

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY AND PROCEDURE UPDATES
SUMMARY SHEET
October 24, 2022

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>Last Revised</u>
Policy 3143	Notification and Dissemination of Information about Student Offenses and Notification of Threats of Violence or Harm	11/10
Policy 3225	School Based Threat Assessment	New
Policy & Procedure 3230	Student Privacy and Searches	02/06

Notification and Dissemination of Information about Student Offenses and Notification of Threats of Violence or Harm

The Manson School District is committed to providing a safe and secure environment for all its students and staff. All students, including those who have committed or been adjudicated for offenses, have constitutional rights to public education.

A. Notification of Student Offenses from County Sheriff's Office, Courts, Department of Social and Health Services, Department of Corrections, and Other School Districts.

The district receives notices and information about student offenders from several statutorily authorized sources, including the county sheriff's office, the courts, the department of social and health services, the department of corrections, and other school districts where the student previously enrolled. The district will take appropriate precautionary measures when it receives notices and information of student offenses from any of these sources. Student discipline, if any, will be consistent with 3241 – Student Discipline.

The superintendent, or his or her designee, and school principals play an important role in determining and implementing appropriate precautionary measures relating to notices and information about student offenses. If the superintendent, a designee of the superintendent, or a principal of a school receives student offense information under RCW 28A.225.330 (notifications from other school districts), 9A.44.138 (sheriff notifications to school districts), 13.04.155 (court notifications to school districts), 13.40.215 (department of children, youth, and families notifications to school districts), or 72.09.730 (department of corrections notifications to school districts), the following notification provisions will be followed.

1. Sex Offenses and Registered Sex or Kidnapping Offenders.

a. Superintendent or Designee. Upon receipt of information about sex offenses as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 or upon receipt of information about registered sex or kidnapping offenders pursuant to RCW 9A.44.138, the superintendent or his or her designee will provide the information to the principal of the school where the student is enrolled or will enroll—or, if not known, where the student was most recently enrolled.

b. Principals. When the principal receives the information described above, he or she must then disclose the information as follows.

If the student is classified as a risk level II or III, the principal shall provide the information received to every teacher of the student and to any other personnel who, in the judgment of the principal, supervises the student or for security purposes should be aware of the student's record.

If the student is classified as a risk level I, the principal shall provide the information received only to personnel who, in the judgment of the principal, for security purposes should be aware of the student's record.

c. Convicted Juvenile Sex Offenders Attendance at Victims School. Convicted juvenile sex offenders are prohibited from attending the elementary, middle, or high school attended by their victims or their victims' siblings. The parents or legal guardians of the convicted juvenile sex offender shall be responsible for providing transportation or covering other costs associated with or required by the sex offender's change in school.

The Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) Sex Offender School Attendance Program assists with ensuring that juvenile sex offenders, committed to Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA), do not enroll in the same school as their victim or their victims' siblings. If there is a conflict in schools, DSHS program staff will work with JRA to have the offender moved to another school.

d. Collaboration. The principal or designee will consult and collaborate with department of corrections, juvenile justice staff, treatment providers, victim support groups, and families, as applicable, when working with students required to register as a sex or kidnapping offender.

e. Inquiries by the Public. Law enforcement agencies receive relevant information about the release of sex and kidnapping offenders into communities and decide when such information needs to be released to the public. Therefore, district and school staff will refer all inquiries by the public at large (including parents and students) regarding students required to register as a sex or kidnapping offender directly to law enforcement.

2. Violent Offenses, Firearms and Dangerous Weapons Crimes, Unlawful Possession or Delivery of Controlled Substances, or School Disciplinary Actions.

a. Superintendent or Designee. Upon receipt of information about a violent offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, any crime under chapter 9.41 RCW, unlawful possession or delivery, or both, of a controlled substance in violation of chapter 69.50 RCW, or a school disciplinary action, the superintendent or designee will provide the information to the principal of the school where the student is enrolled or will enroll—or, if not known, where the student was most recently enrolled.

b. Principals. When the principal, receives the information described above, he or she, *has discretion* to share the information with a district staff member if, in the principal's judgment, the information is necessary for:

- The staff member to supervise the student;
- The staff member to provide or refer the student to therapeutic or behavioral health services; or
- Security purposes.

School principals and staff should use care not to allow a student's demographic or personal characteristics to bias the decision of whether to share information received.

Upon receipt of information about an adjudication in juvenile court for an unlawful possession of a controlled substance in violation of chapter 69.50 RCW, the principal *must* notify the student and the parent or legal guardian at least five days before sharing the information with a district staff member.

If either the student or the student's parent or legal guardian objects to the proposed sharing of the information, the student, the student's parent or legal guardian, or both, may, within five business days of receiving notice from the principal, appeal the decision to share the information with staff to the superintendent of the district in accordance with procedures developed by the district.

The superintendent shall have five business days after receiving an appeal under the above to make a written determination on the matter. Determinations by the superintendent under this subsection are final and not subject to further appeal.

A principal may not share adjudication information under this subsection with a district staff member while an appeal is pending.

3. Public Records Act.

Any information received by district staff under this section is exempt from disclosure under the public records act (chapter 42.56 RCW) and may not be further disseminated except as provided in RCW 28A.225.330, other statutes or case law, and the family and educational and privacy rights act of 1994 (20 U.S.C. Sec. 1232g et seq.).

4. Assignment of Student Offenders to Certain Classrooms.

A student committing an offense under chapter 9A.36 (assault), 9A.40 (kidnapping, unlawful imprisonment, custodial interference, luring, trafficking, and coercion of involuntary servitude), 9A.46 (harassment), or 9A.48 RCW (arson, reckless burning, and malicious mischief) when the activity is directed toward the teacher, shall not be assigned to that teacher's classroom for the duration of the student's attendance at that school or any other school where the teacher is assigned.

A student who commits an offense under chapter 9A.36 (assault), 9A.40 (kidnapping, unlawful imprisonment, custodial interference, luring, trafficking, and coercion of involuntary servitude), 9A.46 (harassment), or 9A.48 RCW (arson, reckless burning, and malicious mischief), when directed toward another student, may be removed from the classroom of the victim for the duration of the student's attendance at that school or any other school where the victim is enrolled.

B. Notification of Threats of Violence or Harm.

Students and school employees who are subjects of threats of violence or harm will be notified of the threats in a timely manner. "Threats of violence or harm" means direct or indirect communications by any means of the intent to inflict physical harm upon a specific individual or individuals or that place a person in fear of the imminent likelihood of serious harm.

The district will assess and address potential threats of violence or harm in a manner consistent with Policy and Procedure 3225 – School-Based Threat Assessment, other safety policies, and comprehensive safe school plans. In instances where the threat is deemed moderate risk or high risk, or requires further intervention to prevent violence or serious harm, the school administrator shall notify the parent and/or guardian of any student who is the target/recipient of a threat as well as the parent and/or guardian of any student who made the threat. The district will ensure

that the notice is in a language the parent and/or guardian understands, which may require language assistance for parents or guardians with limited-English proficiency under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

If there is a specific and significant threat to the health or safety of a student or other individuals, the district may disclose information from education records to appropriate parties whose knowledge of the information is necessary. Timing and details of the notice will be as extensive as permitted by the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, other legal limitations, and the circumstances.

The district may use information about a threat of harm or violence in connection with student discipline consistent with Policy and Procedure 3241 – Student Discipline.

The district, board, school officials, and school employees providing notice in good faith as required and consistent with the board’s policies are immune from any liability arising out of such notification. A person who intentionally and in bad faith or maliciously, knowingly makes a false notification of a threat under this section is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable under RCW 9A.20.021.

C. Immunity.

Any school district or district employee who releases the information in compliance with federal and state law is immune from civil liability for damages unless it is shown that the school district or district employee acted with gross negligence or in bad faith.

Cross References:	2161	Special Education and Related Services for Eligible Students
	2162	Education of Students With Disabilities Under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
	3120	Enrollment
	3140	Release of Resident Students
	3207	Prohibition of Harassment, Intimidation, and Bullying
	3225	School-Based Threat Assessment
	3231	Student Records
	3241	Student Discipline
	4020	Confidential Communications
	5281	Disciplinary Action and Discharge
	6513	Workplace Violence Prevention

Legal References	RCW 13.04.155	Notification to school principal of conviction, adjudication, or diversion agreement - Provision of information to teachers and other personnel — Confidentiality
	RCW 13.40.215	Juveniles found to have committed violent or sex offense or stalking — Notification of discharge, parole, leave, release, transfer, or escape — To whom given — School attendance — Definitions

RCW 28A.600.460	Classroom discipline — Policies - Classroom placement of student offenders — Data on disciplinary actions
RCW 4.24.550	Sex offenders and kidnapping offenders — Release of information to public — Web site
RCW 9A.44.130	Registration of sex offenders and kidnapping offenders — Procedures — Definition — Penalties
RCW 28A.225.330	Enrolling students from other districts — Requests for information and permanent records — Withheld transcripts — Immunity from liability — Notification to teachers and security personnel — Rules
RCW 28A.320.128	Notice and disclosure policies — Threats of violence — Student conduct — Immunity for good faith notice — Penalty
RCW 28A.320; 2020 c 167 § 1	Notification provisions
RCW 72.09.345	Sex offenders — Release of information to protect public — End-of-sentence review committee — Assessment — Records access — Review, classification, referral of offenders — Issuance of narrative notices
WAC 392-400	Student Discipline
20 U.S.C. 1232g; 34 C.F.R. Part 99	Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act Article IX, Section 1, Washington State Constitution

Management Resources:

- 2020 - August Issue
- 2018 - December 2018 - December Policy Issue
- 2018 - August 2018 - August Policy Issue
- 2010 - October Issue
- Policy News, June 1999 School Safety Bills Impact Policy
- Policy News, August 1997 Legislature addresses student discipline

Adoption Date: 07/27/07 Classification: Essential Revised Dates: 11/10; 10/24/22

School-Based Threat Assessment

The board is committed to providing a safe and secure learning environment for students and staff. This policy establishes a school-based threat assessment program to provide for timely and methodical school-based threat assessment and management.

Threat assessment best occurs in school climates of safety, respect, and emotional support. Student behavior, rather than a student's demographic or personal characteristics will serve as the basis for a school-based threat assessment.

The threat assessment process is distinct from student discipline procedures. The mere fact that the district is conducting a threat assessment does not by itself necessitate suspension or expulsion and the district will not impose suspension or expulsion, including emergency expulsion, *solely* for investigating student conduct or conducting a threat assessment. Further, suspension, or other removal from the school environment can create the risk of triggering either an immediate or a delayed violent response, unless such actions are coupled with containment and support. However, nothing in this policy precludes district personnel from acting immediately to address an imminent threat, including imposing an emergency expulsion, if the district has sufficient cause to believe that the student's presence poses an immediate and continuing danger to other students or school personnel or an immediate and continuing threat of material and substantial disruption of the educational process.

Structure of Threat Assessment Teams

The superintendent shall establish and ensure the training of a multidisciplinary, multiagency threat assessment team or more than one such team to serve district schools. As the threat assessment team must be multidisciplinary and multiagency, it might include persons with expertise in:

- Counseling, such as a school counselor, a school psychologist and/or school social worker;
- Law enforcement, such as a school resource officer;
- School administration, such as a principal or other senior administrator;
- Other district or school staff;
- Community resources;
- Special education teachers; and
- Practicing educational staff member.

Not every multidisciplinary team member need participate in every threat assessment. When faced with a potential threat by, or directed towards, a student receiving special education services, the threat assessment team must include a team member who is a special education teacher.

Although parents, guardians, or family members are often interviewed as part of the threat assessment process, neither the student nor the student's family members are part of the threat assessment team. This does not diminish the district's commitment that school personnel will make every reasonable attempt to involve parents and the student in the resolution of the student's behavioral violations, consistent with Policy and Procedure 3241 – Student Discipline.

Function of Threat Assessment Team

Each threat assessment team member, whether a teacher, counselor, school administrator, other school staff, contractor, consultant, volunteer, or other individual, functions as a “school official with a legitimate educational interest” in educational records controlled and maintained by the district. The district provides the threat assessment team access to educational records as specified by the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA). No member of a threat assessment team, including district/school-based members and community resource/law enforcement members, shall use any student record beyond the prescribed purpose of the threat assessment team or re-disclose records obtained by being a member of the threat assessment team, except as permitted by FERPA.

The threat assessment team:

- Identifies and assesses the behavior of a student that is threatening, or potentially threatening, to self, other students, staff, school visitors, or school property. Threats of self-harm or suicide unaccompanied by threats of harm to others should be promptly evaluated according to Policy 2145 – Suicide Prevention;
- Gathers and analyzes information about the student’s behavior to determine a level of concern for the threat. The threat assessment team may conduct interviews of the person(s) who reported the threat, the recipient(s) or target(s) of the threat, other witnesses who have knowledge of the threat, and where reasonable, the individual(s) who allegedly engaged in the threatening behavior or communication. The purpose of the interviews is to evaluate the individual’s threat in context to determine the meaning of the threat and intent of the individual. The threat assessment team may request and obtain records in the district’s possession, including student education, health records, and criminal history record information. The purpose of obtaining information is to evaluate situational variables, rather than the student’s demographic or personal characteristics;
- Determines the nature, duration, and level of severity of the risk and whether reasonable modifications of policies, practices, or procedures will mitigate the risk. The threat assessment team will not base a determination of threat on generalizations or stereotypes. Rather, the threat assessment team makes an individualized assessment, based on reasonable judgment, best available objective evidence, or current medical evidence as applicable;
- Communicates lawfully and ethically with each other, school administrators, and other school staff who have a need-to-know particular information to support the safety and well-being of the school, its students, and its staff; and
- Timely reports its determination to the superintendent or designee.

Depending on the level of concern determined, the threat assessment team develops and implements intervention strategies to manage the student’s behavior in ways that promote a safe, supportive teaching, and learning environment, without excluding the student from the school.

In cases where the student whose behavior is threatening or potentially threatening also has a disability, the threat assessment team aligns intervention strategies with the student’s individualized education program (IEP) or the student’s plan developed under section 504 of the rehabilitation act of 1973 (section 504 plan) by coordinating with the student’s IEP team or section 504 plan team. Although some of the functions of a school-based threat assessment may run parallel to the functions of a student’s IEP team or 504 plan team, school-based threat assessments remain distinct from those teams and processes.

Data Collection, Review and Reporting

The superintendent shall establish procedures for collecting and submitting data related to the school-based threat assessment program that comply with OSPI's monitoring requirements, processes, and guidelines.

Other tasks of threat assessment team

The threat assessment team may also participate in other tasks that manage or reduce threatening or potentially threatening behavior and increase physical and psychological safety. This may include:

- Providing guidance to students and staff regarding recognition of behavior that may represent a threat to students, staff, school, the community, or the individual;
- Providing informational resources for community services boards or health care providers for medical evaluation or treatment, as appropriate;
- Assessing individuals other than students whose behavior poses a threat to the safety of students or staff and notify the superintendent or designee of such an individual.

Cross References:	2121	Substance Abuse Program
	2145	Suicide Prevention
	2161	Special Education and Related Services for Eligible Students
	2162	Education of Students With Disabilities Under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
	3143	Notification and Dissemination of Information about Student Offenses and Notification of Threats of Violence or Harm
	3231	Student Records
	3241	Student Discipline
	3432	Emergencies
	4210	Regulation of Dangerous Weapons on School Premises
	4310	District Relationships with Law Enforcement and other Government Agencies

Legal References:	CFR 34, Part 99, Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act
	Regulations
	Chapter 28A.320 RCW
	Chapter 28A.300 RCW

STUDENT PRIVACY AND SEARCHES

At certain ages, students attain the right to decide for themselves what records will remain confidential, even from their parents, and what activities the student will participate in. At age eighteen students become legal adults and must approve any disclosure of information about themselves from school records, except directory information if a request for confidentiality has not been filed. Students at age eighteen may also sign releases, authorizations or permission slips to participate in school activities, and may sign themselves out of school and authorize their own absences. Students between sixteen and eighteen who have been granted legal emancipation from their parents or guardians have the same rights as eighteen year old students. Students over fourteen years of age have the right to keep private from everyone any district records indicating that they have been tested or treated for a sexually transmitted disease. Students thirteen years and older have confidentiality rights in records regarding drug, alcohol or mental health treatment. All students have confidentiality rights in family planning or abortion records.

A. Searches of Students and Personal Property

Personal privacy is a fundamental aspect of individual liberty. All students possess the constitutional right to be secure in their persons, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures. Staff shall take particular care to respect students' privacy.

School officials have authority to maintain order and discipline in the schools and to protect students from exposure to illegal drugs, weapons, and contraband. The superintendent, the principal, and other staff designated by the superintendent shall have the authority to conduct reasonable searches on school property as provided by district policy.

A search is required when there are reasonable grounds to suspect a student has a firearm on school grounds, transportation or at school events.

Prior to conducting a search, school officials shall ask that the student consent to be searched by removing all items from pockets or other personal effects. If the student refuses to consent to the search, school officials may proceed to search the student, the student's personal belongings, and the student's locker, as follows:

1. Any search of a student conducted by a school district employee must be reasonably related to the discovery of contraband or other evidence of a student's violation of the law or school rules.

For the purpose of this policy, "contraband" means items, materials, or substances the possession of which is prohibited by law or district policy, including but not limited to, controlled substances, alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, or any object that can reasonably be considered a firearm or a dangerous weapon.

2. Staff shall conduct searches in a manner which is not excessively intrusive in light of the age and sex of the student and the nature of the suspected infraction.

No student shall be subject to a strip search or body cavity search by school staff.

School officials may consult with local law enforcement officials regarding the advisability of a search on school premises by a law enforcement officer if evidence of criminal activity is likely to be seized.

The superintendent shall develop procedures regulating searches of students and their personal property.

B. Locker Searches

Students may be assigned lockers for storing and securing their books, school supplies, and personal effects. Lockers, desks, and storage areas are the property of the school district. No right nor expectation of privacy exists for any student as to the use of any space issued or assigned to a student by the school and such lockers and other spaces are subject to search in accordance with district policy.

No student may use a locker, desk, or storage area as a depository for any substance or object which is prohibited by law or school rules or which poses a threat to the health, safety or welfare of the occupants of the school building or the building itself.

Any student's locker, desk, or other storage area shall be subject to search if reasonable grounds exist to suspect that the search will yield evidence of the student's violation of the law or school rules. Any search of an individual student's locker shall be conducted according to district policy governing personal searches.

All student lockers may be searched at any time without prior notice and without reasonable suspicion that the search will yield evidence of any particular student's violation of the law or school rules. If the school official conducting such a search develops a reasonable suspicion that any container inside the locker, including but not limited to a purse, backpack, gym bag, or an article of clothing, contains evidence of a student's violation of the law or school rules, the container may be searched according to district policy governing personal searches.

The superintendent shall establish procedures for conducting searches of lockers, desks, or storage areas.

C. Detection Canines

It is the board's policy that school officials may allow the use of trained and certified detection canines on district property or at school events to protect students from exposure to illegal drugs, weapons, and contraband. To that end, the superintendent shall develop procedures regulating the use of detection canines

In order to reinforce the fact that students have a limited expectation of privacy in their lockers, desks or storage area, the administration shall announce its intent using a variety of means including board policy. All student handbooks shall include language explaining the use of canine searches on occasion throughout each school year.

The administration shall annually evaluate the effectiveness of canine searches in the school and report such to the Superintendent.

Legal References:	RCW 13.64.060	Power and Capacity of emancipated minor
	28A.320.040	Bylaws for board and school government
	28A.600.020	Government of schools, pupils, employees, rules and Optimum learning atmosphere
	28A.600.210-240	School official searches of student lockers
	WAC 180-40-215	Student rights
Management Resources:		
	<i>Policy News</i> , June 1999	School safety bills impact policy

Adoption Date: February 27, 2006, Revised September 24, 2022

Student Privacy and Searches

Searches of Students and Their Property

A student is subject to search by district staff if reasonable grounds exist to suspect that evidence of a violation of the law or school rules will be uncovered. School staff shall report a student's suspicious activity to the principal prior to initiating a search, except in emergency situations. A search is required when there are reasonable grounds to suspect a student has a firearm on school grounds, transportation or at school events.

Establishing reasonable grounds.

The following review of the basis for the search should occur before conducting a search:

- A. Identify 1) the student's suspicious conduct, behavior, or activity; 2) the source of the information; and 3) the reliability of the source of such information.
- B. If suspicion could be confirmed, would such conduct be a violation of the law or school rules?
- C. Is the student likely to possess or have concealed any item, material, or substance which is itself prohibited or which would be evidence of a violation of the law or a school rule?

Conducting the search.

If the principal, or his or her designee, determines that reasonable grounds exist to search a student's clothing, personal effects, desk, locker, assigned storage area, or automobile, the search shall be conducted as follows:

- D. If evidence of criminal activity is suspected to be present, and prosecution by civil authorities will be recommended if confirmed by the search, consult law enforcement officials regarding the appropriateness of a search by a law enforcement officer.
- E. If evidence of violation of a school rule is suspected, and if confirmed by the search will be handled solely as a student discipline action, proceed to search by asking the student to remove all items from pockets, purses, handbags, backpacks, gym bags, etc.
- F. If the student refuses to cooperate in a personal search, the student should be held until the student's parent or guardian is available to consent to the search. If a parent or guardian cannot be reached in a reasonable time, the principal may conduct the search without the student's consent.

Locker Searches

Lockers, desks, and storage areas are the property of the school district. When assigned a locker, desk, or storage area, a student shall be responsible for its proper care. A student may be subject to a fine for any willful damage to school property. Students are encouraged to keep their assigned lockers closed and locked.

A student's locker desk or storage area may be searched by district staff if reasonable grounds exist to suspect that evidence of a violation of the law or school rules will be uncovered. School staff shall report a student's suspicious activity to the principal prior to initiating a search, except in emergency situations when the risk of harm to students or staff demands immediate action.

Building principals should refer to these procedures for conducting searches of students and their property for guidance in establishing whether a search is reasonable under the circumstances.

Principals may search all lockers, desks, or storage areas without prior notice given to students and without reasonable suspicion that the search will yield evidence of any particular student's violation of the law or school rules.

Administrative inspections, or health and welfare inspections, may be conducted at any time for the purpose of locating misplaced library books, textbooks, or other school property or to ensure that all lockers, desks, or storage areas are being kept clean and free from potential health or safety hazards. Periodic inspections of lockers will reinforce the district's ownership of lockers and the minimal expectation of privacy students have in the contents of their lockers.

During a search of all student lockers, if the school official conducting the search discovers any container within the locker which may conceal contraband, the container may be searched according to district procedures governing searches of students and their property. A "container" for the purpose of this policy may include, but is not limited to: an article of clothing, a handbag, purse, backpack, gym bag, or any other item in which contraband material may be concealed.

Canine Searches

The attending officer and one (1) other officer shall accompany the dog to the school. While the dog works, building principals and/or administrators shall temporarily close the portion of the corridor containing lockers or classrooms to be searched.

The following procedure will be used if the dog alerts to a locker, desk or storage area including vehicles parked within 300 feet of district property:

- A. The locker, desk, or storage area will be noted. Adjacent items will also be marked. A second dog may be used to verify any initial alert.
- B. After a canine officer and handler have completed the search and left the building, the building principals will conduct searches of the alerts with the assistance of the school resource officer. The building principal shall notify the student that their locker, desk or storage area is going to be searched and invite them to be present. The administration shall conduct the search. However, when school authorities have a reasonable suspicion that a locker or storage contains materials which pose a threat to the health, welfare, or safety of the school population, student lockers may be searched without prior warning.
- C. If drug paraphernalia or controlled substances or those items thought to be controlled substances, as defined in policy _____, are found, the parent/guardian shall be contacted immediately and requested to come to the school. An investigation shall be conducted by the building principal and district security according to Board policy and school procedures.
- D. If no drugs are found, the student will return to class. The building principal shall contact the student's parents/guardians before the end of the school day to explain the procedure that has occurred. Where possible, the student will be invited to be present with the principal when the telephone call is made.

- E. The administration shall prepare a statement to be used for media inquiries as to why the district is conducting canine searches. The statement shall indicate that the goal of occasional use of canine searches is to determine if controlled substances are present in the school, and to prevent students from engaging in any drug-related activity at school. School administrators have a compelling interest in protecting and preserving the health, safety, and welfare of the school population.
- F. The Superintendent shall notify the Board in a timely fashion.