

EDUCATION PROGRAM

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GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE EDUCATION PROGRAM

This series of the board policy manual is devoted to the goals and objectives for the delivery of the education program. The board's objective in the design, contents and the delivery of the education program is to provide an equal opportunity for students to pursue an education free of discrimination on the basis of race, creed, color, sex, national origin, marital status, religion or disability.

In providing the education program of the school district, the board will strive to meet its overall goal of providing the students an opportunity to develop a healthy social, intellectual, emotional, and physical self-concept in a learning environment that provides guidance and encourages critical thinking in students.

In striving to meet this overall goal, the objectives of the education program are to provide students with an opportunity to:

- Acquire basic skills in obtaining information, solving problems, thinking critically and communicating effectively;
- Become effective and responsible contributors to the decision-making processes of the social and political institutions of the community, state and nation;
- Acquire entry-level job skills and knowledge necessary for further education;
- Acquire the capacities for satisfying and responsible roles as family members;
- Acquire knowledge, habits and attitudes that promote personal and public health, both physical and mental;
- Acquire an understanding of ethical principles and values and the ability to apply them to their own lives;
- Develop an understanding of their own worth, abilities, potential and limitations; and,
- Learn and enjoy the process of learning and acquire the skills necessary for a lifetime of continuous learning and adaptation to change.

An advisory committee of representatives of the school district community and the school district is appointed to make recommendations for the goals and objectives of the education program. Short-term and long-term objectives for the education program are established annually by the board. These objectives will reflect the results of the needs assessment, recommendation of the advisory committee, recommendations from the superintendent, and changes in law. Annually, the board will report to the committee regarding progress toward achievement of the goals and objectives of the education program.

Approved October 14, 1996

Reviewed _____

Revised January 23, 2006

SCHOOL CALENDAR

The school calendar will accommodate the education program of the school district. The school calendar is for a minimum of 1080 hours and includes, but is not limited to, the days for student instruction, staff development, in-service days and teacher conferences.

The academic school year for students is for a minimum of 1080 hours in the school calendar. The academic school year for students shall begin no sooner than August 23. Employees may be required to report to work at the school district prior to this date.

Special education students may attend school on a school calendar different from that of the regular education program consistent with their Individualized Education Program.

The board, in its discretion, may excuse graduating seniors from up to 30 hours of instruction after the school district requirements for graduation have been met. The board may also excuse graduating seniors from making up days missed due to inclement weather if the student has met the school district's graduation requirements.

It is the responsibility of the superintendent to develop the school calendar for recommendation, approval, and adoption by the board annually.

The board may amend the official school calendar when the board considers the change to be in the best interests of the school district's education program. The board shall hold a public hearing on any proposed school calendar prior to adopting the school calendar.

NOTE: This policy reflects Iowa law.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code §§ 20.9; 279.10, 280.3, 299.1 (2) (2015).
281 I.A.C. 12.1(7); 41.106.

Cross Reference: 501.3 Compulsory Attendance
601.2 School Day
603.3 Special Education

Approved August 22, 2016

Reviewed August 8, 2016

Revised August 8, 2016

CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

Curriculum development is an ongoing process in the school district and consists of both research and design. Research is the studious inquiry and critical investigation of the various content areas for the purpose of revising and improving curriculum and instruction based on relevant information pertaining to the discipline. This study is conducted both internally (what and how we are currently doing at the local level) and externally (what national standards, professional organizations, recognized experts, current research, etc. tell us relative to the content area). Design is the deliberate process of planning and selecting the standards and instructional strategies that will improve the learning experiences for all students.

A systematic approach to curriculum development (careful research, design, and articulation of the curriculum) serves several purposes:

- Focuses attention on the content standards of each discipline and ensure the identified learnings are rigorous, challenging, and represent the most important learning for our students.
- Increases the probability that students will acquire the desired knowledge, skills and dispositions and that our schools will be successful in providing appropriate learning experiences.
- Facilitates communication and coordination.
- Improves classroom instruction.

The superintendent is responsible for curriculum development and for determining the most effective method of conducting research and design activities. A curriculum framework will describe the processes and procedures that will be followed in researching, designing, and articulating each curriculum area. This framework will at a minimum, describe the processes and procedures for the following curriculum development activities to:

- Study the latest thinking, trends research and expert advice regarding the content/discipline;
- Study the current status of the content/discipline (what and how well students are currently learning);
- Identify content standards, benchmarks, and grade level expectations for the content/discipline;
- Describe the desired learning behaviors, teaching and learning environment related to the content/discipline;
- Identify differences in the desired and present program and develop a plan for addressing the differences;
- Communicate with internal and external publics regarding the content area;
- Involve staff, parents, students, and community members in curriculum development decisions;
- Verify integration of local, state, and/or federal mandates (MCNS, school-to-work, etc);
- Verify how the standards and benchmarks of the content/discipline support each of the broader student learning goals and provide a K-12 continuum that builds on the prior learning of each level.

CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

It is the responsibility of the superintendent to keep the board apprised of necessary curriculum revisions, progress or each content area related to curriculum development activities, and to develop administrative regulations for curriculum development including recommendations to the board.

Legal Reference: 20 U.S.C. § 1232h (1994).
34 C.F.R. Pt. 98 (2002).
Iowa Code §§ 216.9; 256.7, 279.8; 280.3-.14 (2005).
281 I.A.C. 12.5.

Cross Reference: 101 Educational Philosophy of the School District
103 Long-Range Needs Assessment
602 Curriculum Development
603 Instructional Curriculum
605 Instructional Materials

CURRICULUM IMPLEMENTATION

Without careful and continuing attention to implementation, planned changes in curriculum and instruction rarely succeed as intended. How change is put into practice, to a large extent, determines how well it fares.

Implementation refers to what actually happens in practice as compared to what was supposed to happen. Curriculum implementation includes the provision of organized assistance to staff in order to ensure that the newly developed curriculum and the most powerful instructional strategies are actually delivered at the classroom level. There are two components of any implementation effort that must be present to guarantee the planned changes in curriculum and instruction succeed as intended:

- Understanding the conceptual framework of the content/discipline being implemented; and,
- Organized assistance to understand the theory, observe exemplary demonstrations, have opportunities to practice, and receive coaching and feedback focused on the most powerful instructional strategies to deliver the content at the classroom level.

The superintendent is responsible for curriculum implementation and for determining the most effective way of providing organized assistance and monitoring the level of implementation. A curriculum framework will describe the processes and procedures that will be followed to assist all staff in developing the knowledge and skills necessary to successfully implement the developed curriculum in each content area. This framework will, at a minimum, describe the processes and procedures for the following curriculum implementation activities to:

- Study and identify the best instructional practices and materials to deliver the content;
- Describe procedures for the purchase of instructional materials and resources;
- Identify/develop exemplars that demonstrate the learning behaviors, teaching, and learning environment to deliver the content;
- Study the current status of instruction in the content area (how teachers are teaching);
- Compare the desired and present delivery system, identify differences (gap analysis), and develop a plan for addressing the differences;
- Organize staff into collaborative study teams to support their learning and implementation efforts (address the gaps);
- Provide ongoing professional development related to instructional strategies and materials that focuses on theory, demonstration, practice and feedback;
- Regularly monitor and assess the level of implementation;
- Communicate with internal and external publics regarding curriculum implementation;
- Involve staff, parents, students, and community members in curriculum implementation decisions.

It is the responsibility of the superintendent to keep the board apprised of curriculum implementation activities, progress of each content area related to curriculum implementation activities, and to develop administrative regulations for curriculum implementation including recommendations to the board.

Approved October 14, 1996

Reviewed _____

Revised September 18, 2000
January 23, 2006

CURRICULUM IMPLEMENTATION

Legal Reference: 20 U.S.C. § 1232h (1994).
34 C.F.R. pt. 98 (2002).
Iowa Code §§ 216.9, 256.7, 279.8, 280.3-.14 (2005).
281 I.A.C. 12.8(1)(c)(1).

Cross Reference: 101 Educational Philosophy of the School District
103 Long-Range Needs Assessment
505 Student Scholastic Achievement
602 Curriculum Development
603 Instructional Curriculum

CURRICULUM EVALUATION

Regular evaluation of the total curriculum is necessary to ensure that the written and delivered curriculum is having the desired effect for students.

Curriculum evaluation refers to an ongoing process of collecting, analyzing, synthesizing, and interpreting information to aid in understanding what students know and can do. It refers to the full range of information gathered in the school district to evaluate (make judgments about) student learning and program effectiveness in each content area.

Curriculum evaluation must be based on information gathered from a comprehensive assessment system that is designed for accountability and committed to the concept that all students will achieve at high levels, is standards-based, and informs decisions which impact significant and sustainable improvements in teaching and student learning.

The superintendent is responsible for curriculum evaluation and for determining the most effective way of ensuring that assessment activities are integrated into instructional practices as part of school improvement with a particular focus on improving teaching and learning. A curriculum framework will describe the procedures that will be followed to establish an evaluation process that can efficiently and effectively evaluate the total curriculum. This framework will, at a minimum, describe the procedures for the following curriculum evaluation activities:

- Identify specific purposes for assessing student learning;
- Develop a comprehensive assessment plan;
- Select/develop assessment tools and scoring procedures that are valid and reliable;
- Identify procedures for collecting assessment data;
- Identify procedures for analyzing and interpreting information and drawing conclusions based on the data (including analysis of the performance of various sub-groups of students);
- Identify procedures for establishing at least three levels of performance (specific to the content standard and the assessment tool when appropriate) to assist in determining whether students have achieved at a satisfactory level (at least two levels describe performance that is proficient or advanced and at least one level describes students who are not yet performing at the proficient level);
- Identify procedures for using assessment information to determine long-range and annual improvement goals;
- Identify procedures for using assessment information in making decisions focused on improving teaching and learning (data based decision making);
- Provide support to staff in using data to make instructional decisions;
- Define procedures for regular and clear communication about assessment results to the various internal and external publics (mandatory for communication about students receiving special education services);
- Define data reporting procedures;
- Verify that assessment tools are fair for all students and are consistent with all state and federal mandates;

CURRICULUM EVALUATION

- Verify that assessment tools measure the curriculum that is written and delivered;
- Identify procedures for deciding when multiple assessment measures are necessary for making good decisions and drawing appropriate conclusions about student learning;
- Identify roles and responsibilities of key groups;
- Involve staff, parents, students, and community members in curriculum evaluation;
- Ensure participation of eligible students receiving special education services in district-wide assessments.

It is the responsibility of the superintendent to keep the board apprised of curriculum evaluation activities, the progress of each content area related to curriculum evaluation activities, and to develop administrative regulations for curriculum evaluation including recommendations to the board.

Legal Reference: 20 U.S.C. § 1232h (1994).
34 C.F.R. pt. 98 (2002).
Iowa Code §§ 216.9, 256.7, 279.8, 280.3-14 (2005).
281 I.A.C. 12.8(1)(c)(1).

Cross Reference: 101 Educational Philosophy of the School District
103 Long-Range Needs Assessment
505 Student Scholastic Achievement
602 Curriculum Development
603 Instructional Curriculum

PILOT - EXPERIMENTAL - INNOVATIVE PROJECTS

The board welcomes new ideas in curriculum. Proposals for pilot or experimental projects will first be reviewed and analyzed by the superintendent. Projects recommended by the superintendent will be considered by the board. Pilot and experimental projects approved by the board, the Iowa Department of Education, or the U. S. Department of Education may be utilized in the education program.

Students, who may be or are asked to participate in a research or experimental project or program, must have their parents' written consent on file prior to participating in the project or program. A research or experimental program or project requiring parents' prior written consent is a program or project designed to explore or develop new or unproven teaching methods or techniques. These programs or projects are designated as research or experimental projects or programs. The educational materials of a program or project designated as a research or experimental program or project may be inspected and reviewed by the parents of the students participating or being considered for participation in the program or project. The inspection and review by the parents is in accordance with board policy 605.2, "Instructional Materials Inspection."

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

Legal Reference: 20 U.S.C. § 1232h (1994).
 34 C.F.R. Pt. 98 (2002).
 Iowa Code §§ 279.8, .10; 280.3-.14 (2005).
 281 I.A.C. 12.5.

Cross Reference: 602 Curriculum Development
 603 Instructional Curriculum

Approved January 23, 2006

Reviewed _____

Revised _____

ACCOUNTABILITY TEST INTEGRITY/TEST PREPARATION

The Red Oak Community School District is committed to ensuring the integrity of the information obtained from the use of educational assessments. This policy is intended to apply to two assessments in particular: the assessment used to meet the reporting requirement under the No Child Left Behind Act and the assessment used to meet the reporting requirements for the Annual Progress Report to the Iowa Department of Education.

The purpose of this policy is to identify procedures that can ensure assessment results are truly representative of the achievement of students in our district. It is also our intent to create awareness of the potential negative impact that inappropriate assessment practices might produce, to outline processes to be followed, and to identify the potential consequences of violating the policy. If test scores become questionable because of inappropriate practices in either preparing students or in administering tests, the meaning of the scores will be distorted and their value for their original purpose will be diminished or lost.

Appointment of District Test Coordinator

The district shall appoint a District Test Coordinator, who may in turn delegate responsibility for testing-related functions to one or more Building Test Coordinators. The District Test Coordinator is the curriculum director. The District Test Coordinator is responsible for ensuring that materials from Iowa Testing Programs are stored in a secure area with restricted access both prior to and after the testing period.

Test Preparation

As a function of educating students, staff may prepare students for assessments by providing instruction in the content areas to be assessed. Staff may also prepare students for assessments by teaching general test-taking skills that are applicable to any test or test format.

Staff shall not conduct reviews or drills that use actual test items or identical format items of the accountability assessments, use copies of tests from previous years, or review test-specific curriculum content with students at any time.

Administration of Tests

In the administration of standardized tests, it is a violation of test security to do any of the following:

1. Provide inappropriate test preparation such as any of the following:
 - a. Copy, reproduce, or use in any manner any portion of any secure test booklet, for any reason.
 - b. Share an actual test instrument in any form.
 - c. Use test preparation materials or strategies developed specifically for Annual Progress Reporting or the Annual Yearly Progress report.
2. Deviate from the test administration procedures specified in the test examiner's manual.
3. Provide inappropriate assistance to students during the test administration.
4. Make test answers available to students.

ACCOUNTABILITY TEST INTEGRITY/TEST PREPARATION

5. Change or fill in answers on student answer documents.
6. Provide inaccurate data on student answer documents.
7. Engage in any practice to artificially raise student scores without actually improving underlying student achievement.
8. Participate in, direct, aid, counsel, assist, encourage, or fail to report any of the acts prohibited in this policy.

After testing is completed, test booklets are to be returned according to procedures established by the District Test Coordinator.

Consequences of Policy Violations

If a violation of this policy occurs, as determined by the Superintendent following an investigation of allegations of irregularities, the Superintendent shall determine whether the integrity of the testing program has been jeopardized, whether some or all of the test results are invalidated, and whether a teacher or administrator has violated the Code of Ethics of the Iowa Board of Educational Examiners as found at 282—Iowa Administrative Code chapter 25.

Reports of students cheating on assessments shall be submitted to the building principal for investigation and disciplinary procedures.

A staff member found to have committed testing irregularities shall be subject to discipline in accordance with law and Board policy. If the staff member is a licensee of the Board of Educational Examiners, the Superintendent shall make a timely report to that Board.

If the Superintendent believes that assessment results are invalid, the Superintendent shall make a timely report to the Iowa Department of Education.

Legal Reference: 20 U.S.C. § 1232h (1994).
34 C.F.R. pt. 98 (2002).
Iowa Code §§ 216.9, 256.7, 279.8, 280.3-.14 (2005).
281 I.A.C. 12.8(1)(c)(1).

Cross Reference: 101 Educational Philosophy of the School District
103 Long-Range Needs Assessment
505 Student Scholastic Achievement
602 Curriculum Development
603 Instructional Curriculum

BASIC INSTRUCTION PROGRAM

The basic instruction program will include the courses required for each grade level by the State Department of Education. The instructional approach will be nonsexist and multicultural.

The basic instruction program of students enrolled in kindergarten is designed to develop healthy emotional and social habits, language arts and communication skills, the capacity to complete individual tasks, character education and the ability to protect and increase physical well-being with attention given to experiences relating to the development of life skills and human growth and development.

The basic instruction program of students enrolled in grades one through six will include English-language arts, social studies, mathematics, science, health, human growth and development, physical education, traffic safety, music, and visual art.

The basic instruction program of students enrolled in grades seven and eight will include English-language arts, social studies, mathematics, science, health, human growth and development, family and consumer, career, technology education, physical education, music, and visual art.

The basic instruction program of students enrolled in grades nine through twelve will include English-language arts (6 units), social studies (5 units), mathematics (6 units), science (5 units), health (1 unit), physical education (1 unit), fine arts (3 units), foreign language (4 units), and vocational education (12 units).

The board may, in its discretion, offer additional courses in the instruction program for any grade level.

Each instruction program is carefully planned for optimal benefit taking into consideration the financial condition of the school district and other factors deemed relevant by the board or superintendent. Each instruction program's plan should describe the program, its goals, the effective materials, the activities and the method for student evaluation.

It is the responsibility of the superintendent to develop administrative regulations stating the required courses and optional courses for kindergarten, grades one through six, grades seven and eight, and grades nine through twelve.

Legal Reference: 20 U.S.C. § 1232h (1994).
34 C.F.R. Pt. 98 (2002).
Iowa Code §§ 216.9; 256.11; 279.8; 280.3-14 (2005).
281 I.A.C. 12.5.

Cross Reference: 102 Equal Educational Opportunity
103 Long-Range Needs Assessment
505 Student Scholastic Achievement
602 Curriculum Development
603 Instructional Curriculum

Approved October 14, 1996

Reviewed _____

Revised January 23, 2006

SUMMER SCHOOL INSTRUCTION

Generally, only courses through the alternative school will be offered during summer school. However, the board, in its discretion, may offer summer school for one or more courses and student activities for students who need additional help and instruction or for enrichment in those areas. This decision is within the discretion of the board. Students whose IEP indicates the need for Extended School Year Education services will receive instruction according to the IEP.

Upon receiving a request for summer school, the board will weigh the benefit to the students and the school district as well as the school district's budget and availability of licensed employees to conduct summer school. The district may charge a fee for enrolling in the summer school program, which may be in a sufficient amount to reimburse the district, as closely as possible, for the costs of the program.

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

Legal Reference: Iowa Code §§ 279.8, .11; 280.3, .14; 282.1A, .6 (2005).

Cross Reference: 410.3 Summer School Licensed Employees
603 Instructional Curriculum
711.7 Summer School Transportation

Approved October 14, 1996

Reviewed _____

Revised January 23, 2006

SPECIAL EDUCATION

The board recognizes some students have different educational needs than other students. The board will provide a free appropriate public education program and related services to students identified in need of special education. The special education services will be provided from birth until the appropriate education is completed, age twenty-one or to maximum age allowable in accordance with the law. Students requiring special education will attend general education classes, participate in nonacademic and extracurricular services and activities and receive services in a general education setting to the maximum extent appropriate to the needs of each individual student. The appropriate education for each student is written in the student's Individualized Education Program (IEP).

Special education students are required to meet the requirements stated in board policy or in their IEPs for graduation. It is the responsibility of the superintendent and the area education agency director of special education to provide or make provisions for appropriate special education and related services.

Children from birth through age 2 and children age 3 through age 5 are provided comprehensive special education services within the public education system. The school district will work in conjunction with the area education agency to provide services, at the earliest appropriate time, to children with disabilities from birth through age 2. This is done to ensure a smooth transition of children entitled to early childhood special education services.

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.* (1994).
 34 C.F.R. Pt. 300 *et seq.* (1996).
 Iowa Code §§ 256.11(7); 256B; 273.1, .2, .5, .9(2)-(3); 280.8 (2005).
 281 I.A.C. 41.

Cross Reference: 503 Student Discipline
 505.5 Graduation Requirements
 506 Student Records
 507.2 Administration of Medication to Students
 507.8 Student Special Health Services
 601.1 School Calendar
 603 Instructional Curriculum

Approved October 14, 1996

Reviewed _____

Revised January 23, 2006

MULTICULTURAL AND NONSEXIST EDUCATION

Students will have an equal opportunity for a quality education without discrimination, regardless of their race, religion, socioeconomic status, color, sex, marital status, national origin or disability.

The education program is free of discrimination and provides equal opportunity for the students. The education program will foster knowledge of and respect and appreciation for the historical and contemporary contributions of diverse cultural groups, as well as men and women, to society. Special emphasis is placed on Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanic Americans and persons with disabilities. It will also reflect the wide variety of roles open to both men and women and provide equal opportunity to both sexes.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code §§ 216.9; 256.11 (2007).
281 I.A.C. 12.5(8).

Cross Reference: 102 Equal Educational Opportunity
600 Goals and Objectives of the Education Program

Approved October 14, 1996

Reviewed _____

Revised January 23, 2006
May 29, 2007

HEALTH EDUCATION

Students in grade levels one through twelve will receive, as part of their health education, instruction about personal health; food and nutrition; environmental health; safety and survival skills; consumer health; family life; human growth and development; substance abuse and non-use, including the effects of alcohol, tobacco, drugs and poisons on the human body; human sexuality; self-esteem; stress management; interpersonal relationships; emotional and social health; health resources; prevention and control of disease; and communicable diseases, including acquired immune deficiency syndrome. The purpose of the health education program is to help each student protect, improve and maintain physical, emotional and social well-being.

The areas stated above are included in health education and the instruction are adapted at each grade level to aid understanding by the students.

Parents who object to health education instruction in human growth and development may file a written request that the student be excused from the instruction. The written request will include a proposed alternate activity or study acceptable to the superintendent. The superintendent will have the final authority to determine the alternate activity or study.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code §§ 256.11; 279.8; 280.3-.14 (2005).
281 I.A.C. 12.5.

Cross Reference: 502 Student Rights and Responsibilities
603 Instructional Curriculum
607 Instructional Services

Approved October 14, 1996

Reviewed January 23, 2006

Revised _____

HUMAN GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STUDENT EXCUSE FORM

Student Name: _____ Grade: _____

Parent/Guardian: _____ Phone #: _____

Please list the curricular objective(s) from which you wish to have your child excused and the class or grade in which each is taught. An example is provided for you to follow.

	<u>Objective</u>	<u>Class / Grade</u>
Ex.	To understand the consequences of responsible and irresponsible sexual behavior.	Health Education / 6

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

I have reviewed the Human Growth and Development program goals, objectives, and materials and wish my child to be excused from class when these objectives are taught. I understand my child will incur no penalty but may/will be required to complete an alternative assignment that relates to the class and is consistent with assignments required of all students in the class.

Signed: _____ Date: _____
(Parent or Guardian)

Signed: _____ Date: _____
(School Administrator)

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Students in grades one through twelve are required to participate in physical education courses unless they are excused by the principal of their attendance center.

Students may be excused from physical education courses if the student presents a written statement from a doctor stating that such activities could be injurious to the health of the student or the student has been exempted because of a conflict with the student's religious beliefs.

Students in grades 9-12 may also be excused from physical education courses if:

- the student is enrolled in academic courses not otherwise available, or
- the student has obtained a physical education waiver for a semester because the student is actively involved in an athletic program.

Twelfth grade students may also be excused from physical education courses if the student is enrolled in a cooperative, work-study or other educational program authorized by the school which requires the student's absence from school.

Students who will not participate in physical education must have a written request or statement from their parents.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code § 256.11 (2005).
281 I.A.C. 12.5.

Cross Reference: 504 Student Activities
603 Instructional Curriculum

Approved October 14, 1996

Reviewed October 24, 2000

Revised January 23, 2006

CAREER EDUCATION

Preparing students for careers is one goal of the education program. Career education will be written into the education program for grades kindergarten through twelve. This education will include, but not be limited to, awareness of self in relation to others and the needs of society, exploration of employment opportunities, experiences in personal decision-making, and experiences of integrating work values and work skills into their lives.

It is the responsibility of the superintendent to assist licensed employees in finding ways to provide career education in the education program. Special attention should be given to courses of vocational education nature. The board, in its review of the curriculum, will review the means in which career education is combined with other instructional programs.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code §§ 256.11, .11A; 280.9 (2005).
281 I.A.C. 12.5(7).

Cross Reference: 603 Instructional Curriculum

Approved October 14, 1996

Reviewed January 23, 2006

Revised _____

TEACHING ABOUT RELIGION

The school district is required to keep the practice of religion out of the school curriculum. The board recognizes the key role religion has played in the history of the world and authorizes the study of religious history and traditions as part of the curriculum. Preferential or derogatory treatment of a single religion will not take place.

It is the responsibility of the superintendent to ensure the study of religion in the schools in keeping with the following guidelines:

- the proposed activity must have a secular purpose;
- the primary objective of the activity must not be one that advances or inhibits religion; and
- the activity must not foster excessive governmental entanglement with religion.

Legal Reference: U.S. Const. amend. I.
Lee v. Weisman, 112 S.Ct. 2649 (1992).
Lemon v. Kurtzman, 403 U.S. 602 (1971).
Graham v. Central Community School District of Decatur County, 608 F.Supp. 531 (S.D. Iowa 1985).
Iowa Code §§ 279.8; 280.6 (2005).

Cross Reference: 603 Instructional Curriculum
604.6 Religious-Based Exclusion from a School Program
606.4 School Ceremonies and Observances

Approved October 14, 1996

Reviewed January 23, 2006

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TEACHING ABOUT RELIGION REGULATION - RELIGIOUS HOLIDAYS

The historical and contemporary significance of religious holidays may be included in the education program provided that the instruction is presented in an unbiased and objective manner. The selection of holidays to be studied will take into account major celebrations of several world religions, not just those of a single religion. Holiday-related activities will be educationally sound and sensitive to religious differences and will be selected carefully to avoid the excessive or unproductive use of school time. Teachers will be especially careful in planning activities that are to take place immediately preceding or on a religious holiday.

Music, art, literature and drama having religious themes (including traditional carols, seasonal songs and classical music) will be permitted if presented in an objective manner without sectarian indoctrination. The emphasis on religious themes is only as extensive as necessary for a balanced and comprehensive study or presentation. Religious content included in student performances is selected on the basis of its independent educational merit and will seek to give exposure to a variety of religious customs, beliefs and forms of expression. Holiday programs, parties or performances will not become religious celebrations or be used as a forum for religious worship, such as the devotional reading of sacred writings or the recitations of prayers.

The use of religious symbols (e.g. a cross, menorah, crescent, Star of David, lotus blossom, nativity scene or other symbol that is part of a religious ceremony) is permitted as a teaching aid, but only when such symbols are used temporarily and objectively to give information about a heritage associated with a particular religion. The Christmas tree, Santa Claus, Easter eggs, Easter bunnies and Halloween decorations are secular, seasonal symbols and as such can be displayed in a seasonal context.

Expressions of belief or nonbelief initiated by individual students are permitted in composition, art forms, music, speech and debate. However, teachers may not require projects or activities that indoctrinate or force students to contradict their personal religious beliefs or nonbeliefs.

ACADEMIC FREEDOM

The board believes students should have an opportunity to reach their own decisions and beliefs about conflicting points of view. Academic freedom is the opportunity of licensed employees and students to study, investigate, present, interpret, and discuss facts and ideas relevant to the subject matter of the classroom and appropriate to and in good taste with the maturity and intellectual and emotional capacities of the students.

It is the responsibility of the teacher to refrain from advocating partisan causes, sectarian religious views, or biased positions in the classroom or through teaching methods. Teachers are not discouraged from expressing personal opinions as long as students are aware it is a personal opinion, and students are allowed to reach their own conclusions independently.

It is the responsibility of the principal to ensure academic freedom is allowed but not abused in the classroom.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code §§ 279.8; 280.3, .6 (2005).

Cross Reference: 502 Student Rights and Responsibilities
603 Instructional Curriculum
904.5 Distribution of Materials

Approved January 23, 2006

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TEACHING CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES

A "controversial issue" is a topic of significant academic inquiry about which substantial groups of citizens of this community, this state or this nation hold sincere, conflicting points of view.

It is the belief of the board that controversial issues should be fairly presented in a spirit of honest academic freedom so that students may recognize the validity of other points of view but can also learn to formulate their own opinions based upon dispassionate, objective, unbiased study and discussion of the facts related to the controversy.

It is the responsibility of the instructor to present full and fair opportunity and means for students to study, consider and discuss all sides of controversial issues including, but not limited to, political philosophies.

It is the responsibility of the instructor to protect the right of the student to study pertinent controversial issues within the limits of good taste and to allow the student to express personal opinions without jeopardizing the student's relationship with the teacher.

It is the responsibility of the teacher to refrain from advocating partisan causes, sectarian religious views, or selfish propaganda of any kind through any classroom or school device; however, an instructor will not be prohibited from expressing a personal opinion as long as students are encouraged to reach their own decisions independently.

The board encourages full discussion of controversial issues in a spirit of academic freedom that shows students that they have the right to disagree with the opinions of others but that they also have the responsibility to base the disagreement on facts and to respect the right of others to hold conflicting opinions.

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GLOBAL EDUCATION

Because of our growing interdependence with other nations in the world, global education is incorporated into the education program for grades kindergarten through twelve so that students have the opportunity to acquire a perspective on world issues, problems, and prospects for an awareness of the relationship between an individual's self-interest and the concerns of people elsewhere in the world.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code §§ 256.11, .11A (2005).
281 I.A.C. 12.5(11).

Cross Reference: 602 Curriculum Development
603 Instructional Curriculum

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CITIZENSHIP

Being a citizen of the United States, of Iowa and of the school district community entitles students to special privileges and protections as well as requiring the students to assume civic, economic and social responsibilities and to participate in their country, state and school district community in a manner that entitles them to keep these rights and privileges.

As part of the education program, students will have an opportunity to learn about their rights, privileges, and responsibilities as citizens of this country, state and school district community. As part of this learning opportunity students are instructed in the elements of good citizenship and the role quality citizens play in their country, state and school district community.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code §§ 256.11, .11A (2005).
281 I.A.C. 12.3(6).

Cross Reference: 101 Educational Philosophy of the School District
502 Student Rights and Responsibilities
503 Student Discipline

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COMPETENT PRIVATE INSTRUCTION

In the event a child of compulsory attendance age, over age six and under age sixteen, does not attend public school or an accredited nonpublic school the child must receive competent private instruction.

A parent choosing competent private instruction for a student must notify the school district prior to the first day of school on forms provided by the school district. The forms are available in the central administration office. One copy of the completed forms will be kept by the school district and another copy will be forwarded to the area education agency.

The superintendent will determine whether the completed form is in compliance with the law. Specifically, the superintendent will determine whether the individual providing the instruction is either the student's parent, guardian, legal custodian or an Iowa licensed practitioner; whether the licensed practitioner's license is appropriate for the age and grade level of the student; that the student is being instructed a minimum of one hundred forty-eight days per year; that immunization evidence is provided for students placed under competent private instruction for the first time and that the report is timely filed.

The school district will report noncompliance with the reporting, immunization, attendance, instructor qualifications, and assessment requirements of the compulsory attendance law to the county attorney of the county of residence of the student's parent, guardian or custodian.

Students receiving competent private instruction are eligible to request open enrollment to another school district. Prior to the request for open enrollment, the student will request dual enrollment in the resident district. The receiving district will not bill the resident district unless the receiving district complies with the reporting requirements. If the parent, guardian or custodian fails to comply with the compulsory attendance requirements, the receiving district will notify the resident district. The resident district will then report the noncompliance to the county attorney of the county of residence of the parent, guardian or custodian.

Students receiving competent private instruction from a parent, guardian or legal custodian must be evaluated annually by May 1 unless such person is properly licensed. The parent, guardian or legal custodian may choose either a standardized test approved by the Iowa Department of Education or a portfolio evaluation. If the parent, guardian or legal custodian chooses standardized testing and the student is dual enrolled, the school district will pay for the cost of the standardized test and the administration of the standardized test. If the student is not dual enrolled, the parent, guardian or legal custodian will reimburse the school district for the cost of the standardized test and the administration of the standardized test. If a parent, guardian or legal custodian of a student receiving competent private instruction chooses portfolio assessment as the means of annual assessment, the portfolio evaluator must be approved by the superintendent. Portfolio evaluators must hold a valid Iowa practitioner's license or teacher certificate appropriate to the ages and grade levels of the children whose portfolios are being assessed. No annual evaluation is required for students receiving competent private instruction from an appropriately licensed or certified Iowa practitioner.

COMPETENT PRIVATE INSTRUCTION

Upon the request of a parent, guardian or legal custodian of a student receiving competent private instruction or upon referral of a licensed practitioner who provides instruction or instructional supervision of a student under competent private instruction, the school district will refer a student who may require special education to the area education agency, Division of Special Education, for evaluation.

Students in competent private instruction must make adequate progress. Adequate progress includes scoring at the thirtieth percentile on a standardized test or a report by the portfolio evaluator indicating adequate progress. Students who fail to make adequate progress under competent private instruction provided by the student's parent, guardian or legal custodian will attend an accredited public or nonpublic school beginning the next school year. The parent, guardian or legal custodian of a student who fails to make adequate progress may apply to the director of the Department of Education for approval of continued competent private instruction under a remediation plan.

The remediation plan is for no more than one year. Before the beginning of the school year, the student may be re-tested and if the student achieves adequate progress the student may remain in competent private instruction.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code §§ 256.11; 279.10, .11; 299.1-6, .11, .15, .24, 299A (2005).
281 I.A.C. 31.

Cross Reference: 501 Student Attendance
502 Student Rights and Responsibilities
504 Student Activities
507.1 Student Health and Immunization Certificates
604.8 Dual Enrollment
604.10 Home School Assistance Program

INDIVIDUALIZED INSTRUCTION

The board's primary responsibility in the management of the school district is the operation and delivery of the regular education program. Generally, students attending the school district will receive the regular education program offered by the district. Only in exceptional circumstances will the board approve students receiving individualized instruction at the expense of the school district.

Recommendations from the superintendent for individualized instruction will state the need for the instruction, the objectives and goals sought for the instruction, the employee requirements for the instruction, the implementation procedures for the instruction and the evaluation procedures and processes that will be used to assess the value of the instruction.

It is the responsibility of the superintendent to develop administrative regulations for individualized instruction.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code §§ 256.11; 279.8, .10, .11; 280.3, .14; 299.1-.6, .11, .15, .24; 299A (2005).

Cross Reference: 501.12 Pregnant Students
604.1 Competent Private Instruction

Approved October 14, 1996

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PROGRAM FOR TALENTED AND GIFTED STUDENTS

The board recognizes some students require programming beyond the regular education program. The board will identify students with special abilities and provide education programming.

It is the responsibility of the superintendent to develop a talented and gifted program which provides for identifying students, for program evaluation, and for training of employees.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code §§ 257.42-.49 (2005).
281 I.A.C. 12.5(12); 59.

Cross Reference: 505 Student Scholastic Achievement
604.7 Instruction at a Post-Secondary Educational Institution

Approved October 14, 1996

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PROGRAM FOR AT-RISK STUDENTS

The board recognizes some students require additional assistance in order to graduate from the regular education program. The board will provide a plan to encourage and provide an opportunity for at-risk students to achieve their potential and obtain their high school diploma.

It is the responsibility of the superintendent to develop a plan for students at-risk which provides for identifying students, for program evaluation, and for the training of employees.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code §§ 257.38-.41; 280.19, .19A (2005).
281 I.A.C. 12.5(13); 33; 61; 65.

Cross Reference: 505 Student Scholastic Achievement
607.1 Student Guidance and Counseling Program

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RELIGIOUS-BASED EXCLUSION FROM A SCHOOL PROGRAM

Parents who wish to have their child excluded from a school program because of religious beliefs must inform the superintendent. The board authorizes the administration to allow the exclusion if it is not disruptive to the education program and it does not infringe on a compelling state or educational interest. Further, the exclusion must not interfere with other school district operations. Students who are allowed to be excluded from a program or activity which violates their religious beliefs are required to do an alternate supervised activity or study.

In notifying the superintendent, the parents will abide by the following:

- The notice is in writing;
- The objection is based on religious beliefs;
- The objection will state which activities or studies violate their religious beliefs;
- The objection will state why these activities or studies violate their religious beliefs; and
- The objection will state a proposed alternate activity or study.

The superintendent will have discretion to make this determination. The factors the superintendent will consider when a student requests to be excluded from a program or activity because of religious beliefs include, but are not limited to, staff available to supervise a student who wishes to be excluded, space to house the student while the student is excluded, available superintendent-approved alternative course of study or activity while the student is excluded, number of students who wish to be excluded, whether allowing the exclusion places the school in a position of supporting a particular religion, and whether the program or activity is required for promotion to the next grade level or for graduation.

Legal Reference: U.S. Const. Amend. I.
Lee v. Weisman, 112 S.Ct. 2649 (1992).
Lemon v. Kurtzman, 403 U.S. 602 (1971).
Graham v. Central Community School District of Decatur County, 608 F.Supp. 531 (S.D. Iowa 1985).
Iowa Code §§ 256.11(6); 279.8 (2005).

Cross Reference: 603 Instructional Curriculum
606.4 School Ceremonies and Observances

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Reviewed _____

Revised January 23, 2006

INSTRUCTION AT A POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

Students in grades nine through twelve may receive academic or vocational-technical credits that count toward the graduation requirements set out by the board for courses successfully completed in post-secondary educational institutions. The student may receive academic or vocational-technical credits through an agreement between a post-secondary educational institution or with the board's approval on a case-by-case basis.

Students in grades nine through twelve who successfully complete courses in post-secondary educational institutions under an agreement between the school district and the post-secondary educational institution will receive academic and vocational-technical credits in accordance with the agreement.

Students who have completed the eleventh grade but who have not completed the graduation requirements set out by the board may take up to seven semester hours of credit at a post-secondary educational institution during the summer months when school is not in session if the student pays for the courses. Upon successful completion of these summer courses, the students will receive academic or vocational-technical credit toward the graduation requirements set out by the board. Successful completion of the course is determined by the post-secondary educational institution. The board will have complete discretion to determine the academic credit to be awarded to the student for the summer courses.

The following factors are considered in the board's determination of whether a student will receive academic or vocational-technical credit toward the graduation requirements set out by the board for a course at a post-secondary educational institution:

- the course is taken from a public or accredited private post-secondary educational institution;
- a comparable course is not offered in the school district. A comparable course is one in which the subject matter or the purposes and objectives of the course are similar, in the judgment of the board, to a course offered in the school district;
- the course is in the discipline areas of mathematics, science, social sciences, humanities, vocational-technical education, or a course offered in the community college career options program;
- the course is a credit-bearing course that leads to a degree;
- the course is not religious or sectarian; and
- the course meets any other requirements set out by the board.

Students in grades eleven and twelve who take courses, other than courses taken under an agreement between the school district and the post-secondary educational institution, are responsible for transportation without reimbursement to and from the location where the course is being offered.

Ninth and tenth grade talented and gifted students and all students in grades eleven and twelve will be reimbursed for tuition and other costs directly related to the course up to \$250. Students who take courses during the summer months when school is not in session are responsible for the costs of attendance for the courses.

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INSTRUCTION AT A POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

Students who fail the course and fail to receive credit will reimburse the school district for all costs directly related to the course. Prior to registering for the course, students under age eighteen will have a parent sign a form indicating that the parent is responsible for the costs of the course should the student fail the course and fail to receive credit for the course. Students who fail the course and fail to receive credit for the course for reasons beyond their control, including, but not limited to, the student's incapacity, death in the family or a move to another district, may not be responsible for the costs of the course. The school board may waive reimbursement of costs to the school district for the previously listed reasons. Students dissatisfied with a school board's decision may appeal to the AEA for a waiver of reimbursement.

The superintendent is responsible for annually notifying students and parents of the opportunity to take courses at post-secondary educational institutions in accordance with this policy. The superintendent will also be responsible for developing the appropriate forms and procedures for implementing this policy.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code §§ 256.11, .11A; 261C; 279.8; 280.3, .14 (2005).
281 I.A.C. 12, 22.

Cross Reference: 505 Student Scholastic Achievement
604.4 Program for Talented and Gifted Students

DUAL ENROLLMENT

The parent, guardian, or custodian of a student receiving competent private instruction may also enroll the student in the school district. The student is considered under dual enrollment. The parent, guardian, or custodian requesting dual enrollment for the student should notify the board secretary prior to the third Friday of September each year on forms provided by the school district. On the form, they will indicate the extracurricular and academic activities in which the student is interested in participating. The forms are available at the central administration office.

A dual enrollment student is eligible to participate in the school district's extracurricular and academic activities in the same manner as other students enrolled in the school district. The policies and administrative rules of the school district will apply to the dual enrollment students in the same manner as the other students enrolled the school district. These policies and administrative rules will include, but not be limited to, athletic eligibility requirements, the good conduct rule, academic eligibility requirements, and payment of the fees required for participation.

A dual enrollment student whose parent, guardian, or custodian has chosen standardized testing as the form of the student's annual assessment will not be responsible for the cost of the test or the administration of the test.

After the student notifies the school district which activities in which they wish to participate, the school district will provide information regarding the specific programs.

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

Legal Reference: Iowa Code §§ 279.8, 299A (2005).
281 I.A.C. 31.

Cross Reference: 502 Student Rights and Responsibilities
503 Student Discipline
504 Student Activities
507 Student Health and Well-Being
604.1 Competent Private Instruction
604.10 Home School Assistance Program

Approved September 18, 2000

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HOME SCHOOL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The board, recognizing alternatives to education outside the formal public school system, may authorize the establishment of a home school assistance program. If authorized, this program will assist students receiving competent private instruction by providing licensed employees of the school district to assist the parent, guardian or legal custodian in the education of the student.

The parent, guardian or legal custodian registering for the home school assistance program will agree to comply with the requirements established by the faculty of the program.

Students registered for the home school assistance program will be counted in the basic enrollment.

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

Legal Reference: Iowa Code §§ 279.8; 299A (2005).
281 I.A.C. 31.

Cross Reference: 504 Student Activities
507 Student Health and Well-Being
604.1 Competent Private Instruction
604.8 Dual Enrollment

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VIRTUAL/ON-LINE COURSES

The board recognizes that on-line coursework may be a good alternative for students to not only meet graduation requirements but, also have the opportunity to take advanced or other courses not offered by the school district.

High school students may earn a maximum of six (6) credits to be applied toward graduation requirements by completing on-line courses offered through agencies approved by the board, such as the Iowa On-Line Learning. Credit from an on-line or virtual course may be earned only in the following circumstances:

- The course is not offered at the high school;
- The course will serve as a supplement to extend homebound instruction;
- The student has been expelled from the regular school setting, but educational services are to be continued; or
- The principal, with agreement from the student's teachers and parents, determines the student requires a differentiated or accelerated learning environment.

Students applying for permission to take a virtual course shall complete prerequisites and provide teacher/counselor recommendations to confirm the student possesses the maturity level needed to function effectively in an on-line learning environment. In addition, the express approval of the principal shall be obtained before a student enrolls in an on-line course. The school must receive an official record of the final grade before credit toward graduation will be recognized.

Provided courses are part of the student's regular school day coursework and within budgetary parameters, the costs for a virtual course, such as textbooks or school supplies, shall be borne by the school district or parents of the student for students enrolled full-time, depending on the circumstances associated with taking the course(s).

It is the responsibility of the superintendent to develop administrative regulations to implement this policy.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code § 279.8 (2005)
281 I.A.C. 15

Cross Reference: 605.6 Internet Appropriate Use
501.6 Student Transfers In

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Revised _____.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS SELECTION

The board has sole discretion to approve instructional materials for the school district. This authority is delegated to licensed employees to determine which instructional materials, other than textbooks, will be utilized by and purchased by the school district.

In reviewing current instructional materials for continued use and in selecting additional instructional materials, licensed employees will consider the current and future needs of the school district as well as the changes and the trends in education and society. It is the responsibility of the superintendent to report to the board the action taken by licensed employees.

In the case of textbooks, the board will make the final decision after receiving a recommendation from the superintendent. The criteria stated above for selection of other instructional materials will apply to the selection of textbooks. The superintendent may develop another means for the selection of textbooks. Textbooks are reviewed as needed and at least every seven (7) years.

Education materials given to the school district must meet the criteria established above. The gift must be received in compliance with board policy.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code §§ 279.8; 280.3, .14; 301 (2005).

Cross Reference: 209.1 Ad Hoc Committees
505 Student Scholastic Achievement
602 Curriculum Development
605 Instructional Materials

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SELECTION OF INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

- I. Responsibility for Selection of Instructional Materials
- A. The Board is responsible for matters relating to the operation of the Red Oak Community School District.
 - B. The responsibility for the selection of instructional materials is delegated to the professionally trained and licensed employees of the school system. For the purpose of this rule the term "instructional materials" includes printed and audiovisual materials (not equipment), whether considered text materials or media center materials. The board retains the final authority for the approval of textbooks.
 - C. While selection of materials may involve many people including principals, teachers, students, parents, community members and media specialists, the responsibility for coordinating the selection of most instructional materials and making the recommendation for the purchase rests with licensed employees. For the purpose of this rule the term "media specialist" includes librarians, school media specialists or other appropriately licensed persons responsible for the selection of media equipment and materials.
 - D. Responsibility for coordinating the selection of text materials for distribution to classes will rest with the licensed employees, principal and superintendent. For the purpose of this rule the term 'text materials' includes textbooks and other printed and nonprinted material provided in multiple copies for use of a total class or major segment of a class.
 - E. If the board appoints an ad hoc committee to make recommendations on the selection of instructional materials, the ad hoc committee is formed and appointed in compliance with the board policy on Ad Hoc Committees.
 - 1. The superintendent will inform the committee as to their role and responsibility in the process.
 - 2. The following statement is given to the ad hoc committee members:

Bear in mind the principles of the freedom to learn and to read and base your decision on these broad principles rather than on defense of individual materials. Freedom of inquiry is vital to education in a democracy.

Study thoroughly all materials referred to you and read available reviews. The general acceptance of the materials should be checked by consulting standard evaluation aids and local holdings in other schools.

Passages or parts should not be pulled out of context. The values and faults should be weighed against each other and the opinions based on the material as a whole.

Your report, presenting both majority and minority opinions, will be presented by the principal to the complainant at the conclusion of our discussion of the questioned material.

SELECTION OF INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

- II. Material selected for use in libraries and classrooms will meet the following guidelines:
- A. Religion - Material will represent the major religions in a factual, unbiased manner. The primary source material of the major religions is considered appropriate, but material which advocates rather than informs, or is designed to sway reader judgment regarding religion, will not be included in the school libraries or classrooms.
 - B. Racism - Material will present a diversity of race, custom, culture, and belief as a positive aspect of the nation's heritage and give candid treatment to unresolved intercultural problems, including those which involve prejudice, discrimination, and the undesirable consequences of withholding rights, freedom, or respect of an individual.
 - C. Sexism - Material will reflect a sensitivity to the needs, rights, traits and aspirations of men and women without preference or bias.
 - D. Age - Material will recognize the diverse contributions of various age groups and portray the continuing contributions of maturing members of society.
 - E. Ideology - Material will present basic primary and factual information on an ideology or philosophy of government which exerts or has exerted a strong force, either favorably or unfavorably, over civilization or society, past or present. This material will not be selected with the intention to sway reader judgment and is related to the maturity level of the intended audience.
 - F. Profanity and Sex - Material is subjected to a test of literary merit and reality by the media specialists and licensed staff who will take into consideration their reading of public and community standards of morality.
 - G. Controversial issues materials will be directed toward maintaining a balanced collection representing various views.

The selection decision should be made on the basis of whether the material presents an accurate representation of society and culture, whether the circumstances depicted are realistically portrayed, or whether the material has literary or social value when the material is viewed as a whole.

These guidelines will not be construed in such a manner as to preclude materials which accurately represent the customs, morals, manners, culture, or society of a different time or a different place.

III. Procedure for Selection

- A. Material purchased for libraries and classrooms is recommended for purchase by licensed employees, in consultation with administrative staff, media center staff, students or an ad hoc committee as appointed by the board. The material recommended for purchase is approved by the appropriate building administrator.

SELECTION OF INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

1. The materials selected will support stated objectives and goals of the school district. Specifically, the goals are:
 - a. To acquire materials and provide service consistent with the demands of the curriculum;
 - b. To develop students' skills and resourcefulness in the use of libraries and learning resources;
 - c. To effectively guide and counsel students in the selection and use of materials and libraries;
 - d. To foster in students a wide range of significant interests;
 - e. To provide opportunities for aesthetic experiences and development of an appreciation of the fine arts;
 - f. To provide materials to motivate students to examine their own attitudes and behaviors and to comprehend their own duties and responsibilities as citizens in a pluralistic democracy;
 - g. To encourage life-long education through the use of the library; and,
 - h. To work cooperatively and constructively with the instructional and administrative staff in the school.
2. Materials selected are consistent with stated principles of selection. These principles are:
 - a. To select material, within established standards, which will meet the goals and objectives of the school district;
 - b. To consider the educational characteristics of the community in the selection of materials within a given category;
 - c. To present the sexual, racial, religious and ethnic groups in the community by:
 1. Portraying people, both men and women, adults and children, whatever their ethnic, religious or social class identity, as human and recognizable, displaying a familiar range of emotions, both negative and positive.
 2. Placing no constraints on individual aspirations and opportunity.
 3. Giving comprehensive, accurate, and balanced representation to minority groups and women - in art and science, history and literature, and in all other fields of life and culture.
 4. Providing abundant recognition of minority groups and women by showing them frequently in positions of leadership and authority.
 - d. To intelligently, quickly, and effectively anticipate and meet needs through awareness of subjects of local, national and international interest and significance; and,
 - e. To strive for impartiality in the selection process.
3. The materials selected will meet stated selection criteria. These criteria are:
 - a. Authority-Author's qualifications - education, experience, and previously published works;
 - b. Reliability:
 1. Accuracy-meaningful organization and emphasis on content, meets the material's goals and objectives, and presents authoritative and realistic factual material.
 2. Current-presentation of content which is consistent with the finding of recent and authoritative research.

SELECTION OF INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

- c. Treatment of subject-shows an objective reflection for the multi-ethnic character and cultural diversity of society.
- d. Language:
 - 1. Vocabulary:
 - a. Does not indicate bias by the use of words which may result in negative value judgments about groups of people;
 - b. Does not use "man" or similar limiting word usage in generalization or ambiguities which may cause women to feel excluded or dehumanized.
 - 2. Compatible to the reading level of the student for whom it is intended.
- e. Format:
 - 1. Book
 - a. Adequate and accurate index;
 - b. Paper of good quality and color;
 - c. Print adequate and well spaced;
 - d. Adequate margins;
 - e. Firmly bound; and,
 - f. Cost.
 - 2. Nonbook
 - a. Flexibility, adaptability;
 - b. Curricular orientation of significant interest to students;
 - c. Appropriate for audience;
 - d. Accurate authoritative presentation;
 - e. Good production qualities (fidelity, aesthetically adequate);
 - f. Durability; and,
 - g. Cost.
 - 3. Illustrations of book and nonbook materials should:
 - a. Depict instances of fully integrated grouping and settings to indicate equal status and nonsegregated social relationships.
 - b. Make clearly apparent the identity of minorities;
 - c. Contain pertinent and effective illustrations;
 - 4. Flexible to enable the teacher to use parts at a time and not follow a comprehensive instructional program on a rigid frame of reference.
- f. Special Features:
 - 1. Bibliographies.
 - 2. Glossary.
 - 3. Current charts, maps, etc.
 - 4. Visual aids.
 - 5. Index.
 - 6. Special activities to stimulate and challenge students.
 - 7. Provide a variety of learning skills.
- g. Potential use:
 - 1. Will it meet the requirement of reference work?
 - 2. Will it help students with personal problems and adjustments?
 - 3. Will it serve as a source of information for teachers and librarians?
 - 4. Does it offer an understanding of cultures other than the student's own and is it free of racial, religious, age, disability, ethnic, and sexual stereotypes?

SELECTION OF INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

5. Will it expand students' sphere of understanding and help them to understand the ideas and beliefs of others?
 6. Will it help students and teachers keep abreast of and understand current events?
 7. Will it foster and develop hobbies and special interest?
 8. Will it help develop aesthetic tastes and appreciation?
 9. Will it serve the needs of students with special problems?
 10. Does it inspire learning?
 11. Is it relevant to the subject?
 12. Will it stimulate a student's interest?
4. Gifts of library or instructional materials may be accepted if the gift meets existing criteria for library and instructional materials. The acceptance and placement of such gifts is within the discretion of the board.
 5. In order to provide a current, highly usable collection of materials, media specialists will provide for constant and continuing renewal of the collection, not only the addition of up-to-date materials, but by the judicious elimination of materials which no longer meet school district needs or find use. The process of weeding instructional materials will be done according to established and accepted standards for determining the relevance and value of materials in a given context.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS INSPECTION

Parents and other members of the school district community may view the instructional materials used by the students. All instructional materials, including teacher's manuals, films, tapes or other supplementary material which will be used in connection with any survey, analysis, or evaluation as part of any federally funded programs must be available for inspection by parents.

The instructional materials must be viewed on school district premises. Copies may be obtained according to board policy.

It is the responsibility of the superintendent to develop administrative regulations regarding the inspection of instructional materials.

Legal Reference: Goals 2000: Educate America Act, Pub. L. No. 103-227, 108 Stat. 125 (1994).
Iowa Code §§ 279.8; 280.3, .14; 301 (2005).

Cross Reference: 602 Curriculum Development
 605 Instructional Materials
 901.1 Public Examination of School District Records

Approved October 14, 1996

Reviewed _____

Revised January 23, 2006

OBJECTION TO INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

Members of the school district community may object to the instructional materials utilized in the school district and ask for their use to be reconsidered.

It is the responsibility of the superintendent, in conjunction with the principals, to develop administrative regulations for reconsideration of instructional materials.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code §§ 279.8; 280.3, .14; 301 (2005).

Cross Reference: 215 Public Participation in Board Meetings
402.5 Public Complaints About Employees
602 Curriculum Development
605 Instructional Materials

Approved October 14, 1996 Reviewed _____ Revised January 23, 2006

RECONSIDERATION OF INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS REGULATION

- A. A member of the school district community may raise an objection to instructional materials used in the school district's education program despite the fact that the individuals selecting such material were duly qualified to make the selection and followed the proper procedure and observed the criteria for selecting such material.
1. The school official or employee receiving a complaint regarding instructional materials will try to resolve the issue informally. The materials will remain in use pending the outcome of the reconsideration procedure.
 - a. The school official or employee initially receiving a complaint will explain to the individual the board's selection procedure, criteria to be met by the instructional materials, and qualifications of those persons selecting the material.
 - b. The school official or employee initially receiving a complaint will explain to the individual the role of the objected material in the education program, its intended educational purpose, and additional information regarding its use. In the alternative, the employee may refer the individual to the media specialist who can identify and explain the use of the material.
 2. The employee receiving the initial complaint will advise the building principal of the initial contact no later than the end of the school day following the discussion with the individual, whether or not the individual has been satisfied by the initial contact. A written record of the contact is maintained by the principal in charge of the attendance center. Each building principal shall inform employees of their obligation to report complaints.
 3. In the event the individual making an objection to instructional materials is not satisfied with the initial explanation, the individual is referred to the principal or to the media specialist of the attendance center. If, after consultation with the principal or media specialist, the individual desires to file a formal complaint, the principal or media specialist will assist in filling out a Reconsideration Request Form in full and filing it with the superintendent.
- B. Request for Reconsideration
1. A member of the school district community may formally challenge instructional materials on the basis of appropriateness used in the school district's education program. This procedure is for the purpose of considering the opinions of those persons in the school district and the community who are not directly involved in the selection process.
 2. Each attendance center and the school district's central administrative office will keep on hand and make available Reconsideration Request Forms. Formal objections to instructional materials must be made on this form.
 3. The individual will state the specific reason the instructional material is being challenged. The Reconsideration Request Form is signed by the individual and filed with the superintendent.
 4. The superintendent will promptly file the objection with the reconsideration committee for re-evaluation.

RECONSIDERATION OF INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS REGULATION

5. Generally, access to challenged instructional material will not be restricted during the reconsideration process. However, in unusual circumstances, the instructional material may be removed temporarily by following the provisions of Section B.6.d. of this rule.
6. The Reconsideration Committee
 - a. The reconsideration committee is made up of eight members.
 - (1) One licensed employee designated annually by the superintendent.
 - (2) One media specialist designated annually by the superintendent.
 - (3) One member of the administrative team designated annually by the superintendent.
 - (4) Three members of the community appointed annually by the board.
 - (5) Two high school students, selected annually by the high school principal.
 - b. The committee will annually select their chairperson and secretary.
 - c. The committee will meet at the request of the superintendent.
 - d. Special meetings may be called by the board to consider temporary removal of materials in unusual circumstances. A recommendation for temporary removal will require a two-thirds vote of the committee.
 - e. Notice of committee meetings is made public through appropriate publications and other communications methods.
 - f. The committee will receive the completed Reconsideration Request Form from the superintendent.
 - g. The committee will determine its agenda for the first meeting which may include the following:
 - (1) Distribution of copies of the completed Reconsideration Request Form.
 - (2) An opportunity for the individual or a group spokesperson to talk about or expand on the Reconsideration Request Form.
 - (3) Distribution of reputable, professionally prepared reviews of the challenged instructional material if available.
 - (4) Distribution of copies of the challenged instructional material as available.
 - h. The committee may review the selection process for the challenged instructional material and may, to its satisfaction, determine that the challenge is without merit and dismiss the challenge. The committee will notify the individual and the superintendent of its action.
 - i. At a subsequent meeting, if held, interested persons, including the individual filing the challenge, may have the opportunity to share their views. The committee may request that individuals with special knowledge be present to give information to the committee.

RECONSIDERATION OF INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS REGULATION

- j. The individual filing the challenge is kept informed by the reconsideration committee secretary on the status of the Reconsideration Request Form throughout the reconsideration process. The individual filing the challenge and known interested parties is given appropriate notice of meetings.
- k. At the second or a subsequent meeting the committee will make its final recommendation. The committee's final recommendation may be to take no removal action, to remove the challenged material from the school environment, or to limit the educational use of the challenged material. The sole criterion for the final recommendation is the appropriateness of the material for its intended educational use. The written final recommendation and its justification are forwarded to the board, the individual and the appropriate attendance centers. The superintendent may also make a recommendation but if so, it should be independent from the committee's.

Following the board's decision with respect to the committee's recommendation, the individual or the chairperson of the reconsideration committee may appeal the decision to the board for review. Such appeal must be presented to the superintendent in writing within five days following the announcement of the superintendent's decision. The board will promptly determine whether to hear the appeal.

- l. A recommendation to sustain a challenge will not be interpreted as a judgment of irresponsibility on the part of the individuals involved in the original selection or use of the material.
- m. Requests to reconsider materials which have previously been reconsidered by the committee must receive approval of two-thirds of the committee members before the materials will again be reconsidered. Completed and filed Reconsideration Request Forms are acted upon by the committee.
- n. If necessary or appropriate in the judgment of the committee, the committee may appoint a subcommittee of members or nonmembers to consolidate challenges and to make recommendations to the full committee. The composition of this subcommittee will approximate the representation of the full committee.
- o. Committee members directly associated with the selection, use, or challenger of the challenged material are excused from the committee during the deliberation of the challenged instructional materials. The superintendent may appoint a temporary replacement for the excused committee member, but the replacement is of the same general qualifications as the member excused.
- p. Persons dissatisfied with the decision of the board may appeal to the Iowa Board of Education pursuant to state law.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE RECONSIDERATION COMMITTEE

The policy of this school district related to selection of learning materials states that any member of the school district community may formally challenge instructional materials used in the district's education program. This policy allows those persons in the school and the community who are not directly involved in the selection of materials to make their own opinions known. The task of the reconsideration committee is to provide an open forum for discussion of challenged materials and to make an informed recommendation on the challenge. The meetings of the committee may be subject to the open meetings law.

The most critical component of the reconsideration process is the establishment and maintenance of the committee's credibility in the community. For this purpose, the committee is composed of community members. The community should not, therefore, infer that the Committee is biased or is obligated to uphold prior professional decisions. For this same reason, a community member will be selected to chair the committee.

The reconsideration process, the task of this committee, is just one part of the selection continuum. Material is purchased to meet a need. It is reviewed and examined, if possible, prior to purchase. It is periodically re-evaluated through updating, discarding, or re-examination. The committee must be ready to acknowledge that an error in selection may have been made despite this process. Librarians and school employees regularly read great numbers of reviews in the selection process, and occasional errors are possible.

In reconsidering challenged materials, the role of the committee, and particularly the chairperson, is to produce a climate for disagreement. However, the committee should begin by finding items of agreement, keeping in mind that the larger the group participating, the greater the amount of information available and, therefore, the greater the number of possible approaches to the problem.

If the complainant chooses, the complainant may make an oral presentation to the committee to expand and elaborate on the complaint. The committee will listen to the Complainant, to those with special knowledge, and any other interested persons. In these discussions, the committee should be aware of relevant social pressures which are affecting the situation. Individuals who may try to dominate or impose a decision must not be allowed to do so. Minority viewpoints expressed by groups or individuals must be heard, and observers must be made to feel welcome. It is important that the committee create a calm, nonvolatile environment in which to deal with a potentially volatile situation. To this end, the complainant will be kept informed of the progress of the complaint.

The committee will listen to the views of all interested persons before making recommendations. In deliberating its recommendation, the committee should remember that the school system must be responsive to the needs, tastes, and opinions of the community it serves. Therefore, the committee must distinguish between broad community sentiment and attempts to impose personal standards. The deliberations should concentrate on the appropriateness of the material. The question to be answered by the committee is, "Is the material appropriate for its designated audience at this time?"

The committee's final recommendation will be (1) to remove the challenged material from the total school environment, (2) to take no removal action, or (3) to agree on a limitation of the educational use of the materials.

The committee chairperson will instruct the secretary to convey the committee's recommendation to the office of the superintendent. The recommendation should detail the rationale on which it was based. A letter will be sent to the complainant outlining the outcome

RECONSIDERATION OF INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

RECONSIDERATION REQUEST FORM

Request for re-evaluation of printed or audiovisual material to be submitted to the superintendent.

REVIEW INITIATED BY:

DATE: _____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State _____ Zip Code _____ Telephone _____

School(s) in which item is used _____

Relationship to school (parent, student, citizen, etc.) _____

BOOK OR OTHER PRINTED MATERIAL IF APPLICABLE:

Author _____ Hardcover _____ Paperback _____ Other _____

Title _____

Publisher (if known) _____

Date of Publication _____

AUDIOVISUAL MATERIAL IF APPLICABLE:

Title _____

Producer (if known) _____

Type of material (filmstrip, motion picture, etc.) _____

PERSON MAKING THE REQUEST REPRESENTS: *(circle one)*

Self

Group or Organization

Name of group _____

Address of Group _____

RECONSIDERATION OF INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

1. What brought this item to your attention?

2. To what in the item do you object? (please be specific; cite pages, or frames, etc.)

3. In your opinion, what harmful effects upon students might result from use of this item?

4. Do you perceive any instructional value in the use of this item?

5. Did you review the entire item? If not, what sections did you review?

6. Should the opinion of any additional experts in the field be considered?

_____ yes _____ no

If yes, please list specific suggestions: _____

7. To replace this item, do you recommend other material which you consider to be of equal or superior quality for the purpose intended?

RECONSIDERATION OF INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

8. Do you wish to make an oral presentation to the Review Committee?

_____ Yes (a) Please call the office of the Superintendent

(b) Please be prepared at this time to indicate the approximate length of time your presentation will require.

_____ Minutes.

_____ No

Dated

Signature

SAMPLE LETTER TO INDIVIDUAL CHALLENGING INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

Dear:

We recognize your concern about the use of _____ in our school district. The school district has developed procedures for selection of instructional materials but realizes that not everyone will agree with every selection made.

To help you understand the selection process, we are sending copies of the following school district materials:

1. Instructional goals and objectives,
2. Instructional Materials Selection policy statement, and
3. Procedure for reconsideration of instructional materials.

If you are still concerned after you review this material, please complete the Reconsideration Request Form and return it to me. You may be assured of prompt attention to your request. If I have not heard from you within one week, we will assume you no longer wish to file a formal complaint.

Sincerely,

TECHNOLOGY AND INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

The board supports the use of innovative methods and the use of technology in the delivery of the education program. The board encourages employees to investigate economic ways to utilize instructional television, audiovisual materials, computers, and other technological advances as a part of the curriculum.

It is the responsibility of the superintendent to develop a plan for the use of technology in the curriculum and to evaluate it annually. The superintendent will report the results of the evaluation and make a recommendation to the board annually regarding the use of technology in the curriculum.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code § 279.8 (2005).
281 I.A.C. 12.5(10), .5(22).

Cross Reference: 217.4 Board of Directors and Area Education Agency
602 Curriculum Development
605 Instructional Materials

Approved October 14, 1996

Reviewed _____

Revised January 23, 2006

MEDIA CENTERS

The school district will maintain a media center in each building for use by employees and by students during the school day.

Materials for the centers will be acquired according to board policy, "Instructional Materials Selection."

It is the responsibility of the principal of the building in which the media center is located to oversee the use of materials in the media center.

It is the responsibility of the superintendent to develop procedures for the selection and replacement of both library and instructional materials, for the acceptance of gifts, for the weeding of library and instructional materials, and for the handling of challenges to either library or classroom materials.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code §§ 256.7(24); 279.8; 280.14; 301 (2005).
281 I.A.C. 12.3(11).

Cross Reference: 602 Curriculum Development
605 Instructional Materials

Approved October 14, 1996

Reviewed _____

Revised January 23, 2006

INTERNET - APPROPRIATE USE

Because technology is a vital part of the school district curriculum and the Internet will be made available to employees and students. Appropriate and equitable use of the Internet will allow employees and students to access resources unavailable through traditional means.

Students will be able to access the Internet through their teachers. Individual student accounts and electronic mail addresses may be issued to students. If a student already has an electronic mail address, the student will not be permitted to use the address to send and receive mail at school.

The Internet can provide a vast collection of educational resources for students and employees. It is a global network which makes it impossible to control all available information. Because information appears, disappears and changes constantly, it is not possible to predict or control what students may locate. The school district makes no guarantees as to the accuracy of information received on the Internet. Although students will be under teacher supervision while on the network, it is not possible to constantly monitor individual students and what they are accessing on the network. Some students might encounter information that may not be of educational value. Student Internet records and access records are confidential records treated like other student records. Students Internet activities will be monitored by the school district to ensure students are not accessing inappropriate sites that have visual depictions that include obscenity, child pornography or are harmful to minors. The school district will use technology protection measure to protect students from inappropriate access.

Employees and students will be instructed on the appropriate use of the Internet. Parents will be required to sign a permission form to allow their students to access the Internet. Students will sign a form acknowledging they have read and understand the Internet Acceptable Use policy and regulations, that they will comply with the policy and regulations and understand the consequences for violation of the policy or regulations.

Legal References: Iowa Code § 279.8 (2005).

Cross References: 502 Student Rights and Responsibilities
506 Student Records
605.5 Media Centers

Approved September 18, 2000 Reviewed January 23, 2006 Revised _____

INTERNET - APPROPRIATE USE REGULATION

The Red Oak Community School District is able to offer student access to the electronic means of communication known as the Internet. The Internet is a collection of interconnected computer networks. The vast domain of information contained within Internet's libraries can provide unlimited research opportunities to students. The students will have access to:

- 1) electronic mail communication with people all over the world;
- 2) information and news from various world news services as well as the opportunity to correspond with scientists and selected research institutions;
- 3) public domain and shareware software of all types;
- 4) discussion groups on an almost unlimited range of topics; and,
- 5) access to many University Library Catalogs, the Library of Congress, and ERIC.

With access to computers and people all over the world also comes the availability of material that may not be considered to be of educational value in the context of the school setting. The Red Oak Community Schools have taken some available precautions to restrict access to controversial materials. However, on a global network it is impossible to control all materials and an industrious user may discover controversial information. We at the Red Oak Community Schools firmly believe that the valuable information and interaction available on this worldwide network far outweighs the possibility that users may procure material that is not consistent with the educational goals of our schools.

Students will be expected to abide by the following Board policies and network etiquette:

- The use of the network is a privilege and may be taken away for Violation of Board policy or administrative regulations.
- As users of the Internet, students may be allowed to access other networks.
- Each network may have its own set of policies and procedures.
- Students must abide by the policies and procedures of these other networks.
- Students must respect all copyright and license agreements.
- Students must cite all quotes, references, and sources.
- Students should only remain on the system long enough to get needed information.
- Students must apply the same privacy, ethical and educational consideration utilized in other forms of communication.

Student access for electronic mail will be through their teacher's and individual accounts, if approved by the building administrator. Electronic mail is not private. Private or confidential material should not be sent. Students must adhere to the following electronic mail guidelines:

- 1) read and download or delete email on a regular basis;
- 2) delete unwanted messages immediately;
- 3) use of vulgar and/or abusive language is prohibited;
- 4) always sign your name to message;
- 5) always acknowledge that you have received a document or file that someone has sent you; and,
- 6) mailing lists of any type may not be subscribed to unless permission is received in advance from the building administrator.

INTERNET - APPROPRIATE USE REGULATION

Students accessing Internet services that have a cost involved will have that cost billed to their parents/guardians.

Students do not have permission to create “home pages” or directories. Student work will be published only under the direction of the supervising teacher.

A copy of the Internet Appropriate Use Violation Notice is also available. Students who access and/or download inappropriate/objectionable items or send messages with vulgar/abusive language while on the Internet shall be subjected to the consequences listed in the Notice.

Student Violations, Consequences, and Notifications:

Students who access and/or download inappropriate/objectionable items or send messages with vulgar/threatening language while on the Internet shall be subjected to the following consequences:

First Violation:

For the first violation during the school’s fiscal year (July 1-June 30), a verbal and written “First Violation” notice will be issued to the student by the principal’s office using the prescribed form and the student’s Internet privileges will be suspended for a period of nine weeks. A copy of the notice will be sent by mail to the student’s parent/guardian by the building principal’s office and a copy kept on file in the principal’s office.

Second Violation:

Upon the second violation during the school’s fiscal year (July 1-June 30), a verbal and written “Second Violation” infraction notice will be issued to the student by the principal’s office using the prescribed form. The student will lose all Internet privileges. A copy of the notice will be sent by mail to the student’s parent/guardian by the building principal’s office.

*Students in violation of district Internet policies may also be punished according to our district good conduct policy, or other board policies, on a case-by-case basis to be determined by each building principal.

A student who has lost his/her Internet privileges by committing a second violation may, at the beginning of the next regular school year, petition the Board of Education to have his/her Internet privileges reinstated on a one-year probationary basis. If during the one-year probationary period the student commits an additional violation, his/her Internet privileges will be permanently suspended for the remainder of his/her time as a student in the Red Oak Community School District.



Red Oak Community School District
 904 Broad Street
 Red Oak, IA 51566
 (712) 623-6600

STUDENT INTERNET ACCESS PERMISSION FORM

The Internet can provide a vast collection of educational resources for students. It is global, making it impossible to control all information available. Because information appears, disappears, and changes constantly, it is not possible to predict or control what students may locate 100% of the time. In an effort to prevent access to such material, the Red Oak Community School District does use screening software designed to block access to undesirable material.. Although students will usually be under staff supervision while on the network, it is not possible to always monitor individual students and what they are accessing on the network. Therefore, some students might access information that is inappropriate or that may not be of educational value to them. As a consequence of knowingly accessing and/or downloading inappropriate/objectionable items or sending messages with vulgar/abusive/threatening language, students shall be disciplined. The district's complete Internet Appropriate Use Policy and Violation Notification Form can be found in the student handbook. Please decide if you would like your child to be granted Internet access while a student at Red Oak Community School District.

I understand that by signing this form, I am permitting my child access the Internet for educational purposes. This permission will remain in force until such time as I notify the school district that I no longer want my child to access the Internet. I understand that my child can and will be disciplined for inappropriate use of the Internet as defined in the student handbook. I also agree to be responsible for any unauthorized costs incurred by my child while using the Internet.

Student Name: _____
 Grade Level: _____
 Parent/Guardian: _____
 Parent Signature: _____
 Date: _____



Red Oak Community School District
904 Broad Street
Red Oak, IA 51566
(712) 623-6600

STUDENT INTERNET ACCESS DENIAL FORM

The Internet can provide a vast collection of educational resources for students. It is global, making it impossible to control all information available. Because information appears, disappears, and changes constantly, it is not possible to predict or control what students may locate 100% of the time. In an effort to prevent access to such material, the Red Oak Community School District does use screening software designed to block access to undesirable material. Although students will usually be under staff supervision while on the network, it is not possible to always monitor individual students and what they are accessing on the network. Therefore, some students might access information that is inappropriate or that may not be of educational value to them. As a consequence of knowingly accessing and/or downloading inappropriate/objectionable items or sending messages with vulgar/abusive/threatening language, students shall be disciplined. *Our district's complete Internet Appropriate Use Policy and Violation Notification Form can be found in the student handbook.* Please decide if you would like your child to be granted Internet access while a student at Red Oak Community School District.

I understand that by signing this form, I am denying my child access to the Internet for educational purposes. This denial will remain in force until such time as I notify the school district that I no longer want my child denied access to the Internet.

Student Name: _____
Grade Level: _____
Parent/Guardian: _____

Parent Signature: _____
Date: _____

INTERNET APPROPRIATE USE VIOLATION NOTICE

Student _____

Administrator _____

Date _____

Student Violations, Consequences, and Notifications:

Students who access and/or download inappropriate/objectionable items or send messages with vulgar/threatening language while on the Internet shall be subjected to the following consequences:

First Violation:

For the first violation during the school's fiscal year (July 1-June 30), a verbal and written "First Violation" notice will be issued to the student by the principal's office using the prescribed form and the student's Internet privileges will be suspended for a period of nine weeks. A copy of the notice will be sent by mail to the student's parent/guardian by the building principal's office and a copy kept on file in the principal's office.

Second Violation:

Upon the second violation during the school's fiscal year (July 1-June 30), a verbal and written "Second Violation" infraction notice will be issued to the student by the principal's office using the prescribed form. The student will lose all Internet privileges. A copy of the notice will be sent by mail to the student's parent/guardian by the building principal's office.

*Students in violation of district Internet policies may also be punished according to our district good conduct policy, or other board policies, on a case-by-case basis to be determined by each building principal.

A student who has lost his/her Internet privileges by committing a second violation may, at the beginning of the next regular school year, petition the Board of Education to have his/her Internet privileges reinstated on a one-year probationary basis. If during the one-year probationary period the student commits an additional violation, his/her Internet privileges will be permanently suspended for the remainder of his/her time as a student in the Red Oak Community School District.

COPYRIGHT

It is the policy of the Red Oak Community School District to comply with the 1976 copyright law, Title 17, U.S. Code, Sections 101-810, and with all amendments and regulations implementing the law. School employees or students who violate the copyright law are liable for their own actions. Staff and students will receive training on this policy, along with applicable rules and regulations, on an annual basis at a minimum. Rules and regulations will be developed by the administration.

Legal Reference: Title 17, U. S. Code, Sections 101-810

Cross Reference: 602 Curriculum Development
605 Instructional Materials

Approved January 23, 2006

Reviewed _____

Revised _____

COPYRIGHT REGULATIONS

Section 107 of the 1976 Copyright Act states that, "...the fair use of a copyrighted work, including such use by reproduction in copies or phonorecords or by any other means specified by that section for purposes such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use), scholarship, or research is not an infringement of copyright."

LIMITATIONS ON EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS: FAIR USE

Many provisions of the federal copyright law affect the educational uses of copyrighted materials, but the most generally applicable is Section 107--Fair Use. "Fair Use" applies four basic standards which must be considered together when judging whether or not there has been a copyright infringement:

1. The purpose and character of the use. (Is the copying being done for commercial or educational purposes?)
2. The nature of the copyrighted work. (Was the original work intended to be consumable, for example?)
3. The amount and substantiality of the portion used. (How much is being copied? How important is the copied part to the entire work? How many copies are being made?)
4. The effect on the potential market for or value of the work. (Will the copyright owner suffer financial loss?)

SPECIFIC COPYRIGHT GUIDELINES FOR INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

1. Print
 - a. According to the concept of "Fair Use" as outlined above, a single copy of any of the following may be made by or at the individual request of a staff member for research or use in teaching:
 - (1) A chapter from a book.
 - (2) An article from a periodical or newspaper.
 - (3) A short story, short essay, or short poem whether or not from a collective work.
 - (4) A chart, graph, diagram, drawing, cartoon, or picture from a book, periodical, or newspaper.
 - b. Multiple copies (not to exceed more than one copy per student) may be made by or at the request of an individual staff member for classroom use provided that:
 - (1) Copying meets the tests of "brevity."
 - a. Poetry. A complete poem if less than 250 words and if printed on not more than two pages, or, from a longer poem, an excerpt of not more than 250 words.
 - b. Prose. Either a complete article, story, or essay of less than 2,500 words, or an excerpt from any prose work of not more than 1,000 words, or 10% of the work, whichever is less, but in any event a minimum of 500 words.
 - c. Illustration. One chart, graph, diagram, cartoon, or picture per book or per periodical issue.

COPYRIGHT REGULATIONS

- d. Special works. Certain works in poetry, prose, or poetic prose which often combine language with illustrations and which are intended sometimes for children and at other times for a more general audience and fall short of 2,500 words in their entirety. Such special works may not be reproduced in their entirety. However, an excerpt comprising not more than two of the published pages of such special work and containing not more than 10% of the words in the text may be reproduced.
- (2) Copying meets the tests of "spontaneity."
 - a. The copying is at the instance and inspiration of the individual teacher.
 - b. The inspiration and decision to use the work and the moment of its use for maximum teaching effectiveness are so close in time that it would be unreasonable to expect a timely reply to a request for permission.
- (3) Copying meets the tests of "cumulative effect."
 - a. The copying of the material is for only one course in the school in which the copies are made.
- (4) Time does not allow for purchasing the material.
- (5) The material is used only *once*.
- (6) The copyright notice is printed on each copy of the material.
- c. Notwithstanding any of the above, the following shall be prohibited:
 - (1) Copying of or from works intended to be "consumable":
 - a. Workbooks.
 - b. Exercises.
 - c. Standardized tests.
 - d. Answer sheets.
 - e. Other consumable materials.
 - (2) Copying to create or replace anthologies.
 - (3) Copying to substitute for the purchase of material.
 - (4) Copying directed by a higher authority.
 - (5) Repeated copying of the same item by the same staff member from term to term.
 - (6) More than nine instances of such multiple copying for one course during one class term.
- d. The Regulations governing the copyright guidelines are not comprehensive and do not absolve the staff from complying with all aspects of the law.

2. Audiovisual Materials

- a. The "Fair Use" criteria outlined above should be applied to each intended use before copying any audiovisual works (slides, filmstrips, audiotapes, records, copy photograph, etc.) for classroom use.
- b. The regulations governing the copyright guidelines are not comprehensive and do not absolve the staff from complying with all aspects of the law.

3. Video Recordings

- a. Copies of any of the following video recordings may be made by or at the individual request of a staff member for classroom use:
 - (1) "In house" productions.

COPYRIGHT REGULATIONS

- (2) Uncopyrighted works or works in the public domain.
 - (3) Copies made under "permission to copy" arrangements.
- b. The following programs may be copied off-air by or at the individual request of a staff member for classroom use:
- (1) Instructional television programs (subject to the specific rights limitations).
 - (2) Broadcast programs provided they are used within ten school days of the original broadcast.
 - (3) Programs with specified "permission to copy" arrangements.
- c. Programs may be copied off cable television only if permission to use a given program has been granted to all educators, or specifically to an individual teacher who has requested said permission. The publication *Cable in the Classroom* should be used to determine which, if any, rights have been granted for educational use.
- d. Taking the above into consideration, the following shall be prohibited:
- (1) Copying from premium channels (HBO, The Disney Channel, Showtime, Cinemax, etc.) or nonbroadcast channels (ESPN, MTV, Nickelodeon, Arts and Entertainment, etc.).
 - (2) Duplicating copyrighted video recordings.
 - (3) Copying from one format to another (16 mm to videotape, Beta to VHS, disc to videotape, etc.).
 - (4) Copying off-air or cable programs for the purpose of entertainment or reward.
 - (5) Copying programs off broadcast or cable television at home for use in a school.
 - (6) Using illegally obtained copies of video recordings in a school setting.
- e. Rented or purchased "Home Use Only" video recordings may be used in the classroom as part of face-to-face instruction only. They may not be used for the purpose of entertainment or reward.
- f. The viewing of video recordings with "Public Performance Rights" is not restricted.
- g. The Regulations governing the copyright guidelines are not comprehensive and do not absolve the staff from complying with all aspects of the law.
4. Computer Software. In an effort to discourage violation of software copyright laws and to prevent illegal use of the computer system, staff and students shall follow the procedures as follows:
- a. Section 7(b) of Public Law 96-517 grants to the purchaser the right to copy a program if and only if:
 - (1) Such a copy or adaptation is created as an essential step in the utilization of the computer program in conjunction with the machine and that it is used in no other manner.
 - (2) The copy or adaptation is for archival purposes only and that all archival copies are destroyed in the event that continued possession of the computer program should cease to be rightful.

COPYRIGHT REGULATIONS

- b. The proper use of computers will be taught through planned computer curriculum computer-related instruction for students. Staff will address, on an annual basis at a minimum, the ethical and practical problems caused by software piracy.
- c. Building technology coordinators are expected to maintain software and supporting manuals in a safe place. The manual needs to be available for software and hardware inventory.
- d. When software is being used on a disk sharing system, efforts will be made to secure this software from copying.
- e. Non-network software is not to be installed on a network. Installation of software on a network requires a network license.
- f. Multi-user limitations are to be enforced. Outside use to CD-ROM databases is to be restricted if the license requires only in-house use.
- g. Illegal copies of copyrighted programs may not be made or used on school equipment. Students are not to load personal copies of software programs on school computers.
- h. The school board secretary is to sign any license agreements for software purchased by the school. The district technology coordinator will house all license agreements and make the provisions contained therein known to all applicable users.
- i. No employee of the school or any student shall access any file or document, other than their own, unless they are given permission.
- j. The principal of each school site is responsible for enforcing this regulation.
- k. Software will not be loaned to patrons who indicate they plan to make infringing copies. At a minimum, they will be informed that the software is protected by copyright, and their use of the software is governed by the notice affixed to the package.
- l. Shareware must be registered.
- m. Equipment that would facilitate the copying of software will not be loaned to anyone. Software designed to "crack" software protection schemes is not to be owned.
- n. The use of computer scanners and digitizers is to be monitored. Use of public domain and royalty-free graphics is encouraged.
- o. An annual audit of all computers, hard drives, and network file servers will be conducted to help control the proliferation of unauthorized software copies.
- p. The district technology coordinator or the building technology coordinator will register all software purchased for the district with the publisher.

COPYRIGHT REGULATIONS

- q. All software and authorized copies will be maintained in a secure area to prevent unauthorized duplication.
- r. The regulations governing the copyright guidelines are not comprehensive and do not absolve the staff from complying with all aspects of the law.

5. Music

- a. The "Fair Use" criteria outlined above and the guidelines under "fair use" for music should be applied to each intended use before copying any copyrighted music or musical works.
- b. Permissible uses include:
 - (1) Emergency copying to replace purchased copies which are unavailable for an imminent performance.
 - (2) Making copies of excerpts of works for academic purposes.
 - (3) Editing or simplifying purchased works provided that the fundamental character of the work is not changed.
 - (4) Making a single copy recording of a student performance.
 - (5) Making a single copy of a copyrighted sound recording for the purpose of an aural exercise or examination.
- c. Notwithstanding the above, the following shall be prohibited:
 - (1) Copying to create or replace anthologies, compilations, or collective works.
 - (2) Copying of or from works intended to be consumable.
 - (3) Copying for the purpose of performance.
 - (4) Copying to substitute for the purchase of material.
 - (5) Copying without the inclusion of the copyright notice.
- d. The regulations governing the copyright guidelines are not comprehensive and do not absolve the staff from complying with all aspects of the law.

6. Libraries

- a. According to the proviso of Section 108 of the copyright law (Public Law 94-553, Title 17), a library or any of its employees acting within the scope of their employment may reproduce copies of print works and phonorecords under specific circumstances:
 - (1) Purposes of preservation.
 - (2) Purposes of private study, scholarship, or research.
 - (3) Purposes of interlibrary loan.
- b. Notwithstanding any of the above, the following shall be prohibited:
 - (1) Copying for direct or indirect commercial advantage.
 - (2) The systematic reproduction for distribution of single or multiple copies.
 - (3) Copying to substitute for a subscription to a work or the purchase of a work.
- c. The proviso under Section 108 does not apply to musical, pictorial, graphic, sculptural, motion picture, or audiovisual works.

COPYRIGHT REGULATIONS

- d. Copies made under the proviso of Section 108 for interlibrary loan must include the notice of copyright.
- e. A library that requests reproductions of print or phono records via interlibrary loan must make certain that its requests conform to the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU) Guidelines and must maintain records of its requests for the required number of years.
- f. Libraries must display prominently, at the place where orders for reproductions are accepted, a warning that copying will be done in accordance with the copyright law.
- g. Reproducing equipment located on the premises must display the proper notice that the making of a copy may be subject to the copyright law.

CLASS SIZE - CLASS GROUPING

It is within the sole discretion of the board to determine the size of classes and to determine whether class grouping will take place. The board may review the class sizes annually.

It is the responsibility of the superintendent to make a recommendation to the board on class size based upon the financial condition of the school district, the qualifications of and number of licensed employees, and other factors deemed relevant to the board.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code §§ 279.8; 280.3 (2005).

Cross Reference: 606.9 Insufficient Classroom Space

Approved October 14, 1996

Reviewed _____

Revised January 23, 2006

SCHOOL CEREMONIES AND OBSERVANCES

The school district will continue school ceremonies and observances which have become a tradition and a custom of the education program. These include, but are not limited to, reciting the Pledge of Allegiance and observance of holidays, such as Christmas, Halloween and Easter, by programs and performances. Such ceremonies or observances will have a secular purpose and will not advocate or sponsor a particular religion.

Students who do not wish to participate in these activities may be silent during the ceremony or observance or receive permission from the principal to be excused from the ceremony for religious reasons in compliance with board policy.

Legal Reference: U.S. Const. Amend. I.
Lee v. Weisman, 112 S.Ct. 2649 (1992).
Lemon v. Kurtzman, 403 U.S. 602 (1971).
Graham v. Central Community School District of Decatur County, 608 F.Supp. 531 (S.D. Iowa 1985).
Iowa Code § 279.8 (2005).

Cross Reference: 603 Instructional Curriculum
604.6 Religious-Based Exclusion From A School Program

Approved January 23, 2006

Reviewed _____

Revised _____

ANIMALS IN THE CLASSROOM

Live animals will not be allowed in school district facilities except under special circumstances, for an educational purpose, or for seeing-eye or hearing animals. Permission from the principal will be required of anyone wishing to bring an animal into school district facilities. Appropriate supervision of animals is required when animals are brought into the school district facilities.

The person bringing the animal must furnish transportation for the animal brought to school. Animals will not be allowed to travel to and from the student's attendance center on the school bus without prior approval from the principal.

It is the responsibility of the principal to determine appropriate supervision of animals in the classroom.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code § 279.8 (2005).

Cross Reference: 507 Student Health and Well-Being

Approved January 23, 2006

Reviewed _____

Revised _____

STUDENT PRODUCTION OF MATERIALS AND SERVICES

Materials and services produced by students at the expense of the school district are be the property of the school district. Materials and services produced by students at the student's expense, except for incidental expense to the school district, are be the property of the student.

It is the responsibility of the superintendent to determine incidental expense.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code § 279.8 (2005).

Cross Reference: 408.2 Licensed Employee Publication or Creation of Materials

Approved January 23, 2006

Reviewed _____

Revised _____

STUDENT FIELD TRIPS AND EXCURSIONS

The principal may authorize field trips and excursions when such events contribute to the achievement of education goals of the school district. The school district will provide transportation for field trips and excursions with the administratively-developed guidelines.

In authorizing field trips and excursions, the principal will consider the financial condition of the school district, the educational benefit of the activity, the inherent risks or dangers of the activity, and other factors deemed relevant by the superintendent. Written parental permission will be required prior to the student's participation in field trips and excursions. Board approval will be required for field trips and excursions which involve unusual length or expense.

Field trips and excursions are to be arranged with the principal well in advance. A detailed schedule and budget must be submitted by the employee. The school district will be responsible for obtaining a substitute teacher if one is needed. Following field trips and excursions, the teacher may be required to submit a written summary of the event.

Legal Reference: 390 C.F.R. Pt. 390.3(f) (2002).
 Iowa Code § 279.8 (2005).
 281 I.A.C. 43.9.

Cross Reference: 503.1 Student Conduct
 503.4 Good Conduct Rule
 603 Instructional Curriculum
 711 Transportation

Approved January 23, 2006

Reviewed _____

Revised _____

INSUFFICIENT CLASSROOM SPACE

Insufficient classroom space is determined on a case-by-case basis. In making its determination whether insufficient classroom space exists, the board may consider several factors, including but not limited to, the nature of the education program, the grade level, the available licensed employees, the instructional method, the physical space, student-teacher ratios, equipment and materials, facilities either being planned or under construction, facilities planned to be closed, financial condition of the school district and projected to be available, a sharing agreement in force or planned, a bargaining agreement in force, laws or rules governing special education class size, board-adopted school district goals and objectives, and other factors considered relevant by the board.

This policy is reviewed by the board annually. It is the responsibility of the superintendent to bring this policy to the attention of the board each year.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code § 282.18(13) (2005).
281 I.A.C. 17.6(3).

Cross Reference: 103 Long-Range Needs Assessment
501.16 Open Enrollment Transfers - Procedures as a Receiving District
606.2 Class Size - Class Grouping

Approved October 14, 1996

Reviewed _____

Revised January 23, 2006

STUDENT GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING PROGRAM

The board will provide a student guidance and counseling program. The guidance counselor will be certified with the Iowa Department of Education and hold the qualifications required by the board. The guidance and counseling program will serve grades kindergarten through twelve. The program will assist students with their personal, educational, and career development. The program is coordinated with the education program and will involve licensed employees.

Legal Reference: Iowa Code § 280.14; 622.10 (2005).
281 I.A.C. 12.3(11).

Cross Reference: 506 Student Records
603 Instructional Curriculum
604.5 Program for At-Risk Students

Approved October 14, 1996

Reviewed January 23, 2006

Revised _____

STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES

Health services are an integral part of comprehensive school improvement, assisting all students to increase learning, achievement, and performance. Health services coordinate and support existing programs to assist each student in achievement of an optimal state of physical, mental and social well being. Student health services ensure continuity and create linkages between school, home, and community service providers. The school district's comprehensive school improvement plan, needs, and resources determine the linkages.

The superintendent, in conjunction with the school nurse, will develop administrative regulations implementing this policy. The superintendent will provide a written report on the role of health services in the education program to the board annually.

Legal Reference: No Child Left Behind, Title II, Sec. 1061, P.L. 107-110 (2002).
42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 *et seq.* (1997).
20 U.S.C. 1232g § 1400 6301 *et seq.* (1997).
29 U.S.C. § 794(a)(1988)
28 C.F.R. 35
34 C.F.R. pt. 99, 104, 200, 300 *et seq.* (2002)
Iowa Code §§ 22.7, 139A.3. .8, .21; 143.1, 152, 256.7(24), .11, 280.23 (2005).
281 I.A.C. 12.3(4), (7), (11); 12.4(12); 12.8; 41.12(11), .96.
282 I.A.C. 15.3(14); 22.
641 I.A.C. 7.
655 I.A.C. 6, 6.3(1), 6.3(6), 6.6(1), 7.

Cross Reference: 501.4 Entrance - Admissions
507 Student Health and Well-Being

Approved October 14, 1996

Reviewed _____

Revised January 23, 2006

STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES REGULATION

Student Health Services Administrative Regulations

- I. Student Health Services - Each school building may develop a customized student health services program within comprehensive school improvement based on its unique needs and resources. Scientific advances, laws, and school improvement necessitate supports to students with health needs to receive their education program.

Supports to improve student achievement include:

- qualified health personnel
- school superintendent, school nurse, and school health team working collaboratively
- family and community involvement
- optimal student health services program with commitment to its continuing improvement

Components provided within a coordinated school health program include:

- health services
- nutrition
- healthy, safe environment
- staff wellness
- health education
- physical education and activity
- counseling, psychological, and social services
- family and community involvement

Student health services are provided to identify health needs; facilitate access to health care; provide for health needs related to educational achievement; promote health, well-being, and safety; and plan and develop the health services program.

II. Student Health Services Essential Functions

A. Identify student health needs:

1. Provide individual initial and annual health assessments
2. Provide needed health screenings
3. Maintain and update confidential health records
4. Communicate (written, oral, electronic) health needs as consistent with confidentiality laws

B. Facilitate student access to physical and mental health services:

1. Link students to community resources and monitor follow through
2. Promote increased access and referral to primary health care financial resources such as Medicaid, HAWK-I, social security, and community health clinics
3. Encourage appropriate use of health care

C. Provide for student health needs related to educational achievement:

1. Manage chronic and acute illnesses
2. Provide special health procedures and medication including delegation, training, and supervision of qualified designated school personnel

STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES REGULATION

3. Develop, implement, evaluate, and revise individual health plans (IHPs) for all students with special health needs according to mandates in the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Rehabilitation Act (Section 504), and American with Disabilities Act (ADA)
 4. Provide urgent and emergency care for individual and group illness and injury
 5. Prevent and control communicable disease and monitor immunizations
 6. Promote optimal mental health
 7. Promote a safe school facility and a safe school environment
 8. Participate in and attend team meetings as a team member and health consultant
- D. Promote student health, well-being, and safety to foster healthy living:
1. Provide developmentally appropriate health education and health counseling for individuals and groups
 2. Encourage injury and disease prevention practices
 3. Promote personal and public health practices
 4. Provide health promotion and injury and disease prevention education
- E. Plan and develop the student health services program collaboratively with the superintendent, school nurse, and school health team:
1. Gather and interpret data to evaluate needs and performance
 2. Establish health advisory council and school health team
 3. Develop health procedures and guidelines
 4. Collaborate with staff, families, and community
 5. Maintain and update confidential student school health records
 6. Coordinate program with all school health components
 7. Coordinate with school improvement
 8. Evaluate and revise the health service program to meet changing needs
 9. Organize scheduling and direct health services staff
 10. Develop student health services annual status report
 11. Coordinate information and program delivery within the school and between school and major constituents
 12. Provide health services by qualified health professionals to effectively deliver services, including multiple levels of school health expertise such as registered nurses, physicians, and advanced registered nurse practitioners
 13. Provide for professional development for school health services staff
- III. Expanded Health Services
- These additional health services address learning barriers and the lack of access to health care. Examples include school-based services in the school, school-linked services connected to the school, primary care, mental health, substance abuse, and dental health.