

**School Leadership Executive Institute:
Principal Induction Program
School Law for Administrators
School Law and Ethics
2014**

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL
S.C. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Residency Requirements

General Rule

- A student is entitled to attend school in a district if the student lives with a parent or legal guardian who resides in the district.
 - no state rules for proof of residency
 - definition of parent
 - AG’s Opinion—either parent
- Student owned property exception

S.C. Code Ann. § 59-63-31 Exceptions

- Additional Qualifications
 - residing with a person who has custody (non-parent/guardian)
 - residing with a foster parent
 - residing with an adult because of
 - death, illness, or incarceration of parent
 - relinquishment by parent of control
 - abuse or neglect by parent
 - parent physically or mentally cannot care for child
 - homeless parent
 - Military children
 - Parent called to active duty or deployed for more than 60 days

Enrolling Illegal Aliens

- May not deny enrollment to children because of their immigration status
 - right to attend school
- May require proof of residency
 - How??
 - Need to be flexible
- Must have immunization records
- Must have proof of age for kindergarten and first grade

Age of Attendance

- Age of attendance
 - kindergarten: 5 on or before Sept. 1
 - first grade: 6 on or before Sept. 1
- Waiver provision
 - local decision
 - no state funds provided if waiver is given
- Exceptions



Admission Requirements

- Birth certificate requirement
 - kindergarten and first grade only
 - Local policy may require birth certificate for other grades as well
 - birth certificate or other documentation to verify birth date, as allowed by local board of trustees
- Immunization Certificate,
S.C. Code Ann. § 44-29-180
 - medical and religious exceptions
 - one-time 30-day special exemption may be issued by principal

Social Security Numbers

- Schools cannot require parents to give a social security number as a condition for attendance.
- If parent does not want to provide number, assign a different number to the student.
- If school asks for the number, must tell parent that it is not required and state for what purpose the number will be used.

School Records

- Access to school records by noncustodial parent,
S.C. Code Ann. § 63-5-30
 - equal access to all educational records, unless prohibited by a court order



School Records

- Federal Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)
 - allows noncustodial parents access
 - requires parental consent for release of records in most cases
 - directory information can be given out if schools give parents notice that the information may be released
 - names, addresses, phone numbers, photos
 - military recruiters can receive information unless parents opt out



FERPA

- When a student turns 18
 - The rights of the parents transfer to the student
 - If consent was required before, must get student's consent
- Parent's "rights"
 - If the parent claims the student on his or her tax return as a dependent, the school district may allow the parent access to the records



Disciplinary Records

- Regulation 43-273 requires schools to transfer disciplinary records to public and private schools.



Matriculation Fees

- S.C. Code Ann. § 59-19-90 (8) states:
 - School districts may charge and collect matriculation and incidental fees from students.
 - Board policies must take into account the students' ability to pay and must hold fee to a reasonable amount.
 - Fees may not be charged to students eligible for free lunch and must be reduced pro rata for students eligible for reduced lunch prices.



Reporting of Child Abuse

- Child abuse reporting,
S.C. Code Ann. § 63-7-310
 - duty to report suspected child abuse
 - report to local law enforcement or DSS
 - “reason to believe”
- The person suspecting the abuse must report—
cannot delegate this responsibility
- Immunity for reporting
 - exception, a misdemeanor to *knowingly* make a false report, S.C. Code Ann. § 63-7-390



Reporting of Child Abuse

- Name of reporter is confidential
 - Name of reporter can be given to law enforcement if the report is to DSS but law enforcement must keep name confidential
- Even if called to testify, the fact that you reported cannot be released



Discipline of Regular Education Students

- Suspension of students
 - principal has authority to suspend up to 10 days (not last 10 days of school if it jeopardizes credit)
 - must notify, in writing, parents/guardian of reason for suspension and a time and place for a conference (within 3 days)
 - parent may appeal decision to board or designee
 - 30 days a year maximum
 - *Floyd v. Horry County School District*, 351 S.C. 233 (2002)—parent can appeal the suspension to see if the *procedures* were followed.

Discipline of Regular Education Students

- Expulsion, S.C. Code Ann. § 59-63-240
 - notify parents of right to a hearing
 - right to appeal to Board (if board did not hear initial case)
 - right to appeal to court
 - student may reapply following year
- Transfer to Alternative School
 - No appeal rights
- Gun Free Schools Act

Truancy

- Students who have 3 consecutive or 5 total unlawful absences must receive an intervention plan
 - Regulation 43-274 clearly defines lawful and unlawful absences and has a clear procedure to follow for truant students.



Corporal Punishment

- S.C. Code Ann. § 59-63-260 states, “The governing body of each school district may provide corporal punishment for any pupil that it deems just and proper.”



Crime Reporting

- School official required to report crimes, S.C. Code Ann. § 59-24-60
 - school administrators must contact law enforcement immediately upon notice that a person is engaging or has engaged in an activity that may result in injury or serious threat of injury
- Recent Attorney General's opinion states that you have no discretion in deciding to report crimes.



Crime Reporting

- Failure to report crimes,
S.C. Code Ann. § 59-63-335
 - failure to report pursuant to S.C. Code Ann. § 59-24-60, could subject the administrator and district to liability to pay attorney's fees and costs associated with an action to compel compliance with the law

Threats

- Threatening principals, teachers, etc., S.C. Code Ann. § 16-3-1040
 - unlawful to threaten public officials
 - may be done through writing, verbal, email, etc.
 - penalty: not more than 5 years or \$5,000

Search and Seizure

- Search and Seizure
- Standard: Reasonable Suspicion
 - State Law (S.C. Code Ann. § 59-63-1110 to 1160)
 - Constitutional Law (N.J. v. T.L.O)
 - School Resource Officers (SRO's)
 - Split decisions nation-wide
 - Leaning towards reasonable suspicion if assigned to school full-time



Search and Seizure

- Police Involvement
 - raises the bar
 - must have probable cause to search

Types of Searches

- Locker
 - Legitimate expectation of privacy in lockers is so low that searches may be based on minimal suspicion.
- Purses and book bags
 - Greater expectation of privacy in personal property than lockers
 - Reasonable suspicion required for search
- Canine searches
 - Using dogs to sniff objects does not constitute a search; however, when sniffing a person, it is considered a search
- Strip searches
 - Strip searches are not allowed under South Carolina law.

Sexual Battery

- Sexual Battery with a Student, S.C. Code § 16-3-755
 - Makes it unlawful for people affiliated with a public or private school to have sexual relations with a student, regardless of the age of the student
 - 16 or 17 year old student—felony
 - 18 or older misdemeanor or felony depending on whether the actor has supervisory authority over the student



Equal Access to Interscholastic Activities Act

- Students enrolled in the Governor's Schools, home schools and charter schools
 - May participate in interscholastic activities
 - Student resides within the attendance area of the school for which the students participate
 - Governor's schools—attendance areas of where school is located



South Carolina
Department of Education

2014 Legislative Action



Changes in Standards

- General Assembly is requiring the state to adopt new ELA and Math standards that must be implemented by the 2015-16 school year.
 - The process has begun
 - Plan to present new Standards to the State Board in January 2015
 - Requires approval of State Board and consent of the EOC



New Assessments

- Can no longer use Smarter Balanced
- The Budget and Control Board ordered to put out a Request for Proposals for a new assessment
- WorkKeys will be given to all 11th graders
- There will be another 11th grade test as well



Exit Exam

- The exit exam is no longer a graduation requirement
- Former students who did not get a diploma solely for failure to pass the exit exam may petition the local school district for a diploma



Cursive Writing and Multiplication Tables

- Districts shall
 - provide instruction in cursive writing so that students can create “readable documents through legible cursive handwriting by the end of 5th grade” and
 - require students to memorize multiplication tables by the end of 5th grade.



Ethics Issues

- S.C. Ethics Act
- Code of Ethics
- Student—teacher/administrator relationships



State Ethics Act

S.C. Code Ann. § 8-13-700 *et seq.*

- South Carolina has an ethics act that applies to school administrators.
 - Under the Act, school administrators are considered public employees, thus subject to the requirements of the Act.

Types of Activities Covered

- Acceptance of meals
- Acceptance of gifts
- Acceptance of honorariums
- Consulting opportunities
- Contracts of family members
- Acceptance of future employment

Common Sense

- Much of what is in the Ethics Act is common sense.
- Sometimes we use the “TV rule” as a test.
 - If it wouldn’t look good on the 7:00 news then don’t do it.



Penalties for non-compliance

- Ethics Commission can issue warnings or reprimands.
- The “value” received by the official is recoverable by the State.
- Criminal prosecution.



Obtaining an Economic Interest

- Can't use employment to obtain an economic interest for yourself, a member of immediate family, an individual with whom he is associated, or a business with which he is associated.



Accepting Things of Value

- Public employee may not receive “anything of value” in return for being:
 - Influenced in the discharge of his official responsibilities.

Definition

- Anything of value—very broad.
- Anything of value does not mean
 - promotional items not exceeding \$10 in value
 - personalized plaque or trophy that doesn't exceed \$150
 - educational material of nominal value
 - honorary degrees
 - promotional or marketing materials offered to general public

Incidental Use of School Property

- Incidental use of public property is not a violation of the Ethics Act.
- Incidental use would include:
 - use of the phone for personal calls
 - use of the computer to write a letter or to send a non-work related email
 - look at the time the activity occurs and if there is a cost to the school



Rules of Conduct for Public Employees

- The Ethics Commission issued Rules of Conduct for Public Employees.
- When in doubt, ask for an opinion.



Avoidance of Educator-Student Problems

- Do not remain alone with a student in the classroom outside of the regular school day without informing the principal.
- Do not remain alone with a student behind a closed door. Keep the door open.
- Do not meet students outside of school for a meal, a soft drink or other social engagements.



Avoidance of Educator-Student Problems

- Do not counsel students in nonacademic matters.
 - If an educator believes a student is in some type of trouble, the student should be referred to the “student at risk” team
- Do not transport students in your own vehicle or allow students to have access to your vehicle.
- Do not engage students in conversations regarding their romantic or sexual activities.
- Do not entertain students in your home.



Avoidance of Educator-Student Problems

- Do not make sexual comments, comments about the students' bodies, tell sexual jokes, or share sexually oriented material with students and staff
- Do not touch students and staff in a manner that a reasonable person could interpret as inappropriate.



Texting and social networking sites

- New pitfalls for educators
 - Do not text students for non-school related things
 - Do not “chat” or go on social networking sites where kids can access your information
 - Be careful about posting pictures on Facebook

Test Security

- Principal has an ethical and legal obligation to report all test security violations.
- Serious problem in schools
- Make sure your teachers know the proper test procedures
- Make sure your teachers administer proper accommodations under IEPs.

Questions?

- www.ed.sc.gov/agency/general-counsel
 - A copy of this presentation
 - Link to laws and regulations
 - Link to NCLB Religious Guidelines