enforced unequally between classrooms. The language above is intended to create a more uniform enforcement approach by having building administration handle the enforcement of the students in violation of this policy, and minimize disruption within the learning environment. Some districts may choose to require turning in all students' personal electronic devices at the beginning of instructional time each day. Districts who choose to do so, should proceed only after weighing their own

Legal Reference:	Iowa C	ode	8279	.8
Legal Reference.	10 wa C	Juuc	Q417	. (

16 C.F.R. 312; 34 C.F.R. pt. 99; 47 C.F.R. 54.520

Cross Reference: 401.12 Employee Use of Cell Phones

401.12R1 Employee Use of Cell Phones Regulation

Approved <u>September 2024</u>
Reviewed
Revised

Code No. 504.1

STUDENT GOVERNMENT

The student council provides for student activities, serves as a training experience for student leaders, promotes the common good, gives students a share in the management of the school, develops high ideals of personal conduct, acts as a clearinghouse for student activities, seeks to interest students in school district affairs and helps solve problems that may arise. Members of the council are student representatives who have direct access to the administration.

The principal, in conjunction with the students and licensed employees, shall set forth the guidelines for the student government's elections, operations, and other elements of the government.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code § 279.8 (1995).

Cross Reference: 502 Student Rights and Responsibilities

504 Student Activities

Approved November 1996
Reviewed January 2000/March 2002/January 2005/October 2006/March 2009/December 2013/April
2016/September 2018/April 2021
Revised

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

Extracurricular activities and student groups shall be related to the curriculum of the secondary schools in the school district. These secondary school curriculum-related student organizations may use the school facilities for meetings and other purposes before, after, and during the instructional school day.

It shall be the responsibility of the building principal to determine whether a student group is curriculumrelated. One or more of the following questions will be answered affirmatively if the group is curriculumrelated:

- Is the subject matter of the group actually taught in a regularly offered course?
- Will the subject matter of the group soon be taught in a regularly offered course?
- Does the subject matter of the group concern the body of courses as a whole?
- Is participation in the group required for a particular course?
- Does participation in the group result in academic credit?

It shall be the responsibility of the superintendent, in conjunction with the principal, to develop administrative regulations regarding this policy. The administrative regulations shall include, but not be limited to, stating the process for establishing a curriculum-related student group, assigning a faculty advisor and obtaining board approval for each student group. The administrative rules shall also include the purpose of each group and its relationship to the curriculum.

Legal Reference: Westside Community Board of Education v Mergens, 496 U.S. 226

(1990).

Bender v. Williamsport Area Community School District, 741 F.2d 538 (3d Cir. 1984), vacated and remanded on other grounds, 475

U.S. 534 (1986).

20 U.S.C. §§ 4071-4074 (1988). Iowa Code §§ 287.1-.3; 297.9 (1995).

Cross Reference: 502 Student Rights and Responsibilities

504 Student Activities

Approved	<u>November</u>	1996

Reviewed January 2000/March 2002/January 2005/October 2006/March 2009/December 2013/April 2016/September 2018/April 2021

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STUDENT PERFORMANCES

Students, as part of the education program, may participate in contests or other public and private events approved by the superintendent that will be of benefit to the student and the education program. Performance at such events is a privilege.

Students, who perform at such events, serve as ambassadors of the school district and must conduct themselves in the same manner as required in the regular school day. Students who fail to abide by this policy and the administrative regulations supporting it may be subject to disciplinary measures.

Students will be allowed to perform in these events only with proper permission and supervision and when the events do not disrupt the education program or other school district operations. The events must be approved by the superintendent, unless it involves unusual travel and expense, in which case the board must approve of the performance.

It shall be the responsibility of the superintendent, in conjunction with the principal, to develop administrative regulations regarding this policy. In developing the administrative regulations, these guidelines should be followed:

- Performances by student groups below the high school level should be allowed on a very limited basis:
- All groups of students should have an opportunity to participate; and,
- Extensive travel by one group of students should be discouraged.

It shall be within the discretion of the superintendent to determine whether the event will benefit the education program and the participating students. Contests or other performances by students unapproved by the superintendent shall be the responsibility of the parent and the student.

Legal Reference: Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier, 484 U.S. 260 (1988).

Iowa Code §§ 280.13-.14 (1995).

281 I.A.C. 12.6.

Cross Reference: 502 Student Rights and Responsibilities

503.4 Good Conduct Rule 504 Student Activities

904 Community Activities Involving Students

Approved November 1996

Reviewed January 2000/March 2002/January 2005/October 2006/March 2009/December 2013/April 2016/September 2018/April 2021

levised	

STUDENT ACTIVITY PROGRAM

Participation in school activities is a privilege. School activities provide the benefits of promoting additional interests and ability in the students during their school years and for their lifetime.

Students will have an opportunity to participate in a school activity unless the activity is not offered, the activity is an intramural or interscholastic athletic activity or the student cannot participate for disciplinary reasons. If the activity is an intramural or interscholastic athletic activity, students of the opposite sex will have a comparable opportunity for participation. Comparable opportunity does not guarantee boys and girls will be allowed to play on each other's teams when there are athletic activities available that will allow both boys and girls to reap the benefits of school activities, which are the promotion of additional interests and abilities in the students.

Student activity events must be approved by the superintendent unless it involves unusual travel expense, in which case the board will take action. The events must not disrupt the education program or other school district operations.

A high school student who participates in school sponsored athletics may participate in a non-school sponsored sport during the same season with approval of the head coach, athletic director, and principal.

Such outside participation shall not conflict with the school sponsored athletic activity in any way.

It shall be the responsibility of the superintendent to develop administrative regulations for each school activity. These regulations shall include, but not be limited to, when physical examinations will be required, how and when parents will be informed about the risk of the activity, academic requirements, and proof of insurance on the student participating in certain activities. Students wanting to participate in school activities must meet the requirements set out by the school district for participation in the activity.

Approved November 1996
Reviewed January 2000/March 2002/January 2005/October 2006/March 2009/December 2013/April 2016/September 2018/April 2021
Revised December 1997/March 2000

JESUP COMMUNITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Page 1 of 2

Legal Reference: 20 U.S.C. §§ 1681-1683; 1685-1686 (1988).

34 C.F.R. Pt. 106.41 (1993).

Iowa Code §§ 216.9; 280.13-.14 (1995).

281 I.A.C. 12.6.

Cross Reference: 501 Student Attendance

502 Student Rights and Responsibilities

503 Student Discipline504 Student Activities

507 Student Health and Well-Being

STUDENT PROGRESS REPORTS AND CONFERENCES

Students shall receive a progress report at the end of each nine-week grading period. Students who are doing poorly, and their parents, shall be notified prior to the end of the semester in order to have an opportunity to improve their grade. The board encourages the notification of students who have made marked improvement prior to the end of the semester.

Parent-teacher conferences will be held once each semester at the elementary, middle, and high school to keep the parents informed. The conferences at the middle school and high school are not individually scheduled.

Parents, teachers, or principals may request a conference for students in grades Pre-kindergarten through twelve in addition to the scheduled conference time. Parents and students are encouraged to discuss the student's progress or other matters with the student's teacher.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code §§ 256.11, .11A; 280 (1995).

281 I.A.C. 12.3(6), .3(7); .5(16).

Cross Reference: 505 Student Scholastic Achievement

506 Student Records

Approved November 1996
Reviewed January 2000/April 2002/October 2006/April 2009/January 2014/May 2016/May 2021
Revised March 2000/March 2005

STUDENT PROMOTION - RETENTION - ACCELERATION

Students will be promoted to the next grade level at the end of each school year based on the student's achievement, age, maturity, emotional stability, and social adjustment.

The district shall adhere to the following:

- Retention/Promotion in kindergarten eighth grade: The retention of a student will be determined based upon the judgment of the district's professional staff. When it becomes evident a student in grades kindergarten through eight may be retained in a grade level for an additional year, the parents will be informed prior to making the retention decision. It is within the sole discretion of the district to retain students in their current grade level and to deny promotion to a student.
- Retention/Promotion in ninth twelfth grade: Students in grades nine through twelve will be informed of the required coursework necessary to be promoted each year. When it becomes evident a student in these grades will be unable to meet the minimum credit requirements for the year, the student and parents will be informed. It is within the sole discretion of the district to retain students in their current grade level and to deny promotion to a student.
- Acceleration in kindergarten twelfth grade: Students in grades kindergarten through twelve with exceptional talents may, with the permission of the principal and parents, take classes beyond their current grade level. Enrichment opportunities outside the school district may be allowed when they do not conflict with the school district's graduation requirements.
- Retention or Acceleration in kindergarten twelfth grade may also occur in additional instances as provided by law.

For students in grades kindergarten through sixth, if a student is not reading at a proficient level, the district will notify a student's parent or guardian of the student's reading level, and the option for parents to request that the student be retained in the student's current grade level for the subsequent school year. The district is prohibited from promoting a student to the next grade level if the student is not reading proficiently, and the student's parent or guardian requests the student be retained at their current grade level for the next year.

Any student or parent who is not satisfied with the decision of the district's professional staff may seek recourse through policy 502.4 – Student Complaints and Grievances.

NOTE: School districts that use specific steps or processes for determining retention or acceleration should reference the applicable criteria or where to locate the criteria in the bulleted information above.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code §§ 256.11, .41; 279.8; .68.

281 I.A.C. 12.5(16).

Cross Reference: 501 Student Attendance

505 Student Scholastic Achievement 603.2 Summer School Instruction

Approved November 1996

Reviewed January 2000/April 2002/February 2005/October 2006/April 2009/January 2014/May 2016/May 2021

Revised March, 2000/August 2024

STUDENT HONORS AND AWARDS

The school district will provide a program that establishes honors and awards including, but not limited to, academic letters, scholarships and good citizenship awards for students to assist students in setting goals. Students will be made aware of honors and awards and the action necessary on the part of the student to achieve them. It is possible that students who have not attended the school district for their entire education or have not attended an accredited public or private school will not be eligible for honors and awards.

It shall be the responsibility of the superintendent to develop the administrative regulations regarding this policy.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code § 279.8 (1995).

Cross Reference: 501.6 Student Transfers In

504 Student Activities

505 Student Scholastic Achievement

Approved November 1996
Reviewed January 2000/April 2002/February 2005/October 2006/April 2009/January 2014/May 2016/May 2021
Revised ______

TESTING PROGRAM

A comprehensive testing program is established and maintained to evaluate the education program of the school district and to assist in providing guidance or counseling services to students and their families.

No student is required, as part of any applicable program, funded by the United State Department of Education, to submit to a survey, analysis or evaluation that reveals information concerning:

- political affiliations or beliefs of the student or student's parent:
- mental or psychological problems of the student or the student's family;
- sex behavior or attitudes;
- illegal, anti-social, self-incriminating or demeaning behavior;
- critical appraisals of other individuals with whom respondents have close family relationships;
- legally recognized, privileged and analogous relationships, such as those of lawyers, physicians and ministers;
- religious practices, affiliations or beliefs of the student or student's parent; or
- 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.

It is the responsibility of the superintendent, in conjunction with the principal, to develop administrative regulations regarding this policy.

It is the responsibility of the board to review and approve the evaluation and testing program.

Legal Reference: 20 U.S.C. § 1232h

Iowa Code §§ 280.3

Cross Reference: 505 Student Scholastic Achievement

506 Student Records

607.2 Student Health Services

Approved November 1996

Reviewed January 2000/April 2002/February 2005/October 2006/April 2009/January 2014/May 2016/May 2021

Revised June 2017/August 2023/

GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS

Students must successfully complete the courses required by the board and Iowa Department of Education in order to graduate.

It is the responsibility of the superintendent to ensure that students complete grades one through twelve and that high school students complete <u>52</u> credits prior to graduation. The following credits will be required for graduation:

English/Language Arts	8 credits
Science	6 credits
Mathematics	6 credits
Social Studies	5 credits
Physical Education	4 credits
United State Government	7 credits
American History	1 credits
Financial Literacy	1 credits

The required courses of study will be reviewed by the board annually.

Prior to graduation, the district will advise students on how to successfully complete the free application for federal student aid.

Graduation requirements for special education students include successful completion of four years of English, three years of math, three years of social studies and three years of science.

Students who complete a regular session in the Legislative Page Program of the general assembly at the state capitol will be credited ½ credit of social studies.

Students enrolled in a junior officers' training corp will receive 1/8th physical education credit for each semester the student is enrolled in the program.

NOTE: This is a mandatory policy.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code §§ 256.7, 11, .41; 279.8; 279.61, 280.3, .14. 281 I.A.C. 12.3(5); 12(5).

Cross Reference: 505 Student Scholastic Achievement

603.3Special Education

Approved November 1996

Reviewed January 2000/April 2002/February 2005/April 2009/January 2014/May 2016/May 2021 Revised March 2000/December 2000/November 2006/August 2021/September 2022/August 2023

EARLY GRADUATION

Generally, students will be required to complete the necessary course work and graduate from high school at the end of grade twelve. Students may graduate prior to this time if they meet the minimum graduation requirements stated in board policy.

A student who graduates early will no longer be considered a student and will become an alumnus of the school district. However, the student who graduates early may participate in commencement exercises. With administrative approval, the student and guest may attend prom.

(Board members specifically stated this was to include other 2nd semester dances, Dollars for Scholars, award programs (FFA, Athletic Banquet, etc.), after prom and grand march.)

Legal Reference: Iowa Code §§ 279.8; 280.3, .14 (1995).

281 I.A.C. 12.2; .3(7); .5.

Cross Reference: 505 Student Scholastic Achievement

Approved November, 1996
Reviewed January 2000/April 2002/February 2005/April 2009/January 2014/May 2016/May 2021
Revised April 2006

COMMENCEMENT

Jesup Community School students who have successfully completed high school shall be granted a diploma. "Successfully completed" means that students have met the credit requirements for graduation from Jesup or have equivalent credit from an accredited public or private secondary school. Students who can complete all credit requirements by the last day of school (teacher inservice) will be allowed to participate in the graduation ceremony. The student will not receive a diploma until all requirements have been met. The high school principal/superintendent can make exceptions and allow students to participate in the graduation ceremony if there are extenuating circumstances (i.e. health issues).

The Board of Directors may exclude students from participation for violation of rules established for the orderly governance of the school. Failure of a student to participate in the commencement ceremony will not be reason for withholding the student's final progress report or diploma certifying the student's completion of high school.

Approved <u>April 1997</u>
Reviewed <u>January 2000/April 2002/February 2005/October 2006/April 2009/January 2014/May 2016/May 2021</u>
Revised May 2002/January 2019

PARENT AND FAMILY ENGAGEMENT

Parental and family engagement is an important component in a student's success in school. The Board encourages parents to become involved in their child's education to ensure the child's academic success. The Board will:

- Involve parents in the development of the Title I plan, the process for school review of the plan and the process for improvement through meetings and/or surveys.
- Support, coordination and technical assistance necessary to assist participating schools in planning and implementing effective parent involvement activities to improve student academic achievement and school performance will be provided through utilization of staff development opportunities, CSIP committees and PTO.
- Build the schools' and parents' capacity for strong parental involvement through speakers, open houses, p/t conferences, parent/school compacts and Title I meetings.
- Coordinate and integrate parental involvement strategies between Title I and Head Start through Principal communication with other groups.
- Conduct with the involvement of parents and family members, an annual evaluation of the content and effectiveness of the parent and family engagement policy in improving the academic quality of the school served including identifying barriers to greater participation by parents in Title I activities (with particular attention to low-income parents, Limited English Proficient (LEP) parents, parents of any racial or ethnic minority, parents with disabilities and parents with limited literacy);
- Use the findings of the annual evaluation to design strategies for more effective parent and family involvement and to revise, as necessary, the parent and family involvement policies; and:
- Involve parents in Title I activities through the "Take Home" program.

The board will review this policy annually. The superintendent is responsible for notifying parents and families of this policy annually or within a reasonable time after it has been amended during the school year. The superintendent may develop an administrative process or procedures to implement this policy.

NOTE: This is a mandatory policy.

Approved May 2005
Reviewed October 2006/April 2009/January 2014/May 2016/May 2021
Revised June 2017/November 2019

EDUCATION RECORDS ACCESS

The board recognizes the importance of maintaining education records and preserving their confidentiality as provided by law. Education records are kept confidential at collection, storage, disclosure and destruction stages. The board secretary is the custodian of education records. Education records may be maintained in the central administration office or administrative office of the student's attendance center.

Definitions

For the purposes of this policy, the defined words have the following meaning:

- "Education Record" means those records that contain information directly related to a student and which are maintained by an education agency or institution or by a party acting for the agency or institution.
- "Eligible Student" means a student who has reached eighteen years or attends a postsecondary
 institution. Parents of an eligible student are provided access to education records only with the
 written permission of the eligible student unless the eligible student is defined as a dependent by
 the Internal Revenue Code. In that case, the parents may be provided access without the written
 permission of the student.

An education record may contain information on more than one student. Parents will have the right to access the information relating to their student or to be informed of the information. Eligible students will also have the right to access the information relating to themselves, or be informed of the information.

Parents, eligible students, and other individuals authorized in accordance with law will have a right to access the student's education records upon request without unnecessary delay and in no instance more than forty-five calendar days after the request is made. Parents, other than parents of an eligible student, may be denied access to a student's records if the school district has a court order stating such or when the district has been advised under the appropriate laws that the parents may not access the student records. Parents, an eligible student or an authorized representative of the parents will have the right to access the student's education records prior to an Individualized Education Program (IEP) meeting or hearing.

Copies of education records will be provided if failure to do so would effectively prevent the parents or student from exercising the right to access the education records. Fees for copies of the records are waived if it would prevent the parents or student from accessing the records. A fee may not be charged to search or retrieve information from education records.

Upon the request of parents or an eligible student, the school district will provide an explanation and interpretation of the education records and a list of the types and locations of education records collected, maintained or used by the school district.

If the parents or an eligible student believes the information in the education records is inaccurate, misleading or violates the privacy of the student, the parents or an eligible student may request that the school district amend the education records.

Education records may be disclosed in limited circumstances without parental or eligible student's written permission. This disclosure is made on the condition that the education record will not be disclosed to a third party without the written permission of the parents or the eligible student. This disclosure may be:

- To school officials within the school district and AEA personnel whom the superintendent has determined to have a legitimate educational interest, including, but not limited to, board members, employees, school attorney, auditor, health professionals, and individuals serving on official school committees:
- To officials of another school district in which the student wishes to enroll, provided the other school district notifies the parents the education records are being sent and the parents have an opportunity to receive a copy of the records and challenge the contents of the records unless the annual notification includes a provision that records will automatically be transferred to new school districts;
- To the U.S. Comptroller General, the U.S. Attorney General, the U.S. Secretary of Education or state and local educational authorities;
- In connection with a student's application for, or receipt of, financial aid;
- To organizations conducting studies for, or on behalf of, educational agencies or institutions for the purpose of developing, validating, or administering predictive tests, administering student aid programs, and improving instruction, if such studies are conducted in such a manner as will not permit the personal identification of students and their parents by persons other than representatives of such organizations and such information will be destroyed when no longer needed for the purpose for which it was conducted;
- To accrediting organizations;
- To parents of a dependent student as defined in the Internal Revenue Code;
- To comply with a court order or judicially issued subpoena;
- [Consistent with an interagency agreement between the school district and juvenile justice agencies]
- In connection with a health or safety emergency;
- As directory information; or
- In additional instances as provided by law.

The superintendent will keep a list of the individuals and their positions who are authorized to view a special education student's education records without the permission of the parents or the eligible student. Individuals not listed are not allowed access without parental or an eligible student's written permission. This list must be current and available for public inspection and updated as changes occur.

The superintendent will also keep a list of individuals, agencies and organizations which have requested or obtained access to a student's education records, the date access was given and their legitimate educational interest or purpose for which they were authorized to view the records. The superintendent, however, does not need to keep a list of the parents, authorized educational employees, officers and agencies of the school district who have accessed the student's education records. This list for an education record may be accessed by the parents, the eligible student and the custodian of education records.

Permanent education records, including a student's name, address, phone number, grades, attendance record, classes attended, grade level completed and year completed may be maintained without time limitation. Permanent education records will be kept in a fire-safe vault or they may be maintained electronically with a secure backup file.

When personally identifiable information, other than permanent education records, is no longer needed to provide educational services to a special education student, the parents or eligible student are notified. This notice is normally given after a student graduates or otherwise leaves the school district. If the parents or eligible student request that the personally identifiable information be destroyed, the school district will destroy the records, except for permanent records. Prior to the destruction of the records, the school district must inform the parents or eligible student the records may be needed by the parents or

eligible student for social security benefits or other purposes. For purposes of policy, "no longer needed to provide educational services" means that a record is no longer relevant to the provision of instruction, support, or related services and it is no longer needed for accountability and audit purposes. At a minimum, a record needed for accountability and audit purposes must be retained for five years after completion of the activity for which funds were used.

The school district will cooperate with the juvenile justice system in sharing information contained in permanent student records regarding students who have become involved with the juvenile justice system. The school district will enter into an interagency agreement with the juvenile justice agencies (agencies) involved.

The purpose of the agreement is to allow for the sharing of information prior to a student's adjudication in order to promote and collaborate between the school district and the agencies to improve school safety, reduce alcohol and illegal drug use, reduce truancy, reduce in-school and out-of-school suspensions, and to support alternatives to in-school and out-of-school suspensions and expulsions which provide structured and well supervised educational programs supplemented by coordinated and appropriate services designed to correct behaviors that lead to truancy, suspension, and expulsions and to support students in successfully completing their education.

The school district may share any information with the agencies contained in a student's permanent record, which is directly related to the juvenile justice system's ability to effectively serve the student. Prior to adjudication information contained in the permanent record may be disclosed by the school district to the parties without parental consent or court order. Information contained in a student's permanent record may be disclosed by the school district to the agencies after adjudication only with parental consent or a court order. Information shared pursuant to the agreement is used solely for determining the programs and services appropriate to the needs of the student or student's family or coordinating the delivery of programs and services to the student or student's family.

Information shared under the agreement is not admissible in any court proceedings, which take place prior to a disposition hearing, unless written consent is obtained from a student's parent, guardian, or legal or actual custodian.

Confidential information shared between the school district and the agencies will remain confidential and will not be shared with any other person, unless otherwise provided by law. The school district may discontinue information sharing with an agency if the school district determines that the agency has violated the intent or letter of the agreement.

Agencies will contact the principal of the attendance center where the student is currently or was enrolled. The principal will then forward copies of the records within a reasonable time following receipt of the request.

The school district will provide training or instruction to employees about parents' and eligible students' rights under this policy. Employees will also be informed about the procedures for carrying out this policy.

It is the responsibility of the superintendent to annually notify parents and eligible students that they have the right to:

- (1) Inspect and review the student's education records;
- (2) Seek amendment of the student's education records that the parent or eligible student believes to be inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the student's privacy rights;
- (3) Consent to disclosures of personally identifiable information contained in the student's education **JESUP COMMUNITY SCHOOL DISTRICT** Page 3 of 4

records, except to the extent that the law authorizes disclosure without consent; and

(4) File a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education concerning alleged failures by the district to comply with the law.

The notice is given in a parents' or eligible student's native language. Should the school district collect personal information from students for the purposes of marketing or selling that information, the school district will annually notify parents of such activity.

The notice will include a statement that the parents have a right to file a complaint alleging the school district failed to comply with this policy. Complaints are forwarded to Family Policy Compliance Office, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, Washington, DC. 20202-8520.

NOTE: This is a mandatory policy.

Legal Reference: 20 U.S.C. § 1232g, 1415.

34 C.F.R. Pt. 99, 300, .610 et seq.

Iowa Code §§ 22; 279.9B, 280.24, .25, 622.10.

281 I.A.C. 12.3(4); 41

1980 Op. Att'y Gen. 720, 825.

Cross Reference: 501 Student Attendance

505 Student Scholastic Achievement

506 Student Records

507 Student Health and Well-Being

603.3 Special Education

708 Care, Maintenance and Disposal of School District Records

901 Public Examination of School District Records

Approved <u>December 1996</u>
Reviewed <u>February 2000/April 2002/April 2009/January 2014/May 2016/July 2021</u>
Revised <u>April, 2000/March 2001/March 2005/December 2006/June 2017</u>

REQUEST OF NONPARENT FOR EXAMINATION OR COPIES OF STUDENT RECORDS

<u> </u>	quests permission to examine the t's official student records of:	
(Legal Name of Student)	(Date of Birth)	
	copies of the following official student records of the	
The undersigned certifies t	that they are (check one):	
(a) An official of another enroll.	er school system in which the student intends to	()
(b) An authorized repres States.	sentative of the Comptroller General of the United	()
. /	sentative of the Secretary of of Education or U.S. Attorney General	()
,	ead of an education agency as defined in Section Amendments of 1974.	()
e) An official of the Iov	wa Department of Education.	()
A person connected with the student's application for, or receipt of, financial aid (SPECIFY DETAILS ABOVE.)		()
*	juvenile justice agency with which the school	()
	at the information obtained will only be redisclosed t the written permission of the parents of the studen age.	
	(Signature)	
	(Title)	
	(Agency)	
APPROVED:	Date:	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Address:	
ignature:		'ID.
Title: Dated:	State: 2 Phone	
	Number:	
Approved <u>December 1996</u>		
	<u>: 2006/April 2009/January 2014/May 2016/July 202</u>	<u>.1</u>
Revised April, 2000/Decer	<u>mber, 2000</u>	

AUTHORIZATION FOR RELEASE OF STUDENT RECORDS

The undersigned hereby authorizes		
School District to release copies of the follo	owing official student records	3:
concerning		
(Full Legal Name of Str	udent)	(Date of Birth)
		from 20to 20 from
		20to 20 from 20
		to 20
(Name & Address of Last Sch	nool Attended)	(Year(s) of Attendance)
The reason for this request is:		
-		
My relationship to the child is:		
	0 1 1	
Copies of the records to be released are to be	be furnished to:	
() the undersigned		
() the student		
() other (please specify)		
	(Signature)	
	Date:	
	Address:	
	City:	
	State: Phone Number:	ZIP
	rnone number:	

Approved <u>December 1996</u>

Reviewed February 2000/April 2002/February 2005/November 2006/April 2009/January 2014/May 2016/July 2021

Revised April, 2000/December 2000/March, 2005

REQUEST FOR HEARING ON CORRECTION OF STUDENT RECORDS

To:	Address:			
Board Secretary (Custodian)	_			
I believe certain official student records of my child student), (school name), are sof my child.	l,inaccurate, mis	, (fi	ull legal name	of rights
The official education records which I believe are in or other rights of my child are:	naccurate, misle	ading or in violation	on of the privac	<u>.</u>
The reason I believe such records are inaccurate, mi of my child is:	isleading or in v	iolation of the priv	acy or other ri	ghts
My relationship to the child is:				
I understand that I will be notified in writing of the in writing of the decision; and I have the right to appin writing within ten days after my receipt of the de record stating I disagree with the decision and why.	peal the decisio ecision or a righ	n by so notifying t	he hearing offi	cer
	(Signature)			
	Date:Phone Numb	_ Address: per:	City:	State: ZIP

Approved <u>December 1996</u>
Reviewed <u>April 2009/January 2014/May 2016/July 2021</u>
Revised <u>April 2000/December 2000</u>

REQUEST FOR EXAMINATION OF STUDENT RECORDS

To:	Address:	
Board Secretary (Custodian)		
The undersigned desires to examine the following	official education records.	
of _		
of(Full Legal Name of Student)	(Date of Birth)	(Grade)
AL (0.1 1)		
(Name of School)		
My relationship to the student is:		
(check one) I do I do not		
desire a copy of such records. I understand that a r	easonable charge may be made	for the copies.
	(Parent's Signature)	
APPROVED:	Date:	
	Address:	
Signature:	City:	710
Title:S Dated:	State: Phone Number:	
Dated.	i none i tumoei.	
Approved <u>December 1996</u>		
ReviewedApril 2009/January 2014/May	2016/July 2021	
Revised April 2000/December 2000		

NOTIFICATION OF TRANSFER OF STUDENT RECORDS

To: D	Oate:
Parent/or Guardian	
Street Address:	
City/State	ZIP:
Please be notified that copies of the	
School District Name	Address
upon the written statement that the student intends to enroll in said	school system.
If you desire a copy of such records furnished, please check here A reasonable charge will be made for the copies.	and return this form to the undersigned.
If you believe such records transferred are inaccurate, misleading rights of the student, you have the right to a hearing to challenge to	
	(Name)
	(Title)

Approved <u>December 1996</u>
Reviewed <u>February 2000/April 2002/February 2005/November 2006/April 2009/January 2014/May 2016/July 2021</u>

Revised April 2000/December 2000

LETTER TO PARENT REGARDING RECEIPT OF A SUBPOENA

Date
Dear (Parent):
This letter is to notify you that the Community School District has received a
(subpoena or court order) requesting copies of your child's permanent records. The specific records
requested are
The school district has until <u>(date on subpoena or court order)</u> to deliver the documents to
(requesting party on subpoena or court order). If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at
(phone #) .
Cincomb.
Sincerely,
(Principal or Superintendent)

Approved <u>December 1996</u>

Reviewed February 2000/April 2002/February 2005/November 2006/April 2009/January 2014/May 2016/July 2021

Revised April, 2000/December, 2000

JUVENILE JUSTICE AGENCY INFORMATION SHARING AGREEMENT

Statement of Purpose: The purpose of this Agreement is to allow for the sharing of information among the School District and the Agencies prior to a student's adjudication in order to promote and collaborate to improve school safety, reduce alcohol and illegal drug use, reduce truancy, reduce in-school and out-of-school suspensions, and to support alternatives to in-school and out-of-school suspensions and expulsions which provide structured and well supervised educational programs supplemented by coordinated and appropriate services designed to correct behaviors that lead to truancy, suspension, and expulsions and to support students in successfully completing their education.

Identification of Agencies: This agreement is between the _____ Community School District (hereinafter "School District") and _(agencies listed) (hereinafter "Agencies")_.

Statutory Authority: This agreement implements Iowa Code § 280.25 and is consistent with 34 C.F.R. 99.38 (1997).

Parameters of Information Exchange:

- 1. The School District may share any information with the Agencies contained in a student's permanent record which is directly related to the juvenile justice system's ability to effectively serve the student.
- 2. Prior to adjudication information contained in the permanent record may be disclosed by the school district to the Agencies without parental consent or court order.
- 3. Information contained in a student's permanent record may be disclosed by the School District to the Agencies after adjudication only with parental consent or a court order.
- 4. Information shared pursuant to the agreement shall be used solely for determining the programs and services appropriate to the needs of the student or student's family or coordinating the delivery of programs and services to the student or student's family.
- 5. Information shared under the agreement is not admissible in any court proceedings which take place prior to a disposition hearing, unless written consent is obtained from a student's parent, guardian, or legal or actual custodian.
- 6. This agreement only governs a school district's ability to share information and the purposes for which that information can be used. Other agencies are bound by their own respective confidentiality policies.

Records' Transmission: The individual requesting the information should contact the principal of the building in which the student is currently enrolled or was enrolled. The principal will forward the records within 10 business days of the request.

Confidentiality: Confidential information shared between the Agencies and the school district shall remain confidential and shall not be shared with any other person, unless otherwise provided by law. Information shared under the agreement is not admissible in any court proceedings which take place prior to a disposition hearing, unless written consent is obtained from a student's parent. Agencies or individuals violating the terms of this agreement subject their entity represented and themselves personally to legal action pursuant to federal and state law.

Approved December 1996

Reviewed <u>February 2000/April 2002/February 2005/November 2006/April 2009/January 2014/May 2016/July 2021</u> Revised <u>April 2000/December 2000</u>

Page 1 of 2

JUVENILE JUSTICE AGENCY INFORMATION SHARING AGREEMENT

Amendments: This agreement constitutes the entire agreement among the agencies with respect to information sharing. Agencies may be added to this agreement at the discretion of the school district.

Term: This agreement is effective from September 1, 1997.

Termination: The School District may discontinue information sharing with an Agency if the School District determines that the Agency has violated the intent or letter of this Agreement.

APPROVED:

Signature:	Address:		
Title:	City:		
	State:		
Dated:			
Signature:	Address:		
Title:	City:		
	State:		
Dated:			
Signature:	Address:		
Title:	City:		
Agency:	•		
Dated:			
Signature:	Address:		
Title:	City:		
Agency:	State:	ZIP	
Dated:	Phone Number:		

Approved <u>December 1996</u>

Reviewed <u>February 2000/April 2002/February 2005/November 2006/April 2009/January 2014/May 2016/July 2021</u>

Revised April 2000/December 2000

Page 2 of 2

ANNUAL NOTICE

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) affords parents and students over 18 years of age ("eligible students") certain rights with respect to the student's education records. They are:

- (1) The right to inspect and review the student's education records within 45 days of the day the district receives a request for access.
 - Parents or eligible students should submit to the school principal (or appropriate school official) a written request that identifies the record(s) they wish to inspect. The principal will make arrangements for access and notify the parent or eligible student of the time and place where the records may be inspected.
- (2) The right to request the amendment of the student's education records that the parent or eligible student believes are inaccurate or misleading or in violation of the student's privacy rights.
 - Parents or eligible students may ask the school district to amend a record that they believe is inaccurate or misleading. They should write the school principal, clearly identify the part of the record they want changed, and specify why it is inaccurate or misleading.
 - If the district decides not to amend the record as requested by the parent or eligible student, the district will notify the parent or eligible student of the decision and advise them of their right to a hearing regarding the request for amendment. Additional information regarding the hearing procedures will be provided to the parent or eligible student when notified of the right to a hearing.
- (3) 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.
 - One exception which permits disclosure without consent is disclosure to school officials with legitimate educational interests. A school official is a person employed by the district as an administrator, supervisor, instructor, or support staff member (including health or medical staff and law enforcement unit personnel); a person serving on the school board; a person or company with whom the district has contracted to perform a special task (such as an attorney, auditor, AEA employees, medical consultant, or therapist); or a parent or student serving on an official committee, such as a disciplinary or grievance committee or student assistance team, or assisting another school official in performing his or her tasks.

A school official has a legitimate educational interest if the official needs to review an education record in order to fulfill his or her professional responsibility.

Upon request, the district discloses education records without consent to officials of another school district in which a student seeks or intends to enroll. (Note: FERPA requires a school district to make a reasonable attempt to notify the parent or eligible student of the records request unless it states in its annual notification that it intends to forward records on request.

Approved December 1996

Reviewed February 2000/April 2002/February 2005/November 2006/April 2009/January 2014/May 2016/July 2021

Revised April 2000/December 2000

(4) The right to inform the school district that the parent does not want directory information, as defined below, to be released. Any student over the age of eighteen or parent not wanting this information released to the public must make objection in writing by beginning of the school (registration) to the building principal. The objection needs to be renewed annually.

NAME, ADDRESS, TELEPHONE LISTING, DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH, MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY, PARTICIPATION IN OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED ACTIVITIES AND SPORTS, WEIGHT AND HEIGHT OF MEMBERS OF ATHLETIC TEAMS, DATES OF ATTENDANCE, DEGREES AND AWARDS RECEIVED, THE MOST RECENT PREVIOUS SCHOOL OR INSTITUTION ATTENDED BY THE STUDENT, PHOTOGRAPH AND LIKENESS AND OTHER SIMILAR INFORMATION.

(5) The right to file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education concerning alleged failures by the district to comply with the requirements of FERPA. The name and address of the office that administers FERPA is:

Family Policy Compliance Office, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Ave., SW, Washington, DC, 20202-4605.

The School District may share any information with the Parties contained in a student's permanent record that is directly related to the juvenile justice system's ability to effectively serve the student. Prior to adjudication information contained in the permanent record may be disclosed by the school district to the Parties without parental consent or court order. Information contained in a student's permanent record may be disclosed by the School District to the Parties after adjudication only with parental consent or a court order. Information shared pursuant to the agreement shall be used solely for determining the programs and services appropriate to the needs of the student or student's family or coordinating the delivery of programs and services to the student or student's family. Information shared under the agreement is not admissible in any court proceedings which take place prior to a disposition hearing, unless written consent is obtained from a student's parent, guardian, or legal or actual custodian. This agreement only governs a school district's ability to share information and the purposes for which that information can be used.

The party requesting the information will contact the principal of the building in which the student is currently enrolled or was enrolled. The principal will forward the records within 10 business days of the request.

Confidential information shared between the Parties and the school district shall remain confidential and shall not be shared with any other person, unless otherwise provided by

The purpose for the sharing of information prior to a student's adjudication is to improve school safety, reduce alcohol and illegal drug use, reduce truancy, reduce in-school and out-of-school suspensions, and to support alternatives to in-school and out-of-school suspensions and expulsions which provide structured and well supervised educational programs supplemented by coordinated and appropriate services designed to correct behaviors that lead to truancy, suspension, and expulsions and to support students in law. Information shared under the agreement is not admissible in any court proceedings which take place prior to a disposition hearing, unless written consent is obtained from a student's parent, guardian, or legal or actual custodian.

USE OF STUDENT RECORDS REGULATION

Parents and eligible students will have a right to access a student's education records upon request without unnecessary delay and in no instance more than forty-five calendar days after the request is made. The intent of this regulation is to establish procedures for granting requests from eligible students and parents to access a student's education records.

Education records mean those records that contain information directly related to a student and which are maintained by an education agency or institution or by a party acting for the agency or institution. These may include, but are not necessarily limited to: dates of attendance; academic work completed; level of achievement (grades, standardized test scores); attendance data; scores on standardized intelligence, aptitude, and psychological tests; interest inventory results; health data; family background information; teacher or counselor ratings and observations; and verified reports of serious or recurrent behavior patterns.

A. Access to Records

- 1. Parents, eligible students, and other individuals authorized in accordance with law will have access to the student's education records during the regular business hours of the school district. Parents and eligible students will have a right to access the student's education records upon request without unnecessary delay and in no instance more than forty-five calendar days after the request is made. An eligible student or parent, upon written request to the board secretary, shall receive an explanation and interpretation of the education records. A student, eighteen years or older, has the right to determine who, outside the school system, has access to the records. Parents of students who are 18 years or older but still dependents for income tax purposes may access the student's records without prior permission of the student.
- 2. School officials having access to student records are defined as having a legitimate educational interest. A school official is a person employed by the school district as an administrator, supervisor, instructor or support staff member (including health or medical staff and law enforcement unit personnel); a person serving on the school board; a person or company with whom the school district has contracted to perform a special task (such as an attorney, auditor, AEA employee, medical consultant, or therapist); or a parent or student serving on an official committee, such as disciplinary or grievance committee or student assistance team, or assisting another school official in performing his or her tasks.
- B. Release of Information Outside the School Information from education records may be disclosed to outside parties as outlined in board policy and otherwise provided by law.
 - C. Procedures for Requesting a Record Amendment
 - 1. If the eligible student, parent, or legal guardian believe the information in the education records is inaccurate, misleading, or violates the privacy of the student, the parents or an eligible student may request that the school district amend the education student records.
 - 2. The school district will decide whether to amend the education student records within a reasonable time after receipt of the request.

- 3. If the school district determines an amendment is made to the education student record, the school district will make the amendment and inform the parents or the eligible student of the decision in writing.
- 4. If the school district determines that amendment of the student's education record is not appropriate, it will inform the parents or the eligible student of their right to a hearing before the hearing officer provided by the school district. The hearing officer may be an employee of the school district, so long as the employee does not have a direct interest in the outcome of the hearing.
- 5. Upon parental request, the school district will hold a hearing regarding the content of a student's education records which the parent believes to be inaccurate, misleading, or in violation of the privacy rights of students.
- 6. The hearing will be held within a reasonable time after receipt of the parent or eligible student's request. The parent or eligible student will receive reasonable advance notice of date, time and place of the hearing.
- 7. The parents or eligible student will be given a full and fair opportunity to present evidence relevant to the issues. The parent or eligible student may be represented by an individual at their choice at their own expense.
- 8. The hearing officer will render a written decision within a reasonable period after the hearing. The decision will be based upon evidence presented at the hearing and must include a summary of the evidence and the reasons for the decision.
- 9. The parents may appeal the hearing officer's decision to the superintendent within five days if the superintendent does not have a direct interest in the outcome of the hearing.
- 10. The parents may appeal the superintendent's decision or the hearing officer's decision if the superintendent was unable to hear the appeal, to the board within five days. It is within the discretion of the board to hear the appeal.
- 11. If the parents' and the eligible student's request to amend the education student record is further denied following the hearing, the parents or the eligible student are informed that they have a right to place an explanatory letter in the education student record commenting on the school district's decision or setting forth the reasoning for disagreeing with the school district. Additions to the student's education records will become a part of the education student record and be maintained like other education student records. If the school district discloses the education student records, the explanation by the parents will also be disclosed or the eligible student of the decision in writing.

Approved <u>December 1996</u>
Reviewed <u>February 2000/April 2002/February 2005/November 2006/April 2009/January 2014/May 2016/July 2021</u>
Revised April 2000/June 2017

STUDENT DIRECTORY INFORMATION

Student directory information is designed to be used internally within the school district. Directory information shall be defined in the annual notice. It may include the student's name, address, telephone number, electronic mail address, photograph or likeness, date and place of birth, major field of study, participation in officially recognized activities and sports, weight and height of members of athletic teams, dates of attendance, enrollment status, grade level, degrees received, honors and awards received, the most recent previous school or institution attended by the student, and other similar information. The district may disclose "directory information" to third parties without consent if it has given public notice of the types of information which it has designated as "directory information," the parent's or eligible student's right to restrict the disclosure of such information, and the period of time within which a parent or eligible student has to notify the school in writing that he or she does not want any or all of those types of information designated as "directory information."

Student is defined as an enrolled individual, PK-12 including children in school district sponsored child-care programs.

Prior to developing a student directory or to giving general information to the public, parents will be given notice annually of the intent to develop a directory or to give out general information and have the opportunity to deny the inclusion of their child's information in the directory or in the general information about the students.

It shall be the responsibility of the superintendent to provide notice and to determine the method of notice that will inform parents.

Legal Reference: 20 U.S.C. § 1232g (1988).

34 C.F.R. Pt. 99, 300.560 - .574 (1993).

Iowa Code § 22; 622.10 (1995). 281 I.A.C. 12.3(6); 41.20. 1980 Op. Att'y Gen. 720.

Cross Reference: 504 Student Activities

506 Student Records

901 Public Examination of School District Records

Approved December 1996

Reviewed <u>February 2000/April 2002/November 2002/February 2005/November 2006/April 2009/January 2014/May 2016/ June 2017/July 2021</u> Revised January 2003

USE OF DIRECTORY INFORMATION

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), a Federal law, requires that the Jesup CSD, with certain exceptions, obtain your written consent prior to the disclosure of personally identifiable information from your child's education records. However, the Jesup CSD may disclose appropriately designated "directory information" without written consent, unless you have advised the District to the contrary in accordance with District procedures. The primary purpose of directory information is to allow the Jesup CSD to include this type of information from your child's education records in certain school publications. Examples include:

- A playbill, showing your student's role in a drama production;
- The annual yearbook;
- Honor roll or other recognition lists;
- Graduation programs; and,
- Sports activity sheets, such as for wrestling, showing weight and height of team members.

Directory information, which is information that is generally not considered harmful or an invasion of privacy if released, can also be disclosed to outside organizations without a parent's prior written consent. Outside organizations include, but are not limited to, companies that manufacture class rings or publish yearbooks. In addition, two federal laws require local educational agencies (LEAs) receiving assistance under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) to provide military recruiters, upon request, with the following information – names, addresses and telephone listings – unless parents have advised the LEA that they do not want their student's information disclosed without their prior written consent. ¹

If you do not want the Jesup CSD to disclose directory information from your child's education records without your prior written consent, you must notify the District in writing by August 15th. The Jesup CSD has designated the following information as directory information:

- Student's name
- Address
- Telephone listing
- Electronic mail address
- Photograph
- Date and place of birth
- Major field of study
- Dates of attendance
- Grade level
- Participation in officially recognized activities and sports
- Weight and height of members of athletic teams
- Degrees, honors, and awards received
- The most recent educational agency or institution attended

Student ID number, user ID, or other unique personal identifier used to communicate in electronic systems that cannot be used to access education records without a PIN, password, etc. (A student's SSN, in whole or in part, cannot be used for this purpose.)

Approved December 1996

Reviewed February 2000/April 2002/November 2002/February 2005/November 2006/

April 2009/January 2014/May 2016/July 2021

Revised January 2003/June 2017

USE OF DIRECTORY INFORMATION

The student handbook or similar publication given to each student which contains general information about the school shall contain the following statement which shall be published at least annually in a prominent place or in a newspaper of general circulation in the school district:

The following information may be released to the public in regard to any individual stu	ident of the
school district as needed. Any student over the age of eighteen or parent not wanting the	is information
released to the public must make objection in writing by	to the
principal. The objection needs to be renewed annually.	

STUDENT'S NAME, ADDRESS, TELEPHONE NUMBER, ELECTRONIC MAIL ADDRESS, PHOTOGRAPH OR LIKENESS, DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH, MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY, PARTICIPATION IN OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED ACTIVITIES AND SPORTS, WEIGHT AND HEIGHT OF MEMBERS OF ATHLETIC TEAMS, DATES OF ATTENDANCE, ENROLLMENT STATUS, GRADE LEVEL, DEGREES, HONORS AND AWARDS RECEIVED, THE MOST RECENT PREVIOUS SCHOOL OR INSTITUTION ATTENDED BY THE STUDENT, AND OTHER SIMILAR INFORMATION.

DATED	. 19	

Approved December 1996

Reviewed February 2000/April 2002/November 2002/February 2005/November 2006/April 2009/January 2014/May 2016/July 2021

Revised January 2003

STUDENT PHOTOGRAPHS

The board will permit student "portrait" photographs to be taken on school premises by a commercial photographer as a service to the students and their families.

Parents will be notified prior to the taking of pictures by a commercial photographer for student "portraits." In no case will students be required to have their picture taken or be pressured to purchase pictures.

Students or commercial photographers may take pictures of students upon consent for such things as the yearbook or student newspaper.

It shall be the responsibility of the superintendent, in conjunction with the principal, to develop administrative rules regarding student photographs.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code § 279.8 (1995).

1980 Op. Att'y Gen. 114.

Cross Reference: 506 Student Records

Approved <u>December 1996</u>
Reviewed <u>February 2000/April 2002/February 2005/November 2006/April 2009/January 2014/May 2016/July 2021</u>
Revised ______

STUDENT LIBRARY CIRCULATION RECORDS

Student library circulation records are designed to be used internally to assist in the orderly administration of the school district libraries and media center. As a general rule, student library circulation records are considered confidential records and will not be released without parental consent. Individuals who may access such records include a student's parents, the student, authorized licensed employees, authorized government officials from the U.S. Comptroller General, the Secretary of Education, the Commissioner and Director of the National Institute of Education, and the Assistant Secretary for Education and State Education Department. Appropriate authorities in a health or safety emergency may access the student's library circulation records without the approval or the notification of the student's parents. Parents may not access records, without the student's permission, of a student who has reached the age of majority or who is attending a post-secondary educational institution unless the student is considered a dependent for tax purposes.

It shall be the school librarian's responsibility, as the person maintaining the student library circulation records, to approve requests for access to student library circulation records. Students' library circulation records may be accessed during the regular business hours of the school district. If copies of documents are requested, a fee for such copying shall be charged.

It shall be the responsibility of the superintendent, in conjunction with the school librarian, to develop administrative regulations regarding this policy.

Legal Reference: 20 U.S.C. § 1232g (1988).

34 C.F.R. Pt. 99 (1993).

Iowa Code §§ 22; 622.10 (1995).

281 I.A.C. 12.3(6).

1980 Op. Att'y Gen. 720, 825.

Cross Reference: 506 Student Records

Approved <u>December 1996</u>
Reviewed <u>February 2000/April 2002/February 2005/November 2006/April 2009/January 2014/May 2016/July 2021</u>
Revised

STUDENT HEALTH AND IMMUNIZATION CERTIFICATES

Students desiring to participate in athletic activities or enrolling in preschool, kindergarten or first grade in the school district shall have a physical examination by a licensed physician and provide proof of such an examination to the school district. A physical examination and proof of such an examination may be required by the administration for students in other grades enrolling for the first time in the school district.

A certificate of health stating the results of a physical examination and signed by the physician shall be on file at the attendance center. Each student shall submit an up-to-date certificate of health upon the request of the superintendent. Failure to provide this information may be grounds for disciplinary action.

Additional screenings are required for lead at the kindergarten level and vision at the preschool or kindergarten level. Incoming kindergarten and 9th grade students as well as transfer students from another state are required by the State of Iowa to have a dental screening. Kindergarten students may be screened by a dental hygienist or nurse while 9th grade students must be examined by a dentist.

Students enrolling for the first time in the school district shall also submit a certificate of immunization against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, poliomyelitis, MMR (measles, mumps, rubella), HepB, Varicella, HIB (haemophilus influenza B), PCV (pneumoccal conjugate) and other immunizations required by law. The student may be admitted conditionally to the attendance center if the student has not yet completed the immunization process but is in the process of doing so. Failure to meet the immunization requirement will be grounds for suspension, expulsion or denial of admission. Upon recommendation of the Iowa Department of Education and Iowa Department of Public Health, students entering the district for the first time may be required to pass a TB test prior to admission. The district may conduct TB tests of current students.

Exemptions from the immunization requirement in this policy will be allowed only for medical or religious reasons recognized under the law. The student must provide a valid Iowa State Department of Health Certificate of Immunization Exemption to be exempt from this policy.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code §§ 139.9; 280.13 (1995).

281 I.A.C. 33.5. 641 I.A.C. 7.

Cross Reference: 402.2 Child Abuse Reporting

501 Student Attendance

507 Student Health and Well-Being

Approved December 1996

Reviewed February 2000/May 2002/March 2005/May 2009/February 2014/June 2016

Revised February 2007/August 2009

ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICATION TO STUDENTS

The board is committed to the inclusion of all students in the education program and recognizes that some students may need prescription and nonprescription medication to participate in their educational program.

Medication shall be administered when the student's parent or guardian (hereafter "parent") provides a signed and dated written statement requesting medication administration and the medication is in the original, labeled container, either as dispensed or in the manufacturer's container. Administration of medication may also occur consistent with board policy 804.05 – Stock Prescription Medication Supply.

When administration of the medication requires ongoing professional health judgment, an individual health plan shall be developed by an authorized practitioner with the student and the student's parent. Students who have demonstrated competence in administering their own medications may self-administer their medication. A written statement by the student's parent shall be on file requesting co-administration of medication, when competence has been demonstrated. By law, students with asthma, airway constricting diseases, respiratory distress or students at risk of anaphylaxis who use epinephrine

auto-injectors may self-administer their medication upon the written approval of the student's parents and prescribing licensed health care professional regardless of competency.

Persons administering medication shall include authorized practitioners, such as licensed registered nurses and physician, and persons to whom authorized practitioners have delegated the administration of medication (who have successfully completed a medication administration course). A medication administration course and periodic update shall be conducted by a registered nurse or licensed pharmacist, and a record of course completion shall be maintained by the school.

A written medication administration record shall be on file including:

- · date;
- student's name;
- · prescriber or person authorizing administration;
- · medication:
- · medication dosage;
- administration time;
- · administration method;
- · signature and title of the person administering medication; and
- · any unusual circumstances, actions, or omissions.

Medication shall be stored in a secured area unless an alternate provision is documented. Emergency protocols for medication-related reactions shall be posted. Medication information shall be confidential information as provided by law.

Disposal of unused, discontinued/recalled, or expired medication shall be in compliance with federal and state law. Prior to disposal school personnel shall make a reasonable attempt to return medication by providing written notification that expired, discontinued, or unused medications needs to be picked up. If medication is not picked up by the date specified, disposal shall be in accordance with the disposal procedures for the specific category of medication.

Note: This is a mandatory policy. This law reflects the Iowa Department of Education's special education administrative rule regarding administration of medication. Since there are no rules addressing students not receiving special education services, IASB has written the sample policies and regulations to address all students.

NOTE: Iowa law requires school districts to allow students with asthma, airway constricting disease or respiratory disease to carry and self-administer their medication as long as the parents and prescribing physician report and approve in writing. Students do not have to prove competency to the school district. The consent form, see 507.2E1, is all that is required. School districts that determine students are abusing their self-administration may either withdraw the self-administration if medically advisable or discipline the student, or both.

NOTE: Disposal procedures reflect the Iowa Department of Education School Medication Waste Guidance, issued in May 2015.

Legal Reference: Disposing on Behalf of Ultimate Users, 79 Fed. Reg. 53520, 53546 (Sept. 9, 2014).

Iowa Code §§124.101(1); 147.107; 152.1; 155A.4(2); 280.16; 280.23.

655 IAC §6.2(152).

Cross Reference: 506 Student Records

507 Student Health and Well-Being

603.3 Special Education607.2 Student Health Services

Approved <u>December 1996</u>
Reviewed <u>February 2000/May 2002/December 2006/May 2009/February 2014</u>
Revised <u>April 2005/July 2016/September 2022/ August 2023</u>

AUTHORIZATION- ASTHMA, AIRWAY CONSTRICTING, OR RESPIRATORY DISTRESS MEDICATION SELF-ADMINISTRATION CONSENT FORM

	//_		/
Student's Name (Last), (First) (Middle)	Birthday	School	Date

The following must occur for a student to self-administer asthma medication, bronchodilator canisters or spacers, or other airway constricting disease medication or for a student with a risk of anaphylaxis to self-administer an epinephrine auto-injector:

- •Parent/guardian provides signed, dated authorization for student medication self-administration.
- •Parent/guardian provides a written statement from the student's licensed health care professional (A person licensed under chapter 148 to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery, an advanced registered nurse practitioner licensed under chapter 152 or 152E and registered with the board of nursing, or a physician assistant licensed to practice under the supervision of a physician as authorized in chapters 147 and 148C) containing the following:
 - o Name and purpose of the medication,
 - Prescribed dosage, and
 - o Times or special circumstances under which the medication or epinephrine auto-injector is to be administered.
- •The medication is in the original, labeled container as dispensed or the manufacturer's labeled container containing the student name, name of the medication, directions for use, and date.
- Authorization shall be renewed annually. In addition, if any changes occur in the medication, dosage or time of administration, the parent is to notify school officials immediately. The authorization shall be reviewed as soon as practical.

Provided the above requirements are fulfilled, the school shall permit the self-administration of medication by a student with asthma, respiratory distress, or other airway constricting disease or the use of an epinephrine auto-injector by a student with a risk of anaphylaxis while in school, at school-sponsored activities, under the supervision of school personnel, and before or after normal school activities, such as while in before-school or after-school care on school-operated property. If the student abuses the self-administration policy, the ability to self-administer may be withdrawn by the school or discipline may be imposed, after notification is provided to the student's parent.

Pursuant to state law, the school district or and its employees are to incur no liability, except for gross negligence, as a result of any injury arising from self-administration of medication or use of an epinephrine auto-injector by the student. The parent or guardian of the student shall sign a statement acknowledging that the school district is to incur no liability, except for gross negligence, as a result of self-administration of medication or an epinephrine auto-injector by the student as provided by law.

AUTHORIZATION-ASTHMA, AIRWAY CONSTRICTING, OR RESPIRATORY DISTRESS MEDICATION SELF-ADMINISTRATION CONSENT FORM

Medication	Dosage	Route	Time
Purpose of Medication	on & Administra	tion /Instructions	
Special Circumstanc	es		/ / Discontinue/Re-Evaluate/ Follow-up Date
Prescriber's Signatur	e	Date	
Prescriber's Address		·	Emergency Phone
bronchodilators of epinephrine auto instructions. I understand the moliability for armonitoring, or in epinephrine auto gross negligence injector by the st I agree to coordinate relevant conditional relevant conditional remaining medical agree the information Rights and Privatal	canisters or space injector at school school district an ay improper use of terfering with a si- injector. I acknow, as a result of secudent. thate and work with the school with the school with	ers, or other airway of and in school activated its employees activated its employees activated freedication or an estudent's self-administration of a school personnel of medication and equent. With school personnel and any other application and any other application in back-up medication.	dminister asthma medication, constricting disease medication(s) and/or an wities according to the authorization and any reasonably and in good faith shall incure pinephrine auto-injector or for supervising, stration of medication or use of an coldistrict is to incur no liability, except for medication or use of an epinephrine auto-and notify them when questions arise or any injector or supervising, stration of medication or use of an epinephrine auto-and notify them when questions arise or any injector or any injector or supervising. In accordance with the Family Educational cable laws. In approved in this form. In This bullet is recommended but not
Parent/Guardian Sign (agreed to above state			Date /
Parent/Guardian Add	Iress		Home Phone

Business Phone

<u>Code No. 507.2E1</u> Page 3 of 3

Self-Administration Authorization Additional Information

Approved <u>December 1996</u>
Reviewed <u>February 2000/May 2002/March 2005/May 2009/February 2014</u>
Revised <u>February 2007/July 2016/ August 2023</u>

Medication Log

Last I	Van	1e _								First Name						_ (Gr/T	each	er						<u>-</u>						
Medic	catio	on _								Start Date End Date																					
Dose										Time Route Prescribed By																					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Aug																															
Sept																															
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Nov																															
Dec																															
Jan																															
Feb																															
Mar																															
Apr																															
May																															
June																															
									1																						

Notes	Medication Count				Codes			
	Date	Count	Date	Count	A = Abs	ent		
					NA - No	ne Available		
					NS = Nc	Show		
					H = Hol	H = Hold R = Refused		
					R = Ref			
					X = No S	School		
					Initials	Signature		

PARENTAL AUTHORIZATION A		ORM FO	R TH	E ADMIN	ISTRATION
OF MEDICATION TO STUDENTS	/ /				/ /
Student's Name (Last), (First), (Middle School medications and health services			chool these		Date S:
 Parent has provided a signed, define the health service. The medication is in the original labeled container. The medication label contains use, and date. Authorization is renewed annual school that changes are necessary. 	al, labeled contain the student's name ally and as soon a	er as dispe	ensed Tthe m	or the man	ufacturer's
Medication/Health Care	Dosage School	- <u>-</u> F	Route		Time at
Administration instructions					
Special Directives, Signs to Observe an	nd Side Effects				
/ / Discontinue/R Evaluate/Follow-up Date	Re-				
		/		/	
Prescriber's Signature		Date			
Prescriber's Address		Emergen	cy Pho	ne	

I request the above named student carry medication at school and school activities, according to the prescription, or other medication administration instructions, and a written record kept. Special considerations are noted above. The information is confidential except as provided by the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and any other applicable law. I agree to coordinate and work with school personnel and prescriber (if any) when questions arise. I agree to provide safe delivery of medication and equipment to and from school and to pick up remaining medication and equipment. Procedures for medication disposal shall be in accordance with federal and state law.

PARENTAL AUTHORIZATION AND RELEASE FORM FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICATION OR SPECIAL HEALTH SERVICES TO STUDENTS

Parent's Signature	
Parent's Address	Home Phone
Additional Information	Business Phone

Authorization Form Approved <u>April 2005</u> Reviewed <u>December 2006/May 2009/February 2014</u> Revised <u>February 2007/July 2016/August 2023</u>

PARENTAL AUTHORIZATION AND RELEASE FORM FOR INDEPENDENT SELF CARRY AND ADMINISTRATION OF PRESCRIBED MEDICATION OR INDEPENDENT DELIVERY OF HEALTH SERVICES BY THE STUDENT

	/	/	/ /
Student's Name (Last), (First), (Mi	ddle) Birtho	lay School	Date
I request the above-named stud	dent (Parent/Guardian	initial all that apply)	
Carry and complete co-admidemonstrated to licensed health per applicable laws, students with asthmanaphylaxis who use epinephrine at approval of the student's parents an The information provided by the pa Family Education Rights and Private delivery of the medication to and frequency or when medication is expired, administer may be withdrawn by the student's parent.	sonnel working under na, airway constricting ato-injectors may self- d prescribing licensed rent for medication ad cy Act (FERPA) and a om school and to pick of the students abuses	the auspices of the sch g diseases, respiratory administer their medic health care profession ministration is confide my other applicable law up remaining medicat is the self-administratio	nool. In accordance with distress or students at risk of cation upon the written all regardless of competency. In a gree to provide safe ion at the end of the school in policy, the ability to self-
Prescribed Medication	Dosage	Route	Time at School
Co-administer, participate in school and school activities after de the auspices of the school. The infor as provide by the Family Education to coordinate and work with school to provide safe delivery of the stude and to pick up remaining equipment. Special Health Services Delivery:	emonstration of profici rmation provided by the Rights and Privacy A personnel and the pre ent's equipment necess	ency to licensed health he parent for health ser ct (FERPA) and any o scriber (if indicated) we sary for health service	rvice delivery is confidential ther applicable laws. I agree then questions arise. I agree
Procedures for abandoned medicati	on disposal shall be in	accordance with appl	icable laws.
		/ /	
Prescriber's Signature and credentials (when indicated for		ate y)	
Parent/Guardian Signature	Date		
Parent/Guardian address		Iome phone	

Approved August 2023

PARENTAL AUTHORIZATION AND RELEASE FORM FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOLUNTARY SCHOOL STOCK OF OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICATION TO STUDENTS

	/		//
Student's Name (Last), (First), (Middle)	Birthday	School	Date
The district supplies the following nonpres	scription, over-the-c	counter medications	s that are listed
below. Generic brands may be substituted,	(select all that app	ply:	
• Acetaminophen administered p	oer manufacturer la	ıbel	
Throat Lozenges administered	per manufacturer i	label	
• Other:	_administered per	manufacturer label	l (Please Specify)
• Other:	_administered per	manufacturer label	l (Please Specify)
• Other:	_administered per	manufacturer label	l (Please Specify)
• Other:	_administered per	manufacturer label	l (Please Specify)

Voluntary school stock of nonprescription, over-the-counter medications are administered following these guidelines:

- Parent has provided a signed, dated annual authorization to administer of the nonprescription, over-the-counter medication(s) listed according to the manufacturer instructions. Electronic signature meets the requirement of written signature.
- The nonprescription, over-the-counter medication is in the original, labeled container and dispensed per the manufacturing label.
- All other nonprescription, over-the-counter medication not listed will require a written parent authorization and supply for the over-the counter medication.
- Supplements are not nonprescription, over-the-counter medications approved by the Federal Drug Administration and are **NOT** applicable.
- •Nonprescription, over-the-counter medications approved by the Federal Drug Administration that require emergency medical service (EMS) notification after administration are **NOT** applicable.
- Persons administering nonprescription, over-the-counter medication include licensed health personnel working under the auspices of the school and individuals, whom licensed health personnel have delegated the administration of medication with valid certification who have successfully completed a medication administration course approved by the department and annual medication administration procedural skills check.
 - Districts stocking the administration of a voluntary stock of nonprescription, over-the-counter medications, collaborate with licensed health personnel to develop and adopt a protocol shared with the parent to define at a minimum:
 - when to contact the parent when a nonprescription medication, over the counter medication is administered;

PARENTAL AUTHORIZATION AND RELEASE FORM FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOLUNTARY SCHOOL STOCK OF OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICATION TO STUDENTS

- documentation of the administration of the nonprescription, over-the-counter medication and parent contact;
- •a limit to the administration of a school's stock nonprescription, over-the-counter medications that would require a prescriber signature for further administration of a school's nonprescription, over-the-counter medications for the remaining school year;

I request that the above-named student receive the voluntary stock nonprescription, over-the-

• the development of an individual health plan for ongoing medication administration or health service delivery at school.

counter medications supplied by the school in accordance with the district guidelines and pro-									
Parent Signature	Date								
Parent/Guardian Address	Home Phone								

Approved August 2023

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES - STUDENTS

Students with a communicable disease will be allowed to attend school provided their presence does not create a substantial risk of illness or transmission to other students or employees. The term "communicable disease" will mean an infectious or contagious disease spread from person to person, or animal to person, or as defined by law.

Prevention and control of communicable diseases is included in the school district's bloodborne pathogens exposure control plan. The procedures will include scope and application, definitions, exposure control, methods of compliance, universal precautions, vaccination, post-exposure evaluation, follow-up, communication of hazards to employees and record keeping. This plan is reviewed annually by the superintendent and school nurse.

The health risk to immunosupressed students is determined by their personal physician. The health risk to others in the school district environment from the presence of a student with a communicable disease is determined on a case-by-case basis by the student's personal physician, a physician chosen by the school district or public health officials.

It is the responsibility of the superintendent, in conjunction with the school nurse, to develop administrative regulations stating the procedures for dealing with students with a communicable disease.

For more information on communicable disease charts, and reporting forms, go to the Iowa Department of Public Health Web site: https://idph.iowa.gov/CADE/reportable-diseases.

NOTE: This policy is consistent with current health practices regarding communicable diseases. The bloodborne pathogen language in the second paragraph and accompanying regulation is in compliance with federal law on control of bloodborne pathogens.

Legal Reference: School Board of Nassau County v. Arline, 480 U.S. 273 (1987).

29 U.S.C. §§ 701 et seq. (1988).

45 C.F.R. Pt. 84.3 (1993). Iowa Code ch. 139 (1995).

641 I.A.C. 1.2-.5, 7.

Cross Reference: 403.3 Communicable Diseases - Employees

506 Student Records

506 Student Health and Well-Being

Approved December 1996

Reviewed February 2000/May 2002/March 2005/December 2006/May 2009/February

2014/June 2016

Revised September 2024____

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CHART

Source: Iowa Department of Public Health (2003).

CONCISE DESCRIPTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EXCLUSION OF CASES FROM SCHOOL

		MADI CAN (DECM)	
DISEASE *Immunization is available	Usual Interval Between Exposure and First Symptoms of Disease	MAIN SYMPTOMS	Minimum Exclusion From School
VARICELLA	13 to 17 days	Mild symptoms and fever. Pocks are "blistery."	5 days from onset of pocks
(CHICKENPOX)		Develop scabs, most on covered parts of body.	or until pocks become dry
CONJUNCTIVITIS (PINK EYE)	24 to 72 hours	Tearing, redness and puffy lids, eye discharge.	During acute state or until treatment begins.
ERYTHEMIA INFECTIOSUM (5 TH DISEASE)	4 to 20 days	Usual age 5 to 14 years – unusual in adults. Brief prodrome of low-grade fever followed by Erythemia (slapped cheek) appearance on cheeks, lace-like rash on extremities lasting a few days to 3 weeks. Rash seems to recur.	After diagnosis no exclusion from school.
GERMAN MEASLES* (RUBELLA)	14 to 23 days	Usually mild. Enlarged glands in neck and behind ears. Brief red rash.	7 days from onset of rash. Keep away from pregnant women.
HAEMOPHILUS MENINGITIS	2 to 4 days	Fever, vomiting, lethargy, stiff neck and back.	Until physician permits return.
HEPATITIS A*	Variable – 15 to 50 (average 28 to 30 days)	Abdominal pain, nausea, usually fever. Skin and eyes may or may not turn yellow.	7 days from onset of symptoms.
IMPETIGO	4 to 10 days	Inflamed sores, with puss.	Cover lesions when attending school/day care.
MEASLES* (RUBEOLA)	3-7 days to rash	Begins with fever, conjunctivitis, runny nose, cough, then blotchy red rash.	4 days from onset of rash.
MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS*	2 to 10 days (commonly 3 to 4 days	Headache, nausea, stiff neck, fever.	Antibiotics for 24 hours or until physician permits return.
MUMPS*	12 to 25 (commonly 18 days)	Fever, swelling and tenderness of glands at angle of jaw.	9 days after onset of swollen glands or until swelling disappears.
PEDICULOSIS (HEAD/BODY LICE)	7 days for eggs to hatch	Lice and nits (eggs) in hair.	None
RINGWORM OF SCALP	10 to 14 days	Scaly patch, usually ring shaped, on scalp.	No exclusion from school. Exclude from gymnasium, swimming pools, contact sports.
SCABIES	2 to 8 weeks initial exposure; 1 to 4 days reexposure	Tinny burrows in skin caused by mites.	After first treatment.
SCARLET FEVER (SCARLATINA) STREP THROAT	1 to 3 days	Sudden onset, vomiting, sore throat, fever, later fine rash (not on face). Rash usually only with first infection.	24 hours after antibiotics started and no fever.
WHOOPING COUGH* (PERTUSSIS)	6 to 20 days	Head cold, slight fever, cough, characteristic whoop after about 2 weeks.	5 days after start of antibiotic treatment.

Readmission to School – It is advisable that school authorities require written permission from the health officer, school physician or attending physician before any pupil is readmitted to class following any disease which requires exclusion, not mere absence, from school.

REPORTABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

While the school district is not responsible for reporting, the following infectious diseases are required to be reported to the state and local public health offices:

Acquired Immune	Leprosy	Rubella (German
Deficiency Syndrome	Leptospirosis	measles)
(AIDS)	Lyme disease	Rubeola
(measles)		
Amebiasis	Malaria	Salmonellosis
Anthrax	Meningitis	Shigellosis
Botulism	(bacterial or viral)	Tetanus
Brucellosis	Mumps	Toxic Shock
Syndrome		
Campylobacteriosis	Parvovirus B 19	Trichinosis
Chlamydia trachomatis	infection (fifth	Tuberculosis
Cholera	disease and other	Tularemia
Diphtheria	complications)	Typhoid fever
E. Coli 0157:h7	Pertussis	Typhus fever
Encephalitis	(whooping cough)	Venereal disease
Giardiasis	Plague	Chancroid
Hepatitis, viral	Poliomyelitis	Gonorrhea
(A,B, Non A-	Psittacosis	Granuloma
Inguinale		Venereum
Non-B, Unspecified)	Rabies	Syphilis
Lymphogranuloma		
Histoplasmosis	Reye's Syndrome	
Human Immunodeficiency	Rheumatic fever	
Virus (HIV) infection	Rocky Mountain	Yellow fever
other than AIDS	spotted fever	
Influenza	Rubella (congenital	
Legionellosis	syndrome)	

Any other disease which is unusual in incidence, occurs in unusual numbers of circumstances, or appears to be of public health concern, e.g., epidemic diarrhea, food or waterborne outbreaks, acute respiratory illness.

NOTE: Be sure to mail the appropriate copies to both the state and local public health offices. School districts must submit a report weekly if there are cases of mumps, chicken pox, erythema infectiosum, gastroenteritis, influenza-like illnesses and if the number is greater than 10 percent of the school district's enrollment.

Gastroenteritis Influenza-like illness (URI)

REPORTING FORM

Source: Iowa REPORT	a Departr	nent of Pu LOWING	ublic Health (199 DISEASES IMM	97). EDIATELY BY T	ELEPHONE	E (1-800-362-2	736)		
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Cholera						sease outbreaks of			
Diphtheria			Rubella)		any public health concern			
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		Attending Phys	sician						
	-	Name Parent (If applicable)							
		Address							
		Attending Physician							
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JESUP COMMUNITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Chickenpox Erythema infectiosum (5th Disease

Code No. 507.4

STUDENT ILLNESS OR INJURY AT SCHOOL

When a student becomes ill or is injured at school, the school district shall attempt to notify the student's parents as soon as possible.

The school district, while not responsible for medical treatment of an ill or injured student, will have employees present administer emergency or minor first aid if possible. An ill or injured child will be turned over to the care of the parents or qualified medical employees as quickly as possible.

It shall be the responsibility of the principal to file an accident report with the superintendent within twenty-four hours after the student is injured.

Annually, parents shall be required to complete a medical emergency authorization form indicating the procedures to be followed, if possible, in an emergency involving their child. The authorization form will also include the phone numbers of the parents and alternative numbers to call in case of an injury or illness.

The superintendent shall be responsible, in conjunction with the school nurse, to develop rules and regulations governing the procedure in the event a student should become ill or be injured at school.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code § 613.17 (1995).

Cross Reference: 507 Student Health and Well-Being

Approved <u>December 1996</u>
Reviewed <u>February 2000/May 2002/March 2005/December 2006/May 2009/February 2014/June 2016</u>
Revised _____

SAFETY DRILLS

Students will be informed of the action to take in an emergency. Emergency drills for fire, weather, other disasters and safety shall be conducted each school year. Fire, tornado and safety drills shall be each conducted regularly during the academic school year with a minimum of two before December 31 and two after January 1.

Employees shall participate in emergency drills. Licensed employees shall be responsible for instructing the proper techniques to be followed in the drill.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code § 100.31 (1995).

281 I.A.C. 41.27(3).

Cross Reference: 507 Student Health and Well-Being

711.7 School Bus Safety Instruction

804 Safety Program

Approved <u>December 1996</u> Reviewed <u>February 2000/May 2002/March 2005/May 2009/February 2014/June 2016</u> Revised January 2007

Code No. 507.6

STUDENT INSURANCE

Students shall have the opportunity to participate in the health and accident insurance plan selected by the school district. The cost of the health and accident insurance program shall be borne by the student. Participation in the insurance health and accident plan is not a contract with the school district, but rather, a contract between the insurance company and the student.

Students participating in intramural or extracurricular athletics shall be required to have health and accident insurance. The student shall bring written proof of insurance or participate in the health and accident insurance program selected by the school district.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code § 279.8 (1995).

Cross Reference: 504 Student Activities

507 Student Health and Well-Being

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Reviewed February 2000/May 2002/March 2005/December 2006/May 2009/February
2014/June 2016
Revised

CUSTODY AND PARENTAL RIGHTS

Disagreements between family members are not the responsibility of the school district. The school district will not take the "side" of one family member over another in a disagreement about custody or parental rights. Court orders that have been issued shall be followed by the school district. It shall be the responsibility of the person requesting an action by the school district to inform and provide the school district the court order allowing such action.

This policy does not prohibit an employee from listening to a student's problems and concerns.

It shall be the responsibility of the superintendent to ensure employees remain neutral in a disagreement about custody and parental rights.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code §§ 232.67, .70, .73, .75; 235A; 279.8; 710.6 (1995).

441 I.A.C. 9.2; 155; 175.

Cross Reference: 506 Student Records

507 Student Health and Well-Being

Approved <u>December 1996</u>
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Revised _____

STUDENT SPECIAL HEALTH SERVICES

The board recognizes that there are some special education students who are in need of special health services during the school day. These students shall receive confidential special health services in conjunction with their education program.

The superintendent, in conjunction with licensed health personnel, shall draft administrative regulations for the implementation of this policy.

Legal Reference: Board of Education v. Rowley, 458 U.S. 176 (1982).

Springdale School District #50 v. Grace, 693 F.2d 41 (8th Cir.

1982).

Southeast Warren Comm. School District v. Dept. of Public

Instruction, 285 N.W.2d 173 (Iowa 1979).

20 U.S.C. §§1400 et seq. (1988). 34 C.F.R. Pt. 300 et seq. (1993).

Iowa Code §§ 256.11(7); 256B; 273.2, .5, .9(2)-(3); 280.8 (1995).

281 I.A.C. 41.

Cross Reference: 502 Student Rights and Responsibilities

506 Student Records603.3 Special Education

Approved <u>December 1996</u>
Reviewed <u>February 2000/May 2002/March 2005/December 2006/May 2009/February 2014/June 2016</u>
Revised <u>March 2001</u>

SPECIAL HEALTH SERVICES REGULATION

Some students who require special education need special health services in order to participate in the educational program. These students shall receive special health services in accordance with their individualized health plan.

A. Definitions

"Assignment and delegation" - occurs when licensed health personnel, in collaboration with the education team, determine the special health services to be provided and the qualifications of individuals performing the health services. Primary consideration is given to the recommendation of the licensed health personnel. Each designation considers the student's special health service. The rationale, in accordance with licensed practice for the designation is documented. If the designation decision of the team differs from the licensed health professional, team members may file a dissenting opinion in the student's education record.

"Co-administration" - the eligible student's participation in the planning, management and implementation of the student's special health service and demonstration of proficiency to licensed health personnel.

"Educational program" - includes all school curricular programs and activities both on and off school grounds.

"Education team" - may include the eligible student, the student's parent, administrator, teacher, licensed health personnel, others involved in the student's educational program, or as described in the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act or Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

"Health assessment" - health data collection, observation, analysis, and interpretation relating to the eligible student's educational program.

"Health instruction" - education by licensed health personnel to prepare qualified designated personnel to deliver and perform special health services contained in the eligible student's health plan. Documentation of education and periodic updates are on file at school.

"Individual health plan" - the confidential, written, preplanned and ongoing special health service in the educational program. It includes assessment, nursing diagnosis, outcomes, planning, ,interventions evaluation, student goals, if applicable, and a plan for emergencies. The plan is updated as needed and at least annually. Licensed health personnel develop this written plan with collaboration from the parent or guardian, individual's health care provider or education team.

"Licensed health personnel" - includes licensed registered nurse, licensed physician, and other licensed health personnel legally authorized to provide special health services and medications under the auspices of the school.

"Prescriber" - licensed health personnel legally authorized to prescribe special health services and medications.

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Revised <u>March 2001/May 2024</u>

SPECIAL HEALTH SERVICES REGULATION

"Qualified designated personnel" - persons instructed, supervised and competent in implementing the eligible student's health plan.

"Special health services" - includes, but is not limited to, services for eligible students whose health status (stable or unstable) requires:

- Interpretation or intervention,
- Administration of health procedures and health care, or
- Use of a health device to compensate for the reduction or loss of a body function.

"Supervision" - the assessment, delegation, evaluation and documentation of special health services by licensed health personnel. Levels of supervision include situations in which licensed health personnel are:

- physically present.
- available at the same site.
- available on call.
- B. Licensed health personnel will provide special health services under the auspices of the school. Duties of the licensed personnel include the duty to:
 - Participate as a member of the education team.
 - Provide the health assessment.
 - Plan, implement and evaluate the written individual health plan.
 - Plan, implement and evaluate special emergency health services.
 - Serve as liaison and encourage participation and communication with health service agencies and individuals providing health care.
 - Provide health consultation, counseling and instruction with the eligible student, the student's parent and the staff in cooperation and conjunction with the prescriber.
 - Maintain a record of special health services. The documentation includes the eligible student's
 name, special health service, prescriber or person authorizing, date and time, signature and title
 of the person providing the special health service and any unusual circumstances in the provision
 of such services.
 - Report unusual circumstances to the parent, school administration, and prescriber.
 - Assign and delegate to, instruct, provide technical assistance and supervise qualified designated personnel.
 - Update knowledge and skills to meet special health service needs.
- C. Prior to the provision of special health services the following will be on file:
 - Written statement by the prescriber detailing the specific method and schedule of the special health service, when indicated.
 - Written statement by the student's parent requesting the provision of the special health service.
 - Written report of the preplanning staffing or meeting of the education team.
 - Written individual health plan available in the health record or integrated into the IEP or IFSP.

SPECIAL HEALTH SERVICES REGULATION

- D. Licensed health personnel, in collaboration with the education team, will determine the special health services to be provided and the qualifications of individuals performing the special health services. The documented rationale will include the following:
 - Analysis and interpretation of the special health service needs, health status stability, complexity of the service, predictability of the service outcome and risk of improperly performed service.
 - Determination that the special health service, task, procedure or function is part of the person's job description.
 - Determination of the assignment and delegation based on the student's needs and qualifications of school personnel performing health services.
 - Review of the designated person's competency.
 - Determination of initial and ongoing level of supervision, monitoring and evaluation required to ensure quality services.
- E. Licensed health personnel will supervise the special health services, define the level and frequency of supervision and document the supervision.
- F. Licensed health personnel will instruct qualified designated personnel to deliver and perform special health services contained in the eligible individual health plan. Documentation of instruction, written consent of personnel as required in Iowa Code 280.23, and periodic updates are on file at school.
- G. Parents will provide the usual equipment, supplies and necessary maintenance for such, unless the school is required to provide the equipment, supplies, and maintenance under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act or Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. The equipment is stored in a secure area. The personnel responsible for the equipment are designated in the individual health plan. The individual health plan will designate the role of the school, parents, and others in the provision, supply, storage and maintenance of necessary equipment.

WELLNESS POLICY

The board promotes healthy students by supporting wellness, good nutrition and regular physical activity as a part of the total learning environment. The school district supports a healthy environment where students learn and participate in positive dietary and lifestyle practices. By facilitating learning through the support and promotion of good nutrition and physical activity, schools contribute to the basic health status of students. Improved health optimizes student performance potential.

The school district provides a comprehensive learning environment for developing and practicing lifelong wellness behaviors. The entire school environment, not just the classroom, shall be aligned with healthy school district goals to positively influence a student's understanding, beliefs and habits as they relate to good nutrition and regular physical activity.

The school district supports and promotes proper dietary habits contributing to students' health status and academic performance. All foods available on school grounds and at school-sponsored activities during the instructional day should meet or exceed the school district nutrition standards. Foods should be served with consideration toward nutritional integrity, variety, appeal, taste, safety and packaging to ensure high-quality meals.

The school district will make every effort to eliminate any social stigma attached to, and prevent the overt identification of, students who are eligible for free and reduced-price meals. Toward this end, the school district may utilize electronic identification and payment systems; provide meals at no charge to all children, regardless of income; promote the availability of meals to all students; and/or use nontraditional methods for serving meals, such as "grab-and-go" or classroom breakfast.

The school district will develop a local wellness policy committee comprised of parents, students, and representatives of the school food authority, the school board, school administrators, and the public, physical education teachers, and school health professionals. The local wellness policy committee will develop a plan to implement the local wellness policy and periodically review and update the policy. The committee will designate an individual to monitor implementation and evaluation the implementation of the policy. The committee will report annually to the board and community regarding the content and effectiveness of this policy and recommend Approved September 2006

Reviewed May 2009/February 2014/June 2016/May 2022 Revised September 2012 updates if needed. When monitoring implementation, schools will be evaluated individually with reports prepared by each school and the school district as a whole. The report will include which schools are in compliance with this policy, the extent to which this policy compares to model Wellness policies and describe the progress made in achieving the goals of this policy.

Specific Wellness Goals

NUTRITION EDUCATION AND PROMOTION

The school district will provide nutrition education and engage in nutrition promotion that:

- is part of not only health education classes, but also classroom instruction in subjects such as math, science, language arts, social sciences and elective subjects;
- includes enjoyable, developmentally appropriate, culturally relevant participatory activities, such as contests, promotions, taste-testing, farm visits and school gardens;
- promotes fruits, vegetables, whole-grain products, low-fat and fat-free dairy products, healthy food preparation methods and health-enhancing nutrition practices;
- emphasizes caloric balance between food intake and physical activity;

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Physical Education

The school district will provide physical education that:

- is for all students in grades PK-12 for the entire school year;
- is taught by a certified physical education teacher;
- includes students with disabilities, students with special health-care needs may be provided in alternative educational settings; and,
- engages students in moderate to vigorous activity during at least 50 percent of physical education class time.

Daily Recess

Elementary schools should provide recess for students that:

- is at least 20 minutes a day;
- is preferably outdoors;
- encourages moderate to vigorous physical activity verbally and through the provision of space and equipment; and,
- discourages extended periods (i.e., periods of two or more hours) of inactivity.

When activities, such as mandatory school-wide testing, make it necessary for students to remain indoors for long periods of time, schools should give students periodic breaks during which they are encouraged to stand and be moderately active.

Physical Activity and Punishment

Employees should limit the use of physical activity (e.g., running laps, pushups) or withhold opportunities for physical activity (e.g., recess, physical education) as punishment.

Physical Activity Opportunities after School

After-school child care and enrichment programs will provide and encourage—verbally, and through the provision of space, equipment and activities—daily periods of moderate to vigorous physical activity for all participants.

Integrating Physical Activity into Classroom Settings

For students to receive the nationally recommended amount of daily physical activity and for students to fully embrace regular physical activity as a personal behavior, students need opportunities for physical activity beyond the physical education class. Toward that end, the school district will:

- offer classroom health education that complements physical education by reinforcing the knowledge and self-management skills needed to maintain a physically active lifestyle and to reduce time spent on sedentary activities;
- discourage sedentary activities, such as watching television, playing computer games, etc.;
- provide opportunities for physical activity to be incorporated into other subject lessons; and,
- encourage classroom teachers to provide short physical activity breaks between lessons or classes, as appropriate.

Communication with Parents

The school district will support parents' efforts to provide a healthy diet and daily physical activity for their children. The school district will:

- provide parents a list of foods that meet the school district's snack standards and ideas for healthy celebrations/parties, rewards and fundraising activities;
- provide information about physical education and other school-based physical activity opportunities before, during and after the school day;
- include sharing information about physical activity and physical education through a web site, newsletter, other take-home materials, special events or physical education homework.

Food Marketing in Schools

School-based marketing will be consistent with nutrition education and health promotion. The school district will:

• promote healthy foods, including fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and low-fat dairy products.

Staff Wellness

The school district values the health and well-being of every staff member and will plan and implement activities and policies that support personal efforts by staff to maintain a healthy lifestyle. Each school should:

- develop, promote and oversee a multifaceted plan to promote staff health and wellness:
- outline ways to encourage healthy eating, physical activity and other elements of a healthy lifestyle among employees.

NUTRITION GUIDELINES FOR ALL FOODS AVAILABLE ON CAMPUS

The nutrition guidelines for all foods available with the objective of promoting student health and reducing childhood obesity.

School Meals

Meals served through the National School Lunch and Breakfast Programs will:

- be appealing and attractive to children;
- be served in clean and pleasant settings;
- meet, at a minimum, nutrition requirements established by local, state and federal law:
- offer a variety of fruits and vegetables;
- ensure that half of the served grains are whole grain.

Schools should:

- engage students and parents, through taste-tests of new entrees and surveys, in selecting foods offered through the meal programs in order to identify new, healthful and appealing food choices; and
- share information about the nutritional content of meals with parents and students on request.

Breakfast

To ensure that all children have breakfast, either at home or at school, in order to meet their nutritional needs and enhance their ability to learn, schools will:

- operate the breakfast program, to the extent possible;
- arrange bus schedules and utilize methods to serve breakfasts that encourage participation, including "grab-and-go" breakfasts;
- notify parents and students of the availability of the School Breakfast Program, where available; and,
- encourage parents to provide a healthy breakfast for their children through newsletter articles, take-home materials or other means.

Free and Reduced-Priced Meals

The school district will make every effort to eliminate any social stigma attached to, and prevent the overt identification of, students who are eligible for free and reduced-price meals. Toward this end, the school district may:

- utilize electronic identification and payment systems;
- promote the availability of meals to all students.

Meal Times and Scheduling

The school district:

- will provide students access to hand washing or hand sanitizing before they eat meals or snacks; and,
- should take reasonable steps to accommodate the tooth-brushing regimens of students with special oral health needs (e.g., orthodontia or high tooth decay risk).

Qualification of Food Service Staff

Qualified nutrition professionals will administer the meal programs. As part of the school district's responsibility to operate a food service program, the school district will:

- provide continuing professional development for all nutrition professionals; and,
- provide staff development programs that include appropriate certification and/or training programs for child nutrition directors, nutrition managers and cafeteria workers, according to their levels of responsibility.

Sharing of Foods

The school district discourages students from sharing their foods or beverages with one another during meal or snack times, given concerns about allergies and other restrictions on some children's diets.

Foods Sold Outside the Meal (e.g. vending, a la carte, sales)

Elementary schools: The food service program will approve and provide all food and beverage sales to students in elementary schools. To this end:

- food in elementary schools should be sold as balanced meals, given young children's limited nutrition skills; and,
- foods and beverages sold individually should be limited to low-fat and non-fat milk, fruits and nutrient dense snacks.

Secondary schools: In middle/junior high and high schools, all foods and beverages sold individually outside the reimbursable meal programs (including those sold through a la carte [snack] lines, vending machines, student stores or fundraising activities) during the school day will meet the following nutrition and portion size standards:

Beverages

- **Allowed:** water or seltzer water without added caloric sweeteners; fruit and vegetable juices and fruit-based drinks that contain at least 50 percent fruit juice and that do not contain additional caloric sweeteners; unflavored or flavored low-fat or fat-free milk and nutritionally equivalent nondairy beverages (as defined by the USDA).
- **Not allowed:** soft drinks containing caloric sweeteners; sports drinks; iced teas; fruit-based drinks that contain less than 50 percent real fruit juice or that contain additional caloric sweeteners; beverages containing caffeine, excluding low-fat or fat-free chocolate milk (which contain minimal amounts of caffeine).

Foods

A food item sold individually:

• will include a choice of at least two fruits and/or nonfried vegetables for sale at any location on the school site where foods are sold.

Examples: Food items could include, but are not limited to, fresh fruits and vegetables; 100 percent fruit or vegetable juice; fruit-based drinks that are at least 50 percent fruit juice and that do not contain additional caloric sweeteners; cooked, dried or canned fruits (canned in fruit juice or light syrup); and cooked, dried or canned vegetables (that meet the above fat and sodium guidelines).

Portion Size

Limit portion sizes of foods and beverages sold individually to those listed below:

• The portion size of a la carte entrees and side dishes, including potatoes, will not be greater than the size of comparable portions offered as part of meals. Fruits and non-fried vegetables are exempt from portion-size limits.

Snacks

Snacks served during the school day or in after-school care or enrichment programs will make a positive contribution to children's diets and health, with an emphasis on serving fruits and vegetables as the primary snacks and water as the primary beverage. Schools will assess if and when to offer snacks based on timing of meals, children's nutritional needs, children's ages and other considerations. The school district will disseminate a list of healthful snack items to teachers, after-school program personnel and parents.

Celebrations

Schools should evaluate their celebrations practices that involve food during the school day. The school district will disseminate a list of healthy party ideas to parents and teachers.

Food Safety

All foods made available on campus adhere to food safety and security guidelines.

• All foods made available on campus comply with the state and local food safety and sanitation regulations. Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) plans and guidelines are implemented to prevent food illness in schools. http://www.fns.usda.gov/tn/Resources/servingsafe chapter6.pdf.

Summer Meals

Schools in which more than 50 percent of students are eligible for free or reduced-price meals will sponsor the Summer Food Service Program for at least six weeks between the last day of the academic school year and the first day of the following school year, and, preferably, throughout the entire summer vacation.

PLAN FOR MEASURING IMPLEMENTATION

The board will monitor and evaluate this policy by

Monitoring

The superintendent will ensure compliance with established school district-wide nutrition and physical activity wellness policies.

In each school:

- the principal will ensure compliance with those policies in the school and will report on the school's compliance to the superintendent; and,
- food service staff, at the school or school district level, will ensure compliance with nutrition policies within food service areas and will report on this matter to the superintendent or principal.

Code No. 507.9

In the school district:

- the school district will report on the most recent USDA School Meals Initiative (SMI) review findings and any resulting changes. If the school district has not received a SMI review from the state agency within the past five years, the school district will request from the state agency that a SMI review be scheduled as soon as possible;
- the superintendent will develop a summary report every three years on school district-wide compliance with the school district's established nutrition and physical activity wellness policies, based on input from schools within the school district; and,
- the report will be provided to the school board and also distributed to all school wellness committees, parent/teacher organizations, principals and health services personnel in the school district.

Policy Review

To help with the initial development of the school district's wellness policies, each school in the school district will conduct a baseline assessment of the school's existing nutrition and physical activity environments and practices. The results of those school-by-school assessments will be compiled at the school district level to identify and prioritize needs.

Assessments will be repeated every five years to help review policy compliance, assess progress and determine areas in need of improvement. As part of that review, the school district will review the nutrition and physical activity policies and practices and the provision of an environment that supports healthy eating and physical activity. The school district, and individual schools within the school district will, revise the wellness policies and develop work plans to facilitate their implementation.

Code No. 508.1

CLASS OR STUDENT GROUP GIFTS

The board welcomes gifts to the school district from a class or student group. While class gifts to the school district do not require the approval of the superintendent, the board encourages students to consult with the superintendent or other licensed employees prior to selecting a gift for the school district.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code §§ 68B; 722.1, .2 (1995).

Cross Reference: 704.4 Gifts - Grants - Bequests

Approved <u>December 1996</u>
Reviewed <u>February 2000/May 2002/March 2005/December 2006/May 2009/February 2014/June 2016</u>
Revised _____

OPEN NIGHT

In keeping with good community relations, student school activities will not be scheduled on Wednesday night beyond 6:00 p.m. whenever possible. It shall be the responsibility of the principal to oversee the scheduling of school activities for compliance with this policy.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code § 279.8 (1995).

Cross Reference: 900 Principles and Objectives for Community Relations

Approved <u>December 1996</u>
Reviewed <u>February 2000/May 2002/March 2005/December 2006/May 2009/February 2014/June 2016</u>
Revised