

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Index to 3000 Series

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goals and Objectives of the Educational Program.....	3000
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CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, DELIVERY, AND EVALUATION

Curriculum Development.....	3100
Dual Enrollment.....	3101
Online Instruction.....	3102
Innovation in Curriculum and Instruction.....	3110
Curriculum and Instructional Guides.....	3115
Lesson Planning.....	3120
Grouping for Instruction.....	3130
Homebound/Hospital Instruction.....	3132
Homework.....	3135
Evaluation of Instructional Programs.....	3140

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

Selection of Instructional Materials.....	3200
Parental Inspection of and Objection to Instructional Materials.....	3210
Technology in the Educational Program.....	3220
Technology Responsible Use.....	3225/4312/7320
Internet Safety.....	3226/4205
Web Page Development.....	3227/7322
Copyright Compliance.....	3230/7330

TIME FOR LEARNING

School Calendar and Time for Learning.....	3300
School Trips.....	3320

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Policy Code:

3000

It is the goal of the Vance County Board of Education (the “board”) that every student be provided the opportunity to receive a sound basic education and graduate from high school prepared for work, further education, and citizenship. The board recognizes the critical role of parents, governmental and nonprofit agencies, businesses, and the community in helping individual students and the school system meet this goal. To ensure that the educational program meets rigorous academic standards, the board will strive to maintain accreditation of its high schools by AdvancED and/or the State Board of Education. The board recognizes not only the need to address immediate requirements, but the obligation to engage in comprehensive, long-range planning in order to maintain a school system relevant to community and societal needs. Full and open communications between the board and community members enhance understanding, continuity and cooperation. The board will address its goals and responsibilities through the formulation of policy, the selection of administrative personnel to implement policy, and the evaluation of system progress.

A successful educational program also depends on innovation at the individual school level. The board is committed to allowing administrators at individual schools to develop and implement plans necessary to ensure the educational success of their students.

The board will provide an educational program that offers students the opportunity to receive a sound basic education. The program will meet statewide instructional standards as prescribed by the State Board of Education. The board believes that the administrators of the educational program must strive to provide each student with the opportunity to:

1. develop sufficient ability to read, write, and speak the English language and a sufficient knowledge of fundamental mathematics and physical science to function in a complex and changing society;
2. develop sufficient knowledge of geography, history, and basic economic and political systems to make informed choices with regard to issues that affect the student personally or affect the student’s community, state, and nation;
3. develop sufficient academic and vocational skills to successfully engage in post-secondary education or career and technical education ~~vocational training~~ and to compete on an equal basis with others in further formal education or gainful employment in contemporary society;
4. learn to be responsible for and accept the consequences of his or her conduct and academic performance;
5. develop the capacity to examine and solve problems;

6. foster respect and appreciation for cultural and ideological diversity and differences;
7. develop the ability to be productive in a team environment;
8. learn and acquire the skills necessary for a lifetime of continuous learning and adaptation to change in the workplace and society;
9. prepare for challenging curriculum beyond secondary school and, when appropriate, complete high school courses required for college entry in less than four years;
10. achieve high levels of success in a rigorous curriculum;
11. acquire the skills needed for technological literacy in a rapidly changing world; and
12. remain in school and earn a high school diploma and, when appropriate, earn additional college credit.
13. Develop an appreciation of the arts

These goals and objectives of the educational program will be used to guide administrators, teachers, and the board in all of their duties, including curriculum development, selection of materials, and issues related to instructional time.

Legal References: G.S. 115C-12(32), -12(39), -36, -47, -81; *Leandro v. State*, 346 N.C. 336 (1997); State Board of Education Policies GCS-F-016, GCS-L-006

Cross References: Board Authority and Duties (policy 1010), Curriculum Development (policy 3100), Selection of Instructional Materials (policy 3200), Counseling Program (policy 3610)

Adopted:

Replaces: Board policy BA, Board Operational Goals

The Vance County Board of Education (the “board”) recognizes that curriculum development must be an ongoing process in order to address continually the changing needs and diversity of all students and to fulfill the educational goals of the board. The board further recognizes that while educators must be responsible for developing the curriculum, parents, other governmental agencies, businesses, and members of the public have valuable insights in the type of curriculum needed.

A. CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

The curriculum must be developed to meet state and board requirements, using the current statewide instructional standards as a foundation. The superintendent shall establish a curriculum committee to coordinate curriculum planning and ensure that the curriculum is aligned with the current statewide instructional standards and includes subject-area competencies for each grade level. The committee must include central office administrators, teachers, and school administrators representing the various schools and grade levels. Teachers should receive appropriate training so that they may participate in curriculum development. The committee also must seek input from parents, the community, and experts in order to make fully informed decisions.

The superintendent shall direct the committee to review periodically the curriculum content used in courses addressing the founding principles of our nation to ensure compliance with G.S. 115C-81(g).

The committee may recommend that the board expand subject areas and objectives of the curriculum to meet the educational goals of the board and state and federal laws. The committee also may recommend eliminating subject areas or objectives that are not state-required or related to the educational goals of the board. In addition to the state requirements, the board requires that (1) second grade teachers teach students to form upper and lower case letters in cursive, (2) third grade teachers continue the cursive writing process until students have mastered cursive writing, and (3) cursive writing be continued throughout the educational process in the Vance County School System.

B. CURRICULUM MODIFICATION BY INDIVIDUAL SCHOOLS

The principal is the instructional leader of the school and is responsible for determining whether the curriculum meets the needs of the students of the school. Accordingly, the principal or designee may consider modifying the curriculum.

If a school official wishes to modify the curriculum, he or she may submit a proposal to the central curriculum committee. Unless the curriculum committee has significant concerns about the proposal, the committee will approve the changes so long as the curriculum maintains continuity. After being approved by the curriculum committee, the proposal must be submitted to the board for approval as a part of the school improvement

plan process if the modifications include: (1) expanding or reducing the subject areas or objectives; (2) eliminating subject areas or objectives not required by the state; or (3) waiving local board policies. The curriculum committee shall ensure that the curriculum continues to be aligned with the current statewide instructional standards.

C. EVALUATION

The superintendent shall ensure that the methods for meeting curriculum objectives are regularly evaluated for their effectiveness. The board also encourages external curriculum audits by professional curriculum assessors.

Legal References: G.S. 115C-47, -81

Cross References: Goals and Objectives of the Educational Program (policy 3000), School Improvement Plan (policy 3430)

Adopted:

Replaces: Board policy IFD, Curriculum Adoption

In its effort to provide a rigorous expanded curriculum that will adequately prepare students for future educational and workplace endeavors, the Vance County Board of Education (the “board”) will support high school students who also desirewish to enroll in classes taught by a college, university, community college, or other approved entity in accordance with the requirements of this policy, state law, and State Board of Education policy.

A. CAREER AND COLLEGE PROMISE

The Career and College Promise program is designed to offer qualified high school students structured dual enrollment opportunities that provide both entry-level job skills as well as pathways leading to a certificate, diploma, or degree.

The board, in collaboration with local community colleges, may provide for dual enrollment of a qualified junior or senior high school student in community college courses through (1) a Career and Technical Education Pathway leading to a certificate or diploma aligned with one or more high school Tech Prep Career Clusters or (2) a College Transfer Pathway leading to a college transfer certificate requiring the successful completion of 30 semester hours of transfer courses.

The board may also partner with institutions of higher education to establish cooperative innovative high school programs that enable a student to concurrently obtain a high school diploma and (1) begin or complete an associate degree program, (2) master a certificate or vocational program, or (3) earn up to two years of college credit within five years. Students are eligible for these programs beginning in ninth grade.

The superintendent shall develop procedures consistent with this policy, state law, and State Board policies.

B. OTHER COLLEGE COURSES

The superintendent shall develop procedures and requirements for awarding high school credit toward graduation upon request to students who self-enroll in courses taught by a college, university, community college, or other approved entity. Credit toward graduation will be granted only for courses that are consistent with the policies and standards of the school system and State Board requirements, including the requirements of State Board of Education Policy GCS-M-001, which defines “Course for Credit.” The principal must approve the course in advance. Prior to granting approval, the principal shall determine whether the course is eligible for credit toward graduation in accordance with the procedures and requirements developed by the superintendent.

The parent or guardian of the student must give permission for the student to take the course, and the student must complete any forms required by the school system before and after taking the course. Enrollment of a student in a course is the responsibility of the

student and the student's parent or guardian. Unless otherwise provided, all special fees and charges and any special transportation needs are the responsibility of the student and the student's parent or guardian.

For a student to receive credit toward high school graduation, the school at which the course is offered must provide such essential information as is generally included in official transcripts of school records. This information must include: (1) a description of the content and subject matter covered by the course; (2) the number of clock hours of instruction in the course; and (3) the student's achievement or performance level in the course. In addition, a syllabus that includes course goals, course objectives, course activities, and grade requirements must be provided.

The student also must meet any other requirements established by the superintendent.

Legal References: G.S. 115C art. 16 pt. 9; 115C-36, -47, -81; 115D-5(b), -20(4); S.L. 2011-145 sec. 7.1A(a), 7.1A(b), 7.1A(c), 7.1A(k); State Board of Education Policies GCS-L-004, GCS-M-001

Cross References: Curriculum Development (policy 3100)

Adopted:

[Replaces: Board policies IGCD A Concurrent Enrollment- Post Secondary and policy IGCD B, Concurrent Enrollment-Secondary](#)

The Vance County Board of Education (the “board”) recognizes that online instruction is a valuable tool for affording students extended educational options. The board will provide opportunities for students to participate in online instruction to the extent that it is academically and financially prudent.

School guidance counselors shall advise students on the North Carolina Virtual Public School courses and other online courses available for credit. Enrollment in an online for credit course will count toward satisfying board requirements related to minimum instructional days, seat time policies, student attendance, and athletic and/or extracurricular obligations.

A student, with the principal’s prior approval, may enroll in an online course with assistance from the school e-learning advisor. The principal shall designate a guidance counselor at the school to serve as the e-learning advisor, who will be responsible for coordinating the enrollment of students in online courses, monitoring students’ progress in those courses, identifying academic support systems as needed for courses and supervising any required testing. In addition, the principal shall ensure that the e-learning advisor implements a plan for supporting credit recovery students throughout the semester.

The superintendent shall develop regulations consistent with State Board of Education requirements and this policy for students enrolling in online instruction.

Legal References: S.L. 2011-145; State Board of Education Policy GCS-M-001

Cross References: Dual Enrollment (policy 3101)

Adopted:

The Vance County Board of Education (the “board”) welcomes new and innovative ideas in curriculum as additional avenues to achieve the goals and objectives of the educational program. Administrators are encouraged to pursue innovative programs and to take advantage of community resources in order to enhance and enrich the learning process. In addition, the board believes that parental involvement is vital to the development and implementation of new programs and encourages administrators to involve parents in plans for innovative projects.

The board encourages school administrators to use community resources, including businesses, that can effectively contribute to the advancement of educational goals. Resource persons in the community may be used in the classroom to help with teaching the **adopted** ~~prescribed~~ curriculum. High school administrators are encouraged to partner with local businesses to facilitate high school-to-work partnerships for students who have indicated that they are unlikely to seek higher education. The board encourages local businesses to work with high school administrators to create opportunities for students to complete job shadows, internships, or apprenticeships. The career and technical education administrator shall designate a career development coordinator at ~~each high school~~ **the district level** to be the contact person for local businesses.

The superintendent shall periodically consult with local industries, employers, and the local workforce development board to identify industry certification and credentials the board may offer to best meet workforce needs. The superintendent shall consider this information in planning the educational program.

Other innovative pilot programs may be initiated by the administrators of any school with the approval of the board. Such programs should be included in the proposed school improvement plan. If the program will modify the curriculum, the proposal should first be submitted to the curriculum committee in accordance with policy 3100, Curriculum Development. If a school improvement plan is already in effect, school administrators may submit a modified plan for board approval. Board approval is required before implementation may take place.

All pilot projects and educational programs must comply with state and federal laws and regulations. Parents and guardians of children in applicable federally funded programs have the right to inspect all instructional materials used in connection with such programs.

The superintendent shall develop administrative regulations, as necessary, to implement this policy.

Legal References: 20 U.S.C. 1232h; G.S. 115Cart. 16; 115C-36, -47, -156.2(a)

Cross References: Goals and Objectives of the Educational Program (policy 3000), Curriculum Development (policy 3100), School Improvement Plan (policy 3430)

Adopted:

Curriculum and instructional guides must be developed as necessary to support the current statewide instructional standards; policy 3000, Goals and Objectives of the Educational Program; and any other expanded objectives or subject matters approved by the Vance County Board of Education (the “board”). State curriculum guides must be followed when mandated by state law.

A. DEVELOPMENT/MODIFICATION OF GUIDES

The curriculum committee shall develop new guides and/or modify existing guides **each year** that are to be used system-wide.

Individual schools may modify the curriculum and instructional guides as a part of the school improvement plan. Any modifications must be approved by the curriculum committee to ensure the continuity of the educational program.

B. USE OF GUIDES

Curriculum and instructional guides are to serve as a framework from which a teacher will develop units of study, individual lesson plans, and approaches to instruction that will serve the students’ needs.

The guides will be used to map the logical sequence of instruction. Teachers are expected to follow the sequence in **instructional guides** ~~subjects, such as reading and mathematics, in which sequence is important.~~

Teachers must follow the content of the curriculum and instructional guides. Teachers are expected to use their professional judgment in determining the most effective methods for implementing the guides. **If the chosen teaching methods are not meeting the educational goals of the board, the principal shall ensure the teacher uses methods proven to positively impact student achievement.**

The principal shall ensure that teachers have access to curriculum and instructional guides.

Legal References: G.S. 115C-36, -47, -81

Cross References: Goals and Objectives of the Educational Program (policy 3000), Curriculum Development (policy 3100), School Improvement Plan (policy 3430)

Adopted:

Instructional delivery plays a crucial part in the attainment of educational goals and objectives. Well-prepared lesson plans help ensure superior delivery of the curriculum program.

Each teacher shall prepare daily lesson plans based on the current statewide instructional standards and applicable curriculum and instructional guides developed by the school system. The following criteria should be followed regarding lesson plans:

1. Daily lesson plans should be accessible to the school principal at any time during the school day.
2. Teachers shall maintain lesson plans for one year in order to allow the teacher and supervisory staff the opportunity to assess instructional delivery and evaluate whether there are gaps in the curriculum.
3. When planning lessons, teachers must consider:
 - a. specific outcomes and objectives that relate to the curriculum;
 - b. planned activities, instructional strategies, and special materials;
 - c. effective use of technological resources;
 - d. activities to address individual student needs;
 - e. assessment/evaluation criteria; and
 - f. evidence of curriculum alignment and continuity of the instructional program.
 - g. **written high level questions that promote high level thinking**

Teachers are responsible for seeking clarification **and support** whenever they are unsure about the requirements of this policy.

Pursuant to the school improvement plan, every full-time assigned classroom teacher must be provided duty-free instructional planning time with the goal of providing an average of at least five hours of planning time per week.

Principals are responsible for ensuring compliance with this policy. Staff development opportunities should be provided, as necessary, to facilitate compliance.

Legal References: G.S. 115C-47, -105.27, -288, -301.1, -307

Cross References: Professional and Staff Development (policy 1610/7800), Goals and

Objectives of the Educational Program (policy 3000), Curriculum Development (policy 3100), Technology in the Educational Program (policy 3220), School Improvement Plan (policy 3430)

Adopted:

All students are expected to meet state and local academic performance standards. The Vance County Board of Education (the “board”) acknowledges that heterogeneous grouping usually is the best means of meeting the educational goals of the board. However, the board recognizes that students may differ in the amount of time needed, or in the instructional methodology that will best assist them in learning the curriculum. If homogeneous grouping is used, students should be returned to the heterogeneous environment once their needs are met.

If grouping practices are used, the following factors must be considered:

1. the individual student's best opportunity for achievement;
2. the skill level of the student;
3. the most effective instructional climate for the student;
4. the ages and maturity levels of the students in the group;
5. the most effective instructional climate for the group; and
6. the most effective social climate for the group and the student.

Race or sex discrimination will not be tolerated. If homogeneous grouping materially affects diversity, the person proposing such grouping must demonstrate that the benefits of homogenous grouping clearly outweigh the benefits of meeting the board's educational goals of diversity.

The principal has the authority to assign students to classes (see policy 4155, Assignment to Classes), including the authority to group students for instruction in accordance with this policy. However, the principal should include others in this decision-making process. Thus, the principal may solicit recommendations from teachers and review requests by parents considering homogenous grouping. **The principal should submit recommendations with reasoning for homogenous grouping to the curriculum committee for approval.** The principal also may evaluate whether the factors that indicated the need for homogenous grouping still exist.

This policy is not intended to alter teachers' discretion to group for instruction within classes. Such ad hoc grouping also may be considered as an intervention strategy to improve student performance. However, ad hoc grouping for daily instruction should not result in a student's being isolated for a major portion of the school day.

Legal References: G.S. 115C-47, -81, -276, -288

Cross References: Goals and Objectives of the Educational Program (policy 3000), Student Promotion and Accountability (policy 3420), Assignment to Classes (policy 4155)

Adopted:

The Vance County Board of Education (the “board”) recognizes that medical circumstances may arise that make it impossible for a student to receive the opportunities of the educational program in the regular school environment. In such circumstances, the Board will provide the opportunity to receive instruction at home or in a hospital.

A. ELIGIBILITY

1. **Students with Disabilities:** Homebound/hospital instruction for students with disabilities who are receiving services under an IEP through the Exceptional Children’s Program or under a Section 504 Plan of Accommodation shall be provided in accordance with federal and state law and regulation. The provisions of this policy and any related regulations shall not apply to such students except as permitted or required by applicable law and regulation.
2. **Regular Education Students:** Homebound services shall be provided to regular education students who are expected to be confined for ten days or longer to a hospital or home for treatment of a severe, prolonged or chronic illness or for a period of convalescence, or for special circumstances deemed appropriate by the superintendent.

B. PURPOSE

The primary purpose of the homebound/hospital program is to maintain access to a sound basic education and to provide tutorial and/or instructional services so that the student can continue to gain access to the general curriculum in order to support the student’s growth, development and academic performance.

C. REQUEST FOR HOMEBOUND/HOSPITAL SERVICES

As soon as a parent anticipates a student’s extended absence because of a severe, prolonged or chronic illness under a physician’s care, the parent should notify the principal immediately in the manner prescribed by the superintendent or designee. The principal or designee shall consult with the parent(s) or legal guardians and receive medical documentation from the student’s physician to determine whether homebound/hospital services are medically necessary. The student’s physician must complete and sign a medical statement to support the request for homebound/hospital services. All requests must be reviewed and approved by the central office instructional staff. Further appeals may be made to the superintendent and Board of Education.

The superintendent, school principals and teachers will ensure that instruction provided at home or at an off-campus site is consistent with the goals and objectives of the educational program. Teachers are expected to provide appropriate assignments while a student is

receiving instruction while on homebound while in the ~~or~~ hospital ~~instruction~~. If a student makes a good faith effort to complete work provided while under homebound/hospital bound ~~instruction~~, days missed will not be counted against the student for purposes of the school attendance policy.

The superintendent shall develop regulations necessary to implement this policy.

Legal References: The Americans With Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. 12134, 28 C.F.R. pt. 35; Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, 20 U.S.C. 1400 *et seq.*, 34 C.F.R. pt. 300; The Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. 706(8), 794, 34 C.F.R. pt. 104; G.S. 115C, art. 9, 115C -36, -47, -288,-307,-391; *Policies Governing Services for Children with Disabilities*, State Board of Education Policy GCS-D-000

Cross References: Goals and Objectives of the Educational Program (policy 3000), Special Education Programs/Rights of Students with Disabilities (policy 3520), Attendance (policy 4400)

Adopted:

[Replaces: Board policy IGBG, Hospital/Homebound Services Non-Exceptional Students](#)

The Vance County Board of Education (the “board”) recognizes the importance of homework in supplementing classroom instruction and furthering the goals of the educational program. Homework reinforces learning and fosters independence, responsibility, and self-direction.

Homework assignments should strengthen skills, provide **quality, purposeful** practice in subjects that already have been taught in class, and improve a student’s ability to work independently. **Homework assignments should be at the appropriate level of difficulty so that students complete homework with high success rates even as assignments offer some challenge.** Teachers should take into consideration the differences in financial, educational, and technological resources of students and their parents or guardians when making assignments. In addition, the amount of time necessary to complete the tasks should be reasonable in light of the age and maturity of the students and other assignments given to the students.

Principals shall ensure that homework assignments are made in accordance with this policy. Principals are encouraged to involve staff, parents, and students in developing standards for appropriate types and amounts of homework for the school or particular grade levels.

Legal References: G.S. 115C-36, -47, -307

Cross References: Goals and Objectives of the Educational Program (policy 3000)

Adopted:

The Vance County Board of Education (the “board”) recognizes the importance of having a systematic process for evaluating instructional programs. An evaluation process should identify any need for modifications to the instructional program **or elimination of the instructional program** in order to meet the educational goals of the board and state standards for student achievement.

An effective evaluation process should focus on the educational process as well as the outcomes of instructional programs by including **data from** techniques such as the following:

1. testing programs, such as nationally standardized general achievement tests, national standardized tests, and criteria reference tests in specific subject areas, and tests administered by other agencies;
2. observations, surveys, interviews, anthologies, and portfolios;
3. student records, including school achievement records and dropout records of students;
4. periodic surveys of staff, parents, students, and community members; and
5. review by outside professionals such as U.S. Department of Education specialists and specialists from other agencies.

The superintendent is responsible for ensuring that periodic evaluations are taking place and for reporting the results with recommendations **to modify or eliminate the instructional program** to the board of education. Any student surveys used for evaluating the programs must be approved in advance by the superintendent. Instructional programs also may be evaluated and changes implemented as a part of a school's improvement plan, so long as the school continues to comply with all related board policies. The board encourages professional development for teachers and administrators so that changes in the instructional program may be implemented as effectively as possible.

Legal References: G.S. 115C-36, -47, -276

Cross References: Goals and Objectives of the Educational Program (policy 3000), Testing and Assessment Program (policy 3410), School Improvement Plan (policy 3430)

Adopted:

In order to help fulfill the educational goals and objectives of the school system, the Vance County Board of Education (the “board”) strives to provide instructional materials that will enrich and support the curriculum and enhance student learning. Instructional materials should be representative of the rich diversity of our nation and appropriate for the maturity levels and abilities of the students.

Instructional materials constitute all materials, whether print, non-print, digital, or any combination thereof, used in the instructional program. For purposes of this policy, instructional materials will be divided into two categories: textbooks and supplementary materials.

A. SELECTION OF TEXTBOOKS

Textbooks are systematically organized materials comprehensive enough to cover the primary objectives outlined in the current statewide instructional standards for a grade or course. Formats for textbooks may be print, non-print, or digital media, including hardbound books, softbound books, activity-oriented programs, classroom kits, and technology-based programs or materials that require the use of electronic equipment in order to be used in the learning process.

State-approved textbooks will be used as the primary means to help students meet the goals and objectives of the current statewide instructional standards, unless the board approves alternative materials. The central curriculum committee or a school through its school improvement plan may submit a request for the use of alternative textbooks. The request should identify how the committee or school has ensured that the curriculum will continue to be aligned with the current statewide instructional standards and to meet the educational goals of the board.

B. SELECTION OF SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Supplementary materials are instructional and learning resources which are selected to complement, enrich, or extend the curriculum. Such resources include, for example, specialized materials selected to meet diverse needs or rapidly changing circumstances, library materials, digital resources, the school system’s media collection, classroom collections, and teacher-selected resources for individual classes.

1. Objectives for Selection of Supplementary Materials

The procurement of materials must be accomplished in accordance with law, including the First Amendment of the United States Constitution; board educational goals; board purchasing and accounting policies; and established selection guidelines, including the Library Bill of Rights of the American Library Association. The objectives for the selection of supplementary materials are as follows:

- a. to provide a wide range of materials that will enrich and support the curriculum, taking into consideration the individual needs and varied interests, abilities, socio-economic backgrounds, learning styles, and developmental levels of the students served;
 - b. to provide materials that will stimulate growth in factual knowledge, literary appreciation, aesthetic values, and ethical standards;
 - c. to provide a background of information that will enable students to comprehend their role as citizens in society and to make intelligent judgments in their daily lives;
 - d. to provide resources representing various points of view on controversial issues so that students as young citizens may develop, under guidance, the skills of critical thinking and critical analysis;
 - e. to provide resources representative of the many religious, ethnic and cultural groups in our nation, and the contributions of these groups to our American heritage; and
 - f. to place principle above personal opinion and reason above prejudice in the selection of material of the highest quality in order to ensure a comprehensive collection appropriate for all users.
2. Process and Criteria for Selecting Supplementary Materials

The responsibility for the selection of supplementary materials is delegated to the professional staff under the direction of the superintendent and will be made primarily at the school level with the involvement of a school media and technology advisory committee. The committee shall be appointed by the principal and will include teachers and instructional support personnel representing various subject areas and grade levels, parents, and if on staff in the school, the library media coordinator and the technology facilitator. Students also should be involved when feasible.

The selection process used by the committee will include: (1) an evaluation of the existing collection; (2) an assessment of the available resource and curriculum needs of the school; and (3) consideration of individual teaching and learning styles. In coordinating the selection of resources, the committee should use reputable, unbiased selection tools prepared by professional educators and should arrange, when possible, for firsthand examination of resources to be purchased. When examining proposed materials, the committee should consider the following factors:

- a. the material's overall purpose, educational significance, and direct

relationship to instructional objectives and the curriculum and to the interests of the students;

- b. the material's reliability, including the extent to which it is accurate, authentic, authoritative, up-to-date, unbiased, comprehensive, and well-balanced;
- c. the material's technical quality, including the extent to which technical components are relevant to content and consistent with state-of-the-art capabilities;
- d. the material's artistic, literary, and physical quality and format, including its durability, manageability, clarity, appropriateness, skillfulness, organization, and attractiveness;
- e. the possible uses of the material, including suitability for individual, small group, large group, introduction, in-depth study, remediation, and/or enrichment;
- f. the contribution the material will make to the collection's breadth and variety of viewpoints;
- g. recommendations of school personnel and students from all relevant departments and grade levels;
- h. the reputation and significance of the material's author, producer, and publisher; and
- i. the price of the material weighed against its value and/or the need for it.

3. Materials Brought in by Teachers

Principals shall establish rules concerning what materials may be brought in by teachers without review. Principals are encouraged to involve teachers in establishing these rules.

C. REMOVAL OF OUTDATED SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

To ensure that the supplementary media collection remains relevant, the media and technology professionals, assisted by the media and technology advisory committee, shall review materials routinely to determine if any material is obsolete, outdated, or irrelevant. The school media and technology advisory committee should remove materials no longer appropriate and replace lost, damaged, and worn materials still of educational value. Materials may be removed only for legitimate educational reasons and subject to the limitations of the First Amendment. The superintendent may establish regulations that provide additional standards for removing supplementary materials to meet the

educational needs of the school system. Requests by parents to remove supplementary media materials due to an objection to the materials will be reviewed pursuant to policy 3210, Parental Inspection of and Objection to Instructional Materials.

D. ACCEPTANCE OF GIFT MATERIALS

Supplementary materials offered as a gift will be reviewed pursuant to the criteria outlined in this policy; policy 8220, Gifts and Bequests; and any regulations established by the superintendent. Gift material may be accepted or rejected by the board based upon such criteria.

E. CHALLENGES TO TEXTBOOKS AND OTHER INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

Challenges to materials will be addressed pursuant to policy 3210, Parental Inspection of and Objection to Instructional Materials.

Legal References: U.S. Const. amend. I; N.C. Const. art. I, § 14; G.S. 115C-45, -47, -81, -98, -101; *Board of Education v. Pico*, 457 U.S. 853 (1982); *Impact: Guidelines for North Carolina Media and Technology Programs*, North Carolina Department of Public Instruction (2005); *The Library Bill of Rights*, The American Library Association (1996)

Cross References: Goals and Objectives of the Educational Program (policy 3000), Parental Inspection of and Objection to Instructional Materials (policy 3210), School Improvement Plan (policy 3430), Gifts and Bequests (policy 8220)

Adopted:

Replaces: Board policy IIAC, Instructional Materials Selection and Adoption

PARENTAL INSPECTION OF AND OBJECTION TO INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

Policy Code:

3210

In policy 3200, Selection of Instructional Materials, the Vance County Board of Education (the “board”) establishes a process for the selection of instructional materials to meet State Board of Education requirements and the educational goals of the board. That process provides an opportunity for parental input in the selection of materials.

The board recognizes that despite the opportunity to participate in the selection of materials, parents still may have concerns about instructional materials used in the school system. Thus, to further involve parents in the education of their children, the board also provides opportunities for parents to review instructional materials and a process for parents to use when they object to instructional materials.

A. PARENTAL RIGHT TO INSPECT MATERIALS

Parents have a right under federal law to inspect all instructional materials which will be used in connection with any survey, analysis, or evaluation as part of any applicable federally funded programs. Parents ordinarily also may review all other instructional materials following procedures provided by the school or superintendent. The term “instructional materials” does not include academic tests or assessments. Some materials available through the Internet and used in individual classes to provide up-to-date information, or information on current events, may not be available for advance review; however, all materials used in reproductive health and safety education shall be available for review as provided in policy 3540, Comprehensive Health Education Program.

B. PARENTAL OBJECTION TO MATERIALS

Parents may submit an objection in writing to the principal regarding the use of particular instructional materials. The principal may establish a committee to review the objection. While input from the community may be sought, the board believes professional educators are in the best position to determine whether a particular instructional material is appropriate for the age and maturity of the students and for the subject matter being taught.

If the principal or the committee determines that any material violates constitutional or other legal rights of the parent or student, the principal or the committee shall either remove the material from instructional use or accommodate the particular student and parent. Before any material is removed, the principal or the committee shall ensure that the curriculum is still aligned with current statewide instructional standards and articulated from grade to grade. If an objection made by a parent or student is not based upon constitutional or legal rights, the principal or the committee may accommodate the objection after considering the effect on the curriculum; any burden on the school, teacher, or other students that the accommodation would create; and any other relevant factors. Books and other instructional materials may be removed from the school media

collection only for legitimate educational reasons and subject to the limitations of the First Amendment.

The decision of the committee or principal may be appealed to the superintendent. The decision of the superintendent may be appealed to the board.

The superintendent shall develop the necessary administrative procedures to implement this policy.

Legal References: U.S. Const. amend. I; 20 U.S.C. 1232h; N.C. Const. art. I, § 14; *Board of Educ. v. Pico*, 457 U.S. 853 (1982); G.S. 115C-45, -47, -81, -98, -101

Cross References: Goals and Objectives of the Educational Program (policy 3000), Curriculum Development (policy 3100), Selection of Instructional Materials (policy 3200), Comprehensive Health Education Program (policy 3540)

Adopted:

TECHNOLOGY IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Policy Code: **3220**

In alliance with state school technology goals, the Vance County Board of Education (the “board”) is committed to establishing and supporting 21st century information and communications technology systems to foster globally competitive, healthy, and responsible students. The board recognizes the benefits of digital and technology-enabled teaching and learning resources that provide the ability to easily customize curriculum, provide access to current information, and enable access to quality materials at a lower cost than traditional materials. To that end, the board intends to move to classroom digital and technology-enabled teaching and learning resources that are aligned with the current statewide instructional standards as they become available. In addition, to the extent funding permits, the board will endeavor to ensure that all students have access to personal digital and technology-enabled teaching and learning devices to foster the 21st century skills necessary for future-ready learners.

The board expects that information and communications technologies will be integrated across the curriculum and used to support student achievement. Such technologies will also be used to support programs and activities that promote safe schools and healthy and responsible students. The curriculum committee should provide suggestions in the curriculum guides referenced in policy 3115, Curriculum and Instructional Guides, for integrating technological resources (as defined in Section A below) into the educational program. School administrators and teachers are encouraged to develop additional strategies for integrating technological resources across the curriculum and utilizing the power of technology to improve learning outcomes while making more efficient use of resources. The strategies should be included in the school improvement plan if they require the transfer of funds or otherwise relate to any mandatory or optional components of the school improvement plan.

The superintendent shall integrate digital planning to support teaching and learning needs into school system strategic planning efforts and include various stakeholders such as curriculum leaders, teachers, administrators, and representatives from technology services, instructional technology, finance, and other departments as required.

The superintendent shall establish relationships with businesses and seek grants and other funding sources in an effort to acquire technological resources for the educational program.

A. SELECTION OF TECHNOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Technological resources include, but are not limited to, the following: (1) hardware, including both fixed and mobile technologies and devices such as desktop computers, laptops, netbooks, tablets, e-readers, PDAs, smartphones, and gaming devices; (2) software; (3) network and telecommunications systems and services; (4) Internet access; (5) multimedia equipped classrooms; (6) computer classrooms and laboratories; and (7) other existing or emerging mobile communications systems. All technological resources must be purchased and used in a manner consistent with applicable law and board policy, including laws and policies related to copyright, public records, bidding, and other

purchase requirements, accessibility for students with disabilities, staff duties, and standards for student behavior.

Technological resources must meet or exceed the following standards before they may be considered for implementation.

1. Technological resources must support the current statewide instructional standards or the programs of the school system.
2. Technological resources must support the current use of learning and instructional management technologies in the school.
3. Technological resources must be compatible with the condition of the network and other infrastructure resources. The technology director shall set minimum standards for technological resources that are purchased or donated. Upgrading, hardware conditions, and similar requirements must be maintained to the highest standards.
4. There must be sufficient staff to operate and maintain the technological equipment, programs, and systems.
5. There must be adequate funds budgeted to implement and support the technological resources and to train instructional staff to use the resources to improve educational outcomes.

B. DEPLOYMENT OF TECHNOLOGY TO SCHOOLS

The superintendent shall oversee the development of the school system's technology deployment plan. The plan will be designed to ensure organized, effective, and efficient means of deploying new information and communications technologies. The superintendent shall develop procedures that outline the strategy of the technology deployment plan.

C. BRING YOUR OWN TECHNOLOGY (BYOT) INITIATIVE

The superintendent is authorized to investigate and develop a plan to allow staff and students the option to use their personal electronic devices in place of or along with their school system assigned devices. The plan should address, at a minimum, the instructional use of personal devices, compatibility requirements, access limitations or requirements, content filtering, security, and other issues as recommended by the technology director. The plan should assign personal responsibility to the user for repair and replacement of damaged or stolen devices and for any data or other charges arising from use of a personal device. The plan should require a written agreement for the use of personal technology devices from each student and staff member who wishes to participate in the BYOT initiative. The plan should ensure that students who are unable to bring in outside technology will be able to access and utilize school equipment so that

no student is excluded from instruction due to lack of access to technology.

D. ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION AND OTHER COLLABORATIVE TOOLS

The superintendent is authorized to permit instructional personnel to incorporate email, social networking sites, blogs, wikis, video sharing sites, podcasts, video conferencing, online collaborations, PDAs, IMing, texting, virtual learning environments, and/or other forms of direct electronic communications or Web 2.0 applications for educational purposes to the extent the superintendent deems appropriate and in accordance with policy 7335, Employee Use of Social Media. The superintendent shall establish parameters and rules for use of these tools and shall require instruction for students in how to use such tools in a safe, effective, and appropriate way. Instructional personnel shall make all reasonable attempts to monitor student online activity and shall otherwise comply with the requirements of policy 3225/4312/7320, Technology Responsible Use, when using these tools.

E. TECHNOLOGY-RELATED PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The superintendent shall plan a program of technology-enabled professional development that prepares the instructional staff for utilizing digital tools and resources. Professional development shall emphasize technology integration and continuous improvement, including the use of ongoing technology-integrated online-learning activities throughout the course of study. Professional development shall also address the ethical, legal, and practical issues related to social networking and mobile devices in the classroom and other topics deemed necessary by the superintendent or technology director. School improvement teams should identify any staff development appropriations for technology-related professional development in their school improvement plans. The superintendent and technology director should assist schools in coordinating staff development needs as provided in policy 1610/7800, Professional and Staff Development.

Legal References: G.S. 115C-522; 147-33.111; State Board of Education Policy TCS-C-018

Cross References: Professional and Staff Development (policy 1610/7800), Curriculum and Instructional Guides (policy 3115), Technology Responsible Use (policy 3225/4312/7320), Internet Safety (policy 3226/4205), Copyright Compliance (policy 3230/7330), School Improvement Plan (policy 3430), Integrity and Civility (policy 4310), Public Records – Retention, Release, and Disposition (policy 5070/7350), Network Security (policy 6524), Staff Responsibilities (policy 7300), Employee Use of Social Media (policy 7335), Gifts and Bequests (policy 8220)

Other References: North Carolina State School Technology Plan (Division of Instructional Technology) (current version)

Adopted: [June 8, 2015 \(as Board policy IIBI, Technology In The Educational Program\)](#)

[Revised:](#)

The Vance County Board of Education (the “board”) provides its students and staff access to a variety of technological resources. These resources provide opportunities to enhance learning and improve communication within the school community and with the larger global community. Through the school system’s technological resources, users can observe events as they occur around the world, interact with others on a variety of subjects, and acquire access to current and in-depth information.

The board intends that students and employees benefit from these resources while remaining within the bounds of safe, legal, and responsible use. Accordingly, the board establishes this policy to govern student and employee use of school system technological resources. This policy applies regardless of whether such use occurs on or off school system property, and it applies to all school system technological resources, including but not limited to computer networks and connections, the resources, tools, and learning environments made available by or on the networks, and all devices that connect to those networks.

A. EXPECTATIONS FOR USE OF SCHOOL TECHNOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The use of school system technological resources, including access to the Internet, is a privilege, not a right. Individual users of the school system’s technological resources are responsible for their behavior and communications when using those resources. Responsible use of school system technological resources is use that is ethical, respectful, academically honest, and supportive of student learning. Each user has the responsibility to respect others in the school community and on the Internet. Users are expected to abide by the generally accepted rules of network etiquette. General student and employee behavior standards, including those prescribed in applicable board policies, the Code of Student Conduct, and other regulations and school rules, apply to use of the Internet and other school technological resources.

In addition, anyone who uses school system computers or electronic devices or who accesses the school network or the Internet using school system resources must comply with the additional rules for responsible use listed in Section B, below. These rules are intended to clarify expectations for conduct but should not be construed as all-inclusive.

Before using the Internet, all students must be trained about appropriate online behavior as provided in policy 3226/4205, Internet Safety.

All students and employees must be informed annually of the requirements of this policy and the methods by which they may obtain a copy of this policy. Before using school system technological resources, students and employees must sign a statement indicating that they understand and will strictly comply with these requirements and acknowledging awareness that the school system uses monitoring systems to monitor and detect inappropriate use of technological resources. Failure to adhere to these requirements will result in disciplinary

action, including revocation of user privileges. Willful misuse may result in disciplinary action and/or criminal prosecution under applicable state and federal law.

B. RULES FOR USE OF SCHOOL TECHNOLOGICAL RESOURCES

1. School system technological resources are provided for school-related purposes only. Acceptable uses of such technological resources are limited to responsible, efficient, and legal activities that support learning and teaching. Use of school system technological resources for commercial gain or profit is prohibited. Student personal use of school system technological resources for amusement or entertainment is also prohibited. Because some incidental and occasional personal use by employees is inevitable, the board permits infrequent and brief personal use by employees so long as it occurs on personal time, does not interfere with school system business, and is not otherwise prohibited by board policy or procedure.
2. Under no circumstance may software purchased by the school system be copied for personal use.
3. Students and employees must comply with all applicable laws, including those relating to copyrights and trademarks, confidential information, and public records. Any use that violates state or federal law is strictly prohibited. Plagiarism of Internet resources will be treated in the same manner as any other incidents of plagiarism, as stated in the Code of Student Conduct.
4. No user of technological resources, including a person sending or receiving electronic communications, may engage in creating, intentionally viewing, accessing, downloading, storing, printing, or transmitting images, graphics (including still or moving pictures), sound files, text files, documents, messages, or other material that is obscene, defamatory, profane, pornographic, harassing, abusive, or considered to be harmful to minors.
5. The use of anonymous proxies to circumvent content filtering is prohibited.
6. Users may not install or use any Internet-based file sharing program designed to facilitate sharing of copyrighted material.
7. Users of technological resources may not send electronic communications fraudulently (i.e., by misrepresenting the identity of the sender).
8. Users must respect the privacy of others. When using e-mail, chat rooms, blogs, or other forms of electronic communication, students must not reveal personal identifying information or information that is private or confidential, such as the home address or telephone number, credit or checking account information, or social security number of themselves or fellow students. For further information regarding what constitutes personal identifying information, see policy 4705/7825,

Confidentiality of Personal Identifying Information. In addition, school employees must not disclose on school system websites or web pages or elsewhere on the Internet any personally identifiable, private, or confidential information concerning students (including names, addresses, or pictures) without the written permission of a parent or guardian or an eligible student, except as otherwise permitted by the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) or policy 4700, Student Records. Users also may not forward or post personal communications without the author's prior consent.

9. Users may not intentionally or negligently damage computers, computer systems, electronic devices, software, computer networks, or data of any user connected to school system technological resources. Users may not knowingly or negligently transmit computer viruses or self-replicating messages or deliberately try to degrade or disrupt system performance. Users must scan any downloaded files for viruses.
10. Users may not create or introduce games, network communications programs, or any foreign program or software onto any school system computer, electronic device, or network without the express permission of the technology director or designee.
11. Users are prohibited from engaging in unauthorized or unlawful activities, such as "hacking" or using the computer network to gain or attempt to gain unauthorized or unlawful access to other computers, computer systems, or accounts.
12. Users are prohibited from using another individual's ID or password for any technological resource without permission from the individual. Students must also have permission from the teacher or other school official.
13. Users may not read, alter, change, block, execute, or delete files or communications belonging to another user without the owner's express prior permission.
14. Employees shall not use passwords or user IDs for any data system (e.g., the state student information and instructional improvement system applications, time-keeping software, etc.) for an unauthorized or improper purpose.
15. If a user identifies a security problem on a technological resource, he or she must immediately notify a system administrator. Users must not demonstrate the problem to other users. Any user identified as a security risk will be denied access.
16. Teachers shall make reasonable efforts to supervise students' use of the Internet during instructional time.
17. Views may be expressed on the Internet or other technological resources as representing the view of the school system or part of the school system only with prior approval by the superintendent or designee.

C. RESTRICTED MATERIAL ON THE INTERNET

The Internet and electronic communications offer fluid environments in which students may access or be exposed to materials and information from diverse and rapidly changing sources, including some that may be harmful to students. The board recognizes that it is impossible to predict with certainty what information on the Internet students may access or obtain. Nevertheless school system personnel shall take reasonable precautions to prevent students from accessing material and information that is obscene, pornographic, or otherwise harmful to minors, including violence, nudity, or graphic language that does not serve a legitimate pedagogical purpose. The superintendent shall ensure that technology protection measures are used as provided in policy 3226/4205, Internet Safety, and are disabled or minimized only when permitted by law and board policy. The board is not responsible for the content accessed by users who connect to the Internet via their personal mobile telephone technology (e.g., 3G, 4G service).

D. PARENTAL CONSENT

The board recognizes that parents of minors are responsible for setting and conveying the standards their children should follow when using media and information sources. Accordingly, before a student may independently access the Internet, the student's parent must be made aware of the possibility that the student could obtain access to inappropriate material while engaged in independent use of the Internet. The parent and student must consent to the student's independent access to the Internet and to monitoring of the student's Internet activity and e-mail communication by school personnel.

In addition, in accordance with the board's goals and visions for technology, students may require accounts in third party systems for school related projects designed to assist students in mastering effective and proper online communications or to meet other educational goals. Parental permission will be obtained when necessary to create and manage such third party accounts.

E. PRIVACY

Students, employees, visitors, and other users have no expectation of privacy in anything they create, store, send, delete, receive, or display when using the school system's network, devices, Internet access, email system, or other technological resources owned or issued by the school system, whether the resources are used at school or elsewhere, and even if the use is for personal purposes. Users should not assume that files or communications created, transmitted, or displayed using school system technological resources or stored on servers or on the storage mediums of individual devices will be private. The school system may, without notice, (1) monitor, track, and/or log network access, communications, and use; (2) monitor and allocate files server space; and (3) access, review, copy, store, delete, or disclose the content of all user files, regardless of medium, the content of electronic mailboxes, and system outputs, such as printouts, for any lawful purpose. Such purposes may include, but are not limited to, maintaining system integrity, security, or functionality, ensuring

compliance with board policy and applicable laws and regulations, protecting the school system from liability, and complying with public records requests. School system personnel shall monitor online activities of individuals who access the Internet via a school-owned device.

By using the school system's network, Internet access, email system, devices, or other technological resources, individuals consent to have that use monitored by authorized school system personnel as described in this policy.

F. USE OF PERSONAL TECHNOLOGY ON SCHOOL SYSTEM PROPERTY

Each principal may establish rules for his or her school site as to whether and how personal technology devices (including, but not limited to smart phones, tablets, laptops, etc.) may be used on campus. Students' devices are governed also by policy 4318, Use of Wireless Communication Devices. The school system assumes no responsibility for personal technology devices brought to school.

G. PERSONAL WEBSITES

The superintendent may use any means available to request the removal of personal websites that substantially disrupt the school environment or that utilize school system or individual school names, logos, or trademarks without permission.

1. Students

Though school personnel generally do not monitor students' Internet activity conducted on non-school system devices during non-school hours, when the student's online behavior has a direct and immediate effect on school safety or maintaining order and discipline in the schools, the student may be disciplined in accordance with board policy (see the student behavior policies in the 4300 series).

2. Employees

Employees' personal websites are subject to policy 7335, Employee Use of Social Media.

3. Volunteers

Volunteers are to maintain an appropriate relationship with students at all times. Volunteers are encouraged to block students from viewing personal information on volunteer personal websites or online networking profiles in order to prevent the possibility that students could view materials that are not age-appropriate. An individual volunteer's relationship with the school system may be terminated if the volunteer engages in inappropriate online interaction with students.

Legal References: U.S. Const. amend. I; Children’s Internet Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. 254(h)(5); Electronic Communications Privacy Act, 18 U.S.C. 2510-2522; Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, 20 U.S.C. 1232g; 17 U.S.C. 101 *et seq.*; 20 U.S.C. 6777; G.S. 115C-325(e) (applicable to career status teachers), -325.4 (applicable to non-career status teachers)

Cross References: Curriculum and Instructional Guides (policy 3115), Technology in the Educational Program (policy 3220), Internet Safety (policy 3226/4205), Copyright Compliance (policy 3230/7330), Web Page Development (policy 3227/7322), Student Behavior Policies (all policies in the 4300 series), Student Records (policy 4700), Confidentiality of Personal Identifying Information (policy 4705/7825), Public Records – Retention, Release, and Disposition (policy 5070/7350), Use of Equipment, Materials, and Supplies (policy 6520), Network Security (policy 6524), Staff Responsibilities (policy 7300), Employee Use of Social Media (policy 7335)

Adopted:

| [Replaces: Board policy EHAA/IIBG, Internet Acceptable Use Policy](#)

A. INTRODUCTION

It is the policy of the Vance County Board of Education (the “board”) to: (a) prevent user access via its technological resources to, or transmission of, inappropriate material on the Internet or through electronic mail or other forms of direct electronic communications; (b) prevent unauthorized access to the Internet and devices or programs connected to or accessible through the Internet; (c) prevent other unlawful online activity; (d) prevent unauthorized online disclosure, use, or dissemination of personal identification information of minors; and (e) comply with the Children’s Internet Protection Act.

B. DEFINITIONS**1. Technology Protection Measure**

The term “technology protection measure” means a specific technology that blocks or filters Internet access to visual depictions that are obscene, child pornography, or harmful to minors.

2. Harmful to Minors

The term “harmful to minors” means any picture, image, graphic image file, or other visual depiction that:

- a. taken as a whole and with respect to minors, appeals to a prurient interest in nudity, sex, or excretion;
- b. depicts, describes, or represents, in a patently offensive way with respect to what is suitable for minors, an actual or simulated sexual act or sexual contact, actual or simulated normal or perverted sexual acts, or a lewd exhibition of the genitals; and
- c. taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value as to minors.

3. Child Pornography

The term “child pornography” means any visual depiction, including any photograph, film, video picture, or computer or computer-generated image or picture, whether made or produced by electronic, mechanical, or other means, of sexually explicit conduct, where:

- a. the production of such visual depiction involves the use of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct;
- b. such visual depiction is a digital image, computer image, or computer-generated image that is, or is indistinguishable from, that of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct; or
- c. such visual depiction has been created, adapted, or modified to appear that an identifiable minor is engaging in sexually explicit conduct.

4. Sexual Act; Sexual Contact

The terms “sexual act” and “sexual contact” have the meanings given such terms in section 2246 of title 18, United States Code.

5. Minor

For purposes of this policy, the term “minor” means any individual who has not attained the age of 17 years.

C. ACCESS TO INAPPROPRIATE MATERIAL

To the extent practical, technology protection measures (or “Internet filters”) will be used to block or filter access to inappropriate information on the Internet and World Wide Web. Specifically, blocking will be applied to audio and visual depictions deemed obscene or to be child pornography or harmful to minors. Student access to other materials that are inappropriate to minors will also be restricted. The board has determined that audio or visual materials that depict violence, nudity, or graphic language that does not serve a legitimate pedagogical purpose are inappropriate for minors. The superintendent, in conjunction with a school technology and media advisory committee (see policy 3200, Selection of Instructional Materials), shall make a determination regarding what other matter or materials are inappropriate for minors. School system personnel may not restrict Internet access to ideas, perspectives, or viewpoints if the restriction is motivated solely by disapproval of the viewpoints involved.

A student or employee must immediately notify the appropriate school official if the student or employee believes that a website or web content that is available to students through the school system’s Internet access is obscene, constitutes child pornography, is “harmful to minors” as defined by CIPA, or is otherwise inappropriate for students. Students must notify a teacher or the school principal; employees must notify the superintendent or designee.

Due to the dynamic nature of the Internet, sometimes Internet websites and web material that should not be restricted are blocked by the Internet filter. A student or employee who believes that a website or web content has been improperly blocked by the school system’s filter should bring the website to the attention of the principal. The principal

shall confer with the technology director to determine whether the site or content should be unblocked. The principal shall notify the student or teacher promptly of the decision. The decision may be appealed through the school system's grievance procedure. (See policies 1740/4010, Student and Parent Grievance Procedure, and 1750/7220, Grievance Procedure for Employees.)

Subject to staff supervision, technology protection measures may be disabled during use by an adult for bona fide research or other lawful purposes.

D. INAPPROPRIATE NETWORK USAGE

All users of school system technological resources are expected to comply with the requirements established in policy 3225/4312/7320, Technology Responsible Use. In particular, users are prohibited from: (a) attempting to gain unauthorized access, including "hacking" and engaging in other similar unlawful activities; and (b) engaging in the unauthorized disclosure, use, or dissemination of personal identifying information regarding minors.

E. EDUCATION, SUPERVISION, AND MONITORING

To the extent practical, steps will be taken to promote the safety and security of users of the school system's online computer network, especially when they are using electronic mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, and other forms of direct electronic communications. It is the responsibility of all school personnel to educate, supervise, and monitor usage of the online computer network and access to the Internet in accordance with this policy, the Children's Internet Protection Act, the Neighborhood Children's Internet Protection Act and the Protecting Children in the 21st Century Act.

Procedures for the disabling or otherwise modifying any technology protection measures are the responsibility of the technology director or designated representatives.

The technology director or designated representatives shall provide age-appropriate training for students who use the school system's Internet services. The training provided will be designed to promote the school system's commitment to educating students in digital literacy and citizenship, including:

1. the standards and acceptable use of Internet services as set forth in policy 3225/4312/7320, Technology Responsible Use;
2. student safety with regard to safety on the Internet, appropriate behavior while online, including behavior on social networking websites and in chat rooms, and cyberbullying awareness and response; and
3. compliance with the E-rate requirements of the Children's Internet Protection Act.

Following receipt of this training, the student must acknowledge that he or she received the training, understood it, and will follow the provisions of policy 3225/4312/7320, Technology Responsible Use.

The superintendent shall develop any regulations needed to implement this policy and shall submit any certifications necessary to demonstrate compliance with this policy.

Legal References: Children’s Internet Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. 254(h); Neighborhood Children’s Internet Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. 254(l); Protecting Children in the 21st Century Act, 47, U.S.C. 254(h)

Cross References: Professional and Staff Development (policy 1610/7800), Student and Parent Grievance Procedure (policy 1740/4010), Grievance Procedure for Employees (policy 1750/7220), Technology in the Educational Program (policy 3220), Technology Responsible Use (policy 3225/4312/7320), School Improvement Plan (policy 3430), Use of Equipment, Materials, and Supplies (policy 6520), Network Security (policy 6524)

| Adopted: [June 8, 2015 as EHAF, Internet Safety](#), at a public meeting, following normal public notice

| Replaces: [Board policy EHAF, Internet Safety \(Adopted June 8, 2015\)](#)

| ~~Revised:Adopted:~~

Consistent with policy 3225/4312/7320, Technology Responsible Use, and in an effort to further the school system's objectives, the Vance County Board of Education (the "board") encourages the use of the Internet as a means of providing accessible, accurate, and timely information for employees, students, parents, and others in the larger community. The Internet affords the school system the opportunity to communicate with its communities by posting pertinent system and school information online. The school system has established its system website online at <http://www.vcs.k12.nc.us/>. The school system website is the official website of the school system. In addition to this website, individual schools and departments may create system-related school websites. This policy provides the standards that must be followed for development of all system-related websites. Failure to comply with this policy may result in the removal of a web page or website from the Internet.

A. SYSTEM-RELATED WEBSITE

A "system-related website" is any Internet website that is established in one of the following ways:

1. by school system employees or students on behalf of the system;
2. by any school within the system;
3. by any school-sponsored club or organization within the system; or
4. by students as part of an educational assignment.

Only those websites that are created pursuant to this policy are considered system-related websites. The board does not endorse and is not responsible for websites created by employees, students, or others outside of the standards and guidelines of this policy. Students or employees who create personal websites that result in a substantial and material disruption to the school environment may be subject to disciplinary action.

B. STANDARDS FOR WEB PAGE DEVELOPMENT

1. Non-Public or Closed Forums for Expression

All system-related websites are "non-public" or "closed" forums for expression. This means that the system has control over information on such websites and is not required to allow students, teachers, or others to place material on system-related websites. The purpose of system-related websites is to disseminate curriculum-related information; to present the public with information about the system, its schools, and its programs; and to provide the community with each school or department's mission, contact information, activities, organizational format, and instructional program. System-related websites are analogous to

newsletters from the administration or the individual school. System-related websites are not analogous to a student newspaper or a non-school publication.

2. Administration and Editorial Control

All employees responsible for creating, developing, maintaining, editing, or approving a system-related website shall act legally, responsibly, and ethically in providing educational resources and information to support the mission and curriculum of the school system. Such persons shall abide by the generally accepted rules of website etiquette, board policy, and regulations established by the superintendent.

a. Superintendent Final Authority

The superintendent or designee may delegate authority to place information on a system-related website; however, the superintendent has the final authority to approve or disapprove any information in whatever form on any such system-related websites.

b. School System Official Website

The superintendent or designee has editorial control and responsibility for the content of the school system official website. The superintendent shall appoint a staff member to serve as the web manager/editor of the system website.

c. Individual School Websites

Each school will be provided with a web address, web design software, and disk space on the system server. All system-related websites will be housed on the system web server. Each principal has editorial control and responsibility for the content of his or her individual school's official website, subject to review of the superintendent or designee. The principal may appoint a staff member to serve as the web manager of the school's website and a website committee to advise the web manager and principal regarding the content of the school's website. Individual school websites must comply with the additional guidelines provided below.

d. Teacher and Student Websites

Each teacher has editorial control over and responsibility for the content of his or her official website and for the content of his or her students' authorized websites, subject to review by the principal, the superintendent, and the board. With the knowledge and written consent of a student's parent or guardian, a teacher may allow a student to create a website within or linked from a school's or teacher's website only for the

following instructional purposes: (1) to teach a student how to create or maintain a website or (2) to facilitate a student's work on school assignments or research projects. No student pages may be posted or made accessible to the general public until approved by the principal or designee.

e. Personal Websites

The school system is not responsible for personal websites or web pages created or maintained by students, employees, parents, groups, or organizations. Personal websites or web pages are not considered system-related websites or web pages and are not covered by the provisions of this policy. (For further information regarding personal websites, see policy 7335, Employee Use of Social Media, and section F of policy 3225/4312/7320, Technology Responsible Use.)

The superintendent may use any means available to request the removal of personal websites or web pages that substantially disrupt the school environment or that utilize school system or individual school names, logos, or trademarks without permission.

3. Website Appearance and Evaluation

Web page content must be kept current and be maintained regularly. All system-related websites must include the name of the web page author, the date produced or revised, and the e-mail address of the author. The superintendent or designee (for the official system website) or the principal or designee (for individual school websites) must regularly review, proof, and evaluate all system-related websites.

4. Copyright Laws

No information or graphics may be posted on websites in violation of any copyright laws or policy 3230/7330, Copyright Compliance. Copyright permission must be obtained for the use of any copyrighted material unless use is permitted as "fair use" under federal law. The superintendent or designee and each principal or designee is responsible for maintaining copies of permission granted for the use of copyrighted material.

5. Links

a. Internal Links

Each page of a system-related website must include a reference and hyperlink to the school system official website home page. In addition, all system-related websites must include a link to this policy and to policy 3225/4312/7320, Technology Responsible Use.

b. External Links

The superintendent and designee have editorial control over and responsibility for the linking of a system-related website to other sites on the Internet that are appropriate to the mission of the school system. Links to external sites (including externally hosted teacher classroom sites) must be approved by the principal. If required, web managers must obtain permission from external websites before links are established from any system-related website to external websites. To the extent possible, school personnel shall determine the extent to which a secondary site is linked to other sites on the Internet and whether such sites are appropriate for access through the school system websites. Web managers shall periodically check external links for accuracy and appropriateness of content. School employees must report any inappropriate links to the web manager.

Since the school system cannot control the content of other sites on the Internet and their linkages, the following disclaimer statement must be inserted in a prominent position on the official system website, on each school's web page, and on other system-related websites that contain links to other websites or web pages that are not system-related websites:

The school system retains control over what links will be placed on system-related websites; however, the linked sites themselves are not under the control of the school system, its agents, or its employees. The school system is not responsible for the contents of any linked site, any link contained in a linked site, or any changes or updates to such sites. The school system provides links as a convenience, and the inclusion of any link does not imply endorsement of the site by the school system. The school system reserves the right to remove or restrict any links.

c. Links to Personal Pages

School websites or web pages may not contain links to personal web pages of students or employees or lists of personal web pages.

6. Behavior Standards

When using the Internet, employees and students are responsible for understanding and complying with board policies and administrative regulations, including policy 3225/4312/7320, Technology Responsible Use; student behavior policies in the 4300 series; and policy 7300, Staff Responsibilities.

7. Accessibility of Website

The web manager/editor, in consultation with the technology director, shall ensure that the school system website meets required standards to ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities.

C. GUIDELINES FOR INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL WEBSITES

Each school may promote itself by publishing an official school web page on the Internet only via the official school system website. In addition to the standards above, the following standards apply to individual school websites.

1. The content of school web pages must be approved by the school principal.
2. The safety of students and employees must be considered when constructing school web pages. To protect the safety of students and employees, the following precautions must be taken:
 - a. home addresses or telephone numbers will not be listed;
 - b. student e-mail addresses will not be listed;
 - c. photographs of students and student work will be used only with appropriate parental permission and/or as approved for release as directory information under policy 4700, Student Records, and will include only the student's first name, with no other information about the student.

The principal or designee is responsible for maintaining records of permission granted for the release of information. The principal should implement other safety precautions, as necessary, to be followed when constructing web pages.

3. To protect a student's rights in his or her intellectual property, if a school or teacher publishes a student's work, a disclaimer should be provided indicating the terms of redistribution or reuse.
4. Schools must provide contact information and other general information about the school on the school website, including the school's name, phone number, fax number, grade levels, and address, the principal's name, and the e-mail addresses of the school administrative team.
5. Graphics used on school websites must be appropriate to the school and should be of a size that will download quickly into a web browser.
6. Schools must keep information presented on their school's web page current, accurate, and grammatically correct.
7. The principal or designee must approve all revisions and additions to the school website.

8. Failure to comply with these guidelines or the standards of this policy, as determined by the superintendent or designee, may result in the removal of a school's web page from the Internet.

Legal References: U.S. Const. Amend. I; Electronic Communications Privacy Act, 18 U.S.C. 2510-2522; Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, 20 U.S.C. 1232g; 17 U.S.C. 101 *et seq.*; G.S. 115C-325(e) (applicable to career status teachers), -325.4 (applicable to non-career status teachers)

Cross References: Curriculum and Instructional Guides (policy 3115), Technology in the Educational Program (policy 3220), Technology Responsible Use (policy 3225/4312/7320), Copyright Compliance (policy 3230/7330), Student Behavior Policies (4300 series), Student Records (policy 4700), Public Records – Retention, Release, and Disposition (policy 5070/7350), Staff Responsibilities (policy 7300), Employee Use of Social Media (policy 7335), Personnel Files (policy 7820)

Adopted: [June 8, 2015](#)

[Revised:](#)

[Replaces: Board policy IIBJ, Webpage Development](#)

The Vance County Board of Education (the “board”) recognizes and supports the limitations on unauthorized duplication and use of copyrighted materials. The board does not condone any infringement on the property rights of copyright owners.

Employees, students, and visitors are prohibited from the use or duplication of any copyright materials not allowed by copyright law, fair use guidelines sanctioned by Congress, licenses, or contractual agreements. Willful or serious violations also are considered to be in violation of expected standards of behavior for employees and students, and may result in disciplinary action in accordance with board policy.

A. FAIR USE

1. Unless allowed as “fair use” under federal law, permission must be acquired from the copyright owner prior to copying copyrighted material. Fair use is based on the following standards:
 - a. the purpose and character of the use;
 - b. the nature of the copyrighted work;
 - c. the amount of and the substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole; and
 - d. the effect of the use upon the potential market for, or value of, the copyrighted work.
2. The superintendent or designee shall provide information and training to personnel and students, as appropriate, on the fair use of copyrighted materials, including in the following circumstances:
 - a. single and multiple copying for instructional purposes;
 - b. copying for performances and displays;
 - c. off-air recording of copyrighted programs;
 - d. use of “for home use only” videotapes or DVDs;
 - e. computer software;
 - f. copyrighted materials on the Internet and on-line databases; and
 - g. reproduction and loan of copyrighted materials by school media centers.

B. BUDGET

The budget recommended by the superintendent to the board must include sufficient funds for purchasing copyrighted materials as a necessary budget expense.

Legal References: 17 U.S.C. 101, 102, 106, 108, 110, 117

Cross References: Technology in the Educational Program (policy 3220), Technology Acceptable Use (policy 3225/4312/7320), Integrity and Civility (policy 4310), Network Security (policy 6524), Staff Responsibilities (policy 7300), Budget Planning and Adoption (policy 8100)

Adopted:

Replaces: Board Policy EHAB, Copyright Compliance

The Vance County Board of Education (the “board”) believes that time is a variable in the educational process and that children may need different amounts of instructional time in order to fulfill the educational goals and objectives of the board. The board also recognizes that the school day and school year should be planned in such a manner as to facilitate student learning and to permit an accurate assessment of student achievement in scheduled testing periods.

A. INSTRUCTIONAL TIME

Interruptions of instructional time and time off task must be kept to a minimum. The principal is responsible for ensuring that instructional time is maintained and protected in the school schedule. Each teacher is responsible for ensuring optimal use of instructional time in his or her classes. School personnel are encouraged to seek creative means of reducing transitional time and scheduling non-instructional activities. A proposal for alternative scheduling of classes or other such strategies may be a part of a school improvement plan.

B. SCHOOL DAY

The length of the school day may vary from school to school if approved by the board of education. The “instructional” day includes only those hours a student is assigned to a teacher for the primary purpose of instruction. Breaks in the instructional day for changing classes, homeroom, lunch, pep rallies and similar non-instructional activities are not part of the instructional day and may not be counted towards the minimum instructional hours requirement established in Section D, below.

C. OPENING AND CLOSING DATES

Except for year-round schools or schools operating under a modified calendar, the opening date for students will be no earlier than the Monday closest to August 26, and the closing date for students will be no later than the Friday closest to June 11.

The school board may offer supplemental or additional educational programs or activities outside the adopted school calendar.

Upon a showing of good cause, as defined by G.S. 115C-84.2(d), the board will seek a waiver of the opening date from the State Board of Education.

The board will revise the closing date only if necessary to comply with the minimum requirements for instructional days or instructional time.

D. SCHOOL CALENDAR

The school calendar in all schools will be for 215 days and will provide for a minimum of

185 days or 1025 hours of instruction covering at least nine months. A school “month” is defined as 20 days of instruction. If school is closed early due to inclement weather, the day and the number of instructional hours originally scheduled may count towards the required minimum number of instructional days or hours. As funding permits, the board may pursue increasing the number of instructional hours or days, at least for those students who need more time to learn the curriculum.

The board may initiate or review recommendations from the superintendent or a school improvement team for modifying the traditional school calendar to a year-round calendar. The superintendent and individual schools are encouraged to obtain input from teachers and other personnel as well as from the community in developing proposals for modifying the school calendar. A year-round school may be included as a part of a school improvement plan.

Any calendar adopted by the board will be consistent with the following requirements.

1. The calendar will consist of 215 days and shall meet state requirements for the minimum instructional days and/or the minimum instructional hours.
2. At least 10 of the days on the calendar will be designated as annual vacation leave days.
3. The calendar will include the same or an equivalent number of legal holidays as those designated by the State Personnel Commission for State employees, including Veteran’s Day if it falls on a weekday.
4. School will not be scheduled on Sundays.
5. The total number of workdays for teachers employed for a 10-month term will not exceed 195 days.
6. The calendar will designate “instructional” days, when students must be present.
7. The remaining days will be scheduled by the board, in consultation with school principals, as “flexible” days, for use as teacher workdays, additional instructional days or other lawful purposes. Before scheduling these “flexible” days, each principal shall work with the school improvement team to determine the days to be scheduled and the purposes for which they should be scheduled.
8. Of the “flexible” days described in subsection D.7, the board will designate at least two days as protected days on which teachers may take accumulated vacation leave. All other “flexible” days may be designated as days on which teachers may take accumulated leave, but the board will give teachers at least 14 calendar days’ notice before requiring a teacher to work instead of taking vacation leave on any of these days. A teacher may elect to waive this notice requirement for one or more of these days.

9. The board may, due to school closings because of inclement weather or other reasons, use any of the “flexible” days designated in subsection D.7 above as make-up days for those instructional days that were missed. If necessary, these make-up days may be scheduled after the last day of student attendance. If either of the two protected days described in subsection D.8 above are scheduled as a make-up day, teachers may take accumulated vacation leave on the make-up day and will not be required to work.
10. If the school calendar requires students to attend on Memorial Day, each principal shall ensure that the significance of Memorial Day is recognized in the school on that day. If students are not scheduled to attend school on Memorial Day, recognition of the significance of Memorial Day will be provided at another time as part of the citizenship curriculum (see policy 3530, Citizenship and Character Education).
11. If the school calendar requires students to attend school on September 17, which is Constitution and Citizenship Day, each principal shall ensure that the signing of the United States Constitution is commemorated in the school on that day. If students are not required to attend school on September 17, the principal shall ensure that Constitution and Citizenship Day is commemorated during the preceding or following week (see policy 3530, Citizenship and Character Education).

Legal References: 36 U.S.C. 106(d); G.S. 115C-12(33), -36, -47, -84.2, -105.21(b)(2), -238.31, -288; State Board of Education Policy GCS-G-001; *N.C. Employment Benefits and Policy Manual* (most current version), North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, available at <http://www.ncpublicschools.org/district-humanresources/key-information>

Cross References: Goals and Objectives of the Educational Program (policy 3000), School Improvement Plan (policy 3430), Citizenship and Character Education (policy 3530)

Adopted:

Replaces: Board policy ICAA, Make-Up Days in the Ten-Month Calendar

School trips designed to stimulate student interest and inquiry may be appropriate classroom extensions and may enhance learning in the classroom. School trips may help meet educational goals and objectives by connecting learning with experiences outside of the classroom environment.

All eligible students will be given an opportunity to participate in school trips. No student will be denied participation because of economic hardship or because the student has a disability.

A. AUTHORIZATION OF SCHOOL TRIPS

A school trip occurs when a student or group of students leaves a school campus under the sponsorship of the school and under the supervision of school employees to extend the educational experiences of that student or group. This includes such trips taken by extracurricular groups but does not include trips by athletic teams to participate in athletic events or competitions that are part of the team's regular season or playoffs. The principal must approve all school trips in advance. School trips that involve travel out of state and/or an overnight stay must also receive prior approval from the superintendent or designee. School trips that require travel outside of the continental United States are prohibited. The superintendent shall develop procedures for the request and approval of school trips.

B. PARENTAL NOTICE AND CONSENT

All students who participate in a school trip must provide signed parental consent forms to participate, unless a student is officially emancipated, in which case the student can consent on his or her own behalf. A student who fails to provide a signed consent form may be denied participation in the trip. No student's grade may be lowered or raised based on parental consent to participate in the school trip. The superintendent shall develop procedures to ensure parents are given proper notice of trip details and that parents provide signed authorization and consent regarding their child's participation and care during the trip.

C. COSTS

Students must not be charged a fee for any trip that is an extension of the curriculum. The Vance County Board of Education (the "board") may impose fees for other school trips. Pursuant to policy 4600, Student Fees, and any corresponding fee waiver or reduction procedures, any fees imposed for school trips will be waived or reduced for students who demonstrate real economic hardship.

D. STUDENT SAFETY AND DISCIPLINE

Policy 1510/4200/7270, School Safety, applies to all students, school employees, and

volunteers while they are taking part in school trips. Students are also subject to the student behavior policies in the 4300 series, the Code of Student Conduct, and all school rules while participating in a school trip. The superintendent shall develop any additional regulations necessary to ensure student safety, provide adequate supervision, and clarify student behavior standards.

E. TRANSPORTATION AND OTHER ACCOMMODATIONS

Policy 6320, Use of Student Transportation Services, applies to the use of vehicles for all school trips. Policy 6315, Drivers, applies to all drivers of school buses and activity buses but does not apply to drivers of charter buses who are not subject to school board authority, aside from any agreed upon provisions in the contract with the charter company.

Any contracts with outside companies to provide transportation, lodging, or other accommodations related to a school trip must be approved in accordance with policy 6420, Contracts with the Board.

The superintendent shall develop any necessary additional regulations governing transportation on school trips.

F. CHAPERONES AND VOLUNTEERS

All chaperones and volunteers accompanying students on school trips must meet the standards established by policy 5015, School Volunteers. The superintendent shall develop any necessary additional regulations governing chaperones and volunteers on school trips.

G. NON-SCHOOL SPONSORED TRIPS

A non-school sponsored trip is a trip or tour organized and sponsored by (1) an individual teacher or group of teachers acting as private citizens and not as school employees, (2) a travel agency, or (3) any other individual or association not employed by, sponsored by, or under contract with the board. The board and the school system assume no responsibility or liability for non-school sponsored trips.

Non-school sponsored trips may be promoted or advertised in the schools only in accordance with policy 5240, Advertising in the Schools. Promotional materials may be displayed or distributed in the schools only in accordance with policy 5210, Distribution and Display of Non-School Material. All promotional materials for non-school sponsored trips must prominently state that the trip is not sponsored or endorsed by the school or school system. Moreover, any employee who sponsors or recruits students for a non-school sponsored trip shall notify the students and their parents or guardians that the trip is not sponsored or endorsed by the school or school system and shall obtain a signed acknowledgement from each parent that the trip is not school-sponsored.

School employees shall not engage in any planning or administrative tasks associated with a non-school sponsored trip during the employee workday. School employees who want to use school facilities to hold a meeting concerning a non-school sponsored trip must follow the process set forth in policy 5030, Community Use of Facilities, and any corresponding regulations. School employees must use eligible leave for any time missed from work during a non-school sponsored trip.

School employees are prohibited from participating in non-school sponsored trips that conflict with instructional school days or are scheduled fewer than 10 school days prior to final exams or other state-mandated assessments.

Students will not be required to participate in any non-school sponsored trip. Students are discouraged from participating in non-school sponsored trips that conflict with instructional school days or are scheduled fewer than 10 school days prior to final exams or other state-mandated assessments. Absences for non-school sponsored trips will be designated as excused or unexcused in accordance with policy 4400, Attendance.

Legal References: G.S. 115C-47, -288, -307

Cross References: School Safety (policy 1510/4200/7270), Goals and Objectives of the Educational Program (policy 3000), Student Behavior Policies (4300 series), Attendance (policy 4400), Student Fees (policy 4600), School Volunteers (policy 5015), Community Use of Facilities (policy 5030), Distribution and Display of Non-School Material (policy 5210), Advertising in the Schools (policy 5240), Use of Student Transportation Services (policy 6320), Contracts with the Board (policy 6420)

Adopted:

Replaces: Board policy IICA, Field Trips