



Policy: IGBLA

Promoting Parental Involvement

The Board promotes parental involvement in the public school system. The Board directs the Superintendent/designee to develop procedures necessary to comply with the provisions of this policy. This policy is made publicly available and posted prominently on the District's website.

This policy does not prescribe all rights of parents or preempt or foreclose claims or remedies in support of parental rights that are available under the constitution, statutes or common law of Ohio.

~~This policy does not prohibit or limit the career and academic mentoring and counseling between teachers and students in the regular course of the school day.~~

Nothing in this policy requires disclosure or activity that is in conflict with or in violation of any of the following:

1. the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) privacy rule;
2. Revised Code (RC) Chapter 3798;
3. RC 2317.02, 4732.19 or 5122.04;
4. the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), 20 U.S.C. 1232g;
5. the Ohio Constitution, Article I, Section 10a and any laws enacted to implement that section, including RC 2930.07 and 2930.10;

Nothing in this policy requires disclosure or activity in violation of any court order, including any of the following:

1. a condition of bond;
2. a protection order or consent agreement issued pursuant to RC 2151.34, 2903.213, 2903.214, 2919.26 or 3113.31; ~~or~~
3. a condition of a community control sanction, post-release control sanction or parole;
4. ~~a specific request for nondisclosure made pursuant to a criminal investigation or grand jury subpoena in which the student is the victim and a parent is the alleged perpetrator or~~
5. ~~mandatory reporting under RC 2151.421.~~

Nothing in this policy requires disclosure or activity in violation of a specific request for nondisclosure made pursuant to a criminal investigation or grand jury subpoena in which the student is the victim and a parent is the alleged perpetrator.

Nothing in this policy prohibits or prevents mandatory reporting under RC 2151.421.

Nothing in this policy prohibits or limits the career and academic mentoring and counseling between teachers and students in the regular course of the school day.

Definitions

The following definitions apply for the implementation of this policy:

"Biological sex:" the biological indication of male and female, including sex chromosomes, naturally occurring sex hormones, gonads and unambiguous internal and external genitalia present at birth, without regard to an individual's psychological, chosen or subjective experience of gender.

"HIPAA privacy rule:" has the same meaning as in RC 3798.01.

"IEP:" has the same meaning as in RC 3323.01.

"Parent:" has the same meaning as in RC 3313.98.

"Sexuality content:" any oral or written instruction, presentation, image or description of sexual concepts or gender ideology provided in a classroom setting. This does not include instruction or presentations required by State law in sexually transmitted infection education, sexually transmitted infection education emphasizing abstinence, child sexual abuse prevention, sexual violence prevention education or incidental references to sexual concepts or gender ideology occurring outside of formal instruction or presentations on such topics, including references made during class participation and in schoolwork.

"Student's mental, emotional or physical health or well-being:" includes, at a minimum, a student's academic performance; any significant sickness or physical injury, or any psychological trauma suffered by a student; any harassment, intimidation or bullying, as defined by State law, by or against a student in violation of school district policy; any request by a student to identify as a gender that does not align with the student's biological sex; and exhibition of suicidal ideation or persistent symptoms of depression, or severe anxiety, or other mental health issues.

"Age-appropriate content" and "developmentally appropriate content:" activities or items that are generally accepted as suitable for children of the same chronological age or level of maturity or that are determined to be developmentally appropriate for a child, based on the development of cognitive, emotional, physical and behavioral capacities that are typical for an age or age group.

Sexuality Content

The District ensures any sexuality content is age-appropriate and developmentally appropriate for the age of the student receiving the instruction, regardless of age or grade level. The District provides parents the opportunity to review instructional materials that include sexuality content prior to providing instruction or permitting third parties to do so on behalf of the District. Upon request of the parent a student is excused from instruction including sexuality content and is permitted to participate in an alternative assignment.

Instruction including sexuality content is not provided to students in kindergarten through third grade by the District or any third party acting on behalf of the district.

Student Health and Well-Being

The District promptly notifies a student's parent of any substantial change in the student's services, including counseling services, or monitoring related to their mental, emotional or physical health or well-being or the school's ability to provide them a safe and supportive learning environment. The parental notice reinforces the fundamental right of parents to make decisions regarding the upbringing and control of their children and that the District does not inhibit parental access to the student's education and health records maintained by the school.

Notice is provided through the methods the District generally communicates with parents including, but not limited to, email, phone call, letter or other direct forms of communication.

District personnel are prohibited from directly or indirectly encouraging a student to withhold information from a parent concerning the student's mental, emotional or physical health or well-being, or a change in related services or monitoring. District personnel are prohibited from discouraging or prohibiting parental notification of and involvement in decisions affecting a student's mental, emotional or physical health or well-being.

Parental Authorization for Student Health Care Services

The District obtains parental authorization before providing any type of health care services to students, including physical, mental and behavioral health care services and parents can choose whether to authorize the District to provide health care services. The Board directs the Superintendent to adopt procedures to obtain necessary authorization from parents, which may include but is not limited to whatever means the District generally obtains parental authorization.

At the beginning of each school year, the District notifies parents of each health care service offered at, or facilitated in cooperation with, their student's school and their option to withhold consent or decline any specified service. Parental consent to health care services does not waive the parent's right to access the student's educational or health records or to be notified about a change in the student's services or monitoring.

Prior to providing a health care service to a student, the District notifies parents whether the service is required to be provided by the District under State law and if other options for a student to access the service exist. This requirement can be satisfied by an annual notice to parents at the beginning of the school year.

Provisions related to parental authorization for student health care services do not apply to emergency situations, first aid, other unanticipated minor health care services or health care services provided pursuant to a student's IEP or section 504 plan.

Concerns and Appeals Procedure

A parent may file a written concern with a school principal or assistant principal regarding a topic addressed in this policy, which must be resolved within 30 days after receipt. Written concerns received by a school principal or assistant principal about this policy are investigated fully and fairly. Anonymous written concerns may not be investigated.

A parent may appeal a principal's or assistant principal's decision to the Superintendent. If a parent appeals a principal's or assistant principal's decision, the Superintendent/designee must conduct a hearing on the decision. Based on the findings of that hearing, the Superintendent decides whether to affirm the principal's or assistant principal's decision. If the Superintendent does not affirm the decision, they determine the resolution to the parent's concern.

A parent may appeal the Superintendent's decision to the Board. If a parent appeals the Superintendent's decision, the Board must review the Superintendent's decision and, if the Board determines it necessary, hold a hearing on the Superintendent's decision. Based on the findings of that hearing, the Board decides whether to affirm the Superintendent's decision. If the Board does not affirm the decision, it determines a new resolution to the parent's concern.

Nothing in this procedure prevents a parent from contacting a member of the Board regarding the parent's concerns with the operation of a school under its supervision.

The Board directs the Superintendent/designee to develop procedures to ensure prompt and fair attention to written concerns about this policy. The District notifies parents of their right to file a written concern by whatever means the District generally communicates with parents including, but not limited to, email, phone call or other direct forms of communication.

Legal References

- Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), 20 U.S.C. 1232g
- Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)
- Ohio Constitution, Article I, Section 10a
- ORC 2151.421
- ORC 2317.02
- ORC Chapter 2903
- ORC 2919.26
- ORC Chapter 2930
- ORC 3113.31
- ORC 3313.473
- ORC 3313.60
- ORC 3313.6011
- ORC 3313.666
- ORC 3313.98
- ORC 3314.0310
- ORC 3323.01
- ORC 3326.091

ORC Chapter 3798
ORC 4732.19
ORC 5122.04

Cross References

IGAE, Health Education
IGAH/IGAI, Family Life Education/Sex Education
IGBL, Parent and Family Involvement in Education
JHC, Student Health Services and Requirements
JHCA, Physical Examinations of Students
JHF, Student Safety

NOTE: House Bill 8 (2024) enacted Revised Code (RC) 3313.473, which created the "Parents' Bill of Rights," requiring districts to adopt a policy promoting parental involvement in the public school system.

Under RC 3313.473, schools are required to ensure instruction on sexuality content provided to students grades 3-12 is age-appropriate and developmentally appropriate and ensure instruction on sexuality content is not provided to students grades K-3. The provision also creates requirements related to parental right to review and opt out of sexuality content, parental notification requirements related to student health services, parental right to opt out of specified student health services, parental right to file written concerns, procedures for addressing written concerns and more.

THIS IS A REQUIRED POLICY

Legal References:

[Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act; 20 USC 1232g](#)

[Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act \(HIPPA\)](#)

[Ohio Constitution Art I, Section 10a](#)

[ORC 2151.421](#)

[ORC 2317.02](#)

[ORC Chapter 2903](#)

[ORC 2919.26](#)

[ORC Chapter 2930](#)

[ORC 3113.31](#)

[ORC 3313.473](#)

[ORC 3313.60](#)

[ORC 3313.6011](#)

[ORC 3313.666](#)

[ORC 3313.98](#)

[ORC 3314.0310](#)

[ORC 3323.01](#)

[ORC 3326.091](#)

[ORC Chapter 3798](#)

[ORC 4732.19](#)

[ORC 5122.04](#)

Management Resources: [2025 Issue 2.1 June Policy Development Quarterly](#)

Classification: **Required Policy**



Policy: JECE

Section: Section J: Student

Student Withdrawal From School

~~(Loss of Driving Privileges)~~

When the Superintendent receives information that a student of compulsory school age has withdrawn from school, the Superintendent must, within two weeks after the withdrawal, notify the ~~registrar of motor vehicles and the~~ county juvenile judge of the student's withdrawal from full-time enrollment or withdrawal from an approved program to obtain a diploma or its equivalent.

~~Notification to the registrar of motor vehicles is not necessary if a student has withdrawn from school because of a change of residence or to receive home education pursuant to State law; or the student is holding an age and schooling certificate (work permit), is regularly employed and enrolled part-time in and attending an approved program to obtain a diploma or its equivalent.~~

~~Notification to the registrar of motor vehicles must be given in a manner required by the registrar and~~ Notice to the county juvenile judge must be given in writing.

~~After receiving such information from the Superintendent, the registrar of motor vehicles is required to suspend the temporary instruction permit or driver's license of the student who is the subject of the notice. If a temporary permit or license has not been issued to that student, the registrar is prohibited from issuing a temporary permit or a license. Any denial of driving privileges would remain in effect until the student reaches 18 or until the denial of driving privileges is terminated for another reason allowable under State law.~~

~~In compliance with State law, a student whose driving privileges have been denied can file a petition seeking his/her reinstatement with the juvenile court in whose jurisdiction he/she resides.~~

Cross References:

[JED - Student Absences and Excuses](#)

[JEDA - Truancy](#)

[JEG - Exclusions and Exemptions From School Attendance](#)

Legal References:

[Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act; 20 USC 1232g](#)

[ORC 3319.321](#)

[ORC 3321.13](#)

[ORC 3331.01](#)

[ORC 3331.02](#)

[ORC 3331.04](#)

[ORC 3331.06 through 3331.09](#)

[ORC 4510.32](#)

Adoption Date: **February 18, 2003**
Last Revised: **December 13, 2023**
Prior Revised Dates: **10/26/2009, 11/19/2020**



Policy: JED

Section: Section J: Student

Student Absences and Excuses

Regular attendance by all students is very important. In many cases, irregular attendance is the major reason for poor schoolwork; therefore, all students are urged to make appointments, do personal errands, etc., outside of school hours.

Reasons for which students may be medically excused include, but are not limited to:

1. personal illness of the student;
2. illness in the student's family necessitating the presence of the child;
3. quarantine for contagious disease or
4. emergency or other set of circumstances in which the judgment of the Superintendent constitutes a good and sufficient cause for absence from school, which may include but not be limited to absences due to documented medical, behavioral or dental appointments.

Reasons for which students may be nonmedically excused include, but are not limited to:

1. needed at home to perform necessary work directly and exclusively for parents or legal guardians for a limited period of time when approved in advance by the Superintendent (applies to students over 14 years of age only when all statutory obligations have been met for such excusal);
2. death in the family (applies to absences of up to 18 school hours unless a reasonable cause may be shown for a longer absence);
3. ~~observance of religious holidays consistent with the truly held religious beliefs of the student or the student's family; up to three religious expression days per school year in accordance with Ohio Revised Code 3320.04;~~
4. traveling out of state to attend a Board-approved enrichment activity or extracurricular activity (applies to absences of up to 24 school hours);
5. ~~college-visitation; post-secondary visitation, for which a student may be marked as "present" for such absences for up to three days per school year;~~
6. ~~pre-enlistment reporting to military enlistment processing station, for which a student may be marked as "present" if the absence is used to help fulfill graduation requirements;~~
7. absences of a student of a military family for the purposes of visiting their parent, legal guardian or custodian who is an active duty member of the uniformed services that has been called to duty for, is on leave from, or immediately returned from deployment to a combat zone or combat support posting;
8. absences due to a student's placement in foster care or change in foster care placement or any court proceedings related to their foster care status;
9. absences due to a student being homeless or
10. as determined by the Superintendent.

~~Students may be excused from school for up to three religious expression days per school year in accordance with State law.~~

The District makes an attempt to contact the parent, guardian, or other person having care of a student who has not notified the school of the student's absence that day regarding that student's absence without legitimate excuse within 120 minutes of the start of the school day. The Board authorizes the Superintendent to determine and use the appropriate notification procedure and methods consistent with State law.

Student make up work for religious expression days is managed in accordance with State law and Board policy for such absences.

Each student who is absent for reasons other than religious expression days must immediately, upon return to school, make arrangements with his/her teacher(s) to make up work missed. Students who are absent from school for reasons not permitted by State law may, or may not, be permitted to make up work. Each case is considered on its merits by the principal and the respective teacher(s). Students who are absent due to an in-school or out-of-school suspension are permitted to make up missed classroom assignments in accordance with District level policies and procedures. Students are requested to bring a note to school after each absence explaining the reason for the absence or tardiness in accordance with procedures and timelines defined in District level policies and procedures.

The Board does not believe that students should be excused from school for vacations or other nonemergency trips. The responsibility for such absences resides with the parent(s), and they must not expect any work missed by their child to be retaught by the teacher. If the school is notified in advance of such a trip, reasonable efforts are made to prepare a general list of assignments for the student to do while he/she is absent.

~~The Board authorizes the Superintendent to establish a hearing and notification procedure for the purpose of denying a student's driving privileges if that student of compulsory school age has been absent without legitimate excuse for more than 60 consecutive hours during a school month or a total of at least 90 hours during a school year.~~

Cross References:

[IGAC - Teaching About Religion](#)

[IKB - Homework](#)

[JEDB - Student Dismissal Precautions](#)

[JEE - Student Attendance Accounting \(Missing and Absent Children\)](#)

[JHC - Student Health Services and Requirements](#)

[JHCC - Communicable Diseases](#)

Legal References:

[ORC 3313.609](#)

[ORC 3313.66](#)

[ORC 3320.04](#)

[ORC 3321.01](#)

[ORC 3321.03](#)

[ORC 3321.04](#)

[ORC 3321.13](#)

[ORC 3321.14](#)

[ORC 3321.141](#)

[ORC 3321.19](#)

[ORC 3321.38](#)

[ORC 4510.32](#)

[OAC 3301-69-02](#)

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09/06/2023**



Policy: JED-R (rescind entire policy)

Section: Section J: Student

Student Absences and Excuses

Students Habitually Absent—Loss of Driving Privileges

When the Superintendent receives information that a student of compulsory school age has been absent without legitimate excuse for more than 60 consecutive hours in a school month or a total of at least 90 hours in a school year, the following procedure applies:

1. The Superintendent notifies, in writing, the student and his/her parent(s) and states that information regarding the student's absences has been provided to the Superintendent, and, as a result of that information, the student's driving privileges will be suspended or denied. This notification also states that the student and his/her parent(s) may appear before the Superintendent/designee to challenge the information provided to the Superintendent. The hearing may be conducted by electronic means if requested by the parent. Notices may be sent by registered mail, regular mail with a certificate of mailing, or other form of delivery with proof of delivery, including electronic delivery and electronic proof of delivery.
2. The notice from the Superintendent to the student includes the scheduled time, place, date and participation method of the hearing, which is scheduled between three and five days after the notification is given. Upon the request of the student or parent(s), an extension may be granted by the Superintendent. The Superintendent must then notify the student and the parent(s) of the new hearing time, place, date and method.
3. At the hearing before the Superintendent/designee, the student has an opportunity to present evidence that he/she has not been habitually absent without legitimate excuse. State law defines "legitimate excuses" for absence from school to include, but not be limited to:
 - A. enrollment in another school or school district in Ohio or another state;
 - B. possession of an age and schooling certificate (work permit);
 - C. a bodily or mental condition that prohibits attendance or
 - D. participation in a home education program.
4. If a habitually absent student does not appear at a hearing before the Superintendent or designee, or if the student does not convince the Superintendent or designee that the absences were legitimate, the Superintendent must notify the registrar of motor vehicles and the juvenile judge. Such notification must be given to the registrar and the juvenile judge within two weeks of the receipt of the information regarding habitual absences or, if the hearing for the student is held, within two weeks after the hearing.

Notification to the registrar of motor vehicles and the county judge must comply with State and Federal law.

The registrar of motor vehicles is required to suspend the temporary instruction permit or driver's license of the student who is the subject of the notice. If a temporary permit or license has not been issued for that student, the registrar is prohibited from issuing a temporary permit or a license.

Denial of privileges remains in effect until the student reaches age 18 or until the denial is terminated for another reason allowed by State law. In accordance with State law, a student whose driving privileges have been denied can file a petition seeking their reinstatement.

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Policy: JEDA

Section: Section J: Student

Truancy

The Board endeavors to reduce truancy through cooperation with parents, diligence in investigating the causes of absence and use of strict guidelines in regard to tardiness and unexcused absence.

When the Board determines that a student has been truant and that the parent, guardian or other person having care of a child has failed to ensure the child's attendance at school, State law authorizes the Board to require the parent to attend a specified educational program.

This program has been established according to the rules adopted by the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce for the purpose of encouraging parental involvement in compelling the child's attendance at school.

On the request of the Superintendent, or when it comes to the attention of the school attendance officer or other appropriate officer of the District, the designated officer must investigate any case of supposed truancy within the District and must warn the child, if found truant, and the child's parent in writing of the legal consequences of being a "habitual" truant.

A "habitual truant" is any child of compulsory school age who is absent without a legitimate excuse for 30 or more consecutive hours, 42 or more hours in one month or 72 or more hours in a school year.

The parent is required to have the child attend school immediately after notification. If the parent fails to get the child to attend school, the attendance officer or other appropriate officer, if directed by the Superintendent or the Board, must send notice requiring the child's parent to attend a parental education program.

Regarding "habitual truants," the Board must take as an intervention strategy any appropriate action contained in Board policy.

The Board directs the administration to develop intervention strategies that include all of the following actions if applicable:

1. providing a truancy intervention plan meeting State law requirements for any student who is excessively absent from school;
2. providing counseling for a habitual truant;
3. requesting or requiring a parent having control of a habitual truant to attend parental involvement programs;
4. requesting or requiring a parent of a habitual truant to attend truancy prevention mediation programs; ~~or~~
5. ~~notification to the registrar of motor vehicles or~~
6. taking appropriate legal action.

The attendance officer provides notice to the parent of a student who is absent with a nonmedical excuse or without excuse for 38 or more hours in one school month or 65 or more hours in a school year within seven days after the date of the absence triggering the notice. The number of hours for which a student is absent on an approved religious expression day is not considered in the calculations. At the time of notice, the District may take any appropriate action as outlined in this policy as an intervention strategy.

Absence Intervention Plan

When a student's absences surpass the threshold for a habitual truant, the principal or the Superintendent assigns the student to an absence intervention team within 10 days of the triggering event. The absence intervention team must be developed within seven school days of the triggering event and is based on the needs of the individual student. The team must include a representative from the student's school or District, a representative from the student's school or District who knows the student and the student's parent or their designee, and also may include a school psychologist, counselor, social worker or representative of an agency designed to assist students and their families in reducing absences. During the seven days while developing the team, the Superintendent or principal makes at least three meaningful, good faith attempts to secure participation of the student's parent. If the student's parent is unresponsive the District investigates whether the failure to respond triggers mandatory reporting to the appropriate children's services agency and instructs the absence team to develop the intervention plan without the parent.

Within 14 school days after a student is assigned to a team, the team develops a student specific intervention plan to work to reduce or eliminate further absences. The plan includes, at minimum a statement the District will file a complaint in juvenile court not later than 61 days after the date the plan is implemented if the student refuses to participate or fails to make satisfactory progress. The District makes reasonable efforts to provide the student's parent with written notice of the plan within seven days of development.

The absence intervention plan for a student may include contacting the juvenile court to have a student informally enrolled in an alternative to adjudication. The Board directs the Superintendent to develop written procedures regarding the use of and selection process for offering these alternatives to ensure fairness.

If the student becomes habitually truant within 21 school days prior to the last day of instruction of a school year, the District may either assign a school official to work with the student's parent to develop an intervention plan during the summer and implement the plan no later than seven days prior to the first day of instruction of the next school year, or reconvene the absence intervention process on the first day of instruction of the next school year.

Filing a Complaint With Juvenile Court

Beginning with the 2017-2018 school year, the attendance officer must file a complaint against the student in juvenile court on the 61st day after implementation of the absence intervention plan when:

1. the student's absences have surpassed the threshold for a habitual truant;
2. the District has made meaningful attempts to re-engage the student through the absence intervention plan, other intervention strategies and any offered alternatives to adjudication and
3. the student has refused to participate in or failed to make satisfactory progress on the plan or any offered intervention strategies or alternatives to adjudication as determined by the absence intervention team.

If the 61st day after intervention falls on a day during the summer months, the District may extend the implementation of the plan and delay the filing of the complaint for an additional 30 days after the first day of instruction of the next school year.

Unless the absence intervention team determines the student has made substantial progress on their absence intervention plan, the attendance officer must file a complaint against the student in juvenile court if the student is absent without legitimate excuse for 30 or more consecutive hours or 42 or more hours during a school month at any time during the implementation phase of the intervention plan or other intervention strategy.

Cross References:

[JED - Student Absences and Excuses](#)

[JEG - Exclusions and Exemptions From School Attendance](#)

Legal References:

[ORC 3313.663](#)

[ORC 3313.668](#)

[ORC 3320.04](#)

[ORC 3321.03 through 3321.04](#)

[ORC 3321.07 through 3321.09](#)

[ORC 3321.19](#)

[ORC 3321.191](#)

[ORC 3321.22](#)

[ORC 3321.38](#)

[OAC 3301-47-01](#)

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Policy: JFCJ

Section: Section J: Student

Weapons in the Schools

The Board is committed to providing the students of the District with an educational environment that is free of the dangers of firearms, knives and other weapons.

The definition of a firearm is any weapon (including a starter gun) which is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive; the frame or receiver of any such weapon; any firearm muffler or firearm silencer or any destructive device (as defined in 18 U.S.C.A. Section 921) that includes any explosive, incendiary or poisonous gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, mine or device similar to any of the devices described above. A knife is defined as a cutting instrument having a sharp blade that is capable of causing serious bodily injury.

Unless a student is permanently excluded, the Superintendent shall expel a student from school for a period of one year for bringing a firearm or knife to a school within the District or onto any other property owned or controlled by the Board, or for possessing a firearm or knife at a school or on any other property owned or controlled by the Board, which firearm or knife was initially brought onto school property by another person, except that the Superintendent may reduce this requirement on a case-by-case basis in accordance with this policy. Any such expulsion shall extend, as necessary, into the school year following the school year in which the incident that gives rise to the expulsion takes place.

Matters that might lead to a reduction of the expulsion period include the student's mental and/or physical characteristics or conditions, the age of the student and its relevance to the punishment, the prior disciplinary history of the student and/or the intent of the perpetrator.

A student may be expelled for up to one year for firearm-related or knife-related incidents occurring off school property while at a school-sponsored interscholastic competition, extracurricular event or other school-sponsored activity.

A student suspended, expelled, removed or permanently excluded from school for misconduct involving a firearm or knife also loses his/her driving privileges. The District must notify the county juvenile judge **and registrar of motor vehicles** within two weeks of the suspension, expulsion or permanent exclusion.

The Board prohibits students from knowingly possessing an object on school premises, in a school or a school building, at a school activity or on a school vehicle if both of the following apply.

1. The object is indistinguishable from a firearm, whether or not the object is capable of being fired.
2. The person indicates that the person possesses the object and that it is a firearm, or the person knowingly displays or brandishes the object and indicates that it is a firearm.
As defined by State law and for purposes of this policy, an "object that is indistinguishable from a firearm" means an object made, constructed or altered so that, to a reasonable person without specialized training in firearms, the object appears to be a firearm.

Students found in violation of numbers 1 and 2 above may be reported to the local law enforcement authority and may be prosecuted under State criminal statutes, as well as disciplined in accordance with the provisions of the District's student code of conduct and State law.

The Superintendent is authorized to expel a student from school for a period not to exceed one year for making a bomb threat to a school building, or to any premises at which a school activity is occurring at the time of the threat. Any expulsion under this provision extends, as necessary, into the school year following the school year in which the incident that gives rise to the expulsion takes place.

CROSS REFS.: Student Code of Conduct

Cross References:

[JEGA - Permanent Exclusion](#)

[JFC - Student Conduct \(Zero Tolerance\)](#)

[JFCL - Unsafe Schools \(Persistently Dangerous Schools\)](#)

[JGD - Student Suspension](#)

[JGDA - Emergency Removal of Student](#)

[JGE - Student Expulsion](#)

Legal References:

[18 USC 921](#)

[20 USC 2701 et seq., Title IX 9001-9005](#)

[Gun-Free Schools Act; 20 USC 7151](#)

[ORC 2923.122](#)

[ORC 3313.66](#)

[ORC 3313.661](#)

[ORC 3313.662](#)

[ORC 3321.13](#)

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