

## Students

### Civil and Legal Rights and Responsibilities

It is the policy of the Board of Education to provide a free and appropriate public education to each student with a disability within its jurisdiction, regardless of the nature or severity of the disability. Section 504 prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability by recipients of Federal funds.

It is the intent of the district to ensure that students who are disabled within the definition of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 are identified, evaluated, and provided with appropriate educational services. Students may be disabled under this policy even though they do not require services pursuant to the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). A student is qualified for purposes of Section 504 if the student has a physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more major life activities. Such student is required to have a free appropriate public education.

Moreover, the Board of Education does not discriminate in the admission or access to, or treatment or employment in, any of its programs and activities.

Due process rights of disabled students and their parents under Section 504 will be enforced.

The Director of Special Education is the Coordinator of Section 504 activities.

Legal Reference: Connecticut General Statutes

Goals 2000 - Educate America Act

10-15c Discrimination in public schools prohibited.

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (34 Code of Federal Regulations Part 104)

Policy adopted: February 10, 2010

ANDOVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
Andover, Connecticut

## **Students**

### **Interviews**

Individual students may not be interviewed by any person except an employee of the Board of Education without the approval of the Principal and notification of the Superintendent of Schools. The Principal or representative shall be present at any interview approved by him/her, and he/she shall notify the parents/guardians of the child to be interviewed to ask if they wish to be present at the interview.

## Students

### Search and Seizure

School administrators have the authority to conduct reasonable searches and seize materials in accordance with this policy for the purpose of maintaining a safe, orderly environment and for upholding standards of conduct established by the Board of Education or school. This policy does not apply to investigations conducted by law enforcement officials or to investigations conducted exclusively for the purpose of criminal prosecution. School officials carrying out a search and seizure are expected to be knowledgeable about the constitutional rights of students and appropriate procedures for conducting the search or seizure.

Reasonable suspicion that a student has unauthorized or illegal materials is generally required before an individual may be singled out for a search. Reasonable suspicion is not required if a student freely, voluntarily and knowingly consents and agrees to the search of his/her person or personal effects.

#### 1. Search of a Student and His/Her Effects

Fourth Amendment rights to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures apply to searches conducted by public school officials. A student and his/her effects may be searched if there are “reasonable grounds for suspecting that the search will turn up evidence that the student has violated or is violating either the law or the rules of the school.” The way the search is conducted should be “reasonably related to the objectives of the search and not excessively intrusive in light of the age and sex of the student and the nature of the infraction.”

#### 2. Search of a Locker, Desk and Other Storage Area

- A. Lockers, desks and other storage areas provided by the school system for use by students are the property of the school system. Such storage areas are provided for the temporary convenience of students only. The Board of Education authorizes the administration and/or law enforcement officials to search lockers and other school property available for use by students for the presence of weapons, contraband or the fruits of a crime if there are reasonable grounds at the inception of the search for suspecting that the search will reveal evidence that the student has violated or is violating either the law or the rules of the school. Moreover, the scope of the search shall be reasonably related to the objectives of the search and shall not be excessively intrusive in light of the age and sex of the student and the nature of the infraction.
- B. If the school administration reasonably suspects that a student is not maintaining a locker or other storage area assigned to him/her in a sanitary condition, or that the storage area contains items the possession of which is illegal or in violation of school regulations or that endangers the health, safety or welfare of the student or others, it has the right to open and examine the storage area and to seize any such items that are found.

## Students

### Search and Seizure

#### 2. Search of a Locker, Desk and Other Storage Area (continued)

- C. When required by law and otherwise at the option of the building Principal, items that have been seized shall be submitted to the police department for proper disposition. Items not submitted to the police department shall be disposed of as directed by the building Principal.
- D. The decision to search shall be made by the Principal or the Principal's designee. The search shall be made in the presence of at least one witness. Should a student refuse to cooperate, the administration may contact the police to assist with the search. Discovery of illegal or dangerous materials shall be reported to the Office of the Superintendent.

Legal References: Connecticut General Statutes

Section 10-221 Boards of Education to prescribe rules

Section 54-33n Searches

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

Policy adopted: February 10, 2010

ANDOVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
Andover, Connecticut

## Search and Seizure

### Student Interrogations, Searches and Arrests

1. What factors cause you to have a reasonable suspicion that the search of this student or his or her effects, locker or automobile will turn up evidence that the student has violated or is violating the law or the rules of the school?

**A. Eyewitness account:**

1. By whom: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Date/time: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Place: \_\_\_\_\_
4. What was seen: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**B. Information from a reliable source.**

1. From whom: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Time received: \_\_\_\_\_
3. How information was received: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Who received the information: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Describe information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**C. Suspicious behavior. Explain:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**D. Time of search:** \_\_\_\_\_

**E. Location of search:** \_\_\_\_\_

**F. Student told purpose of search:** \_\_\_\_\_

**G. Consent requested:** \_\_\_\_\_

## Search and Seizure

### Student Interrogations, Searches and Arrests (continued)

**2. Was the search you conducted reasonable in terms of scope and intrusiveness?**

- A. What are you searching for: \_\_\_\_\_
- B. Sex of the student: \_\_\_\_\_
- C. Age of the student: \_\_\_\_\_
- D. Exigency of the situation: \_\_\_\_\_
- E. What type of search is being conducted: \_\_\_\_\_
- F. Who is conducting the search: \_\_\_\_\_  
Position: \_\_\_\_\_  
Sex: \_\_\_\_\_
- G. Witness(es): \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Explanation of Search.**

- A. Describe the time and location of the search: \_\_\_\_\_
- B. Describe exactly what was searched: \_\_\_\_\_
- C. What did the search yield: \_\_\_\_\_
- D. What was seized: \_\_\_\_\_
- E. Were any materials turned over to the police: \_\_\_\_\_
- F. Were parents notified of the search, including the reason for it and the scope:  
\_\_\_\_\_

## **Students**

### **Directory Information**

Directory information or class lists of student names and/or addresses, and telephone lists shall not be distributed without the consent of the parent or legal guardian of the student or by the student who has attained status as an eligible student. (*An eligible student is a student or former student who has reached eighteen years of age or who is attending an institution of post-secondary education or is an emancipated minor.*)

**“Directory information”** means one or more of the following items: student’s name, address, telephone number, date and place of birth, major field(s) of study, participation in officially recognized activities and sports, photographic, computer and/or video images, grade levels, electronic mail address, weight and height of members of athletic teams, dates of attendance, degrees and awards received, including honor roll publication, and the most recent previous public or private school attended by the student, parent’s name and/or e-mail address.

A student’s Social Security Number or student ID number is prohibited from designation as directory information. However, student ID numbers and other electronic personal identifiers used to access or communicate in electronic systems may be disclosed only if the identifier is not used by itself to authenticate identity and cannot be used to gain access to education records.

Any person or organization denied the rights accorded under this policy shall have the right to request a review of the decision by the Board of Education by filing a written request with the Superintendent of Schools.

### **Public Notice**

The District will give annual public notice to parents/guardians of students in attendance. The notice shall identify the types of information considered to be directory information, the District’s option to release such information unless parents/guardians or eligible students request the District withhold this information. Such notice will be given prior to the release of directory information.

### **Exclusions**

Exclusions from any or all directory categories named as directory information must be submitted in writing to the Principal by the parent/guardian, with fifteen days of the annual public notice.

(cf. 5125 - Student Records; Confidentiality)

## Students

### Directory Information

Legal Reference: Connecticut General Statutes

1-210 (11) Access to public records. Exempt records.

10-221b Boards of education to establish written uniform policy re treatment of recruiters.

Federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (section 438 of the General Education Act, as amended, added by section 513 of P.L. 93-568, codified at 20 U.S.C. 1232g and Final Rule 34 CFR Part 99, December 9, 2008.)

P.L. 106-398, 2000 H.R. 4205: The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001.

P.L. 107-110 “No Child Left Behind Act” Title IX, Sec. 9528.

Policy adopted: February 10, 2010

ANDOVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
Andover, Connecticut



## Students

### Freedom of Speech/Expression

It shall be the policy of the school district to recognize and protect the rights of student expression. It will maintain a balance of these rights with the interests of an orderly and efficient educational process and of a school environment suitable for the healthy growth and development of all students. This policy will not be implemented on behalf of any other interests.

The school district shall assume no responsibility for the contents of any written material produced, posted, circulated or otherwise distributed, or of student conduct, taken in accordance with this policy, insofar as such matter or conduct may relate to any interests other than those of an orderly and efficient educational process and proper school environments.

In order to protect the educational process and school environment, printed material produced or distributed within the confines of school district property shall meet the following criteria:

1. Material shall be noncommercial.
2. Material shall not contain libelous or obscene language.
3. Material shall not advocate illegal actions.
4. Material shall not contain false statements or innuendoes that would subject any person to hatred, ridicule, contempt or injury of reputation.
5. Material will not imminently threaten to disrupt the educational process of the school.
6. Material shall not advocate action that would endanger the health or safety of students.
7. Material shall not invade the lawful rights of others.
8. Material published, posted or otherwise distributed shall bear the names of at least two students principally involved in the promotion of this material and, when applicable, the name of the sponsoring student organization or group.
9. Material may not be sold on school property, nor can material which seeks a donation or solicits funds be circulated.
10. Distributors of materials will be held responsible for cleaning up litter caused by such distribution.

## Students

### Freedom of Speech/Expression (continued)

(cf. 1220 - Citizens' Advisory Committees)

(cf. 1312 - Public Complaints)

(cf. 6144 - Controversial Issues)

(cf. 6161 Equipment, Books, Materials: Provision/Selection)

Legal Reference: *Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District*, 393 U.S. 503 (1969).

*Grayned v. City of Rockford*, 408 U.S. 104 (1972).

Amendment of U.S. Constitution - Article I.

Connecticut Constitution, Article First, Declaration of Rights, Sections 4, 5.

Academic Freedom Policy (adopted by Connecticut State Board of Education, 9/9/81).

Policy adopted: February 10, 2010

ANDOVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
Andover, Connecticut

## Students

### Nondiscrimination

#### Americans with Disabilities Act

The Andover Board of Education recognizes its responsibility to comply with the letter and spirit of federal and state statutes regarding people with disabilities, including the Americans with Disabilities Act, (ADA) as amended. Discrimination against individuals with a physical or mental impairment is prohibited even if the impairment doesn't substantially limit a major life activity. It is the policy of the Board of Education to provide a free and appropriate education for students with disabilities, regardless of the nature or severity of the student's disability; including those who are in need of special education and related services.

The term "disability" shall be broadly construed. The question of whether an individual's impairment is a disability under the ADA shall not demand extensive analysis.

#### Definitions

**Disability:** An individual is disabled if he/she (1) has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity; (2) has a record of such impairment; and (3) is regarded as having such impairment. An impairment that is episodic or in remission is considered a disability if it would substantially limit a major life activity when active.

**Physical or Mental Impairment:** This means any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more body systems, such as: neurological, musculoskeletal, special sense organs, respiratory, (including speech organs), cardiovascular, reproductive, digestive, genitourinary, immune, circulatory, hemic, lymphatic, skin and endocrine or any mental or psychological disorder such as intellectual disability, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disability. This includes, but is not limited to, contagious and non-contagious diseases and conditions such as orthopedic, visual, speech and hearing impairments, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, cancer, heart disease, diabetes, intellectual disability, emotional illness, dyslexia, and other specific learning disabilities, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Human Immunodeficiency Virus infection, tuberculosis, drug addiction, and alcoholism. It does not include homosexuality or bisexuality.

**Rules of Construction:** These are rules to be applied when determining whether an impairment substantially limits a major life activity to school employees and students. They specify that (1) the term "disability" must be construed broadly in favor of expansive coverage, to the maximum extent permitted by the terms of the ADA; (2) the term "major life activity" must not be interpreted strictly to create a demanding standard and that whether an activity is a major life activity is not determined by reference to whether it is of central importance to daily life; and (3) the term "substantially limits" must be construed broadly in favor of expansive coverage and is not meant to be a demanding standard.

## Students

### Nondiscrimination

#### Americans with Disabilities Act

##### Definitions (continued)

**Predictable Assessments:** These are impairments that in virtually all cases will result in a determination that an individual has an actual disability because they virtually always can be found to impose a substantial limitation on a major life activity. Such impairments include major depressive disorder, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, deafness, blindness, intellectual disability, partially or completely missing limbs, autism, cancer, cerebral palsy, diabetes, epilepsy, and HIV. With respect to these types of impairments, the necessary individualized assessment should be particularly simple and straight forward.

The operation of a major bodily function includes the operation of an individual organ within a body system.

**Major Life Activity:** A major life activity includes, but is not limited to, basic tasks such as caring for oneself, performing manual tasks, seeing, hearing, thinking, walking, eating, sleeping, reading, writing, standing, lifting, bending, speaking, breathing, learning, concentrating, communicating, interacting with others and working. The operation of a major bodily function is to be considered a major life activity. This includes functions of the immune system, normal cell growth, digestive, brain, respiratory, bowel, bladder, neurological, special sense organs and skin, genitourinary, cardiovascular, hemic, lymphatic, circulatory, endocrine, musculoskeletal, and reproductive functions.

**Substantially Limits:** A person is considered an individual with a disability when one or more of the individual's important life functions are restricted as to the conditions, manner, or duration under which they can be performed in comparison to most people. Ameliorative effects of mitigating measures will not be considered in the classification of a person with a disability. Mitigating measures include medication, prosthetics, hearing aids, oxygen therapy equipment, assistive technology, reasonable accommodations, mobility devices, and low-vision devices which magnify, enhance, or augment a visual image. Ordinary eyeglasses and contact lenses are exempt.

**Being Regarded as Having Such Impairment:** This means if the individual establishes that he/she has been subject for an action prohibited under the ADA, as amended, because of an actual or perceived physical or mental impairment whether or not the impairment limits or is perceived to limit a major life activity. This does not apply to conditions that are "transitory and minor," having a duration of less than six months.

The District shall not coerce, intimidate, threaten, retaliate against or interfere with any person who attempts to assert a right protected by the above law and will cooperate with investigating and enforcement proceedings under the ADA as well as Section 504, Title IX and Title VI.

## Students

### Nondiscrimination

#### Americans with Disabilities Act (continued)

The District shall designate at least one employee to coordinate its efforts to comply with the ADA, in addition to Title IX and Section 504. All students and staff shall be notified annually of the name, address, and telephone number of the designated individual. (or: The District's Compliance Officer in this policy is also the District's Section 504 and Title IX Compliance Officer.)

The Board directs the Superintendent to develop administrative regulations in order to implement appropriate ADA provisions for students, employees and others who may be affected by this Act. The District shall adopt and publish grievance procedures for prompt and equitable resolution of student/employee complaints alleging discrimination under these statutes.

(cf. 0521 – Nondiscrimination)

(cf. 4118.11/4218.11 – Nondiscrimination)

(cf. 4118.12/4218.12 – Disabilities)

Legal Reference: Connecticut General Statutes

19-581 through 585 AIDS testing and medical information.

10-209 Records not to be public.

46a-60 Discriminatory employment practices prohibited.

Section 504 and the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 20 U.S.C. 706(7)(b).

American Disability Act of 1989 (42 U.S.C. Ch 126 §12112), as amended by ADA Amendments Act of 2008

Amendments of Americans with Disabilities Act, Title II and Title III, Regulation to Implement ADA Amendments Act of 2008. Federal Register, Vol. 81, No. 155 (28 CFR Parts 35 & 36)

*Chalk v. The United States District Court of Central California.*

Policy adopted: May 10, 2017

ANDOVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
Andover, Connecticut

## **Students**

### **Sexual Harassment**

Sexual harassment will not be tolerated among students of the school district. It is the policy of the Board of Education that any form of sexual harassment is forbidden whether by students, supervisory or non-supervisory personnel, individuals under contract, or volunteers subject to the control of the Board. Students are expected to adhere to a standard of conduct that is respectful and courteous to employees, to fellow students and to the public.

### **Definition**

Sexual harassment is defined as unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature, whether verbal or physical, including, but not limited to, insulting or degrading sexual remarks or conduct; threats or suggestions that a student's submission to or rejection of unwelcome conduct will in any way influence a decision regarding that student, or conduct of a sexual nature which substantially interferes with the student's learning, or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive learning environment, such as the display in the educational setting of sexually suggestive objects or pictures.

### **Procedure**

It is the express policy of the Board of Education to encourage victims of sexual harassment to report such claims. Students are encouraged to promptly report complaints of sexual harassment to the Director of Pupil-Personnel or Superintendent. Complaints will be investigated promptly and corrective action will be taken when allegations are verified. Confidentiality will be maintained by all persons involved in the investigation and no reprisals or retaliation will be allowed to occur as a result of the good faith reporting of charges of sexual harassment.

The school district will provide staff development for district administrators and grievance committee members and will annually distribute its policy and grievance procedures to staff and students in an effort to maintain an environment free of sexual harassment.

Legal Reference: Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VII, 42 U.S.C. §2000-e2(a).

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Policy Guidance (N-915.035)  
on Current Issues of Sexual Harassment, effective 10/15/88.

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, 34 CFR Section 106.

## Students

### Sexual Harassment

Legal Reference: (continued)

*Meritor Savings Bank. FSB v. Vinson*, 477 U.S. 57 (1986)

*Faragher v. City of Boca Raton*, No. 97-282 (U.S. Supreme Court, June 26, 1998)

*Burlington Industries, Inc. v. Ellerth*, No. 97-569, (U.S. Supreme Court, June 26, 1998)

*Gebbs v. Lago Vista Indiana School District*, No. 99-1866, (U.S. Supreme Court, June 26, 1998)

*Davis v. Monroe County Board of Education*, No. 97-843 (U.S. Supreme Court, May 24, 1999).

Connecticut General Statutes

46a-60 Discriminatory employment practices prohibited.

Constitution of the State of Connecticut, Article I, Section 20.

Policy adopted: February 10, 2010

ANDOVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
Andover, Connecticut

## Students

### Harassment

The Board strives to provide a safe, positive learning environment in the schools. Therefore, harassment, in any form, will not be tolerated in this District. This policy applies to all students, staff members, Board members, parents, vendors, contracted individuals, volunteers, other employees and other visitors -- who are on District grounds or property or on property within the jurisdiction of the District; on buses operated by or for the District; while attending or engaged in District activities; and while away from District grounds if the misconduct directly affects the good order, efficient management, and welfare of the District.

Employees, students, and others are expected to adhere to a standard of conduct that is respectful and courteous to all. The principle of freedom of expression that might otherwise protect the most offensive public speech does not protect or encompass a right to threaten the dignity and privacy of an individual. Such personally directed behavior will not be tolerated. It is contrary to academic values, debilitates its victims, compromises the offenders, and undermines the District's fundamental commitment to individual freedom and respect for all its members. Furthermore, acts of intolerance may destroy the very atmosphere in which freedom of expression is otherwise tolerated and cherished.

For purposes of this policy, **harassment** consists of verbal, written, graphic, or physical conduct relating to an individual's race, color, religion, sex, national origin/ethnicity, physical attributes or disability, parental or marital status, sexual orientation, or age when such conduct/harassment:

1. is sufficiently severe, persistent or pervasive that it affects an individual's ability to participate in or benefit from an educational program or activity, creates an intimidating, threatening or abusive educational environment;
2. has the purpose or effect of substantially or unreasonably interfering with an individual's academic performance; and
3. otherwise adversely affects an individual's learning opportunities.

Harassment as set forth above may include, but is not limited to:

- verbal, physical, or written intimidation or abuse;
- repeated remarks of a demeaning or condescending nature;
- repeated demeaning jokes, stories, or activities directed at the individual.



## Students

### Harassment (continued)

For purposes of this policy, **sexual harassment** shall consist of unwelcome sexual advances; requests for sexual favors; and other inappropriate verbal, written, graphic or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:

1. submission to such conduct is made, either explicitly or implicitly, a term or condition of a student's academic status;
2. submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as the basis for academic or work decisions affecting the individual;
3. such conduct deprives a student of educational aid, benefits, services or treatment;
4. such conduct is sufficiently severe, persistent or pervasive that it has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with the student's school performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive educational environment.

Examples of conduct that may constitute sexual harassment include, but are not limited to sexual flirtations, advances, touching or propositions; verbal abuse of a sexual nature; graphic or suggestive comments about an individual's dress or body; sexually degrading words to describe an individual; jokes; pin-ups; calendars; objects; graffiti; vulgar statements; abusive language; innuendoes; references to sexual activities; overt sexual conduct; or any conduct that has the effect of unreasonably interfering with a student's ability to work or learn or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive learning or working environment.

Each student shall be responsible to respect the rights of their fellow students and district employees and to ensure an environment free from all forms of unlawful harassment.

Should harassment be alleged, it is the policy of this Board that it shall be thoroughly investigated, that there shall be no retaliation against the victim of the alleged harassment, and that the problem/concern shall be appropriately addressed.

In order to maintain an educational environment that discourages and prohibits unlawful harassment, the Board designates the Director of Special Education Services as the District's Compliance Officer.

The Compliance Officer shall publish and disseminate this policy and the complaint procedure annually to students, parents, employees, independent contractors, vendors and the public. The publication shall include the position, office address and telephone number of the District's Compliance Officer.

The Board directs that complaints of harassment shall be investigated promptly and corrective action be taken when allegations are substantiated. Confidentiality of all parties shall be maintained consistent with the District's legal and investigative obligations.

## Students

### Harassment (continued)

The Building Principal or his/her designee shall be responsible to complete the following duties when receiving a complaint of unlawful harassment:

1. Inform the student or third party of the right to file a complaint and the complaint procedure.
2. Inform the complainant that he/she may be accompanied by a parent/guardian during all steps of the complaint procedure.
3. Notify the complainant and the accused of the progress at appropriate stages of the procedure.
4. Refer the complainant to the Compliance Officer if the Building Principal is the subject of the complaint.

(cf. 4118.113/4218.113 - Harassment)

Legal Reference: Title VII, Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. 2000e, et seq.  
 29 CFR 1604.11, EEOC Guidelines on Sex Discrimination.  
 Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972, 20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.  
 34 CFR Section 106.8(b), OCR Guidelines for Title IX.  
 Definitions, OCR Guidelines on Sexual Harassment, Fed. Reg. Vol 62, #49, 29 CFR Sec. 1606.8 (a) 62 Fed Reg. 12033 (March 13, 1997) and 66 Fed. Reg. 5512 (January 19, 2001)  
*Meritor Savings Bank. FSB v. Vinson*, 477 U.S. 57 (1986)  
*Faragher v. City of Boca Raton*, No. 97-282 (U.S. Supreme Court, June 26, 1998)  
*Burlington Industries, Inc. v. Ellerth*, No. 97-569, (U.S. Supreme Court, June 26, 1998)  
*Gebbs v. Lago Vista Indiana School District*, No. 99-1866, (U.S. Supreme Court, June 26, 1998)  
*Davis v. Monroe County Board of Education*, No. 97-843, (U.S. Supreme Court, May 24, 1999.)  
 Connecticut General Statutes  
 46a-60 Discriminatory employment practices prohibited.  
 10-15c Discrimination in public schools prohibited. School attendance by five-year olds. (Amended by P.A. 97-247 to include “sexual orientation)  
 10-153 Discrimination on account of marital status.  
 17a-101 Protection of children from abuse.

Policy adopted: February 10, 2010

ANDOVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
 Andover, Connecticut

## Students

### Transgender and Gender Non-Conforming Youth

#### Purpose

Federal and state law and District policy require that all programs, activities, and employment practices be free from discrimination based on sex, sexual orientation, or gender identity or expression. This policy is designed in keeping with these mandates to create a safe learning environment for all students and to ensure that every student has equal access to all school programs and activities.

This policy sets out guidelines for schools and District staff to address the needs of transgender and gender non-conforming students and clarifies how state law should be implemented in situations where questions may arise about how to protect the legal rights or safety of such students. This policy does not anticipate every situation that might occur with respect to transgender or gender non-conforming students and the needs of each transgender or gender non-conforming student must be assessed on a case-by-case basis. In all cases, the goal is to ensure the safety, comfort, and healthy development of the transgender or gender non-conforming student while maximizing the student's social integration and minimizing stigmatization of the student.

#### Definitions

The definitions provided here are not intended to label students but rather to assist in understanding this policy and the legal obligations of District staff. It is recognized that students might or might not use these terms to describe themselves.

**“Gender identity”** is a person's deeply held sense or psychological knowledge of their own gender, regardless of the gender they were assigned at birth. One's gender identity can be the same or different than the gender assigned at birth. Everyone has a gender identity.

**“Transgender”** describes people whose gender identity or expression is different from that traditionally associated with an assigned sex at birth.

**“Gender expression”** refers to the manner a person represents or expresses gender to others, often through behavior, clothing, hairstyles, activities, or mannerisms.

**“Gender non-conforming”** describes people whose gender expression differs from stereotypical expectations, such as “feminine” boys, “masculine” girls, and those who are perceived as androgynous. This includes people who identify outside traditional gender categories or identify both genders.

## Students

### Transgender and Gender Non-Conforming Youth

#### Definitions (continued)

**“Transition”** is the process in which a person changes their gender expression to better reflect their gender identity. In order to feel comfortable and to express their gender identity to other people, transgender people may take a variety of steps such as using a nickname or legally changing their name; choosing clothes and hairstyles to reflect their gender identity; and generally living and presenting themselves to others, consistently with their gender identity. Some, but not all, transgender people take hormones or undergo surgical procedures to change their bodies to better reflect their gender identity.

**“Bullying”** means the repeated use by one or more students of a written, oral or electronic communication, such as cyberbullying, directed at or referring to another student attending school in the same school district or a physical act or gesture by one or more students repeatedly directed at another student attending school in the same school district that (1) causes physical or emotional harm to such student or damage to such student’s property, (2) places such student in reasonable fear of harm to himself or herself, or of damage to his or her property, (3) creates a hostile environment at school for such student, (4) infringes on the rights of such student at school, or (5) substantially disrupts the education process or the orderly operation of a school.

Bullying shall include, but not be limited to, a written, oral, or electronic communication or physical act or gesture based on any actual or perceived differentiating characteristic, such as race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, socioeconomic status, academic status, physical appearance, or mental, physical, developmental or sensory disability, or by association with an individual or group who has or is perceived to have one or more of such characteristics.

**“Harassment”** means written, verbal or physical conduct that adversely affects the ability of one or more students to participate in or benefit from the school’s educational programs or activities because the conduct is so severe, persistent or pervasive. This includes conduct that is based on a student’s actual or perceived race, color, national origin, sex, disability, sexual orientation, sexual identity or expression, or religion. This also includes conduct that targets a student because of a characteristic of a friend, family member or other person or group with whom a student associates.

#### Privacy

All persons, including students, have a right to privacy. This includes the right to keep private one’s transgender status or gender non-conforming presentation at school. Information about a student’s transgender status, legal name, or gender assigned at birth also may constitute confidential medical information. School personnel should not disclose information that may reveal a student’s transgender status or gender non-conforming presentation to others, including parents and other school personnel, unless legally required to do so or unless the student has authorized such disclosure. Transgender and gender non-conforming students have the right to discuss and express their gender identity and expression openly and to decide when, with whom, and how much to share private information.

## **Students**

### **Transgender and Gender Non-Conforming Youth** (continued)

#### **Guidance**

##### **Privacy** (continued)

When contacting the parent or guardian of a transgender or gender non-conforming student, school personnel should use the student's legal name and the pronoun corresponding to the student's gender assigned at birth unless the student, parent, or guardian has specified otherwise.

#### **Official Records**

The District is required to maintain a mandatory permanent student record ("official record") that includes a student's legal name and legal gender. However, the District is not required to use a student's legal name and gender on other school records or documents. The District will change a student's official record to reflect a change in legal name or legal gender upon receipt of documentation that such change has been made pursuant to a court order. In situations where school staff or administrators are required by law to use or to report a transgender student's legal name or gender, such as for purposes of standardized testing, school staff and administrators shall adopt practices to avoid the inadvertent disclosure of such confidential information.

#### **Names/Pronouns**

A student has the right to be addressed by a name and pronoun that corresponds to the student's gender identity. A court-ordered name or gender change is not required, and the student need not change his or her official records.

The intentional or persistent refusal to respect a student's gender identity (for example, intentionally referring to the student by a name or pronoun that does not correspond to the student's gender identity) is a violation of this policy.

#### **Gender-Segregated Activities**

To the extent possible, schools should reduce or eliminate the practice of segregating students by gender. In situations where students are segregated by gender, such as for selected health education classes, students should be included in the group that corresponds to their gender identity.

#### **Student Information Systems**

The District shall modify its student information system, as necessary, to prevent disclosure of confidential information and ensure that school personnel use a student's preferred name and pronouns consistent with the student's gender identity.

## **Students**

### **Transgender and Gender Non-Conforming Youth**

#### **Guidance** (continued)

#### **Restroom Accessibility**

Students shall have access to the restroom that corresponds to their gender identity consistently asserted at school. Any student who has a need or desire for increased privacy, regardless of the underlying reason, should be provided access to a single user restroom. However, no student shall be required to use such a restroom because they are transgender or gender non-conforming.

#### **Locker Room Accessibility**

The use of locker rooms by transgender students shall be assessed on a case-by-case basis with the goals of maximizing the student's social integration and equal opportunity to participate in physical education classes and sports, ensuring the student's safety and comfort, and minimizing stigmatization of the student. In most cases, transgender students should have access to the locker room that corresponds to their gender identity consistently asserted at school, like all other students. Any student, transgender or not, who has a need or desire for increased privacy, regardless of the underlying reason, should be provided with a reasonable alternative changing area such as the use of a private area (e.g., a nearby restroom stall with a door, an area separated by a curtain, a P.E. instructor's office in the locker room, or a nearby health office restroom), or with a separate changing schedule (e.g., using the locker room that corresponds to their gender identity before or after other students). Any alternative arrangement should be provided in a way that protects the student's ability to keep his or her transgender status confidential. In no case shall a transgender student be required to use a locker room that conflicts with the student's gender identity.

#### **Physical Education Classes & Intramural Sports**

Transgender and gender non-conforming students shall be permitted to participate in physical education classes and intramural sports in a manner consistent with their gender identity.

#### **Interscholastic Competitive Sports Teams**

Transgender and gender non-conforming students shall be permitted to participate in interscholastic athletics in a manner consistent with their gender identity and in compliance with the applicable regulations of the Connecticut Interscholastic Athletic Association (CIAC).

#### **Dress Codes**

Transgender and gender non-conforming students have the right to dress in a manner consistent with their gender identity or gender expression. In general, District schools may not adopt dress codes that restrict students' clothing or appearance on the basis of gender.

## **Students**

### **Transgender and Gender Non-Conforming Youth**

#### **Guidance (continued)**

#### **Discrimination/Harassment**

It is the responsibility of each school and the District to ensure that transgender and gender non-conforming students have a safe school environment. This includes ensuring that any incident of discrimination, harassment, or violence is given immediate attention, including investigating the incident, taking appropriate corrective action, and providing students and staff with appropriate resources.

Complaints alleging discrimination or harassment based on a person's actual or perceived transgender status or gender nonconformity are to be handled in the same manner as other discrimination or harassment complaints.

#### **Transferring a Student to Another School (Opportunity Transfers)**

In general, schools should aim to keep transgender and gender non-conforming students at the original school site. Opportunity transfers should not be a school's first response to harassment and should be considered only when necessary for the protection or personal welfare of the transferred student, or when requested by the student or the student's parent/guardian. The student or the student's parent or guardian must consent to any such transfer.

#### **Professional Development**

The Board of Education directs the Superintendent to provide for the training of District staff in transgender sensitivity, in what it means to treat all people respectfully and equally. Developmentally age-appropriate training shall also be provided for students.

- (cf. 0521 – Nondiscrimination)
- (cf. 4131 – Staff Development)
- (cf. 5114 – Suspension and Expulsion/Due Process)
- (cf. 5131 – Conduct)
- (cf. 5131.21 – Violent and Aggressive Behavior)
- (cf. 5131.8 – Out-of-School Misconduct)
- (cf. 5131.912 – Aggressive Behavior)
- (cf. 5131.913 – Cyberbullying)
- (cf. 5131.91 – Hazing)
- (cf. 5144 – Discipline/Punishment)
- (cf. 5145.4 – Nondiscrimination)
- (cf. 5145.5 – Sexual Harassment)
- (cf. 5145.51 – Peer Sexual Harassment)
- (cf. 5145.52 – Harassment)
- (cf. 5145.6 – Student Grievance Procedure)
- (cf. 6121 – Nondiscrimination)
- (cf. 6121.1 – Equal Educational Opportunity)

## Students

### Transgender and Gender Non-Conforming Youth

Legal Reference: Connecticut General Statutes

10-15c Discrimination in public school prohibited. (Amended by P.A. 97-247 to include “sexual orientation” and PA 11-55 to include “gender identity or expression”)

46a-60 Discriminatory employment practices prohibited Federal Law.

10-209 Records not to be public.

46a-60 Discriminatory employment practices prohibited.

Section 504 and the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 20 U.S.C. 706(7)(b).

Public Act 07-62 An Act Concerning the Deprivation of Rights on Account of Sexual Orientation.

Public Act 11-55 An Act Concerning Discrimination.

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, 34 CFR Section 106.

*Meritor Savings Bank. FSB v. Vinson*, 477 U.S. 57 (1986).

*Faragher v. City of Boca Raton*, No. 97-282 (U.S. Supreme Court, June 26, 1998).

*Burlington Industries, Inc. v. Ellerth*, No. 97-569, (U.S. Supreme Court, June 26, 1998).

*Gebbs v. Lago Vista Indiana School District*, No. 99-1866, (U.S. Supreme Court, June 26, 1998).

*Davis v. Monroe County Board of Education*, No. 97-843 (U.S. Supreme Court, May 24, 1999).

Policy adopted: February 11, 2015  
 Policy revised: \_\_\_\_\_

ANDOVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
 Andover, Connecticut



## **Students**

### **Student Grievance Procedures (Title IX)**

#### **Designation of Responsible Employee**

The Board of Education shall designate an individual as the responsible employee to coordinate school district compliance with Title IX and its administrative regulations.

The designee, the District's Compliance Officer, shall formulate procedures for carrying out the policies in this statement and shall be responsible for continuing surveillance of district educational programs and activities with regard to compliance with Title IX and its administrative regulations.

The designee shall, upon adoption of this policy and once each academic year thereafter, notify all students and employees of the District of the name, office address and telephone number of the designee. Notification shall be by posting and/or other means sufficient to reasonably advise all students and employees.

#### **Grievance Procedure**

Any student or employee shall have a ready means of resolving any claim of discrimination on the basis of sex in the educational programs or activities of the District. Grievance procedures are set forth in administrative regulations.

#### **Dissemination of Policy**

The Superintendent of Schools shall notify applicants for admission, students, parents/guardians of elementary and secondary school students, sources of referral of applicants for admission, employees and applicants for employment that it does not discriminate on the basis of sex in the educational programs or activities which it operates and that it is required by Title IX and its administrative regulations not to discriminate in such a manner. The notification shall be made in the form and manner required by law or regulation.

Legal Reference:       20 U.S.C. 1681 – Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972

34 C.F.R. Part 106 – Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972

Policy adopted:       February 10, 2010

ANDOVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
Andover, Connecticut

## Students

### Surrogate Parent Program

Any child considered by the school district to require special education and whose natural parents are unavailable as defined by law, or who is a ward of the state, or such child is an unaccompanied and homeless youth, as defined in 42 USC 11434a, may be provided a surrogate parent appointed by the Commissioner of Education in the manner provided by law.

The function of the surrogate parent will be to act as the child's advocate in the educational decision-making process, which includes all special education identification, evaluation, placement, hearing, mediation and appeal procedures conducted for the student.

In addition, the surrogate parent will also act as the child's advocate in the evaluation and planning procedures available to children under Section 504 of the U.S. Rehabilitation Act.

Surrogate parents will be informed, by the Board as are regular parents, annually of Board policies regarding student conduct and discipline and if the Board suspends or expels a child for conduct that violates Board policy and seriously disrupts the educational process, for carrying a weapon or for selling or distributing drugs.

The law makes provisions whereby a parent or legal guardian or the student for whom a surrogate parent has been appointed may contest the surrogate parent appointment.

- (cf. 3511 - Compliance with 504 Regulations)
- (cf. 5114 - Suspension and Expulsion/Due Process)
- (cf. 5131 - Conduct)
- (cf. 5144 - Discipline)
- (cf. 5145 - Civil, Legal Rights and Responsibility)
- (cf. 6171 - Special Education)

Legal Reference: Connecticut General Statutes  
 10-94f Definitions.  
 10-94g Commissioner of Education to appoint surrogate parent; Procedure for objection to or extension of said appointment. (as amended by PA 00-48 & PA 06-18)  
 10-94h Term of surrogate parent.  
 10-94i Rights and liabilities of surrogate parents.  
 10-94j Regulations re appointment of surrogate parents. (as amended by PA 00-48)  
 10-94k Funding of surrogate program.  
 10-233e Notice as to disciplinary policies and actions.  
 PA 06-18 An Act Concerning Special Education  
 Section 504 U.S. Rehabilitation Act, 29 U.S.C. 791

Policy adopted: February 10, 2010

ANDOVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
 Andover, Connecticut