

UNSAFE SCHOOL CHOICE OPTION (M)

2415.06

M

The New Jersey Department of Education (NJDOE) is required to establish an Unsafe School Choice Option (USCO) Policy per the Elementary and Secondary Act (ESEA) of 1965, as reauthorized under the Federal Every Student Succeeds Act of 2015 (ESSA). The USCO Policy requires that students who attend a persistently dangerous public elementary or secondary school as determined by the NJDOE, or become victims of a violent criminal offense while in or on school grounds of a public school that they attend, be allowed to attend a safe public school within the district. The USCO provision under the ESSA contains two provisions that apply to school districts that receive funds under ESSA: Provision I - Persistently Dangerous Schools and Provision II - Victims of Violent Criminal Offenses.

Effective the beginning of each school year, school districts receiving ESSA funds must be prepared to complete the transfer of students who choose to exercise Provision I and Provision II of this USCO Policy. Compliance with the Policy is a condition of receiving funds under any and all titles under ESSA. The Superintendent is required to certify compliance with this USCO Policy to the NJDOE in the application for ESSA funds.

USCO Policy Provision I - Persistently Dangerous Schools (PDS)

1. Criteria for Determining PDS.

A persistently dangerous school is a public elementary or secondary school building (except for Regional Day Schools, Educational Services Commissions and Special Services School Districts) that meets the objective criteria determined by the NJDOE for three consecutive years and is part of a school district that receives funds under ESSA. The NJDOE will use the most current available data from the Student Safety Data System (SSDS) to identify PDS on or before July 31 of each year.

2. Procedures and Guidelines for Schools Determined to be Persistently Dangerous.

A school district will be notified by the NJDOE on or before July 31 of each year if a school(s) in the school district has been identified as a PDS. Once the district receives notification a school is identified as persistently dangerous, the district must inform all parents of enrolled students in the school of the designation within fifteen calendar days of the date of the notice and offer them the option for their children to transfer to a safe

public school within the district by the beginning of the respective school year. The district must complete all transfers by the beginning of the school year following the July notification.

Students are not required to accept the transfer option, but they must be afforded the opportunity to do so. Parental notice regarding the status of the school and the offer to transfer students should be made simultaneously. Parents of enrolled students must be notified of the persistently dangerous designation whether or not there is another school within the district for the transferring students.

To the extent possible, the district will allow transferring students to transfer to schools that have not been identified as low performing, under the State's ESSA accountability system. When a transfer school is not available within the school district, the district may seek arrangements for students to transfer to the nearest charter school or neighboring district; however, this is not required. The district may take into account the needs and preferences of the affected students and parents.

3. Corrective Action Plan for a School Identified as Persistently Dangerous.

If a school in the district is identified by the NJDOE as persistently dangerous, the district will submit to the NJDOE documentation of compliance with the parent notification requirement and actions taken to complete the transfer arrangements for all students exercising the option by the first day of the school year. Additionally, the district is required to develop and submit for approval a corrective action plan to the NJDOE on or before September 30 of the same year, which will apply to the respective school year. The corrective action plan, which must be completed in the format provided by the NJDOE, will describe how the school will reduce the number of incidents of violence as determined by the SSDS. The NJDOE will provide the school with guidance for its corrective action plan, as well as monitor the school district's timely completion of the approved plan.

In the spring of each following year, the NJDOE will re-evaluate the status of a school identified as persistently dangerous. The NJDOE will review the school's progress towards completing its corrective action plan and compare the current year's incidents of violence, as reported on the SSDS, to the criteria for determining PDS. A school identified as maintaining the persistently dangerous designation will be notified by the NJDOE on or before July 31 of the respective year and will be required to submit for approval a revised corrective action plan by September 30 of that year, which will apply to the respective school year. The school district must inform all parents of enrolled students in the school of the designation within fifteen calendar days of the date of notice and offer them the option

for their children to transfer to a safe public school by the beginning of the respective school year in accordance with 2. above.

A school no longer designated persistently dangerous will be notified on or before July 31 of the respective year. The persistently dangerous designation will be removed after one or more years contingent upon successful fulfillment of the criteria for removal, as determined by evidence of the school's progress toward successfully completing the approved corrective action plan, and evidence of incidents that no longer meet the criteria for determining PDS, described above, for one school year, the year in which the corrective action plan was in effect.

4. Procedures and Guidelines for Early Warning of Schools.

When a school meets the criteria set forth in this Policy for one year, the district will be informed of the types of offenses reported that have led to an early notification. This notification, on or before August 15 of each year, will be informational only. A school that no longer meets the criteria for PDS for one year will no longer be considered in early notification status. A school that meets the criteria for two consecutive years will move into early warning status outlined below.

If a school meets the criteria set forth in this Policy for two consecutive years, the district will be notified of the pattern of offenses on or before August 15 of each year. If notified, the district will develop and submit for approval a school safety plan to the NJDOE on or before September 30 of the same year, which will apply to the respective school year. The school safety plan, which must be completed in the format provided by the NJDOE, will describe how the school will reduce the number of incidents of violence as determined by the SSDS. The NJDOE will provide an early warning school with guidance for its school safety plan, as well as monitor the school's timely completion of the approved plan. A school receiving an "early warning" notice is not required to provide the transfer option to students.

In the spring of each following year, the NJDOE will reevaluate the school's progress towards completing its school safety plan and compare the current year's incidents of violence, as reported on the SSDS, to the criteria for determining PDS. The school will be notified of its status on or before July 31 of the respective year.

A school that no longer meets the criteria for PDS for one school year, the year in which the school safety plan was in effect, will no longer be required to submit a school safety plan.

A school that meets the criteria for PDS for a third consecutive year will be designated persistently dangerous and will be required to submit for approval a corrective action plan on or before September 30 of that year, which will apply to the respective school year and provide the transfer option to students in the school designated as persistently dangerous.

5. Schools Not Receiving ESSA Funds, but Meeting the Criteria for PDS.

School buildings and districts that are not part of a local education agency (LEA) that receives Federal funds under ESSA, but meet any one of the criteria for PDS will be contacted by the NJDOE and be required to develop and submit for approval a school safety plan on or before September 30 of the respective year. The school safety plan must be completed in the format provided by the NJDOE and describe how the school will reduce the number of incidents of violence as determined by the SSDS. The NJDOE will provide the school with guidance for its school safety plan, as well as monitor the school's timely completion of the approved plan.

USCO Policy Provision II – Victims of Violent Criminal Offenses

The Unsafe School Choice Option provision under the ESSA requires a student who becomes a victim of a violent criminal offense, as determined by State law, while in or on the grounds of a public elementary or secondary school that the student attends, be allowed to attend a safe public elementary or secondary school within the district, including a public charter school.

The individual victim provision of this Policy attempts to fulfill the requirement for the school district to provide relief to students who have been victimized, while providing a school with a practical means for making determinations on incidents of victimization that are within the purview of the school district. The individual victim section of this Policy has been crafted to enable school staff to make reasonable determinations and actions regarding this Policy. The Superintendent will consult with the Board attorney and communicate with designated local and/or county law enforcement authorities, per the provisions of the *Uniform State Memorandum of Agreement Between Education and Law Enforcement Officials and N.J.A.C. 6A:16-6.2(b)13*, on questions and issues that arise in the implementation of the individual victims of violent criminal offenses section of this Policy.

1. Criteria for Determining Victims of Violent Criminal Offenses

The following criteria must be used to determine when an enrolled student has become a victim of a violent criminal offense while in or on the grounds of a public elementary or secondary school that the student

attends. These criteria only apply to a student who has become a victim of one or more of the violent criminal offenses enumerated below:

A student is considered a victim of a violent criminal offense when:

- a. A referral has been made to law enforcement officials for suspicion that one of the violent criminal offenses enumerated below has occurred; and
- b. One or more of the following applies:
 - (1) Law enforcement officials have filed formal charges against the offender(s) for commission of the violent crime; or
 - (2) The offender(s) has received sanctions in accordance with the Board of Education's Code of Student Conduct; or
 - (3) The offender(s) either has not been identified or is not an enrolled student(s), but it is clear that the student (victim) has become a victim of a violent criminal offense based on objective indicators such as physical evidence, eyewitness testimony, and/or circumstantial evidence; or
 - (4) The pre-existence of a restraining order against the offender(s).

2. Procedures and Guidelines

Effective the first day of each school year, the district must be prepared to begin the transfer of any student who chooses to exercise the individual choice option provision. The district must offer, within fourteen calendar days of the incident, an opportunity to transfer to a safe public school within the district to any student who has become a victim of a violent criminal offense while in or on the grounds of a public school that the student attends. While the student must be offered the opportunity to transfer, the student may elect to remain at the school.

To the extent possible, the district will allow any transferring student to transfer to a school that has not been identified as low performing, under the State's ESSA accountability system. In addition, when a transfer school is not available within the district, the district may seek arrangements for a student to transfer to the nearest charter school or neighboring district; however, this is not required. The district may take into account the needs and preferences of the affected student and his or

her parent(s). Transfers must occur within thirty days of the determination that the student was a victim of a violent criminal offense.

3. Violent Criminal Offenses

The violent criminal offenses under New Jersey statutes that apply to the individual victim provision of this Policy are identified and explained below. The offenses apply to completed offenses, as well as attempts to commit the offenses. The offenses and attempts to commit the offenses apply only when they occur in or on the school grounds, as defined in N.J.A.C. 6A:16-1.3, of the school that the student attends. The offenses apply whether they occur wholly or in part in or on the grounds of the school that the student attends. The offenses apply only to acts or attempts that are directed at a person (victim) or a group of specified individuals (victims), rather than acts that indiscriminately affect the entire school population or non-specified individuals or groups.

4. Applicable Violent Criminal Offenses

Below is a description of each applicable violent criminal offense that is based upon New Jersey statutes and references to statutory citations that provide complete explanations of each designated offense. The descriptions provided below are not intended to be a complete explanation of each offense or a substitute for the actual provisions of the authorizing statutes. Instead, the descriptions are provided as an aid in facilitating understanding of the general intent and practical applications of the violent criminal offenses that pertain to this Policy.

- a. Homicide [N.J.S.A. 2C:11-2] - A student is a victim of a homicide when he or she is the child, sibling or other relative of a decedent, resulting from someone purposely, knowingly or recklessly causing the death of the student's parent, sibling, or relative in or on school grounds.
- b. Assault [N.J.S.A. 2C:12-1(A)(1-3) and 2C:12-1(B)(1-4)] - A person is a victim of an assault when the actor: purposely, knowingly, or recklessly causes bodily injury to the victim; negligently, recklessly, knowingly, or purposely causes bodily injury to the victim with a deadly weapon; attempts by physical menace to put the victim in fear of imminent serious bodily injury; or knowingly points a firearm at or in the direction of the victim, whether or not the actor believes it to be loaded.
- c. Sexual Assault [N.J.S.A. 2C:14-2] - A student is a victim of a sexual assault when the student is a victim of an act of sexual contact when the victim is less than thirteen years old and the actor

is at least four years older than the victim, or the student is a victim of an act of sexual penetration under any of the following circumstances:

- (1) The victim is less than thirteen years old.
 - (2) The victim is at least thirteen, but less than sixteen years old; and the actor is at least four years older than the victim.
 - (3) The victim is at least sixteen years old, but less than eighteen years old; and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary power over the victim.
 - (4) The actor uses physical force or coercion.
 - (5) The victim is one whom the actor knew or should have known was physically helpless, mentally defective, or mentally incapacitated.
- d. Bias Intimidation [N.J.S.A. 2C:16-1(A)] - A person is a victim of the crime of bias intimidation when an actor commits, attempts to commit, conspires with another to commit or threatens the immediate commission of an offense specified in Chapters 11 through 18 of Title 2C of the New Jersey Statutes; N.J.S.A. 2C:33-4; N.J.S.A. 2C:39-3; N.J.S.A. 2C:39-4 or N.J.S.A. 2C:39-5 in the following circumstances:
- (1) With a purpose to intimidate a victim or a group of specified victims because of race, color, religion, gender, handicap, sexual orientation, or ethnicity; or
 - (2) Knowing that the conduct constituting the offense would cause a victim or a group of specified victims to be intimidated because of race, color, religion, gender, handicap, sexual orientation, or ethnicity; or
 - (3) Under circumstances that caused any victim of the underlying offense to be intimidated and the victim, considering the manner in which the offense was committed, reasonably believed either that:
 - (a) The offense was committed with a purpose to intimidate the victim or any person or entity in whose welfare the victim is interested because of

race, color, religion, gender, handicap, sexual orientation, or ethnicity; or

- (b) The victim or the victim's property was selected to be the target of the offense because of race, color, religion, gender, handicap, sexual orientation, or ethnicity.
- e. Terroristic Threat [N.J.S.A. 2C:12-3(A) and 2C:12-3(B)] - A person is a victim of a terroristic threat when the actor threatens to commit one of the violent criminal offenses enumerated under this Policy against the victim with the purpose to put the student in imminent fear of one of the violent crimes enumerated in this Policy under circumstances reasonably causing the victim to believe the immediacy of the threat and the likelihood that it will be carried out. The definition of terroristic threat applies to N.J.S.A. 2C:12-3(a) insofar as the threat was directed at a person (victim) or a group of specified individuals (victims).
- f. Robbery [N.J.S.A. 2C:15-1] - A person is a victim of a robbery when the actor, in the course of committing a theft, inflicts bodily injury; or uses force upon the victim; threatens the victim with or purposely puts the victim in fear of immediate bodily injury.
- g. Kidnapping [N.J.S.A. 2C:13-1] - A person is a victim of a kidnapping when the actor unlawfully removes the victim from the school or school grounds; or the actor unlawfully confines the victim with the purpose of holding the victim for ransom or reward as a shield or hostage; or the actor unlawfully removes the victim from the school or school grounds or a substantial distance from where he or she is found in school or on school grounds; or if the actor unlawfully confines a student for a substantial period of time with any of the following purposes: to facilitate commission of a crime or flight thereafter, or to inflict bodily injury on or terrorize the victim.
- h. Arson [N.J.S.A. 2C:17-1] - A person is a victim of arson when the actor purposely or knowingly starts a fire or causes an explosion in or on the grounds of a school whereby the victim or group of specified victims are in danger of death or bodily injury; or with the purpose of destroying or damaging the victim's or group of specified victim's property that is in the school or on school grounds.

Miscellaneous Provisions of USCO

1. Transfer Time Period – PDS

The transfer will be temporary and will be in effect as long as the student's original school is identified as persistently dangerous.

2. Charter School Transfer Option

While ESSA permits affected students to be afforded the opportunity to attend a public charter school, in addition to a safe public elementary school or secondary school within the school district, the application of this provision in New Jersey is limited. Transfers to a charter school can only occur as a part of the charter school's "equal opportunity" selection process and among charter schools administered under the same managing authority (i.e., charter schools within the charter school district).

Since charter schools in New Jersey are considered (LEA's), pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:36A-3, operated independently of a local board of education, transfers may only take place among charter schools within the LEA. Therefore, students may be permitted to transfer to another charter school that is administered under the same managing authority of the charter school, but are not permitted to transfer to a school in the local public school district administered by a local board of education.

However, pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:36A-7, a charter school must be open to all students on a space available basis and may not discriminate in its admission policies or practices (although it may establish reasonable criteria to evaluate prospective students), and in accordance with N.J.S.A. 18A:36A-8, if there are more applications to enroll in the charter school than there are spaces available, the charter school must select students to attend using a random selection process for enrollment.

3. Funding Sources for USCO

The USCO statute does not authorize resources specifically to help cover USCO costs associated with transferring a student from a PDS. However, under certain circumstances Federal funds may be used. For example, ESEA Title IV, Part A [Section 4115(b)(2)(E)(v)] may be used to establish safe zones of passage to and from school to ensure that students travel safely on their way to school and on their way home. In addition, ESEA Title IV, Part A [Sections 5121(8) and 5131(12) and (25)] funds may be used to help cover costs such as tuition or transportation related to the USCO or expansion of public school choice.

4. Special Education Students

The district will provide transferred special education students with the program required by the student's Individualized Education Program (IEP).

5. Transfer Schools

In the event there is not another school within the school district for a transferring student, the district

[Optional

 X is not required to transfer the student to a school outside the school district.

or

 will explore other appropriate options such as an agreement with a neighboring school district to accept transfer students.]

The district will use the school choice option as one response to incidents of victimization. Additionally, the district will develop and implement appropriate strategies for addressing the circumstances that contribute to or support victimization, as well as consistently and proactively manage individuals who have victimized students. The district will promote the importance of school safety and respond to the needs of students and staff. Pursuant to the law, the district will provide an opportunity for students, parents and school district and law enforcement personnel to discuss methods for keeping schools safe from violence; to create school safety plans; and to recognize students in need of help. The district will organize activities to prevent school violence, including, but not limited to, age-appropriate opportunities for student discussion on conflict resolution, issues of student diversity and tolerance. Law enforcement personnel will be invited to join members of the teaching staff in the discussions. Programs shall also be provided for school district employees that are designated to help school district employees recognize warning signs of school violence and to instruct school district employees on recommended conduct during an incident of school violence.

In accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 18A:17-46, two times each school year, between September 1 and January 1 and between January 1 and June 30, at a public hearing, the Superintendent shall report to the Board of Education all acts of violence; vandalism; and harassment, intimidation, and bullying which occurred during the previous reporting period.

Adopted:

PRACTICE AND PRE-SEASON HEAT-ACCLIMATION FOR SCHOOL-SPONSORED ATHLETICS AND EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

2431.3

The Board of Education adopts this Policy as a measure to protect the safety, health, and welfare of students participating in school-sponsored athletic programs and extra-curricular activities. The Board believes practice and pre-season heat-acclimation guidelines for students will minimize injury and enhance a student's health, performance, and well-being.

[Select One Option Below

Therefore, the Superintendent of Schools or designee shall oversee the development and approval of a practice and pre-season heat-acclimation procedure and ensure the implementation of the procedure for students participating in all school-sponsored athletic programs and extra-curricular activities during warm weather months.

Therefore, the Board of Education requires the implementation of the practice and pre-season heat-acclimation procedures as recommended by the New Jersey State Interscholastic Athletic Association (NJSIAA) for students participating in all school-sponsored athletic programs and extra-curricular activities during warm weather months. The Superintendent of Schools or designee shall ensure the implementation of the Practice and Pre-Season Heat-Acclimation Procedures.]

The Superintendent of Schools or designee may reduce practice times or adjust other provisions that would reduce a student's exertion if weather and/or temperature warrant such action.

This Policy and the school district's practice and pre-season heat-acclimation procedure shall be approved by the school district's physician prior to implementation.

Adopted:

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM EVALUATION (M)

2610

M

The Board of Education directs the Superintendent to develop and implement a systematic plan for the continuous evaluation of the educational program against the educational goals established by this Board. The Superintendent shall employ such tests and methods that will ensure decision making is data driven and a variety of sources of data are used to analyze and monitor student achievement and progress, as well as evaluate school programs. Wherever possible, the assessment program shall follow evaluation procedures set forth in the course guides.

The Superintendent shall maintain a calendar of assessment activities and shall make periodic evaluation reports to the Board that evaluate the progress of students and the effectiveness of staff members. The Superintendent shall use multiple (more than two) sources of data to monitor student achievement and the progress of students. The Superintendent shall also use multiple (more than two) sources of data to evaluate the effectiveness of programs, initiatives, and strategies.

The Board will annually make available to the public the collective progress of students toward the goals of the district. The Board will annually, prior to the end of the school year and in conjunction with appropriate members of the administrative staff, conduct a review of the educational progress of the district, assess district and student needs, and establish long range and short range objectives for the educational program. The Board's annual report will be submitted to the Commissioner of Education as required.

The Superintendent shall annually recommend improvements in the educational program based on the Board's evaluation of the district's program. The Board reserves the right to employ experts from outside the school district to serve in the evaluation process.

N.J.S.A. 18A:7A-11

N.J.A.C. 6A:8-4.1 et seq.

N.J.A.C. 6A:19-2.6 [**vocational districts**]

Adopted:

SERVICE ANIMALS

5337

In compliance with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) as amended by the ADA Amendments Act of 2008, it is the Policy of the Board to permit use of a service animal by an individual with a disability in all areas of the district where the public is normally permitted: in district buildings; on district property; and on vehicles owned, leased, or controlled by the district. (28 CFR §35.136)

A. Definitions

1. “Act” means the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) as amended by the ADA Amendments Act of 2008.
2. “Designated administrator” means Principal or person designated by the Principal to coordinate these activities.
3. “District” means this school district.
4. “Handler” means the animal’s owner who is an individual with a disability or a person, such as a trainer, assisting the owner with control of the service animal.
5. “Service animal” means a dog individually trained to do work or perform a specific job or task for the benefit of an individual with a disability, including a physical, sensory, psychiatric, intellectual, or other mental disability. (28 CFR §36.104)
 - a. Other species of animals, whether wild or domestic, trained or untrained, are not service animals for the purposes of this definition.
 - b. The work or tasks performed by a service animal must be directly related to the individual’s disability (e.g. navigation, alerting physical support and assistance, preventing or interrupting impulsive or destructive behaviors).
 - c. Work or tasks for the purposes of this definition do not include the provision of emotional support, well-being, comfort, therapy, companionship, or crime deterrence.

B. Generally

1. The district shall permit the use of a service animal by an individual with a disability unless:
 - a. The animal is out of control and the animal's handler does not take effective action to control it;
 - b. The animal is not housebroken.
2. A service animal shall have a harness, leash, or other tether, unless either the handler is unable because of a disability to use a harness, leash or other tether, or the use of a harness, leash, or other tether would interfere with the service animal's safe, effective performance of work or tasks, in which case the service animal must be otherwise under the handler's control (e.g. voice control, signals, or other effective means). (28 CFR §35.136(d))
3. If an animal is properly excluded, the district shall give the individual with a disability the opportunity to participate in the service, program, or activity without having the service animal on the premises. (28 CFR §35.136(b))
4. If there are places in the district where it is determined to be unsafe for a handler and service animal, reasonable accommodations will be provided to assure the individual with a disability has equal access to the activity.
5. Unless the need for a service animal is readily apparent, the individual with a disability or his/her parent will be required to provide the district with information that:
 - a. The service animal is required because of a disability; and
 - b. What work or task the animal has been trained to perform.
6. The district may not require documentation, including proof that the animal has been certified, trained, or licensed as a service animal; nor that the dog demonstrates its ability to perform the work or task. (28 CFR §35.136(f))
7. Individuals with a disability who have service animals are not exempt from local animal control or public health requirements.
8. Service animals must be licensed and registered in accordance with State and local laws.

C. Delegation of Responsibility

1. The district is not responsible for the care or supervision of a service animal, in accordance with 28 CFR §35.136(e).
 - a. The district is not responsible to pay for or provide a handler to aid the individual with a disability in the control of the service animal.
 - b. The district is responsible to provide assistance to an individual with a disability in performing the tasks required of the individual for the care and maintenance of the service animal.
2. If the district normally charges individuals for damage they cause, an individual with a disability may be charged for damage caused by his or her service animal. (28 CFR §35.136(h))
3. The district will designate relief areas for the service animal which will be included in mobility training and orientation of students and animals new to the school.

D. Notification and Responsibilities

1. In the event a service animal will be introduced as part of the school community, the designated administrator will develop a comprehensive implementation plan prior to introduction of the service animal into the school to include:
 - a. Notification to parents of students who may be in contact with the service animal;
 - b. Appropriate accommodations:
 - (1) For students who are allergic to the service animal; and/or
 - (2) For students who have fears regarding the service animal.
 - c. Appropriate etiquette regarding service animals to include:
 - (1) Never pet a service animal while it is working;
 - (2) Never feed a working service animal;
 - (3) Do not deliberately startle, tease, or taunt a service animal; and
 - (4) Do not hesitate to ask the handler if he or she would like assistance regarding directions for navigating the facility.

2. The use of a service animal introduced as part of the school community will require inclusion into the student's Individualized Education Plan (IEP) or the student's Section 504 Accommodation Plan.
3. The district may request, but cannot require, the owner of a service animal introduced as part of the school community and, as included in the student's IEP or Section 504 Accommodation Plan, maintain liability insurance for the service animal. The School Business Administrator/Board Secretary will ensure the school district has appropriate insurance in the event a service animal is introduced as part of the school community.

E. Miniature Horses

1. Miniature horses, although not included in the Act under the definition of "service animal," may only be permitted if individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of the individual with a disability and if they meet the assessment factors outlined in 3. below. (28 CFR §35.136(i))
2. Ponies and full size horses are not considered miniature horses.
3. Assessment factors to determine whether the district can reasonably modify its policies, practices, and procedures to allow for the use of miniature horses on its property, facilities, or vehicles include:
 - a. Type, size, and weight of the miniature horse and whether the facility can accommodate those features;
 - b. Whether the handler has sufficient control of the miniature horse;
 - c. Whether the miniature horse is housebroken; and
 - d. Whether the miniature horse's presence compromises legitimate safety requirements necessary for safe operation.
4. All requirements for the use of service animals also apply to the use of miniature horses.

28 CFR §35.136
28 CFR §36.104

Adopted:

STUDENT DISCIPLINE/CODE OF CONDUCT (M)

5600

M

The Board of Education adopts this Student Discipline/Code of Conduct Policy to establish standards, policies, and procedures for positive student development and student behavioral expectations on school grounds and, as appropriate, for conduct away from school grounds. Every student enrolled in this district shall observe promulgated rules and regulations and the discipline imposed for infraction of those rules.

The Superintendent of Schools will establish a process for the annual review and update of the district's Student Discipline/Code of Conduct Policy and Regulation that may involve a committee of parents, students, and community members that represent, where possible, the composition of the district's schools and community. The Superintendent will report to the Board the process used for the annual review of this Policy and Regulation and will recommend to the Board updates, if any, to the Student Discipline/Code of Conduct Policy and Regulation.

The Student Discipline/Code of Conduct Policy and Regulation shall be disseminated annually to all school staff, students, and parents. The Board of Education shall provide to all employees annual training on the Student Discipline/Code of Conduct Policy and Regulation, which shall include training on the prevention, intervention, and remediation of student conduct that violates the district's Policy and Regulation. Information on the Student Discipline/Code of Conduct Policy and Regulation shall be incorporated into the orientation for new employees.

The Board provides for the district's Student Discipline/Code of Conduct's equitable application. Student discipline and the Code of Student Conduct will be applied without regard to race; color; religion; ancestry; national origin; nationality; sex; gender; sexual orientation; gender identity or expression; marital, domestic-partnership, or civil union; mental, physical or sensory disability; or by any other distinguishing characteristic, pursuant to N.J.S.A. 10:5.-1 et seq.

For students with disabilities, subject to Individualized Education Programs in accordance with 20 U.S.C. §1400 et seq., the Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act and accommodation plans under 29 U.S.C. §§ 794 and 705(20), the Code of Student Conduct shall be implemented in accordance with the components of the applicable plans.

The Student Discipline/Code of Conduct is established for the purposes outlined in N.J.A.C. 6A:16-7.1(b).

Policy and Regulation 5600 include a description of student responsibilities that include expectations for academic achievement, behavior, and attendance, pursuant to N.J.A.C.

6A:32-8 and 12.1; a description of behaviors that will result in suspension or expulsion, pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:37-2; and a description of student rights pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6A:16-7.1(c)3.i through vii.

The Board of Education approves the use of comprehensive behavioral supports that promote positive student development and the students' abilities to fulfill the behavioral expectations established by the Board. These behavioral supports include, but are not limited to, positive reinforcement for good conduct and academic success including the programs that honor and reward student conduct and academic achievement; supportive intervention and referral services including those services outlined in Policy 2417; remediation of problem behaviors that take into account the behavior's nature, the students' developmental ages and the students' histories of problem behaviors and performance; and for students with disabilities, the behavior interventions and supports shall be determined and provided pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6A:14.

Policy and Regulation 5600 include a description of school responses to violations of behavioral expectations established by the Board that, at a minimum, are graded according to the severity of the offenses, and consider the developmental ages of the student offenders and their histories of inappropriate behaviors pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6A:16-7.1(c)5.

Students are required to be in compliance with Policy and Regulation 5200 – Attendance pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6A:16-7.6 and Policy 5512 – Harassment, Intimidation, and Bullying pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6A:16-7.7.

The Building Principal shall maintain a current list of community-based health and social service provider agencies available to support a student and the student's family, as appropriate, and a list of legal resources available to serve the community.

The Building Principal or designee shall have the authority to assign discipline to students. School authorities also have the right to impose a consequence on a student for conduct away from school grounds that is consistent with the district's Code of Student Conduct pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6A:16-7.5. This authority shall be exercised only when it is reasonably necessary for the student's physical or emotional safety, security, and well-being or for reasons relating to the safety, security, and well-being of other students, staff, or school grounds, pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:25-2 and 18A:37-2. This authority shall be exercised only when the conduct that is the subject of the proposed consequence materially and substantially interferes with the requirements of appropriate discipline in the operation of the school. Consequences pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6A:16-7.5 shall be handled in accordance with Policy and Regulation 5600, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6A:16-7.1, and as appropriate, in accordance with N.J.A.C. 6A:16-7.2, 6A:16-7.3, or 6A:16-7.4. School authorities shall respond to harassment, intimidation, or bullying that occurs off school grounds, pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:37-14 and 15.3 and N.J.A.C. 6A:16-1.3, 7.1, and 7.7.

Consequences and appropriate remedial action for a student who commits one or more acts of harassment, intimidation, or bullying may range from positive behavioral interventions up to and including suspension or expulsion. The factors for determining consequences and remedial measures and examples of consequences and remedial measures are listed in Policy 5512 – Harassment, Intimidation, and Bullying. Consequences for a student who commits an act of harassment, intimidation, or bullying shall be varied and graded according to the nature of the behavior, the developmental age of the student and the student’s history of problem behaviors and performance, and shall be consistent with this Policy and the school district’s Student Discipline/Code of Conduct Policy pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6A:16-7.1. Remedial measures for one or more acts of harassment, intimidation, or bullying shall be designed to correct the problem behavior; prevent another occurrence of the problem; protect and provide support for the victim of the act; and take corrective action for documented systemic problems related to harassment, intimidation, or bullying.

Consequences and remedial measures to address acts or incidents of dating violence at school shall be consistent with the school district’s Student Discipline/Code of Conduct Policy. The factors for determining consequences and remedial measures and examples of consequences and remedial measures are included in Policy and Regulation 5519 – Dating Violence at School and shall be used to address the act or incident as well as serve as remediation, intervention, education, and prevention for all individuals involved. The responses shall be tiered with consideration given to the seriousness and the number of previous occurrences of acts or incidents in which both the victim and aggressor have been involved. Consequences for acts or incidents of dating violence at school may range from admonishment to suspension or expulsion. Retaliation towards the victim of any act or incident of dating violence shall be considered when administering consequences to the aggressor based on the severity of the act or incident. Remedial measures/interventions for acts or incidents of dating violence at school may include, but are not limited to: parent conferences, student counseling (all students involved in the act or incident), peer support groups, corrective instruction or other relevant learning or service experiences, supportive student interventions (Intervention and Referral Services - I&RS), behavioral management plans, and/or alternative placements.

The Board of Education may deny participation in extra-curricular activities, school functions, sports, graduation exercises, or other privileges as disciplinary sanctions when designed to maintain the order and integrity of the school environment, in accordance with N.J.A.C. 6A:16-7.1(d).

Any student to be disciplined shall be provided the due process procedures for students and their families as set forth in Policy and Regulation 5600 and N.J.A.C. 6A:16-7.2 through 7.4.

In accordance with the provisions of N.J.A.C. 6A:16-7.9, when a student transfers to a public school district from another public school district, all information in the student’s record related to disciplinary actions taken against the student by the school district and any information the school district has obtained pursuant to N.J.S.A. 2A:4A-60,

Disclosure of Juvenile Information, Penalties for Disclosure, shall be provided to the receiving public school district, in accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 18A:36-19(a) and N.J.A.C. 6A:32-7.5.

The Superintendent may be required to submit a report annually to the New Jersey Department of Education on student conduct, including all student suspensions and expulsions, and the implementation of the Student Discipline/Code of Conduct Policy in accordance with the format prescribed by the Commissioner of Education. The Superintendent shall report to the Commissioner of Education each incident of violence, including harassment, intimidation, and bullying, vandalism, and alcohol and other drug offenses, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6A:16-4.3, in the school district utilizing the Student Safety Data System (SSDS), pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6A:16-5.3.

N.J.S.A. 18A:6-1; 18A:36-25.1; 18A:25-2; 18A:36-19a;

18A:37-1 et seq.; 18A:37-13.1 et seq.

N.J.A.C. 6A:16-7.1 et seq.; 6A:14-1.1 et seq.

Adopted:

REMOVAL OF STUDENTS FOR FIREARMS OFFENSES (M)

5611

M

The Board of Education is committed to providing a safe and secure school environment to all students attending the public schools. To provide this environment, the Board of Education will implement policies and procedures regarding student offenses involving firearms, as defined in N.J.S.A. 2C:39-1(f) and 18 U.S.C. §921, pursuant to The Zero Tolerance For Guns Act, N.J.S.A. 18A:37-7 through N.J.S.A. 37-12.

Policy and Regulation 5611 shall apply to a student who is convicted or adjudicated delinquent for possession of a firearm on school grounds, convicted or adjudicated delinquent for committing a crime while in possession of a firearm on school grounds, or found knowingly in possession of a firearm on school grounds. A student, other than a student with a disability, convicted or adjudicated delinquent for these firearm offenses shall be immediately removed from the school's general education program for a period of not less than one calendar year and placed in an alternative education program according to the requirements of N.J.A.C. 6A:16-9.1 et seq. The Superintendent may modify on a case-by-case basis the removal of a general education student in accordance with N.J.A.C. 6A:16-5.5(b)1. A student with a disability convicted or adjudicated delinquent for these firearm offenses shall be immediately removed in accordance with the provisions of N.J.A.C. 6A:14 and applicable Federal regulations and shall receive a placement in accordance with N.J.A.C. 6A:14.

The Principal or designee shall remove the student in accordance with the requirements outlined in N.J.A.C. 6A:16-5.5(d), which includes notifying the appropriate law enforcement agency of a possible violation of the New Jersey Code of Criminal Justice.

If it is found that the removed student did not commit these firearm offenses, the student shall be immediately returned to the program from which he or she was removed.

The Superintendent shall make the final determination on whether the general education student removed in accordance with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 6A:16-5.5 and this Policy is prepared to return to the general education program or will remain in an alternative education program, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6A:16-9.1 et seq., or receive home or other out-of-school instruction, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6A:16-10 based on the criteria outlined in N.J.A.C. 6A:16-5.5(i).

If a student, other than a student with a disability, is removed from the general education program pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6A:16-5.5 and this Policy, and a placement in an alternative education program is not available, the general education student shall be provided home or other out-of-school instruction according to N.J.A.C. 6A:16-10.2 until placement is available.

The Superintendent of Schools biannually shall submit to the Commissioner of Education a report on each incident under N.J.A.C. 6A:16-5.5 utilizing the Student Safety Data System (SSDS), pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6A:16-5.3(d)1.

This Policy and Regulation 5611, implementing the requirements of N.J.A.C. 6A:16-5.5, shall be annually disseminated to all school staff, students, and parents.

N.J.S.A. 18A:37-1 et seq.

N.J.A.C. 6A:14-2.8 et seq.; 6A:16-5.5; 6A:16-6.1 et seq.;

6A:16-7.1 et seq.; 6A:16-8.1 et seq.;

6A:16-9.1 et seq.; 6A:16-10.2

Adopted:

ASSAULTS ON DISTRICT BOARD OF EDUCATION MEMBERS OR EMPLOYEES (M)

5612

M

Any student who commits an assault, as defined under N.J.S.A. 2C:12-1(a)1, not involving the use of a weapon or firearm, upon a teacher, administrator, other school district employee, or Board member acting in the performance of his or her duties and in a situation where his or her authority to act is apparent, or as a result of the victim's relationship to the school district, shall be immediately removed from school pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:37-2.1 and N.J.A.C. 6A:16-5.7.

A student, other than a student with a disability, who commits an assault as defined in N.J.S.A. 2C:12-1(a)1, shall be immediately removed from school consistent with due process procedures, pending a hearing pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6A:16-7.2 through 7.5. Nothing in N.J.S.A. 18A:37-2.1 or N.J.A.C. 6A:16-5.7 shall be construed as prohibiting the expulsion of a general education student. A student with a disability who commits an assault as defined in this Policy, shall be removed in accordance with N.J.A.C. 6A:14 and due process proceedings in accordance with N.J.A.C. 14-2.7 and 2.8.

In accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 18A:37-2.1(a), said proceedings shall take place no later than thirty calendar days following the day on which the student is suspended. The decision of the Board shall be made within five days after the close of the hearing. Any appeal of the Board's decision shall be made to the Commissioner of Education within ninety days of the Board's decision. The provisions herein shall be construed in a manner consistent with 20 U.S.C. § 1400 et seq.

The Principal or designee shall remove, isolate, and place the student under the supervision of school staff until the student's parent or appropriate agency takes custody of the student. The Principal or designee will immediately report to the Superintendent the removal of the student and notify the student's parent of the removal action and the student's due process rights. The Principal or designee will notify the appropriate law enforcement official of a possible violation of the New Jersey Code of Criminal Justice.

In accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 18A:37-2.1(b), whenever a teacher, administrator, Board member, other school district employee, or a labor representative on behalf of an employee makes an allegation in writing that the Board member or employee has been assaulted by a student, the Principal shall file a written report of the alleged assault with the Superintendent. The Superintendent shall report the alleged assault to the Board at its next regular meeting; provided that the name of the student who allegedly committed the assault, although it may be disclosed to the Board members, shall be kept confidential at the public Board of Education meeting.

Any person who fails to file a report of an alleged assault as required pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:37-2.1 and N.J.A.C. 6A:16-5.7 may be liable to disciplinary action by the Board.

The Superintendent of Schools biannually shall submit to the Commissioner of Education a report on each incident under N.J.A.C. 6A:16-5.7 utilizing the Student Safety Data System (SSDS), pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6A:16-5.3(e)1.

Policy and Regulation 5612, implementing the requirements of N.J.A.C. 6A:16-5.7, shall be annually disseminated to all school staff, students, and parents.

N.J.S.A. 18A:37-2.1

N.J.A.C. 6A:14-2.7; 6A:14-2.8; 6A:16-5.7; 6A:16-7.2;
6A:16-7.3; 6A:16-7.4; 6A:16-7.5

Adopted:

REMOVAL OF STUDENTS FOR ASSAULTS WITH WEAPONS OFFENSES (M)

5613

M

The Board of Education is committed to providing a safe and secure school environment to all students attending the public schools. To provide this environment, the Board of Education will implement policies and procedures regarding a student who commits an assault, as defined under N.J.S.A. 2C:12-1(a)1, with a weapon, which includes, but is not limited to, items enumerated in N.J.S.A. 2C:39-1(r), except a firearm as defined by N.J.S.A. 2C:39-1(f) and 18 U.S.C. § 921, upon a teacher, administrator, other school Board employee, Board of Education member, or another student on school grounds, pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:37-2.2 through 2.5.

A student, other than a student with a disability, who commits an assault as defined above shall be immediately removed from the school's general education program for a period not exceeding one calendar year and placed in an alternative education program according to the requirements of N.J.A.C. 6A:16-9.1 et seq. The Superintendent may modify on a case-by-case basis the removal of a general education student in accordance with N.J.A.C. 6A:16-5.6(b)1. A student with a disability who commits an assault as defined above shall be immediately removed in accordance with the provisions of N.J.A.C. 6A:14 and applicable Federal regulations and shall receive a placement in accordance with N.J.A.C. 6A:14.

The Principal or designee shall remove the student in accordance with the requirements outlined in N.J.A.C. 6A:16-5.6(d), which includes notifying the appropriate law enforcement agency of a possible violation of the New Jersey Code of Criminal Justice.

If it is found that the removed student did not commit these offense(s), the student shall be immediately returned to the program for which he or she was removed.

If a student, other than a student with a disability, is removed from the general education program pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6A:16-5.6 and this Policy, and a placement in an alternative education program is not available, the general education student shall be provided home or other out-of-school instruction, according to N.J.A.C. 6A:16-10.2, until placement is available.

The Superintendent shall make the final determination on whether the general education student removed, in accordance with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 6A:16-5.6 and this Policy, is prepared to return to the general education program or will remain in an alternative education program or receive home or other out-of-school instruction based on the criteria outlined in N.J.A.C. 6A:16-5.6(i).

The Superintendent of Schools biannually shall submit to the Commissioner of Education a report on each incident and the circumstance surrounding the removal of students pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6A:16-5.6 utilizing the Student Safety Data System (SSDS), pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6A:16-5.3(e)1.

This Policy and Regulation 5613, implementing the requirements of N.J.A.C. 6A:16-5.6, shall be annually disseminated to all school staff, students, and parents.

N.J.S.A. 18A:37-1 et seq.

N.J.A.C. 6A:14-2.8 et seq.; 6A:16-5.6; 6A:16-6.1 et seq.;
6A:16-7.1 et seq.; 6A:16-8.1 et seq.; 6A:16-9.1 et seq.;
6A:16-10.2

Adopted:

TRANSGENDER STUDENTS (M)

5756

M

The Board of Education is committed to providing a safe, supportive, and inclusive learning environment for all students. The New Jersey Law Against Discrimination (NJLAD), N.J.S.A. 10:5-12(11)(f), generally makes it unlawful for schools to subject individuals to differential treatment based on gender identity or expression. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (“Title IX”) specifically prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in Federally-funded education programs and activities [20 U.S.C. § 1681(a)].

N.J.S.A. 18A:36-41 directs the Commissioner of Education to establish guidelines outlined in this Policy to provide direction for schools in addressing common issues concerning the needs of transgender students, and to assist schools in establishing policies and procedures that ensure a supportive and nondiscriminatory environment for transgender students.

Definitions/Terms

A safe and supportive environment within a school begins with understanding and respect. The Board believes students, teachers, and administrators should be provided with common terminology associated with gender identity. The terms listed below are commonly used by advocacy and human rights groups, however students may prefer other terms to describe their gender identity, appearance, or behavior. It is recommended school personnel discuss with the student the terminology and pronouns each student has chosen.

“Gender identity” means a person’s internal, deeply held sense of gender. All people have a gender identity, not just transgender people. For transgender people, the individual’s internal gender identity is not the same as the gender assigned at birth.

“Gender expression” means external manifestations of gender, expressed through a person’s name, pronouns, clothing, haircut, behavior, voice, and/or body characteristics. Society identifies these cues as masculine and feminine, although what is considered masculine or feminine changes over time and varies by culture.

“Assigned sex at birth (ASAB)” refers to the biological sex designation recorded on a person’s birth certificate upon the initial issuance of that certificate, should such a record be provided at birth.

“Gender assigned at birth” refers to the gender a child is assigned at birth or assumed to be, based on their biological sex assigned at birth.

“Sexual orientation” describes a person’s enduring physical, romantic, and/or emotional attraction to another person. Gender identity and sexual orientation are not the same. A transgender person may be straight, lesbian, gay, bisexual, or asexual. For example, a person who transitions from male to female and is attracted solely to men may identify as a straight woman.

“Transgender” is a term for an individual whose gender identity and/or gender expression differs from those typically associated with the sex and gender assigned at birth.

“Transition” is the process by which a transgender person recognizes that their authentic gender identity is not the same as the gender assigned at birth, and develops a more affirming gender expression that feels authentic. Some individuals socially transition, for example, through dress, use of names and/or pronouns. Some individuals may undergo physical transition, which might include hormone treatments and surgery. School district personnel should avoid the phrase “sex change,” as it is an inaccurate description of the transition process; the process is more accurately described as “gender-confirming.”

“LGBTQ” is an acronym for “lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer/questioning.”

“Gender nonconforming” describes a person whose gender expression does not conform to the gender expectations of their family or community. Gender nonconformity is not necessarily an indication that a youth is transgender; many non-transgender youth do not conform to stereotypical expectations.

“Gender expansive, Gender diverse, Gender fluid, Gender non-binary, A gender, Gender queer” are terms that convey a wider, more flexible range of gender identity and/or expression than typically associated with the binary gender system. For example, students who identify as gender queer or gender fluid might not identify as boys or girls; for these students, the non-binary gender identity functions as the student’s gender identity.

“Cisgender” refers to individuals whose gender identity, expression, or behavior conforms with those typically associated with their sex assigned at birth.

Student-Centered Approach

The school district shall accept a student’s asserted gender identity; parental consent is not required. A student need not meet any threshold diagnosis or treatment requirements to have his or her gender identity recognized and respected by the school district, school, or school staff members. In addition, a legal or court-ordered name change is not required. There is no affirmative duty for any school district staff member to notify a student’s parent of the student’s gender identity or expression.

There may be instances where a parent of a minor student disagrees with the student regarding the name and pronoun to be used at school and in the student's education records. In the event a parent objects to the minor student's name change request, the Superintendent or designee should consult the Board Attorney regarding the minor student's civil rights and protections under the NJLAD. School staff members should continue to refer to the student in accordance with the student's chosen name and pronoun at school and may consider providing resource information regarding family counseling and support services outside of the school district.

School districts should be mindful of disputes between minor students and parents concerning the student's gender identity or expression. Many support resources are available through advocacy groups and resources from the New Jersey Department of Children and Families and New Jersey Department of Education's "Child Abuse, Neglect, and Missing Children" webpage.

The Principal or designee should have an open, but confidential discussion with the student to ascertain the student's preference on matters such as chosen name, chosen pronoun to use, and parental communications. A transgender student shall be addressed at school by the name and pronoun chosen by the student, regardless of whether a legal name change or change in official school records has occurred. The school shall issue school documentation for a transgender student, such as student identification cards, in the name chosen by the student. A transgender student shall be allowed to dress in accordance with the student's gender identity.

The Principal or designee should also discuss with the student, and any other individuals at the student's request, the risks associated with the student's transgender status being inadvertently disclosed. For example, the Principal or designee should inform the student the transgender status may be revealed due to other students' discussions at home. The Principal or designee should work with the transgender student to ensure awareness of activities and events that may inadvertently disclose the transgender student's status.

Safe and Supportive Environment

The Board developed and adopted this Policy to ensure that its schools provide a safe and supportive learning environment that is free from discrimination and harassment for transgender students, including students going through a gender transition. Gender-based policies, rules, and practices can have the effect of marginalizing, stigmatizing, and excluding students, whether they are gender nonconforming or not.

The Superintendent or designee shall review and update existing policies and procedures, including those regarding classroom activities, school ceremonies, school photographs, and dress codes, to verify transgender students are not excluded. In addition, the school district shall take the following steps to establish and maintain a nondiscriminatory environment for all students, including transgender and transitioning students:

- The school district must comply with N.J.S.A. 18A:37-15 and N.J.A.C. 6A:16-7.7, which prohibit harassment, intimidation, and bullying. The Board is required to develop, adopt, and implement a Policy in accordance with N.J.S.A. 18A:37-15 and N.J.A.C. 6A:16-7.7 that prohibits harassment, intimidation, or bullying on school property, at a school-sponsored function, or on a school bus. If harassment, intimidation, or bullying based on gender identity creates a hostile environment, the school must take prompt and effective steps to end the harassment, intimidation, or bullying, prevent its recurrence, and, as appropriate, remedy its effects.
- The Superintendent or designee should ensure training is provided to school staff members on sensitivity and respect towards transgender students.
- Social and Emotional Learning (SEL) concepts should be incorporated into school culture and curricula.
- The school district may seek a variety of professionals, including counselors and school psychologists, to provide emotional supports for all students who demonstrate a need. The Superintendent or designee shall ensure school counselors are knowledgeable regarding issues and concerns relevant to transgender students, students facing other gender identity issues, or students who may be transitioning.
- Student dress codes should not be enforced more strictly for transgender and gender nonconforming students than for other students.
- The school district shall honor and recognize a student's asserted gender identity, and shall not require any documentation or evidence in any form, including diagnosis, treatment, or legal name change.
- A school's obligation to ensure nondiscrimination on the basis of gender identity requires schools to provide transgender students equal access to educational programs and activities, even in circumstances in which other students, parents, or community members raise objections or concerns.

Confidentiality and Privacy

School staff members may not disclose information that may reveal a student's transgender status except as allowed by law. The Principal or designee is advised to work with the student to create an appropriate confidentiality plan regarding the student's transgender or transitioning status.

The school district shall keep confidential a current, new, or prospective student's transgender status. Schools should address the student using a chosen name and the student's birth name should be kept confidential by school and school staff members.

Due to a specific and compelling need, such as the health and safety of a student or an incident of bias-related crime, the school district may be obligated to disclose a student's status. In this event, the Principal or designee should inform the student the school or school district intends to disclose the student's transgender status for the student's protection and well-being. Prior to disclosure, the student should be given the opportunity to personally disclose that information. The school district should make every effort to ensure any disclosure is made in a way that reduces or eliminates the risk of re-disclosure and protects the transgender student from further harassment. Those measures may include the facilitation of counseling for the student and the student's family to facilitate the family's acceptance and support of the student's transgender status.

During a harassment, intimidation, or bullying investigation the school district is obligated to develop a procedure to report, verbally and in writing, an act of harassment, intimidation, and bullying committed by an adult or youth against a student, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6A:16-7.7(a)2viii. In this instance, the Principal or designee should inform the student of the school's obligation to report the findings of the harassment, intimidation, and bullying investigation pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:37-15(d), which permits the parents of the students who are parties to the investigation to receive information about the investigation in accordance with Federal and State law and regulation. Under harassment, intimidation, and bullying legal requirements, parents are entitled to know the nature of the investigation; whether the district found evidence of harassment, intimidation, or bullying; or whether disciplinary action was imposed or services provided to address the incident of harassment, intimidation, or bullying.

The Principal or designee shall take into account the circumstances of the incident when providing notification to parents of all students involved in the reported harassment, intimidation, or bullying incident and when conveying the nature of the incident, including the actual or perceived protected category motivating the alleged offense, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6A:16-7.7(a)2viii(2).

Disclosure of personally identifiable information from a student's education record to other school officials within the school district, whom the school district has determined have a legitimate educational interest in the information, may be permissible under Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) (34 C.F.R. § 99.31(a)(1)). The school district shall make a concerted effort to ensure school officials obtain access to only those education records in which they have legitimate educational interests.

The school district shall comply with all laws and regulations regarding the confidentiality of student records and student privacy, including the requirements set forth at 20 U.S.C. § 1232g, Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act; 34 CFR Part 99, Family Educational Rights and Privacy; 20 U.S.C. § 1232h, Protection of Pupil Rights; 34 CFR Part 98, Student Rights in Research, Experimental Programs, and Testing; P.L. 104-191, Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act; 45 CFR Part 160, General Administrative Requirements; 20 U.S.C. § 7917, Transfer of school disciplinary records;

42 CFR Part 2, Confidentiality of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Patient Records; N.J.S.A. 18A:40A-7.1, Confidentiality of certain information provided by pupils, exceptions; N.J.A.C. 6A:16-3.2, Confidentiality of student alcohol and other drug information; N.J.S.A. 18A:36-19, Pupil Records, creation, maintenance and retention, security and access, regulations, nonliability; N.J.S.A. 2A:4A-60, Disclosure of juvenile information, penalties for disclosure; N.J.A.C. 6A:32-7, Student Records; N.J.A.C. 6A:14-2.9, Student records; as well as all other existing Federal and State laws and rules pertaining to student records and confidentiality.

School Records

If a student has expressed a preference to be called by a name other than their birth name, permanent student records containing the student's birth name should be kept in a separate, confidential file. This file should only be shared with appropriate school staff members after consultation with a student. A separate file containing records bearing the student's chosen name may also be kept. If the student has previously been known at school or in school records by a birth name, the Principal or designee should direct school staff members to use the student's chosen name and not the student's birth name.

To ensure consistency among teachers, school administrators, substitute teachers, and other school staff members, every effort should be made to immediately update student education records (for example, attendance records, transcripts, Individualized Education Programs (IEP), etc.) with the student's chosen name and gender pronouns, consistent with the student's gender identity and expression, and not circulate records with the student's birth name, unless directed by the student.

- The school district shall report to the New Jersey Department of Education (NJDOE) through NJ SMART a student's name or gender based upon that student's chosen name and corresponding gender identity. Changing the name or gender identity from what was reported in previous years will not affect the reliability of the data reported.
- If the school district changes a student's name or gender identity, it must also maintain locally a separate record reflecting the student's legal name and sex assigned at birth until receipt of documentation of a legal change of name or gender.

Activities

With respect to gender-segregated classes or athletic activities, including intramural and interscholastic athletics, all students must be allowed to participate in a manner consistent with their gender identity.

The school district shall:

- Provide transgender students with the same opportunities to participate in physical education as other students in accordance with their gender identity;
- Permit a transgender student to participate in gender-segregated school activities in accordance with the student's gender identity;
- Permit and support the formation of student clubs or programs regarding issues related to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer/questioning (LGBTQ) youth; and
- Offer support in the creation of peer led educational groups.

Use of Facilities

All students are entitled to have access to restrooms, locker rooms, and changing facilities in accordance with their gender identity to allow for involvement in various school programs and activities.

In all cases, the Principal or designee must work with the student and school staff members so all parties are aware of facility policies and understand the student may access the restroom, locker room, and changing facility that corresponds to the student's gender identity. While some transgender students will want this arrangement, others may be uncomfortable with it. Transgender students who are uncomfortable using a sex-segregated restroom should be provided with a safe and adequate alternative, such as a single "unisex" restroom or the nurse's restroom. Similarly, some transgender students may be uncomfortable using the changing facilities that correspond to the student's gender identity. Non-transgender students should also be afforded the option to use a private facility, such as a unisex facility or the nurse's restroom, should they feel uncomfortable.

- The school district shall allow a transgender student to use a restroom or locker room based on the student's gender identity.
- Reasonable alternative arrangements shall be made if needed to ensure a student's safety and comfort. This direction for accommodations should come from the student.

The Superintendent or designee will make available to school staff members a variety of resources regarding professional development opportunities as sourced by the NJDOE as well as developmentally appropriate information for students regarding LGBTQ issues.

The Board adopts this Policy to help school and district administrators take steps to create an inclusive environment in which transgender and gender nonconforming students feel safe and supported, and to ensure each school provides equal educational opportunities for all students, in compliance with N.J.A.C. 6A:7-1.1 et seq.

N.J.S.A. 18A:36-41; 18A:37-15
N.J.A.C. 6A:7-1.1 et seq.; N.J.A.C. 6A:16-7.7
New Jersey Department of Education – October 2018
Transgender Student Guidance for School Districts

Adopted:

REPORTING VIOLENCE, VANDALISM, HARASSMENT, INTIMIDATION,
BULLYING, ALCOHOL, AND OTHER DRUG OFFENSES (M)

8461

M

The Board of Education shall observe “School Violence Awareness Week” during the week beginning with the third Monday in October of each year by organizing activities to prevent school violence. Activities shall include, but are not limited to, age-appropriate opportunities for student discussion on conflict resolution, issues of student diversity, and tolerance. The Board shall invite law enforcement personnel to join members of the teaching staff in the discussions and provide programs for school employees that are designed to help them recognize warning signs of school violence and to instruct them on recommended conduct during an incident of school violence. The Board of Education shall disseminate to students’ parents an informational pamphlet prepared by the New Jersey Department of Education (NJDOE) on how a parent can limit a child’s exposure to violence on television, cell phones, computers, and other electronic devices, on an annual basis pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:40-44.

In accordance with N.J.A.C. 6A:16-5.3 any school employee who observes or has direct knowledge from a participant or victim of an act of violence; including harassment, intimidation, and bullying; or the possession or distribution of alcohol or other drugs on school grounds, and any school employee who reports a student for being under the influence of alcohol or other drugs, according to the requirements of N.J.S.A. 18A:40A-12 and N.J.A.C. 6A:16-4.3, shall file a report describing the incident to the school Principal, in accordance with N.J.S.A. 18A:17-46. The report shall be on a form adopted by the Board to include all of the incident detail and offender and victim information that are reported on the Student Safety Data System (SSDS).

A report alleging an incident of harassment, intimidation, or bullying shall be made in accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 18A:37-13.1 and Policy 5512.

The Building Principal, for each incident of violence; including harassment, intimidation, and bullying, vandalism, and alcohol and other drug offenses, shall review the incident report for accuracy; forward a copy of the incident report to the Superintendent; and notify the Superintendent of the action taken regarding the incident. The Board shall not discharge or subject to any manner of discrimination any school employee who files a report pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6A:16-5.3.

The majority representative of the school employees' bargaining units shall have access monthly to the number and disposition of all reported acts of school violence, including harassment, intimidation, and bullying, and vandalism, pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:17-46. Personally identifying information may be provided to the majority representative of the school employees' bargaining units only in instances when school administrators have reason to believe that the safety of a school staff member is at risk.

Twice each school year, once between September 1 and January 1 and once between January 1 and June 30, the Superintendent shall report to the Board at a public meeting all acts of violence, including harassment, intimidation, and bullying, vandalism, and alcohol and other drug offenses that occurred during the previous reporting period, according to the provisions of N.J.S.A. 18A:17-46 and N.J.A.C. 6A:16-5.3. The report shall include the number of reports of harassment, intimidation, or bullying, the status of all investigations, the nature of the bullying based on one of the protected categories identified in section 2 of P.L.2002, c.83 (C.18A:37-14), the names of the investigators, the type and nature of any discipline imposed on any student engaged in harassment, intimidation, or bullying, and any other measures imposed, training conducted, or programs implemented, to reduce harassment, intimidation, or bullying. The information shall also be reported once during each reporting period to the NJDOE. The report must include data broken down by the enumerated categories as listed in section 2 of P.L.2002, c.83 (C.18A:37-14), and data broken down by each school in the district, in addition to district-wide data. It shall be a violation to improperly release any confidential information not authorized by Federal or State law for public release.

The report shall be used to grade each school for the purpose of assessing its effort to implement policies and programs consistent with the provisions of P.L. 2002, c.83 (C.18A:37-13 et seq.). The district shall receive a grade determined by averaging the grades of all the schools in the district. The Commissioner shall promulgate guidelines for a program to grade schools for the purposes of N.J.S.A. 18A:17-46. The grade received by a school and the district shall be posted on the homepage of the school's website. The grade for the district and each school of the district shall be posted on the homepage of the district's website. A link to the report shall be available on the district's website. The information shall be posted on the websites within ten days of the receipt of a grade by the school and district.

Whenever it is alleged a school employee has knowingly falsified reported information on acts of violence or vandalism, or any incident included in the annual report on violence and vandalism required under N.J.S.A. 18A:17-46, the Board shall make a determination regarding whether the employee committed the act. The Board shall

provide written notice of the allegations to the employee and the employee shall be entitled to a hearing before the Board in accordance with the provisions of N.J.A.C. 6A:16-5.3(f). Upon a determination by the Board that an employee has knowingly falsified reported information, the Board may take appropriate action.

The Board of Education shall submit and implement corrective action plans for high incidences of violence, vandalism, or alcohol or other drug abuse upon notification by the Commissioner of Education.

The Board shall provide ongoing staff training, in cooperation with the NJDOE, in fulfilling the reporting requirements of N.J.S.A. 18A:17-46.

N.J.S.A. 18A:17-46; 18A:36-5.1; 18A:40-44
N.J.A.C. 6A:16-5.2; 6A:16-5.3

Adopted:

MEMORIALS

8860

The Board of Education recognizes that each officer and employee is important to the school district and the community at large. The loss of any officer or employee of this Board by death is a loss that the Board and the school district will share with the community and memorialize in an appropriate manner.

The Superintendent shall recommend to the Board and the Board may approve appropriate recognition measures when the deceased Board officer or employee has especially distinguished his/her service to this school district.

The Superintendent may, in his/her discretion, grant an employee of the school district a brief absence without loss of pay or personal leave for the purpose of attending the funeral of his/her direct supervisor or subordinate provided that no disruption in the educational program will be caused by any such absence.

Adopted: