Policy Committee AGENDA

December 6, 2016

6:00 PM at SAU Offices

| Members | Rich Cahoon - Chair, Janine Lesser, Thomas Kelly, Kristen Reilly, Stephan Morrissey, Kimberly Saunders, Marian Alese |
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| I. | a. Approval of November 1, 2016 Minutes |
| 2. | First Read Policies: |
| | The following policy going to the Board tonight for a 2 nd read: |
| | IF: Instructional Approach JEDB: Student Release Precautions – this policy is dated 1991. Committee agreed to rewrite this policy. |
| 3. | Old Business: |
| | JLIE: Student Automobile Use GBI: Staff Participation In Political Activities IKG: Awards and Scholarships |
| 5. | Pending Business: |
| | For an unidentified future meeting: |
| | NHSBA Updated Policies – pending |
| | ACE: Procedural Safeguards: Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Handicap/Disability (both versions) |
| | 2. GBCD: Background Investigation and Criminal Record Check |
| | JCA: Change of School or Assignment (to legal counsel) |
| | 4. JLCD: Administering Medication to Students (to nurses for review) |
| | 5. KB: Title I Family and Community Engagement Policy changes to Title I pending DOE workshop on 11/8/16 |
| | 6. Social Media |
| | 7. Strategic Plan Goal 1 Policies: |
| | a. IFA: Instructional Needs of Students with Different Talents |
| | b. IHBA: Programs for Students with Disabilities |
| 6. | NonPublic: RSA 91-A:3,II (if required) Review of Sealed Minutes |
| 7. | Next Meeting: December 20, 2016 @ 6:00 PM |

JLIE – Student Automobile Use

Driving a car is a privilege granted by the State of New Hampshire as long as one drives in a safe and sane manner. Careless driving around the school parking area and driveways is something more than an offense against school regulations. Careless driving is subject to police action and anyone guilty of such careless driving will be reported promptly to the police.

Improper or unsafe use of a motor vehicle on school grounds can result in suspension from school (in-school or away from out-of-school) for a period of time not exceed five (5) days. Driving a motor vehicle from school grounds during the school day without authorization will be considered improper use of a motor vehicle and will be considered grounds for suspension.

Parking at the school is a privilege granted by the school and the privilege will be withdrawn if it is abused.

Prior to driving or parking on school grounds, students will be required to register motor vehicles in the main office and will be required to have a school sticker on the motor vehicle.

If a student leaves the school grounds in a motor vehicle without authorization, parents will be notified and the student will be subject to disciplinary action including suspension from school. Students walking off school grounds are subject to disciplinary action including suspension.

Some of the major responsibilities and obligations accompanying the privilege of using private transportation include:

- a. Arriving at school in time to park the vehicle and be in the school building by the first bell.
- b. When students arrive in the morning they must park, and lock their cars and go directly to the front of the school or enter the school and go directly to the cafeteria, and remain there until the first bell rings.
- c. Operating the vehicle safely on school property and parking only in the authorized area.
- d. Not leaving school property or allowing others to leave the school grounds with the vehicle during school hours unless authorized specifically by the administration.

Student drivers are urged to use common sense and caution d Due to the pedestrian traffic in the area of the school.—S speed should not exceed 15 mph.

Cruising around in the parking lot before and after school is prohibited.

Violations of regulations will result in suspension of the right to drive on school property. and/or police prosecution.

Category: R

1st Read: April 19, 2016

2nd Read: November 15, 2016

Adopted:

GBI - STAFF PARTICIPATION IN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

(Download policy)

Category O

The School Board recognizes that employees of the school district have certain civic rights. Employees, as citizens, have a right to engage in political activities. Nevertheless, this right to engage in political activities may be reasonably conditioned by the School Board as an employer. This policy defines the types of conduct that are not permitted.

Employees will not advocate their personal political views or engage in political activities defined in this policy during hours of official employment. Employees will not exploit students in any way to promote their personal political views. Employees will not misrepresent their political views as those of the school division. Examples of activities that are not permitted include:

- 1. Representing personal political views as those of the school division; employees should always take adequate precautions to distinguish between their personal political views and those of the school division;
- 2. Interfering with colleague's exercise of political and citizenship rights and responsibilities; and
- 3. Using school division privileges, school division resources or working time to promote political candidates or for partisan political activities.

It is the intent of this policy that political activities be narrowly defined to mean only "partisan political activities." Partisan political activities would include the posting of political circulars or petitions, collection and/or solicitation of campaign funds, solicitations for campaign workers and other activities of a clearly partisan nature, including those activities relating to local, state, or federal elections.

Nothing in this policy is to be construed as precluding discussion of current events or conducting mock elections, debates, conventions or similar simulated political activities, where the activity is primarily intended as an educational experience. Nothing in this policy shall be construed to preclude an employee from exercising their freedom of expression rights under RSA 98-E.

The School Board and administration have a duty to inform the citizens of the school district of those matters requiring legislative action by the district. The use of District resources shall be limited to those resources necessary to educate the citizenry as to those matters requiring their vote. This may include explaining an initiative to the citizens, and why the Board deems certain action to be necessary or prudent for the District. The Board should refrain at all times from partisanship and should ensure that its speech is consistent with the right of a government entity to speak for itself.

District resources shall not be used by individual board members, administrators or employees to espouse personal positions on warrant articles, or to support the personal political opinion of an individual board member, employee or administrator. Individual Board members, administrators, and employees shall refrain from using district resources to support or oppose the election of any individual to the school board or other district office.

Legal References:

Garcetti et al v. Ceballos, 547 U.S. (2006)

RSA 98-E:1 et seq.

Rosenberger v. Rector & Visitors of the University of Va., 515 US 819, 115 S. Ct. 2510, 114 L. Ed.2d 233 (1991).

New Policy: August 2006

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NH Supreme Court case opinions prior to 1995 are not available through the state website. For more information about this case, please contact Kathleen O'Sullivan at NHSBA Policy Services at 228-2061, or email kosullivan@nhsba.org.

Thank you!

TITLE VI PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

CHAPTER 98-E PUBLIC EMPLOYEE FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

Section 98-E:1

98-E:1 Freedom of Expression. – Notwithstanding any other rule or order to the contrary, a person employed as a public employee in any capacity shall have a full right to publicly discuss and give opinions as an individual on all matters concerning any government entity and its policies. It is the intention of this chapter to balance the rights of expression of the employee with the need of the employer to protect legitimate confidential records, communications, and proceedings.

Source. 1979, 433:1. 2008, 202:2, eff. June 16, 2008.

Section 98-E:1-a

98-E:1-a Definition. – In this chapter, "public employee" includes any person employed by the state or any subdivision thereof, including, but not limited to counties, cities, towns, precincts, water districts, school districts, and school administrative units.

Source. 2008, 202:3, eff. June 16, 2008.

Section 98-E:2

98-E:2 Interference Prohibited. – No person shall interfere in any way with the right of freedom of speech, full criticism, or disclosure by any public employee.

Source. 1979, 433:1. 2008, 202:4, eff. June 16, 2008.

Section 98-E:3

98-E:3 Confidential Records. – Nothing in this chapter shall suspend or affect any law relating to confidential and privileged records or communications. For the purposes of this chapter, confidential records and communications shall include communication or records relating to investigations for law enforcement purposes and collective bargaining proceedings.

Source. 1979, 433:1, eff. Aug. 23, 1979.

Section 98-E:4

98-E:4 Employees' Remedies. –

- I. A public employee may seek injunctive relief or maintain a civil action, or both, to recover damages for violation of this chapter in any court of competent jurisdiction by bench or jury trial.
- II. If the public employee prevails, in addition to damages the court may allow the costs of the action and such attorney's fees as it finds to be reasonable to be paid by the defendant employer.
- III. This chapter shall not alter or impair the rights of any person under a collective bargaining agreement or affect any other right or remedy provided in law.

AWARDS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

The Contoocook Valley School District offers a variety of awards and scholarships sponsored by groups and individuals. Any new award must be approved by the Contoocook Valley School Board. The Board will not accept the offer of any award which is discriminatory on the basis or race, color, creed, national origin or sex.

A complete list of awards and scholarships is available at the high school guidance office.

April 2, 1991