



Book	WCSD Policy Manual
Section	9000 Personnel and Negotiations
Title	Child Abuse in an Educational Setting
Number	9620
Status	Active
Adopted	September 11, 2017

The Board of Education recognizes that children have the right to an educational setting that does not threaten their physical and emotional health and development. Child abuse by school personnel and school volunteers violates this right and therefore is strictly prohibited.

Allegations of child abuse by school personnel and school volunteers shall be reported in accordance with the requirements of Article 23-B of the Education Law.

Required Reporters

Any person holding any of the following positions shall be required to promptly report written and oral allegations of child abuse in an educational setting:

- school administrator
- teacher
- school nurse
- school guidance counselor
- school psychologist
- school social worker
- other school personnel required to hold a teaching or administrative license or certificate
- school board member

For purposes of this policy, persons holding these positions shall be referred to as "required reporters."

Definitions

"Educational setting" means the buildings and grounds of the district, the vehicles provided by the district to transport students to and from school buildings, field trips, co-curricular and extra-curricular activities both on and off school district grounds, all co-curricular and extra-curricular activity sites, and any other location where direct contact between an employee and volunteer and a child has allegedly occurred.

"Child" means a person under the age of 21 enrolled in a New York State school district, other than New York City.

"Child abuse" means any one of the following acts committed in an educational setting by an employee or volunteer against a child:

- intentionally or recklessly inflicting physical injury, serious physical injury or death; or
- intentionally or recklessly engaging in conduct that creates a substantial risk of physical injury, serious physical injury or death; or
- any child sexual abuse as prohibited by sections 130 or 235 of the Penal Law; or
- the commission or attempted commission against a child of the crime of disseminating indecent materials to minors pursuant to Article 235 of the Penal Law.

Reporting Requirements

In any case where a written or oral allegation of child abuse by an employee or volunteer in an educational setting is made to a required reporter, the required reporter shall:

1. promptly complete the required State Education Department report form; and
2. personally deliver it to the Principal of the school in which the child abuse allegedly occurred.

If the allegation involves a child who was allegedly abused by an employee or a volunteer of a school in another school district, the required reporter must promptly forward the report form to the Superintendent of the district of attendance and the Superintendent of the school district where the abuse allegedly occurred (if different).

Upon receiving a written report, the Principal shall determine whether there is reasonable suspicion to believe that an act of child abuse has occurred. In those circumstances where the Superintendent receives the written report directly, he or she will be responsible for making the reasonable suspicion determination.

If the Principal/Superintendent determines there is reasonable suspicion to believe that an act of child abuse has occurred, he or she shall promptly notify the parent of the alleged child victim (assuming that the parent is not the person who originally reported the alleged abuse) that an allegation of child abuse in an educational setting has been made and promptly provide the parent with the written statement setting forth parental rights, responsibilities and procedures prepared in accordance with the Regulations of the Commissioner of Education.

If the person making the allegation of abuse is someone other than the child or the child's parent, the Principal/Superintendent shall contact the person making the report to learn the source and basis for the allegation.

The Principal shall also promptly provide a copy of the written report to the Superintendent and send a copy to the appropriate law enforcement authorities. In no event shall the Principal delay in sending the report to law enforcement because of an inability to contact the Superintendent.

The Superintendent shall send to the Commissioner of Education any written report forwarded to the local law enforcement authorities where the employee or volunteer alleged to have committed an act of child abuse holds a certification or license issued by the department.

Rights of Employees and Volunteers

Any employee or volunteer against whom an allegation of child abuse has been made and against whom the district intends to take adverse action shall be entitled to receive a copy of the report and to respond to the allegations. In addition, such persons are entitled to seek disclosure of reports involving them under the Freedom of Information Law.

Confidentiality

All reports, photographs, and other written material submitted pursuant to this policy and Article 23-B of the Education Law shall be confidential and may not be redisclosed except to law enforcement authorities involved in investigating the alleged abuse or except as expressly authorized by law or pursuant to a court-ordered subpoena. The Principal and Superintendent shall exercise reasonable care to prevent unauthorized disclosure.

Willful disclosure of a written record required to be kept confidential to a person not authorized to receive or review such record is a class A misdemeanor.

Penalties

Willful failure of an employee to prepare and submit a written report of alleged child abuse required by Article 23-B of the Education Law shall be a class A misdemeanor.

Willful failure of any Principal or Superintendent to submit a written report of alleged child abuse to an appropriate law enforcement authority, as required by Article 23-B of the Education Law, shall be a class A misdemeanor. In addition, the Commissioner of Education may, following an administrative determination, impose a civil penalty of up to five thousand dollars on any administrator who fails to submit a report of child abuse to an appropriate law enforcement authority.

The law further prohibits any Principal or Superintendent from agreeing to withhold from the appropriate law enforcement authorities, a superintendent or the Commissioner of Education, where appropriate, an allegation of child abuse in an educational setting on the part of any employee or volunteer as required by law, in return for the resignation or voluntary suspension of the alleged perpetrator. Violation of this prohibition can result in a class E felony charge and a civil penalty of up to \$20,000.

Record Retention

Any report of child abuse by an employee or volunteer that does not result in a criminal conviction shall be expunged from the records kept by the district with respect to the subject of the report after five years from the date the report was made.

Training

The Superintendent shall be responsible for establishing and implementing on an ongoing basis a training program for all current and new required reporters on the procedures required under Article 23-B. The program shall include at a minimum all the elements specified in Commissioner's regulations.

Ref: Education Law §§1125-1133
Penal Law §§130, 235, 263
8 NYCRR §100.2 (hh) (Reporting of Child Abuse in an Educational Setting)
Appeal of S.S., 42 EDR 273 (2003)



Book	WCSD Policy Manual
Section	9000 Personnel and Negotiations
Title	Child Abuse in an Educational Setting Definitions
Number	9620-E.1
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Child Abuse in an Educational Setting Definitions

Definitions contained in §1125 of Article 23-B, Title 1 of the Education Law

1. "Child abuse" shall mean any of the following acts committed in an educational setting by an employee or volunteer against a child:
 - a. intentionally or recklessly inflicting physical injury, serious physical injury or death, or
 - b. intentionally or recklessly engaging in conduct which creates a substantial risk of such physical injury, serious physical injury or death, or
 - c. any child sexual abuse as defined in this section, or
 - d. the commission or attempted commission against a child of the crime of disseminating indecent materials to minors pursuant to Article 235 of the Penal Law.
2. "Child" shall mean a person under the age of 21 years enrolled in a school district in this State, other than a school district within a city having a population of one million or more.
3. "Employee" shall mean any person receiving compensation from a school district or employee of a contracted service provider or worker placed within the school under a public assistance employment program, pursuant to title nine-B of article five of the social services law, and consistent with the provisions of such title for the provision of services to such district, its students or employees, directly or through contract, whereby such services performed by such person involve direct student contact.
4. "Volunteer" shall mean any person, other than an employee, who provides services to a school or school district, which involve direct student contact.
5. "Educational setting" shall mean the building and grounds of a public school district, the vehicles provided by the school district for the transportation of students to and from school buildings, field trips, co-curricular and extra-curricular activities, both on and off school district grounds, all co-curricular and extra-curricular activity sites, and any other location where direct contact between an employee or volunteer and a child has allegedly occurred.
6. "Administrator" or "school administrator" shall mean a principal of a public school, charter school or board of cooperative educational services, or other chief school officer.
7. "Law enforcement authorities" shall mean a municipal police department, sheriff's department, the division of state police or any officer thereof. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, law enforcement authorities shall not include any child protective service or society for the prevention of cruelty to children as such terms are defined in section four hundred twenty-three of the social services law.
8. "Parent" shall mean either or both of a child's parents or other persons legally responsible for the child.
9. "Child sexual abuse" shall mean conduct prohibited by article one hundred thirty or two hundred sixty-three of the penal law.



Book	WCSD Policy Manual
Section	9000 Personnel and Negotiations
Title	Child Abuse in an Educational Setting Exhibit - Notice/Reporting Requirements
Number	9620-E.2
Status	Active
Adopted	September 11, 2017

Duties of Employees

The law imposes reporting requirements on teachers, administrators, school nurses, school guidance counselors, school psychologists, school social workers, school board members and all other school personnel required to hold a teaching or administrative license or certificate. When these employees receive an allegation of child abuse by an employee or volunteer in an educational setting, they must take the following steps:

- a. Upon receipt of an oral or written allegation of child abuse in an educational setting, the employee must promptly complete the "Child Abuse in an Educational Setting" report form (attached).
- b. Upon completion of the report form, the employee must personally deliver it to the school building administrator of the school in which the child abuse allegedly occurred.
- c. If the allegation(s) involves a child who was allegedly abused by an employee or a volunteer of a school in another school district, the employee must promptly forward the report form to the superintendent of schools of the school district of attendance and the school district where the abuse allegedly occurred.

Duties of School Building Administrators

In all cases, upon receipt of a report form, the school building administrator must review the form and determine if there is reasonable suspicion to believe that an act of child abuse, as defined by law, has occurred. If he or she finds reasonable suspicion to believe that an act of child abuse has occurred, additional steps must be taken which differ depending upon the individual who has made the allegation.

Child makes the Allegation

- a. Promptly notify the parent of the child that an allegation of child abuse in an educational setting has been made.
- b. Promptly provide the parent with the written statement setting forth parental rights, responsibilities and procedures prepared in accordance with the Commissioner's regulations (8 NYCRR §100.2(hh)).
- c. Promptly provide a copy of the completed report form to the superintendent.
- d. Promptly forward a copy of the completed report form to the appropriate law enforcement authorities. The report to law enforcement may not be delayed by reason of inability to contact the superintendent.

Parent Makes the Allegation

- a. Promptly provide the parent with the written statement setting forth parental rights, responsibilities and procedures prepared in accordance with the Commissioner's regulations (8 NYCRR §100.2(hh)).
- b. Promptly provide a copy of the completed report form to the superintendent.
- c. Promptly forward a copy of the completed report form to the appropriate law enforcement authorities. The report to law enforcement may not be delayed by reason of inability to contact the superintendent.

Person other than the Parent or the Child Makes the Allegation

- a. Promptly notify the parent of the child that an allegation of child abuse in an educational setting has been made.
- b. Promptly provide the parent with the written statement setting forth parental rights, responsibilities and procedures prepared in accordance with the Commissioner's regulations (8 NYCRR §100.2(hh)).
- c. Ascertain from the reporting employee the source and basis for the allegation and complete that portion of the report form.
- d. Promptly provide a copy of the completed report form to the superintendent.
- e. Promptly forward a copy of the completed report form to appropriate law enforcement authorities. The report to law enforcement may not be delayed by reason of inability to contact the superintendent.

Duties of Superintendents

In most cases, the school building administrator will receive the completed report form from an employee and make the reasonable suspicion determination. However, there are situations in which the superintendent will receive the report form directly and he or she will be responsible for making the reasonable suspicion determination such as:

- a. Where the school building administrator receives the oral or written allegation and is required to complete the report form;
- b. Where it is alleged that a child was abused by an employee or volunteer of a school other than a school within the school district where the child attends.

In addition, a superintendent may receive an oral or written allegation of child abuse in an educational setting from local law enforcement officials or from child protective services. In these cases, the superintendent would be responsible for completing the report form and, subsequently, making the reasonable suspicion determination.

If the superintendent finds reasonable suspicion to believe that an act of child abuse has occurred, as defined by law, additional steps must be taken which differ depending on the individual who has made the allegation.

Child makes the Allegation

- a. Promptly notify the parent of the child that an allegation of child abuse in an educational setting has been made.
- b. Promptly provide the parent with the written statement setting forth parental rights, responsibilities and procedures prepared in accordance with the Commissioner's regulations (8 NYCRR §100.2(hh)).
- c. Promptly forward a copy of the completed report form to the appropriate law enforcement authorities.

Parent Makes the Allegation

- a. Promptly provide the parent with the written statement setting forth parental rights, responsibilities and procedures prepared in accordance with the Commissioner's regulations (8 NYCRR §100.2(hh)).
- b. Promptly forward a copy of the completed report form to the appropriate law enforcement authorities.

Person other than the Parent or the Child Makes the Allegation

- a. Promptly notify the parent of the child that an allegation of child abuse in an educational setting has been made.
- b. Promptly provide the parent with the written statement setting forth parental rights, responsibilities and procedures prepared in accordance with the Commissioner's regulations (8 NYCRR §100.2(hh)).
- c. Ascertain from the reporting employee the source and basis for the allegation and complete that portion of the form.
- d. Promptly forward a copy of the completed report form to the appropriate law enforcement authorities.

In all cases where a completed report is forwarded to the appropriate law enforcement authorities and the employee or volunteer alleged to have committed an act of child abuse holds a certification or license issued by the Department, the superintendent must also refer such report to the Commissioner of Education.

Expungement

A report that does not, after investigation, result in a criminal conviction shall be expunged from any record which may be kept by a school or school district with respect to the subject of such a report after a period of five years from the date of the making of such report or at such earlier time as such school or school district determines.

Penalty Provisions

The requirements set forth within the law are mandatory. Willful failure of an employee to prepare and submit a report form as required by the law is a Class A misdemeanor. The law also provides that a willful failure of a school building administrator or superintendent to forward a copy of the report form to the appropriate law enforcement authority is a Class A misdemeanor. In addition, the Commissioner of Education can also fine a school building administrator or a superintendent up to \$5,000 for failure to forward a copy of the completed report form to the appropriate law enforcement authorities.

Immunity Provisions

The law provides immunity from civil liability for employees, volunteers, school building administrators and superintendents who reasonably and in good faith make a report of child abuse in an educational setting in the manner described in the law. The law also provides immunity from civil liability to school building administrators and superintendents who reasonably and in good faith forward a copy of the report form to a person or agency as required by law and in the manner described in the law.

Confidentiality of Records

In general, the only persons authorized to receive the written report form and any related materials are the school building administrator and the superintendent. The law requires that all reports, records, photographs and other material submitted remain confidential and may not be disclosed except to law enforcement authorities involved in the criminal investigation of child abuse in an educational setting or as expressly authorized by law or pursuant to a court-ordered subpoena. Willful disclosure of a written record required to be confidential, to a person not authorized to receive or review such record is a class A misdemeanor. The law requires that school building administrators and superintendents exercise reasonable care to prevent unauthorized disclosure.

Duties of District Attorneys

Where a criminal investigation is undertaken in response to a report forwarded to the appropriate law enforcement authorities, the district attorney must notify the superintendent of the school district where the acts of child abuse occurred and the superintendent of the school district where the child attends, if different, of the following:

- an indictment;
- the filing of an accusatory instrument;
- the disposition of the criminal case; or,
- the suspension or termination of the investigation.

Where a criminal conviction is obtained for a crime involving child abuse in an educational setting by a licensed or certified school employee, the district attorney is required to notify the Commissioner of Education, as well as the superintendent of the school district in which the acts of child abuse occurred and the superintendent of the school district where the child attends, if different.

Duties of the Commissioner of Education

Upon receiving notification of conviction from a district attorney, the Commissioner of Education must begin proceedings against the convicted individual pursuant to Part 83 of the Commissioner's regulations to determine whether the individual possesses good moral character. The determination may result in additional action taken against the individual related to his or her license or certification.

The Commissioner has also issued the attached form that must be used for the recording and transmission of allegations of child abuse in educational settings.

The Commissioner and the Board of Regents also promulgated §100.2(hh)(2), which sets forth the training requirements relating to child abuse in an educational setting.

Unreported Resignations or Voluntary Suspensions

The law prohibits school building administrators or superintendents from agreeing to withhold from the appropriate law enforcement authorities, a superintendent or the Commissioner of Education, where appropriate, an allegation of child abuse in an educational setting on the part of any employee or volunteer as required by law, in return for the resignation or voluntary suspension of the alleged perpetrator. Violation of this prohibition can result in a class E felony charge and a civil penalty of up to \$20,000.

CHILD ABUSE IN AN EDUCATIONAL SETTING EXHIBIT - CONFIDENTIAL REPORT OF ALLEGATION

SUBJECT CHILD	PARENT OF SUBJECT CHILD
Name _____ Last First MI	Name _____
Address _____ _____	Address (if different) _____ _____
School _____	
Grade _____ Sex (M, F, Unknown) _____	
Age or Birthday (Mo/Day/Yr) _____	

SOURCE OF ALLEGATION (Check as Appropriate)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Child <input type="checkbox"/> Parent <input type="checkbox"/> Other -- Name _____	Relationship to Child (if any) _____

ALLEGED PERPETRATOR (EMPLOYEE OR VOLUNTEER)	
Name _____	School District _____
School Building _____	School Position _____

SPECIFIC ALLEGATION
Use this space to provide information to describe or explain the circumstances surrounding the allegation. (attach additional sheets if necessary)

REPORTER INFORMATION	
Name _____	School District _____
School Address _____	School Telephone _____
Relationship to Child (if any) _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Teacher <input type="checkbox"/> School Guidance Counselor <input type="checkbox"/> School Nurse <input type="checkbox"/> School Psychologist <input type="checkbox"/> Administrator <input type="checkbox"/> School Board Member <input type="checkbox"/> School Social Worker <input type="checkbox"/> School personnel required to hold teaching or administrator license or certification	
Date Submitted to Administrator ____/____/____/	Signature _____

FOR ADMINISTRATOR USE ONLY	FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOL USE ONLY
Reasonable Suspicion ____ Yes ____ No	Reasonable Suspicion ____ Yes ____ No
Date Submitted to Superintendent ____/____/____	Date Submitted to Law Enforcement ____/____/____
Name/Signature _____	Name/Signature _____
Date Submitted to Law Enforcement ____/____/____	Date Submitted to Commissioner ____/____/____
Name/Signature _____	Name/Signature _____



Book	WCSD Policy Manual
Section	5000 Students
Title	Child Abuse, Maltreatment or Neglect in a Domestic Setting
Number	5460
Status	Active
Adopted	September 11, 2017

The Board of Education recognizes that because of their sustained contact with school-aged children, employees are in an excellent position to identify abused, maltreated or neglected children and refer them for treatment and protection. The Board further recognizes the specific dictates of law which require school officials to report suspected instances of child abuse, maltreatment (which includes neglect) in a domestic setting.

The purpose of mandatory reporting is to identify suspected abused and maltreated children as soon as possible, so that such children determined to be abused or maltreated can be protected from further harm and, where appropriate, can be offered services to assist him or her and his or her family.

School officials, who have reasonable cause to know or suspect that a child has been subjected to abuse or maltreatment, must immediately report this to the New York State Central Register for Child Abuse and Maltreatment (Central Register), as required by law. No conditions may be imposed which limit their responsibility to report. A school official is defined as:

- Teacher
- Guidance counselor
- Psychologist
- Nurse
- Social Worker
- Full or part-time paid athletic coach
- Administrator
- Any school personnel required to hold a teaching or administrative license or certificate.

The school official will also report the matter to the Building Principal.

The report shall be made by telephone or by telephone facsimile machine on a form supplied by the Commissioner of Social Services. A written report shall be made within forty-eight hours to the appropriate local child protective service, and to the statewide Central Register.

School employees who are not school officials, as defined above, but who have reasonable cause to know or suspect that a child has been subjected to abuse or maltreatment are encouraged to report to the Central Register. However, the school employee must report the matter to the Building Principal. If the matter has not yet been reported to the Central Register, the Building Principal shall make the report, in accordance with state law. In being required to file such report, the Building Principal does not have discretion.

School employees or officials may not contact the child's family or any other person to determine the cause of the suspected abuse or maltreatment. It is not the responsibility of the school official or employee to prove that the child has been abused or maltreated.

Any school official or employee who has cause to suspect that the death of any child is a result of child abuse or maltreatment must report that fact to the appropriate medical examiner or coroner.

In accordance with the law, any school official who fails to report an instance of suspected child abuse or maltreatment may be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor and may be held liable for the damages caused by the failure to report. The law grants immunity to persons who, in good faith, report instances of child abuse from any liability.

School employees will not be subject to retaliatory action, as defined in state law, as a result of making a report when they reasonably suspect that a child has been abused or maltreated.

The Board recognizes that knowingly reporting a false claim of child abuse is a violation of state law and this policy acknowledges that it is a crime to do so. The district will make every reasonable effort to ensure the integrity of the district's child abuse reporting process and procedure.

School District Relationship with Local Social Service District

The school district will cooperate to the extent possible with authorized child protective services workers in investigations of alleged child abuse. The Superintendent, or his or her designee, will represent the district when collaborating with local social service agencies to address instances of abuse or maltreatment, and in the development of policy and procedures regarding abuse or maltreatment (including educational neglect). In addition, the Superintendent will share a copy of the district's attendance policy, 5100, with the local social service district.

Training Program and Dissemination of Information

The school district shall maintain an ongoing training program which will address the identification and reporting of child abuse and maltreatment, including the legal implications of reporting and not reporting. Attendance at sessions of this training program shall be required of all school officials. Attendance records shall be kept, and notations will be made in personnel files as to the dates of attendance.

The Superintendent shall develop, with input from appropriate personnel, a plan for implementation of such a training program, to be approved by the Board. In addition, the policy and regulations will be included in all employee handbooks and distributed annually to all school officials who are not covered under existing handbooks. The Superintendent will prepare and implement all regulations as are necessary to accomplish the intent of this policy.

As required by state law and regulation, the district shall publicize the toll-free number for reporting child abuse and neglect to the Central Register (800-342-3720), and directions for accessing the NYS Office of Children and Family Services website (<http://ocfs.ny.gov/main/cps/>), in both English and Spanish.

Cross-ref: Attendance, 5100

Ref: Child Protective Services Act of 1973, Social Services Law §§411 et seq.

Social Services Law §34-a

Family Court Act §1012

Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, 20 U.S.C. §1232g, 45 CFR §99.36

Education Law §§409-l; 3209-a, 3036

Penal Law 240.50

8 NYCRR §100.2(nn)



Book	WCSD Policy Manual
Section	5000 Students
Title	Child Abuse, Maltreatment or Neglect in a Domestic Setting Regulation
Number	5460-R
Status	Active
Last Revised	September 11, 2017

New York State Law (Child Protective Service Act of 1973, as amended) provides for reporting of suspected cases of child abuse by school officials. These regulations are designed to implement this law within the district and to help protect students from the harmful effects of child abuse.

Definitions

The definition of child abuse and maltreatment is established by law.

Abused Child, according to Social Services Law and the Family Court Act, is a child less than 18 years of age whose parent or other person legally responsible for his or her care:

- a. inflicts or allows to be inflicted upon such child physical injury by other than accidental means which causes or creates a substantial risk of death, or serious or protracted disfigurement, or protracted impairment of physical or emotional health or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ; or
- b. creates or allows to be created a substantial risk of physical injury to such a child by other than accidental means which would be likely to cause death or serious or protracted disfigurement, or protracted impairment of physical or emotional health, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ; or
- c. commits, or allows to be committed, a sex offense against such child, as defined in the penal law, provided, however, that the corroboration requirements contained therein shall not apply to proceedings under this article.

Neglected or maltreated child, according to the Family Court Act, is a child less than 18 years of age:

- a. whose physical, mental, or emotional condition has been impaired or is in danger of becoming impaired as a result of the failure of his or her parents or other person legally responsible for his care to exercise a minimum degree of care:

(1) in supplying the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, or education in accordance with provisions of Part One, Article 65 of the Education Law, or medical, dental, optometrical or surgical care though financially able to do so or offered financial or other reasonable means to do so; or

In order for a report of educational neglect to be accepted, three elements need to be established:

- a. Excessive absence from school by the child
- b. Reasonable cause to suspect that the parent is aware or should have been aware of the excessive absenteeism and the parent has contributed to the problem or is failing to take steps to effectively address the problem, and;
- c. Reasonable cause to suspect educational impairment or harm to the child or imminent danger of such impairment or harm.

(2) in providing the child with proper supervision or guardianship, by unreasonably inflicting or allowing to be inflicted harm, or a substantial risk thereof, including the infliction of excessive corporal punishment; or by using a drug or drugs; or by using alcoholic beverages to the extent that he/she loses self-control of his/her actions; or by any other acts of a similarly serious nature requiring the aid of the court; or

b. who has been abandoned by his/her parent(s) or other person legally responsible for his/her care.

Person legally responsible includes the child's custodian, guardian, or any other person responsible for the child's care at the relevant time. Custodian may include any person continually or at regular intervals found in the same household as the child when the conduct of such person causes or contributes to the abuse or neglect of the child.

Impairment of emotional health and impairment of mental or emotional condition includes a state of substantially diminished psychological or intellectual functioning in relation to, but not limited to, such factors as failure to thrive, control of aggressive or self-destructive impulses, ability to think and reason, or acting out of misbehavior, including incorrigibility, ungovernability, or habitual truancy; provided, however, that such impairment must be clearly attributable to the unwillingness or inability of the parent, guardian, or custodian to exercise a minimum degree of care toward the child.

Reporting procedures and related information:

1. All school officials must, when they have reasonable cause to suspect that a child is abused or maltreated, report it to the New York State Central Register for Child Abuse and Maltreatment (800-342-3720). A school official, under state law, is defined as:

- Teacher
- Guidance counselor
- Psychologist
- Nurse
- Social Worker
- Full or Part-time athletic coach
- Administrator
- Any school personnel required to hold a teaching or administrative license or certificate.

Personnel have the right to request that information which would identify the individual making the report be withheld if furnishing such data might prove detrimental to the safety or interest of that individual.

2. The school official must also report the matter to the Building Principal who will determine if any additional steps need to be taken by the school district (for instance, contacting the school physician, social worker or other support services).

3. In the event that a school employee, who is not required to report under the law (such as a bus driver, custodian, cafeteria monitor, etc.), has reasonable cause to suspect that a child is abused or neglected, he/she is encouraged to make a report to the Central Register. The employee must, by district policy, report the matter to the Building Principal.

4. If the Building Principal is informed of a case of suspected child abuse or maltreatment that has not yet been reported to the Central Register, the Building Principal is required to:

- (a) phone the New York State Central Register for Child Abuse and Maltreatment (800-342-3720) and inform them verbally of the problem; or
- (b) contact the above agency by telephone facsimile machine on a form supplied by the Commissioner of Social Services; and
- (c) file a written report with the local child protective services agency and the Central Register within forty-eight hours after the above report; and,
- (d) determine if additional steps need to be taken by the school district, as outlined in step 2 above.

5. The Building Principal may take color photographs or cause photographs to be taken of the areas of visible trauma on the child, and/or, if medically indicated, cause an examination to be performed. Such actions may be performed at public expense if they will provide appropriate documentation when filing the report. Photographic equipment shall be kept at the school and be available for this purpose.

6 The written report that must be filed shall include all information which the Commissioner of Social Services may require.

7. If it should be necessary for Child Protective Services to interview a child at school to ascertain whether he/she has been abused or maltreated, or to obtain documentation of such acts, the interview should be conducted in the presence of a school official, unless circumstances require otherwise. The school official shall examine and verify the credentials of Child Protective Services worker(s) before allowing such worker(s) to either interview the child or to examine the child's records. If sexual abuse is indicated, the presence of a same-sex staff member during the interview is appropriate.

8. The Building Principal shall request a summary report of the investigation of a case referred to Child Protective Services so the district can take appropriate next steps.

9. The district shall maintain an ongoing training program which will address identification and reporting of child abuse and maltreatment. Attendance at sessions of this training program shall be required of all school officials.

10. Employee handbooks shall include a copy of these regulations and the related Board policy concerning child abuse and reporting requirements.

11. Only one report of any suspected abuse is required.

12. School personnel who, in good faith, make a report or take photographs of injuries and bruises have immunity from any liability, civil or criminal. The good faith of any person required to report cases of child abuse or maltreatment is presumed.

13 School personnel who have reasonable cause to suspect that a child has died as a result of child abuse or maltreatment shall report that fact to the appropriate medical examiner or coroner.

14 Any person required to report suspected cases of child abuse or maltreatment and who fails to do so may be found guilty of a class A misdemeanor and may be held civilly liable for the damages caused by this failure.

15. Any school employee who fails to comply with this policy is subject to discipline in accordance with collective bargaining agreements and/or policy.

16. The district shall post the toll-free number for the Central Register (800-342-3720) and directions for accessing the NYS Office of Children and Family Services (<http://ocfs.ny.gov/main/cps/>), in both English and Spanish, on the district website and in highly visible areas of school buildings so it is readily accessible to students and staff. The district shall also make such information available in district and school administrative offices, provide it to parents/persons in parental relation at least once per school year (including electronically and/or sent home with students), and provide it to all teachers and administrators.



Book	WCSD Policy Manual
Section	2000 Governance and Operations
Title	School District Officer and Employee Code of Ethics
Number	2160
Status	Active
Adopted	January 8, 2018

The Board of Education is committed to avoiding any situation in which the existence of conflicting interests of any Board member, officer or employee may call into question the integrity of the management or operation of the school district. The Board recognizes that sound, ethical standards of conduct serve to increase the effectiveness of district officers and staff as educators and public employees in the community. Adherence to a code of ethics promotes public confidence in the schools and furthers the attainment of district goals.

The Board also recognizes its obligation to adopt a code of ethics setting forth the standards of conduct required of all Board members, district officers and employees under the provisions of the General Municipal Law. Therefore, every Board member, officer and employee of the district, whether paid or unpaid, shall adhere to the following code of ethics.

Statutory Conflicts of Interest

It is a conflict of interest for a Board member, officer or employee to benefit personally from contracts made in their official capacity.

- "Contract" is defined broadly to include any claim or demand against the district or account or agreement with the district, whether expressed or implied which exceeds the sum of \$750.00 in any fiscal year.
- An "interest" is defined as a direct or indirect benefit that runs to the employee as a result of a contract with the district.

No Board member, officer or employee shall have an "interest" (i.e., receive a direct or indirect benefit as the result of a contract with the district) in:

1. a firm, partnership or association in which he/she is a member or employee;
2. a corporation in which he/she is an officer, director or employee;
3. a corporation in which he/she, directly or indirectly, owns or controls 5 percent or more of the stock;
4. a contract between the district and his/her spouse, minor child or dependents, except for an employment contract between the school district, a spouse, minor child or dependent of a Board member authorized by §800(3) of the General Municipal Law or §3016 of the Education Law.

Code of Ethics

1. Gifts: A Board member, officer or employee shall not directly or indirectly solicit any gift or accept or receive any gift having a value of \$75 or more, whether in the form of money, services, loan, travel, entertainment, hospitality, thing or promise, or any other form, under circumstances in which it could reasonably be inferred that the gift was intended to influence him or her in the performance of his or her official duties or was intended as a reward for any official action on his or her part.

However, the Board welcomes and encourages the writing of letters or notes expressing gratitude or appreciation to staff members. Gifts from children that are principally sentimental in nature and of insignificant financial value may be accepted in the spirit in which they are given.

2. Confidential information: A Board member, officer or employee shall not disclose confidential information acquired by him or her in the course of his or her official duties or use such information to further his or her personal interest. **This includes matters discussed in executive session. However, the Board, acting as whole, may decide to disclose such information where disclosure is not prohibited under the law.**

3. Representation before the Board or District: A Board member, officer or employee shall not receive or enter into any agreement, expressed or implied, for compensation for services to be rendered in relation to any matter before the school district.

4. Disclosure of interest in matters before the Board: A Board member, officer or employee of the district, whether paid or unpaid, must publicly disclose the nature and extent of any interest they or their spouse have, will have or later acquire in any actual or proposed contract, purchase agreement, lease agreement or other agreement involving the school district (including oral agreements), to the governing body and his/her immediate supervisor (where applicable) even if it is not a prohibited interest under applicable law. Such disclosure must be in writing and made part of the official record of the school district. Disclosure is not required in the case of an interest that is exempted under Section 803(2) of the General Municipal Law. The term "interest" means a pecuniary or material benefit accruing to an officer or employee

5. Investments in conflict with official duties: A Board member, officer or employee shall not invest or hold any investment directly in any financial, business, commercial or other private transaction that creates a conflict with his or her official duties. Exceptions to the conflict of interest law can be found in Section 802 of the General Municipal Law (see 2160-E.1).

6. Private employment: A Board member, officer or employee shall not engage in, solicit, negotiate for or promise to accept private employment when that employment or service creates a conflict with or impairs the proper discharge of his or her official duties.

7. Future employment: A Board member, officer or employee shall not, after the termination of service or employment with the district, appear before the Board in relation to any action, proceeding, or application in which he or she personally participated during the period of his or her service or employment or that was under his or her active consideration.

8. Involvement with Charitable Organizations: A Board member, officer or employee may be involved as a volunteer, officer or employee in a charitable organization which has a relationship with the district. If a Board member is a board member, officer or employee of the charitable organization the Board member must disclose such relationship in writing to the district, and the Board member must recuse himself or herself from any discussions or votes relating to the charitable organization which may come before the Board. When participating in the activities of the charitable organization, the Board member, officer or employee shall not disclose any confidential information learned in the course of his or her official duties or use such information to further personal interests. Additionally, the Board member, officer or employee shall not make representations on behalf of the district unless specifically authorized to do so by the Board.

Distribution of Code of Ethics

The Superintendent of Schools shall cause a copy of this Code of Ethics to be distributed to every member of the Board, every officer and employee of the school district. Each officer and employee elected or appointed thereafter shall be furnished a copy before entering upon the duties of his or her office or employment. In addition, the Superintendent shall ensure that a copy of Article 18 of the General Municipal Law shall be kept posted in each public building under the district's jurisdiction in a place conspicuous to the district's officers and employees.

Penalties

In addition to any penalty contained in any other provision of law, any person who shall knowingly and intentionally violate any of the provisions of the Board's code of ethics and its accompanying regulation may be fined, suspended or removed from office or employment, as the case may be, in the manner provided by law.

Ref: General Municipal Law §§806-808
Opn. St. Comp. 2008-01

Application of the Board of Education, 57 EDR Dec. No. 17,147 (2017)
Application of Nett and Raby, 45 EDR 259 (2005).

New York Code of Rules and Regulations, Education

TITLE 8. EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

CHAPTER I. RULES OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS

PART 19. EDUCATION PRACTICES

8 NYCRR § 19.5 (2004)

§ 19.5 Prohibition of corporal punishment

(a) No teacher, administrator, officer, employee or agent of a school district in this State, or of a board of cooperative educational services in this State, shall use corporal punishment against a pupil.

(b) As used in this section, corporal punishment means any act of physical force upon a pupil for the purpose of punishing that pupil, except as otherwise provided in subdivision (c) of this section.

(c) In situations in which alternative procedures and methods not involving the use of physical force cannot reasonably be employed, nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prohibit the use of reasonable physical force for the following purposes:

(1) to protect oneself from physical injury;

(2) to protect another pupil or teacher or any person from physical injury;

(3) to protect the property of the school or others; or

(4) to restrain or remove a pupil whose behavior is interfering with the orderly exercise and performance of school district functions, powers and duties, if that pupil has refused to comply with a request to refrain from further disruptive acts.

Statutory authority: Education Law, §§ 101, 207; Constitution, art. VIII, § 1

HISTORY:

Added 19.5 on 9/01/85.



Book	WCSD Policy Manual
Section	9000 Personnel and Negotiations
Title	Drug-Free Workplace
Number	9320
Status	Active
Adopted	September 11, 2017

The Board of Education prohibits the illegal, improper or unauthorized manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession or use of any controlled substances in the workplace. "Workplace" shall mean any site on school grounds, at school-sponsored activities, or any place in which an employee is working within the scope of his/her employment or duties. "Controlled substances" shall include all drugs which are banned or controlled under federal or state law, including those for which a physician's prescription is required, as well as any other chemical substance which is deliberately ingested to produce psychological or physiological effects, other than accepted foods or beverages.

The Superintendent of Schools or his/her designee shall implement related regulations which outline the requirements of the federal Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988.

Ref:

- Drug-Free Workplace Act (DFWA), 41 U.S.C. §§8101-8106
- Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. §812
- 21 CFR §§1308.11-1308.15
- 34 CFR Part 84 (U.S. Dept. of Ed. Regulations under the DFWA)
- Civil Service Law §75
- Education Law §3020-a
- Patchogue-Medford Congress of Teachers v. Board of Education, 70 NY2d 57 (1987)



Book	WCSD Policy Manual
Section	9000 Personnel and Negotiations
Title	Drug-Free Workplace Regulation
Number	9320-R
Status	Active
Adopted	September 11, 2017

1. The Superintendent of Schools shall certify to any federal agency making a direct grant to the district that the district will provide a drug-free workplace, in accordance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988.
2. The Superintendent or his/her designee shall establish a drug-free awareness program to inform employees about:
 - a. the dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
 - b. the district's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
 - c. any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and
 - d. the penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations.
3. The Superintendent or his/her designee shall publish a statement notifying district employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the workplace (as defined by district policy). The statement shall specify the actions that will be taken against employees for violations of such prohibition. Each employee shall receive a copy of this statement and the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988.
4. Each employee, as a condition of employment on any direct federal grant, shall:
 - a. abide by the terms of the statement; and
 - b. notify his/her immediate supervisor, who shall notify the Superintendent, of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace within five (5) days of such conviction.
5. The Superintendent shall notify the Board of Education of any such conviction(s), and shall notify the granting agency within 10 days after receiving notice of such conviction(s) from any source.
6. Within 30 days of such conviction(s), the district shall initiate appropriate disciplinary action against any employee so convicted in the manner provided for by law, up to and including dismissal, and/or require his/her satisfactory participation in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a federal, state, or local health, law enforcement or other appropriate agency.
7. The district shall make a "good faith effort" to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of these regulations.

WAPPINGERS CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

EMPLOYEE FERPA RESPONSIBILITIES

- As a general rule, you may not disclose personally identifiable student information to anyone except District staff and faculty who have a "legitimate educational interest" in being made aware of the information; that is, they need the information to carry out their duties (e.g., implementing an IEP or 504 Plan).
- A student's educational records include records directly related to a student and maintained by the school (e.g., permanent record cards, disciplinary records, grades, IEP's, 504 Plans).
- You may not access a student's educational records for personal reasons.
- Even an inadvertent disclosure of a student's educational records can cause a violation of FERPA.
- Make sure that student information in your work space or area is secure.
- Do not discuss student information in a public setting or shared office space.
- Student information stored in an electronic format must be secure and available only to those entitled to access that information.
- Student records may be subject to disclosure without prior consent of a parent or student pursuant to a court order or a lawfully issued subpoena.
- However, a letter from an attorney requesting a student's educational records does not automatically make the records subject to disclosure. You should consult with your supervisor (who in turn may consult with the school attorney) before disclosing a student's education records in response to a request from an attorney.
- In the case of divorced or separated parents, a student's education records are presumptively subject to disclosure or inspection by both parents, unless a custody decree or court order is in effect which prevents parents from obtaining access to their child's educational records.
- In the event of an emergency (such as a medical emergency) or if there is an "articulable and significant threat" that may be addressed by the limited release of student information to appropriate officials, in order to protect the health and safety of the student, or other persons, such information can be disclosed without prior consent of the parent or eligible student.
- If you are in doubt about either the confidentiality of any record or the legality of disclosing information (including to other personnel within the school), you should consult with your supervisor (who in turn may consult with the school attorney) before disclosing any student or employee information.

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA)

- FERPA protects the confidentiality of a student's education records.
- FERPA gives parents the right to have access to their children's education records, the right to seek to have the records amended, and the right to consent to the disclosure of personally identifiable information from education records.
- FERPA defines "education records" to mean those records that are directly related to a student and maintained by an educational agency or institution or by a party acting for agency or institution.
- Education records include any record maintained by the educational agency or institution which contains personally identifiable information of a student.
- FERPA applies to all institutions that are the recipients of federal aid administered by the Secretary of Education.
- Failure to comply with FERPA could result in the withholding of funds administered by the Secretary of Education.
- For additional information about FERPA, visit the Family Compliance Office of the Department of Education website: <http://www2.ed.gov/policy/gen/guid/fpco/index.html>.



Book	WCSD Policy Manual
Section	0000 Goals and Objectives
Title	Sexual Harassment
Number	0110
Status	Active
Adopted	May 16, 2016

The Board of Education recognizes that harassment of students and staff on the basis of sex, gender and/or sexual orientation is abusive and illegal behavior that harms victims and negatively impacts the school culture by creating an environment of fear, distrust, intimidation and intolerance. The Board further recognizes that preventing and remedying sexual harassment in schools is essential to ensure a healthy, nondiscriminatory environment in which students can learn and employees can work productively.

Sex-based harassment can be comprised of two types of behavior: sexual harassment and/or gender-based harassment. Sexual harassment is unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature, which can include unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature (see regulation 0110-R for examples). Gender-based harassment includes verbal, nonverbal or physical aggression, intimidation or hostility that is based on actual or perceived gender and sexual stereotypes, as well as nonconformity to stereotypical notions of masculinity and femininity (see regulation 0110-R for examples). Sexual or gender-based harassment of a student can deny or limit the student's ability to participate in or to receive benefits, services, or opportunities from the school's program.

The Board is committed to providing an educational and working environment that promotes respect, dignity and equality and that is free from all forms of harassment based on gender and sexual orientation. To this end, the Board condemns and strictly prohibits all forms of sexual harassment on school grounds, school buses and at all school-sponsored activities, programs and events including those that take place at locations outside the district.

Because sexual harassment can occur staff to student, staff to staff, student to student, male to female, female to male, male to male or female to female, it shall be a violation of this policy for any student, employee or third party (school visitor, vendor, etc.) to sexually harass any student or employee.

In order for the Board to effectively enforce this policy and to take prompt corrective measures, it is essential that all victims of sexual harassment and persons with knowledge of sexual harassment report the harassment immediately.

The district will promptly investigate all complaints of sexual harassment, either formal or informal, verbal or written. To the extent possible, all complaints will be treated in a confidential manner. Limited disclosure may be necessary to complete a thorough investigation. If the complainant reports that they feel unsafe at school due to the nature of the complaint, the district will determine if accommodations need to be made until the issue is resolved.

If, after appropriate investigation, the district finds that a student, an employee or a third party has violated this policy, prompt corrective action will be taken in accordance with the applicable collective bargaining agreement, district policy and state and federal law.

All complainants and those who participate in the investigation of a complaint of sexual harassment have the right to be free from retaliation of any kind.

The Superintendent of Schools is directed to develop and implement regulations for reporting, investigating and remedying allegations of sexual harassment. These regulations are to be attached to this policy. In addition, training programs shall be established for students and employees to raise awareness of the issues surrounding sexual harassment and to implement preventative measures to help reduce incidents of sexual harassment. Age-appropriate

instructional materials will be incorporated into the curriculum to educate students so that they can recognize and reduce the incidence of sexual harassment.

This policy shall be posted in a prominent place in each district facility, on the district's website, and shall also be published in student registration materials, student, parent and employee handbooks, and other appropriate school publications.

A committee of administrators, teachers, parents, students and the school attorney shall be convened annually to review this policy's effectiveness and compliance with applicable state and federal law, and to recommend revisions to the Board.

Ref:

- Education Amendments of 1972, Title IX, 20 U.S.C. §1681 *et seq.*
- Title VII of Civil Rights Act (1964), 42 U.S.C. §2000-e; 34 CFR §100 *et seq.*
- *Davis v. Monroe County Board of Education*, 526 U.S. 629, 652 (1999)
- *Gebser v. Lago Vista Independent School District*, 524 U.S. 274 (1998)
- *Faragher v. City of Boca Raton*, 524 U.S. 775 (1998)
- *Burlington Industries v. Ellerth*, 524 U.S. 742 (1998)
- *Oncale v. Sundowner Offshore Services, Inc.*, 523 U.S. 75 (1998)
- *Franklin v. Gwinnett County Public Schools*, 503 U.S. 60 (1992)
- *Meritor Savings Bank, FSB v. Vinson*, 477 U.S. 57 (1986)
- Office for Civil Rights *Revised Sexual Harassment Guidance (January 19, 2001)*
- Office for Civil Rights, *Dear Colleague Letter: Sexual Harassment Issues (2006)*
- Office for Civil Rights, *Dear Colleague Letter: Bullying (October 26, 2010)*



Book	WCSD Policy Manual
Section	0000 Goals and Objectives
Title	Sexual Harassment Regulation
Number	0110-R
Status	Active
Last Revised	August 25, 2017

This regulation is intended to create and preserve an educational and working environment free from unlawful sexual harassment on the basis of sex, gender and/or sexual orientation in furtherance of the district's commitment to provide a healthy and productive environment for all students and employees that promotes respect, dignity and equality.

Sexual Harassment Defined

"Sexual harassment" means unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, sexually motivated physical conduct or other verbal or physical conduct or communication of a sexual nature.

"Gender-based harassment" means verbal, non-verbal or physical aggression, intimidation or hostility that is based on actual or perceived gender identity or expression, as well as nonconformity to stereotypical notions of masculinity and femininity.

Sexual or gender-based harassment occurs when:

1. submission to that conduct or communication is made a term or condition, either explicitly or implicitly, of an employee's employment or a student's education (including any aspect of the student's participation in school-sponsored activities, or any other aspect of the student's education); or
2. submission to or rejection of that conduct or communication by an individual is used as a factor in decisions affecting an employee's employment or a student's education; or
3. the conduct or communication has the purpose or effect of substantially or unreasonably interfering with an employee's work performance or a student's academic performance or participation in school-sponsored activities, or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive working or educational environment.

Unacceptable Conduct

School-related conduct that the district considers unacceptable and which may constitute sexual harassment includes, but is not limited to, the following:

1. rape, attempted rape, sexual assault, attempted sexual assault, forcible sexual abuse, hazing, and other sexual and gender-based activity of a criminal nature as defined under the State Penal Law;
2. unwelcome sexual invitations or requests for sexual activity in exchange for grades, promotions, preferences, favors, selection for extracurricular activities or job assignments, homework, etc. In the event sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, sexually motivated physical conduct or other verbal or physical

conduct or communication of a sexual nature are made by an adult toward a student, "unwelcomeness" shall be presumed;

3. unwelcome and offensive public sexual display of affection, including kissing, making out, groping, fondling, petting, inappropriate touching of one's self or others, sexually suggestive dancing, and massages;
4. any unwelcome communication that is sexually suggestive, sexually degrading or implies sexual motives or intentions, such as sexual remarks or innuendoes about an individual's clothing, appearance or activities; sexual jokes; sexual gestures; public conversations about sexual activities or exploits; sexual rumors and "ratings lists;" howling, catcalls, and whistles; sexually graphic computer files, messages or games, etc.;
5. unwelcome and offensive name calling or profanity that is sexually suggestive, sexually degrading, implies sexual intentions, or that is based on sexual stereotypes or sexual orientation, gender identity or expression;
6. unwelcome physical contact or closeness that is sexually suggestive, sexually degrading, or sexually intimidating such as the unwelcome touching of another's body parts, cornering or blocking an individual, standing too close, spanking, pinching, following, stalking, frontal body hugs, etc.;
7. unwelcome and sexually offensive physical pranks or touching of an individual's clothing, such as hazing and initiation, "streaking," "mooning," "snuggies" or "wedgies" (pulling underwear up at the waist so it goes in between the buttocks), bra-snapping, skirt "flip-ups," "spiking" (pulling down someone's pants or swimming suit); pinching; placing hands inside an individual's pants, shirt, blouse, or dress, etc.;
8. unwelcome leers, stares, gestures, or slang that are sexually suggestive; sexually degrading or imply sexual motives or intentions;
9. clothing with sexually obscene or sexually explicit slogans or messages;
10. unwelcome and offensive skits, assemblies, and productions that are sexually suggestive, sexually degrading, or that imply sexual motives or intentions, or that are based on sexual stereotypes;
11. unwelcome written or pictorial display or distribution of pornographic or other sexually explicit materials such as magazines, videos, films, Internet material, etc.;
12. any other unwelcome behavior based on sexual stereotypes or attitudes that are offensive, degrading, intimidating, demeaning, or that is based on sexual stereotypes and attitudes.

- a. disparaging remarks, slurs, jokes about or aggression toward an individual because the person displays mannerisms or a style of dress inconsistent with stereotypical characteristics of the person's sex;
- b. ostracizing or refusing to participate in group activities with an individual during class projects, physical education classes or field trips because of the individual's sex, gender expression or gender identity;
- c. taunting or teasing an individual because they are participating in an activity not typically associated with the individual's sex or gender

For purposes of this regulation, action or conduct shall be considered "unwelcome" if the student or employee did not request or invite it and regarded the conduct as undesirable or offensive. In addition, in the remainder of this regulation, the term sexual harassment will refer to both sexual and gender-based harassment.

Determining if Prohibited Conduct is Sexual Harassment

The preponderance of the evidence standard will be used for investigating complaints of sexual harassment, including sexual assault/violence. Not all unacceptable conduct with sexual connotations may constitute sexual harassment. In many cases (other than quid pro quo situations where the alleged harasser offers academic or employment rewards or threatens punishment as an inducement for sexual favors), unacceptable behavior must be sufficiently severe, pervasive and objectively offensive to be considered sexual harassment. If the behavior doesn't rise to the level of sexual harassment, but is found to be objectionable behavior, the individual will be educated and counseled in order to prevent the behavior from continuing.

In evaluating the totality of the circumstances and making a determination of whether conduct constitutes sexual harassment, the individual investigating the complaint should consider:

1. the degree to which the conduct affected the ability of the student to participate in or benefit from his or her education or altered the conditions of the student's learning environment or altered the conditions of the employee's working environment;
2. the type, frequency and duration of the conduct;
3. the identity of and relationship between the alleged harasser and the subject of the harassment (e.g., sexually based conduct by an authority figure is more likely to create a hostile environment than similar conduct by another student or a co-worker);
4. the number of individuals involved;
5. the age and sex of the alleged harasser and the subject of the harassment;
6. the location of the incidents and context in which they occurred;
7. other incidents at the school; and
8. incidents of gender-based, but non-sexual harassment.

Reporting Complaints

Any person who believes he or she has been the target of sexual harassment by a student, district employee or third party related to the school is required to report complaints as soon as possible after the incident in order to enable the district to effectively investigate and resolve the complaint. Targets are encouraged to submit the complaint in writing; however, complaints may be filed verbally.

Complaints should be filed with either the Building Principal or the Title IX coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator for students is

Mr. Daren Lolkema
Assistant Superintendent for Compliance &
Information Systems
(845) 298-5000 extension 40131
Daren.lolkema@wcsdny.org

Office Location:
Wappingers Central School District
25 Corporate Park Drive
Hopewell Junction, NY 12533

Mailing Address:
Wappingers Central School District
25 Corporate Park Drive
PO Box 396
Hopewell Junction, NY 12533

The Title IX Coordinator for employees is

Dr. Dwight Bonk
Assistant Superintendent for Human Resources &
Labor Relations
(845) 298-5000 extension 40115
Dwight.bonk@wcsdny.org

Office Location:
Wappingers Central School District
25 Corporate Park Drive
Hopewell Junction, NY 12533

Mailing Address:
Wappingers Central School District
25 Corporate Park Drive
PO Box 396
Hopewell Junction, NY 12533

Any school employee who receives a complaint of sexual harassment from a student shall inform the student of the employee's obligation to report the complaint to the school administration, and then shall immediately notify the Principal and/or the Title IX coordinator.

In order to assist investigators, targets should document the harassment as soon as it occurs and with as much detail as possible including: the nature of the harassment; dates, times, places it has occurred; name of harasser(s); witnesses to the harassment; and the target's response to the harassment.

Confidentiality

It is district policy to respect the privacy of all parties and witnesses to complaints of sexual harassment. To the extent possible, the district will not release the details of a complaint or the identity of the complainant or the individual(s) against whom the complaint is filed to any third parties who do not need to know such information. However, because an individual's need for confidentiality must be balanced with the district's legal obligation to provide due process to the accused, to conduct a thorough investigation, or to take necessary action to resolve the complaint, the district retains the right to disclose the identity of parties and witnesses to complaints in appropriate circumstances to individuals with a need to know. The staff member responsible for investigating complaints will discuss confidentiality standards and concerns with all complainants.

If a complainant requests that his/her name not be revealed to the individual(s) against whom a complaint is filed, the staff member responsible for conducting the investigation shall inform the complainant that:

1. the request may limit the district's ability to respond to his/her complaint;
2. district policy and federal law prohibit retaliation against complainants and witnesses;
3. the district will attempt to prevent any retaliation; and
4. the district will take strong responsive action if retaliation occurs.

If the complainant still requests confidentiality after being given the notice above, the investigator will take all reasonable steps to investigate and respond to the complaint consistent with the request as long as doing so does not preclude the district from responding effectively to the harassment and preventing the harassment of other students or employees.

Investigation and Resolution Procedure

Considering extenuating circumstances, the District shall promptly respond to complaints and reports of sexual harassment in order to stop prohibited harassment, eliminate any hostile environment, prevent the recurrence of sexual harassment, and address any effects from such conduct. The District shall ensure that all investigations will be conducted in an impartial manner by a trained decision-maker(s). It must be noted that any complaints that the investigator is not impartial must be supported by documentation of the alleged impartiality. Further, the mere fact that an individual previously conducted an investigation, and the target or the alleged harasser was dissatisfied with the outcome, in and of itself, without more, is not evidence that the investigator is not impartial.

A. Initial (Building-level) Procedure

The Principal or the Title IX coordinator shall conduct a preliminary review when they receive a verbal or written complaint of sexual harassment, or if they observe sexual harassment. Except in the case of severe or criminal conduct, the Principal or the Title IX coordinator should make all reasonable efforts to resolve complaints informally at the school level. The goal of informal investigation and resolution procedures is to end the harassment and obtain a prompt and equitable resolution to a complaint.

As soon as possible but no later than three working days following receipt of a complaint, the Principal or Title IX coordinator should begin an investigation of the complaint according to the following steps:

1. Interview the target and document the conversation. Instruct the target to have no contact or communication regarding the complaint with the alleged harasser. Ask the target specifically what action he/she wants taken in order to resolve the complaint. Refer the target, if necessary and as appropriate, to school social workers, school psychologists, crisis team managers, other school staff, or appropriate outside agencies for counseling services. If necessary, provide appropriate interim measures during the investigation, as needed, including but not limited to, schedule changes, no contact orders, or academic assistance. Advise the target of his/her right to present witnesses and evidence concerning the complaint.

2. Review any written documentation of the harassment prepared by the target. If the target has not prepared written documentation, ask the target to do so, providing alternative formats for individuals with disabilities and young children, who have difficulty writing and need accommodation.
3. Interview the alleged harasser regarding the complaint and inform the alleged harasser that if the objectionable conduct has occurred, it must cease immediately. Document the conversation. Provide the alleged harasser an opportunity to respond to the charges in writing. Refer the alleged harasser, as appropriate, to school social workers, school psychologists, crisis team managers, other school staff, or appropriate outside agencies for counseling services. Advise the accused of his/her right to present witnesses and evidence concerning the complaint.
4. Instruct the alleged harasser to have no contact or communication regarding the complaint with the target and to not retaliate against the target. Warn the alleged harasser that if he/she makes contact with or retaliates against the target, he/she will be subject to immediate disciplinary action.
5. Interview any witnesses to the complaint. Where appropriate, obtain a written statement from each witness. Caution each witness to keep the complaint and his/her statement confidential.
6. Review all documentation and information relevant to the complaint.
7. Where appropriate, suggest mediation as a potential means of resolving the complaint. In addition to mediation, use appropriate informal methods to resolve the complaint, including but not limited to:
 - a. discussion with the accused, informing him or her of the district's policies and indicating that the behavior must stop;
 - b. suggesting counseling and/or sensitivity training;
 - c. conducting training for the department or school in which the behavior occurred, calling attention to the consequences of engaging in such behavior;
 - d. requesting a letter of apology to the complainant;
 - e. writing letters of caution or reprimand; and/or
 - f. separating the parties.
8. Parent/Student/Employee Involvement and Notification
 - a. Parents of student targets and accused students shall be notified within one school day of allegations that are serious or involve repeated conduct.
 - b. The parents of students who file complaints are welcome to participate at each stage of both informal and formal investigation and resolution procedures.
 - c. If either the target or the accused is a disabled student receiving special education services under an IEP or section 504/Americans with Disabilities Act accommodations, the committee on special education will be consulted to determine the degree to which the student's disability either caused or is affected by the discrimination or policy violation. In addition, due process procedures required for persons with disabilities under state and federal law shall be followed.
 - d. The Principal or Title IX Coordinator (i.e., the investigator) shall submit a copy of all investigation and interview documentation to the Superintendent.
 - e. No later than 30 days following receipt of the complaint, the investigator will notify the target and the accused, in writing, of the outcome of the investigation. If additional time is needed to complete the investigation or take appropriate action, the investigator will provide all parties with a written status report within 30 days following receipt of the complaint. When issuing the outcome of the investigation, the investigator shall instruct the target to report immediately if the objectionable behavior occurs again or if the alleged harasser retaliates against him/her.
 - f. The investigator shall notify the target that if he/she desires further investigation and action, he/she may request a district level investigation by contacting the Superintendent of Schools. The investigator shall also notify the target of his/her right to contact the U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights and/or a private attorney. Employees may also contact the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission or the New York State Division of Human Rights.

If the initial investigation results in a determination that sexual harassment did occur, the investigator will promptly notify the Superintendent, who shall then take prompt disciplinary action in accordance with district

policy, the applicable collective bargaining agreement or state law.

If a complaint received by the Principal or the Title IX Coordinator contains evidence or allegations of serious or extreme harassment, such as employee to student harassment, criminal touching, quid pro quo (e.g., offering an academic or employment reward or punishment as an inducement for sexual favors), or acts which shock the conscience of a reasonable person, the complaint shall be referred promptly to the Superintendent. In addition, where the Principal or the Title IX coordinator has a reasonable suspicion that the alleged harassment involves criminal activity, he/she should immediately notify the Superintendent, who shall then contact appropriate child protection and law enforcement authorities. Where criminal activity is alleged or suspected by a district employee, the accused employee shall be suspended pending the outcome of the investigation, consistent with all contractual or statutory requirements.

Any party who is not satisfied with the outcome of the initial investigation by the Principal or the Title IX coordinator may request a district-level investigation by submitting a written complaint to the Superintendent within 30 days.

B. District-level Procedure

The Superintendent shall promptly investigate and resolve all sexual harassment complaints that are referred to him/her by a Principal or Title IX coordinator, as well as those appealed to the Superintendent following an initial investigation by a Principal or Title IX coordinator. In the event the complaint of sexual harassment involves the Superintendent, the complaint shall be filed with or referred to the Board President, who shall refer the complaint to a trained investigator not employed by the district for investigation.

The district level investigation should begin as soon as possible but not later than three working days following receipt of the complaint by the Superintendent or Board President.

Interim measures as described in the Building Level Procedure shall continue to be made available during the District Level investigation if appropriate.

In conducting the formal district level investigation, the district will use investigators who have received formal training in sexual harassment investigation or that have previous experience investigating sexual harassment complaints.

If a district investigation results in a determination that sexual harassment did occur, prompt corrective action will be taken to end the harassment. Where appropriate, district investigators may suggest mediation as a means of exploring options of corrective action and informally resolving the complaint.

Investigators shall submit a copy of all investigation and interview documentation to the Superintendent. For complaints involving the Superintendent, the Board appointed investigator shall submit a copy of all investigation and interview documentation to the Board President.

No later than 30 days following receipt of the complaint, the Superintendent (or in cases involving the Superintendent, the Board-appointed investigator) will notify the target and alleged harasser, in writing, of the outcome of the investigation. If additional time is needed to complete the investigation or take appropriate action, the Superintendent or Board-appointed investigator will provide all parties with a written status report within 30 days following receipt of the complaint.

The target and the alleged harasser have the right to be represented by a person of their choice, at their own expense, during sexual harassment investigations and hearings, and to present witnesses and evidence concerning the complaint. In addition, targets have the right to register sexual harassment complaints with the U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights.

Employee targets also have the right to register complaints with the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the New York State Division of Human Rights. Nothing in these regulations shall be construed to limit the right of the complainant to file a lawsuit in either state or federal court.

Retaliation Prohibited

Any act of retaliation against any person who opposes sexually harassing behavior, or who has filed a complaint, is prohibited and illegal, and therefore subject to disciplinary action. Likewise, retaliation against any person who has testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing of a sexual harassment complaint is prohibited. For purposes of this policy, retaliation includes but is not limited to: verbal or physical threats, intimidation, ridicule, bribes, destruction of property, spreading rumors, stalking, harassing phone calls, and any other form of harassment. Any person who retaliates is subject to immediate disciplinary action, up to and including suspension or termination.

Discipline/Penalties

Any individual who violates the sexual harassment policy by engaging in prohibited sexual harassment will be subject to appropriate disciplinary action.

Disciplinary measures available to school authorities include, but are not limited to the following:

Students: Discipline may range from a reprimand up to and including suspension from school, to be imposed consistent with the student conduct and discipline policy and applicable law.

Employees: Discipline may range from a warning up to and including termination, to be imposed consistent with all applicable contractual and statutory rights.

Volunteers: Penalties may range from a warning up to and including loss of volunteer assignment.

Vendors: Penalties may range from a warning up to and including loss of district business.

Other individuals: Penalties may range from a warning up to and including denial of future access to school property.

False Complaints

False or malicious complaints of sexual harassment may result in corrective or disciplinary action taken against the complainant.

Training

All students and employees shall be informed of this policy in student and employee handbooks, on the district website and student registration materials. A poster summarizing the policy shall also be posted in a prominent location at each school. All secondary school student body officers shall receive district training about the policy at the beginning of each school year.

Additionally, age-appropriate curricular materials will be made available so that it can be incorporated in instruction K-12 to ensure that all students are educated to recognize and report sexual harassment.

All new employees shall receive information about this policy and regulation at new employee orientation. All other employees shall be provided information at least once a year regarding this policy and the district's commitment to a harassment-free learning and working environment. Principals, Title IX coordinators, and other administrative employees who have specific responsibilities for investigating and resolving complaints of sexual harassment shall receive yearly training on this policy, regulation and related legal developments.

Principals in each school and program directors shall be responsible for informing students and staff on a yearly basis of the terms of this policy, including the procedures established for investigation and resolution of complaints, general issues surrounding sexual harassment, the rights and responsibilities of students and employees, and the impact of sexual harassment on the victim.



Book WCSD Policy Manual
Section 0000 Goals and Objectives
Title Sexual Harassment Complaint Form
Number 0110-E
Status Active
Adopted September 20, 1994
Last Revised December 20, 1999

**WAPPINGERS CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY #0110
COMPLAINT FORM #0110-E**

Name and position of complainant:

Name(s) of alleged sexual harasser(s):

Date(s) and place(s) of incident(s):

Description of misconduct:

Name(s) of witness(es) (if any):

Date _____



Book	WCSD Policy Manual
Section	8000 Support Services
Title	Student Transportation In Private Vehicles
Number	8417
Status	Active
Adopted	September 20, 1994

The Board of Education recognizes that, in special circumstances, district employees may need to use private vehicles for school purposes. In particular, the Building Principal or designee may authorize the transportation of students in private vehicles for the following reasons:

1. to transport a student or students to a hospital or other medical facility, in the event of a medical emergency; and/or
2. to transport a student or students to district-sponsored events when regular district transportation is unavailable.

The district assumes no liability unless the employee has prior authorization for such transportation.
District administrators are advised to exercise caution in authorizing transportation of students in private vehicles.



Book	WCSD Policy Manual
Section	1000 Community Relations
Title	Smoking and Other Tobacco Use on School Premises
Number	1530
Status	Active
Adopted	September 11, 2017

Due to the health hazards associated with smoking, and in accordance with federal and state law, the Board of Education prohibits smoking and all other tobacco use, and use of an electronic cigarette or e-cigarette, in all school district buildings, on school grounds, and in any vehicle used to transport children or personnel. Smoking or tobacco use is also prohibited within 100 feet of all school entrances, exits and outdoor areas, except where that is a residence or residential property. "Electronic cigarette" or "e-cigarette" means an electronic device that delivers vapor which is inhaled by an individual user (including vaporizers, vapor pipes, and vape pens), and shall include any refill, cartridge and any other component of such a device.

The district's smoking policy shall be prominently posted in each building, at designated outdoor locations on school premises (e.g. athletic fields) and in all district vehicles. The Board designates the Superintendent of Schools or his/her designee as agent responsible for informing individuals smoking cigarettes or e-cigarettes, or using tobacco unlawfully that they are in violation of Article 13-E of the Public Health Law and/or Section 409 of the Education Law and/or the federal Pro-Children Acts of 1994 and 2001. Persons in violation of this policy will be asked to stop. Students and staff may be subject to consequences outlined in the Code of Conduct, and visitors or contractors may be asked to leave school property.

Cross-ref: 5300, Code of Conduct

Ref: Education Law §§409(2)

Public Health Law Article 13-E

Public Health Law §§206; 340; 347; 1399-aa

The Pro-Children Act of 2001, 20 U.S.C. §§7181 et seq.

The Pro-Children Act of 1994, 20 U.S.C. §§6081 et seq.