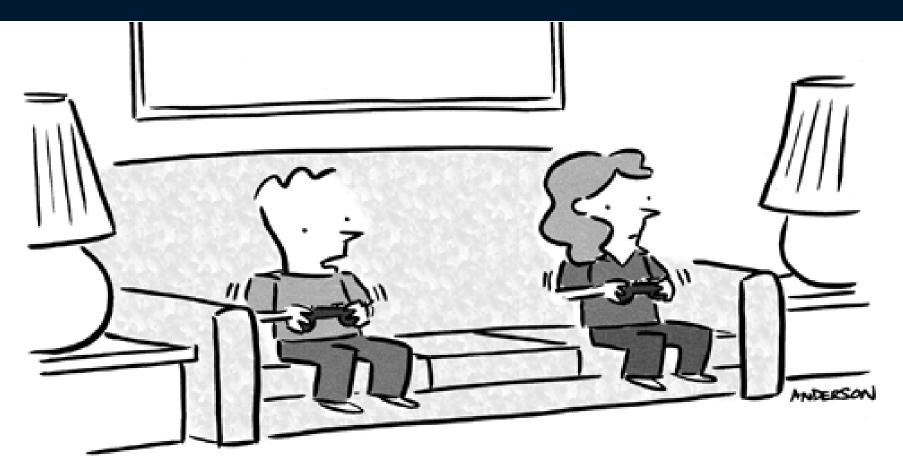
School Law for Elementary Principals

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Residency



"It's interesting - Mom hates early Christmas sales, but she *loves* early back-to-school sales."

The Joy of 79-215

- Residents
- Homeless
- Contracted students
- Option Students
- State Wards
- Non-wards residentially placed

Where does a kid go to school?



Residents

- Students are residents of the district in which they reside
 Students are residents of any district where one of their "parents" reside
 Dule 10
 - Rule 19

79-215(1) and (2)

Homeless – Federal Def.

 lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence

Includes:

- Living with family or in motel
- Abandoned
- awaiting foster care
- Living in cars, parks, etc
- Migratory children
- Abused, homeless, not yet in system
- Aged out of foster and homeless

McKinney-Vento Homeless Ass. Act 42 U.S.C. §11431 et. seq.

- Rights of Homeless students
 - Right to Remain in School of Origin
 - Transportation (paid for by district of origin)
 - Right to Immediate Enrollment (w/o Records)
 - Liaisons

L.R. v. Sheelton-Highspire Sch. Dist., 54 IDELR 155 (M.D. Pa. 201)

- Student moved in with relatives after house fire
- School
 - refused to enroll because not a "resident"
 - Student not "homeless" because slept in a house every night
- Court: met definition of homeless in McKinney-Vento

Kid who moves during year

"A school board may allow a student whose residency in the district ceases during a school year to continue attending school in such district for the remainder of that school year"

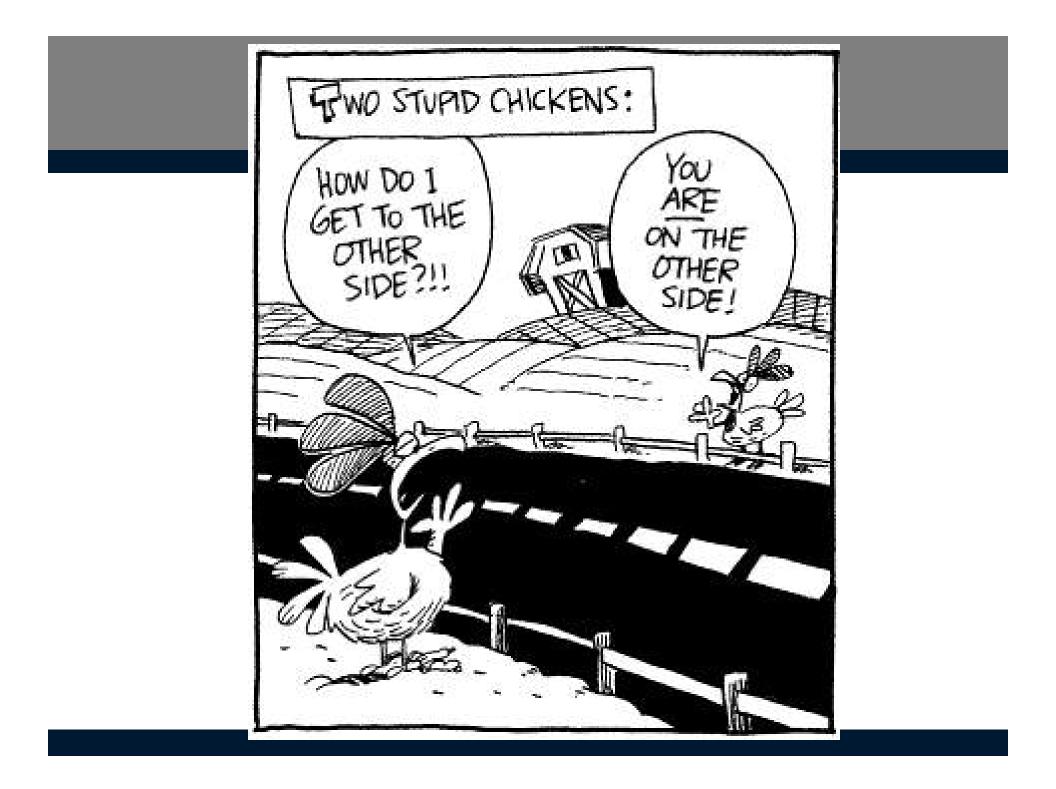


Option Students

- Foster parents can't option
 NDE
- Parents "eligible" for mileage if qualify for free lunch
- Option students placed out of district

79-215(5) and (8) 79-238

70 9/1



State Wards NOT in Foster

- Remains resident
- State pays if:
 - Placed in different district
 - Placed in institution with SpEd program
- Resident dist. obligated for IEP
- Resident dist. lists on NSSRS



State Wards who ARE Foster

- Remains resident of home dist.
- NOT resident of foster district
- Should continue attending original school building unless "best interest determination"
- Schools should NOT enroll foster kids as a matter of course



Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008

- Amend Title IV (Parts B and E) of the Social Security Act
- Provisions promoting education stability and enrollment for youth in foster care
- Required states to change child welfare laws



Presumption: Same School

The child's case plan must include: "an assurance that the state has coordinated with appropriate local education agencies ... to ensure that the child remains enrolled in the school in which the child was enrolled at the time of placement" 42 U.S.C.A. 675(1)(G)(ii).

Presumption: Same School

If remaining in the same school is not in the best interest of the child, the child's case plan must include "assurances by the State agency and the local education agencies to provide immediate and appropriate enrollment in a new school, with all of the education records of the child provided to the school." 42 U.S.C.A. 675(1)(G)(ii).



"Laws are a lot like women. You can't please 'em all the time."

Foster Care Law Changes

Uninterrupted Scholars Act (fed)

- Allows schools to release ed records without parental consent to child welfare agencies
- Schools can disclose records under court order without notifying parents

Truancy Reports to Co. Atty.

"May" report when

- Collaborative Plan has not worked, and
- Child has been absent more than 20 days
- Must notify child's family in writing before referring to county attorney
- "Illness that makes attendance impossible or impracticable shall not be the basis for referral"

Student Discipline



"I wouldn't say your son is a bad child. He's gifted at disruptive behavior."

Placement vs. Discipline

"I'm afraid my brain is full and I can't learn any more. I'll need a few days off to dumb down."

Buella

Lancaster Co. (NE) Sch. Dist 001, 110 LRP 51715 (Sept. 10, 2010)

- Student aggressive autistic 3rd grader
- As school year progressed, behavior deteriorated
- Student spent less time in general education classroom and more time in the calm down room, away from general education peers
- Parents sued, asserting that this constituted a disciplinary removal that required the school to make a manifestation determination.

Lancaster Co. (NE) Sch. Dist 001, 110 LRP 51715 (Sept. 10, 2010)

• H.O:

- School was not *punishing* bad behavior
- "Clearly behavioral problems at school were caused by and had a direct and substantial relationship to autism.... <u>However it is equaly clear that [the student] was not disciplined for those behaviors, and that there was not a change in placement as described by [section 16 of Rule 51].
 </u>
- Time in "calm down room" was in IEP, therefore not a change in placement

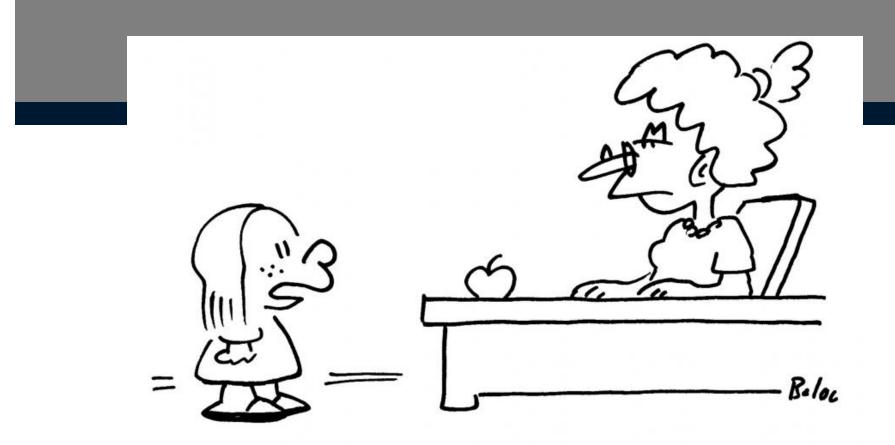
Ogallala (NE) Public School, 106 LRP 913 (Neb. SEA 2005)

- Student with Down Syndrome transitioning from elementary to middle school
- Parents disagreed with program and methods
- Some sexualized misbehavior
 - Suspended for two days in September
 - Suspended for three days in October
 - Team determined that the misbehavior was a manifestation
 - Placed student in intensive social skills program

Ogallala (NE) Public School, 106 LRP 913 (Neb. SEA 2005)

- Parents sued claiming that the social skills program was a punitive removal
- School argued it was serving ed. needs
- H.O.: Placement, not disciplinary
 - "A plan needed to be put in place to deal with that behavior before it seriously interfered with [the student's] educational progress. That plan was put into place, [the student's] behavior improved, [the student] met the required goals, and the Respondent returned [the student] to

the regular education classroom."



"I didn't do my homework because my attorney advised me never to put anything in writing."

First Amendment



TN Cheerleaders

- School changed school prayer practice
 - Prayed before games since 1930
- Santa Fe: can't pray over PA system
- Cheerleaders joined hands and prayed, crowd joined in
- TX: religious banners okay
- TN: student-led still okay
- CO: lawsuit re prayer in "open" per.

[i ♥ boobies]

- **3rd Cir:** can't ban the bands based on "lewd and vulgar" law
- 7th Cir: can ban the bands if *Tinker* standard is met
- Settled 3rd Circuit attorneys fees application
- District paid \$385,000!

Munroe v. Central Bucks SD

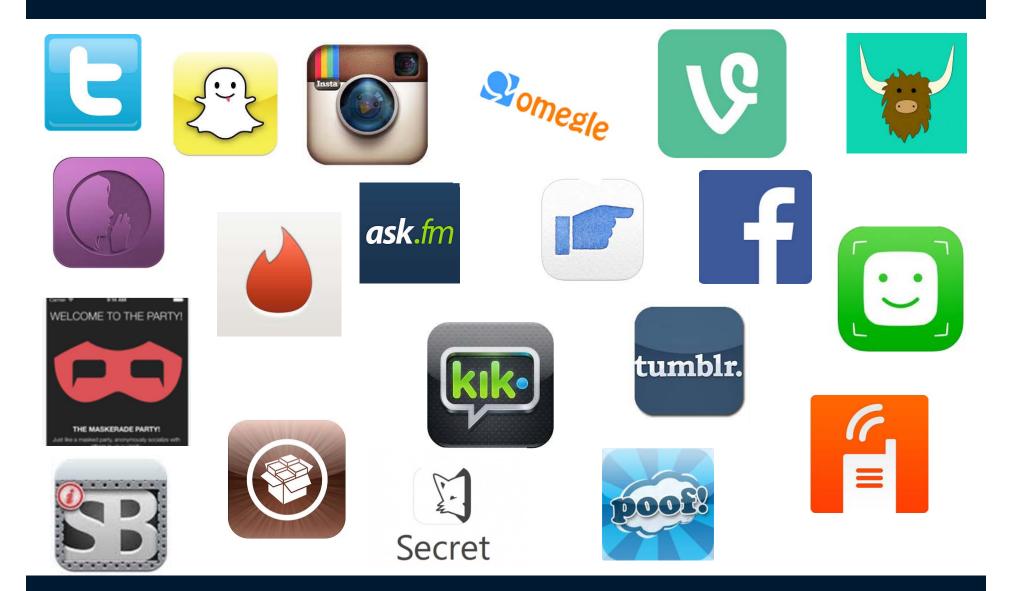
- Teacher blog: "Where are we going, and why are we in this handbasket?"
 - Called S's "dunderheads" and "whiny, simpering gradegrubbers"
 - Parents were "breeding a disgusting brood of insolent, unappreciative, selfish brats"

Munroe v. Central Bucks SD

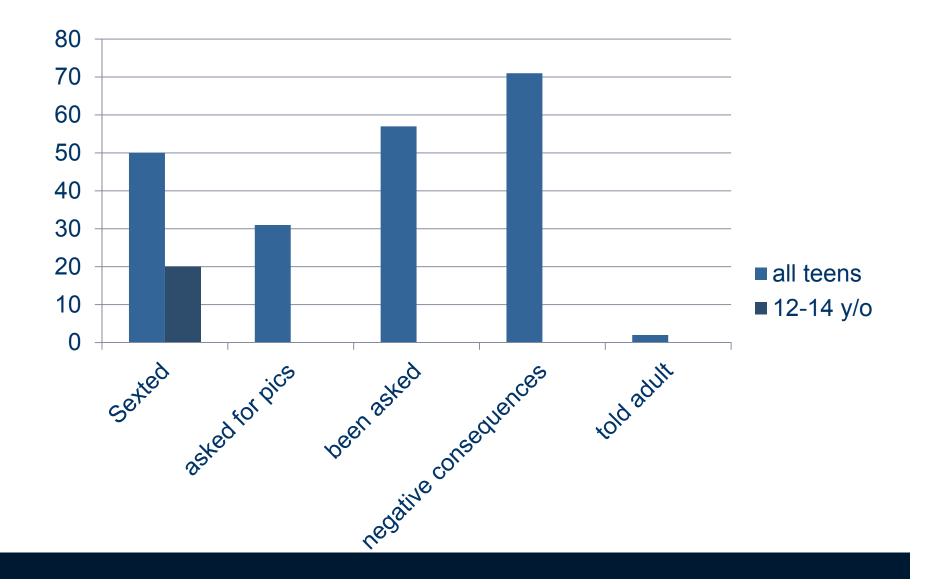
Court: applied *Pickering*

- Disrupted effectiveness and trust
- Some posts touched on "matters of public concern"
- As a whole, it was "just rants"
- District's interest in smooth operation outweighed Munroe's 1st Amendment rights

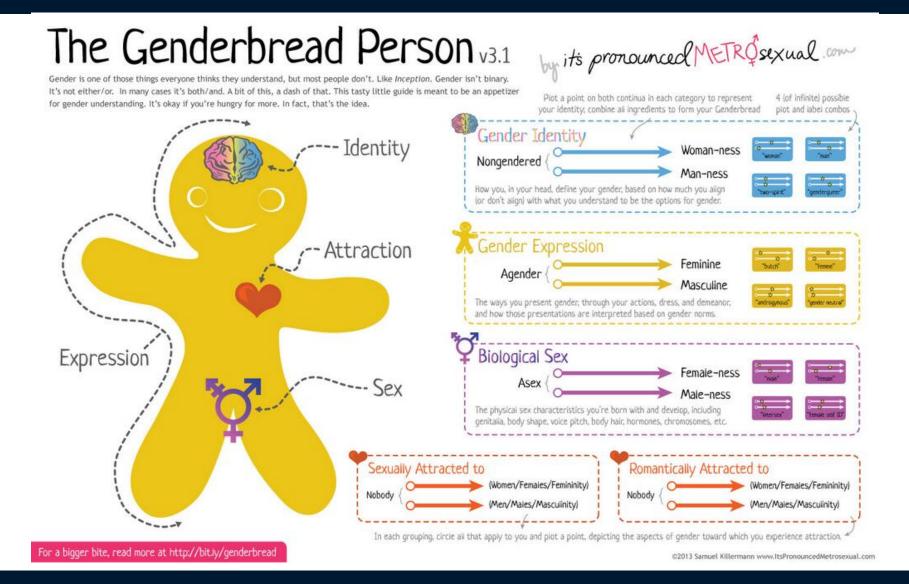
Social Media



How Common is Sexting? June 2014 survey by Drexel University



Transgender Students



Downey Unified Sch. Dist.

Facts

- Principal took makeup
- Asked S not to discuss identity
- Couldn't participate with peers in group discussions
- Forced to sit in back of the bus
- S called "gay," "fag," and "whore"
- Said S should transfer

Downey Unified Sch. Dist.

OCR Settlement

- Hire an expert (probably OCR's...)
- Work with expert on "school climate"
- Permit S to use sex-designated facilities consistent with her identity
- Draft "Success Plan" for S
- Remove discipline from S file
- Amend policies to add "gender ID"
- Mandatory training and literature

CO "Princess"

- 16 y.o. student born male, identifies as female
- Nominated for homecoming princess by peers and won
- Parents: outraged
- Students: "happy for her"
- District: "respect students' vote"

Child Custody

- "Custody" includes "legal custody" and "physical custody"
- Legal authority and responsibility for making fundamental decisions regarding child's welfare, including choices regarding education and health
- <u>Physical</u> authority and responsibility regarding child's place of residence and exertion of continuous parenting time for significant periods of time

Child Custody

- Joint legal mutual authority and responsibility for making mutual fundamental decisions regarding child's welfare, including choices regarding education and health
- Joint physical mutual authority and responsibility regarding child's place of residence and exertion of continuous blocks of parenting time by both parents over child for significant periods of time.
- Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-2922.

Child Custody Documents

- Property Settlement Agreement
- Parenting Plan
- Temporary Orders
- Decree

Misc. Custody Issues

- Visits at school
- Students who live with grandparents, guardians or other relatives
- Children in custody of HHS
- Stepparents
- Student born to unmarried parents
 - Paternity established

V.

Paternity not established

Access to Student Records

- State
 - Section 42-381 both parents continue to have "full and equal access" to education records unless court orders to contrary
- Federal
 - FERPA: Non-custodial parents have same rights as custodial
 - Unless there is evidence of a legally binding document that specifically revokes rights (34 C.F.R. 99.4)

Access to Student Records

- Written consent generally required for anyone other than parent, guardian, or student
- Special Education IDEA gives rights to parents, foster parents, in loco parentis

Custody, Access, & Parental Decisions

Parental rights resulting from custody arrangements:

TYPE OF CUSTODY	RIGHT TO INSPECT AND REVIEW EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS	RIGHT TO REQUEST AMENDMENT OR REMOVAL OF RECORDS	RIGHT TO ATTEND IEP MEETINGS	RIGHT TO CONSENT TO EVALUATIONS, TO IEP, AND IDEA MATTERS	RIGHT TO FILE FOR DUE PROCESS AND MEDIATION
SOLE CUSTODY (Legal Custody)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
NON- CUSTODIAN (visitation or physical custody)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
JOINT LEGAL CUSTODY	Both parents have this right	Both parents have this right	Both parents have this right	Each parent has right; Only one signature required	Each parent has this right

Access to Children at School

- Custodial and non-custodial parents have equal access to children at school subject to any school policies UNLESS there is a court order limiting or eliminating access.
- In Loco Parentis rights are secondary to rights of parents.
 - Emergency exception

- Same rules as access to children
- Pauley v. Anchorage SD, 31 P.3d 1284 (Ak. 2001)
- L.R. v. School District of Philadelphia, 214 U.S. Dist. Lexis 163338 (November 21, 2014)

Prevention

- Require certified court orders review for limitation or elimination of parental rights ONLY
- Note and document any restrictions
- Notify appropriate school personnel

If Removal is Requested

- Verify identity of person seeking release
- Obtain approval for releases not previously authorized
- Contact parent if child is reluctant or you have any concerns
- Contact law enforcement if necessary

If Child Taken Without Permission

- Contact law enforcement
- Notify parents and school administrators
- Comply with flagging laws or policies

Let them eat cake!



79-526(2) to the rescue

79-526(2)

• Effective April 3, 2014 (LB 967) "(2) The school board may make expenditures for supplies, equipment, travel, meals, and lodging for school programs and activities, including extracurricular and interscholastic activities, appropriate for the benefit, government, and health of pupils enrolled in the school district."

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