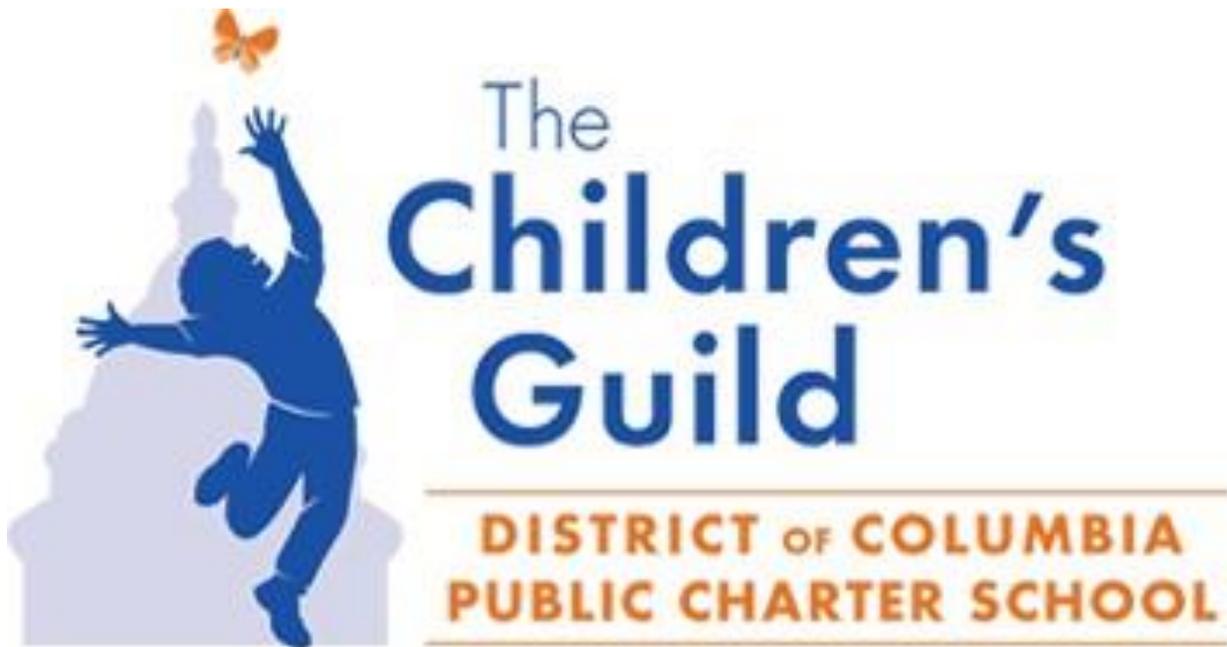


Student/Family Policies

2022-23



The Children's Guild Public Charter School
Washington DC Campus

ATTENDANCE

We have a lot to offer our students at TCGDC, and want every child to benefit from continuous, prompt attendance at school.

Excused and Unexcused Absences: TCGDC's distinguishes between excused and unexcused absences. The number of absences and incidents of tardiness will be noted on progress reports. Please call the school each day that a child will be absent, tardy, or picked up early. Please note that in order to record absences as "excused," we must also receive a written note upon the child's return to school. Absences may be deemed "excused" only if the reason falls into the category of excused absences listed below.

Excused

- Death in the immediate family
- Personal Illness*
- Court Summons
- Observance of a Religious Holiday
- State Emergency
- Hazardous Weather Conditions
- Approved Work or other activity sponsored by the school
- Other emergency or set of circumstances as designated by the Chief Executive Officer

** Note: The principal or school office will request a physician's certificate from the parent or guardian of a student reported continuously absent for illness. Any excused absence notes can be submitted by e-mail to gilesm@childrensguild.org.*

Reasons for absence not denoted under lawful absence including but not limited to oversleeping, vacation, babysitting, or missed bus are not considered excused absences.

To excuse an absence: If your child has missed school due to illness or other circumstances, please send in a written note or a physician's note that explains the nature of the illness or absence and the days he or she missed school.

Tardiness: Students who arrive later than 8:30 a.m. are designated tardy in our attendance recording system. Please escort tardy students to the office and sign them in.

PLEASE NOTE: Absence, tardiness, and early departure is recorded as "excused" only if the parent submits a written excuse outlining the specific reason for the student's absence, and if the reason falls into the category of excused absences listed above.

Specific Procedures

- After three unexplained absences within any period of five consecutive school days, the school will communicate with the student's home to determine the reason for absence and whether additional assistance is needed.
- After five unexcused absences in a month, the school will request a meeting with the parent in an attempt to address the problem.

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Procedures also include provisions for assisting students and/or parents with services or programs that support regular attendance.

If your child received a seat through the out-of-boundary lottery and has 10 unexcused absences or 20 unexcused tardies, they may be asked to return to their neighborhood school at the end of the school year.

Children Ages 5-13: Within two school days of your child's 10th full day unexcused absence the school must submit a referral to the DC Child and Family Services Agency (CFSA) for suspected educational neglect. What happens next? CFSA receives and investigates reports of abuse and neglect of DC young people age 18 and younger, including reports of educational neglect. They will assign a social worker from CFSA Child Protective Services (CPS) to investigate, usually within 24 hours of getting the report. The social worker's job is to find out whether the report of abuse or neglect is true or false. The social worker also decides whether CFSA or a community organization should continue helping your family.

Children Ages 14-17: Within two school days of your child's 15th full day unexcused absence the school must submit a referral to the Court Social Services Division (CSSD) of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia and the Juvenile Division of the Office of the Attorney General (OAG).

What happens next?

- Students may be referred to the director of court social services for prosecution, diversion and community-based interventions.
- Parents and students may be assigned community service and placed under court supervision/probation.
- Truancy charges may be filed against the student alleging that the student is a "Person in Need of Supervision."
- Parents may be convicted of violating the compulsory school attendance law and face fines and incarceration.

NON-DISCRIMINATION POLICY

In accordance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and the D.C. Human Rights Act of 1977, as amended, District of Columbia Official Code Section 2-1401.01 et seq. (Act), the Children's Guild DC Public Charter does not discriminate (including employment therein and admission thereto) on the basis of actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, marital status, personal appearance, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, family status, family responsibilities, matriculation, political affiliation, genetic information, disability, source of income, status as a victim of an interfamily offense, or place of residence or business. Sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination, which is prohibited by the Act. In addition, harassment based on any of the above-protected categories is prohibited. Discrimination in violation of the aforementioned laws will not be tolerated. Violators will be subject to disciplinary action. Inquiries regarding the non-discrimination policies of TCGDC will be handled as follows:

- Employees with inquiries regarding non-discrimination policies related to employment and employees should contact: Equal Employment Opportunity Specialist Office of Labor Management & Employee Relations District of Columbia Public Schools 1200 First St, NE, 10th Floor Washington, DC 20002 (202) 442-5424 Section 504 regulation forbids excluding or denying individuals with disabilities an equal opportunity to receive program benefits and services.

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- Students, parents and/or guardians with inquiries regarding nondiscrimination policies related to students and student activities, including Section 504, should contact: Vice President of Human Resources, The Children's Guild, 6802 McClean Blvd. Baltimore, MD 21234. 410-444-3800.

Virtual Attendance: In times of distance learning where student presence in the building is limited by local or federal, and/or medical guidance, ZOOM attendance reports will be used to take daily attendance. In the same way that in-person attendance allows for absences – excused and unexcused – distance learning attendance will follow the same procedure as in-person.

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GRIEVANCE POLICY

Policy:

All Children's Guild program participants and/or their parents/guardians have the right personally, or in combination with other persons, to present grievances and to recommend changes to policies and services without fear of reprisal, restraint, interference, coercion, or discrimination from The Children's Guild.

Program participants and/or their parents/guardians residing in the District of Columbia also have the right to present a grievance to the Office of the State Superintendent of Education (OSSE)

Rationale:

Every student/client, parent and/or guardian has the right to receive a formal and unbiased hearing at which his or her complaints can be addressed.

A program (charter school, special education school, group home, foster care, or outpatient mental health) shall provide every parent, and student when applicable, with complete and up to date information about its program, including at minimum its academic policies, IEP process, policies on behavior management, student rights and privileges and the process for a parent to make a complaint about the services or treatment a student is receiving at the school or program.

Procedures:

Filing a Grievance with the Children's Guild

1. The student/client, parent and/or guardian, personally or in concert with others, or through a proponent of his or her choosing, may present grievances to the appropriate Program Manager. Program managers include the following:
Charter Schools, Special Education and Non-public Schools: Principal
Group home, foster care, or outpatient mental health: Program Managers.
2. A written complaint shall be submitted to the appropriate Assistant/Associate Principal/Program Manager.
3. The Assistant/Associate Principal/Program Managers shall maintain a permanent record of all submitted complaints. These records shall be kept confidential and stored separate from the student/client records.
4. The written grievance shall be handled in the following manner:
 - a) The Assistant/Associate Principal/Program Manager will schedule a grievance conference with the program participant and relevant staff within three (3) working days after receipt the grievance.
 - b) The Assistant/Associate Principal/Program Manager will discuss his/her response verbally with the complainant and provide the program participant with a written response within three (3) working days after this conference.
 - c) The Assistant/Associate Principal/Program Manager will submit the grievance and the response to the Principal within three (3) working days after the conference.
 - d) If the program participant is dissatisfied with the decision made by the Assistant/Associate Principal/Program Manager, the program participant will be advised that (s)he has the right to have the decision reviewed by the Principal.
 - e) If necessary, the Principal will review the decision and shall respond, in writing, to the program participants' grievance within three (3) working days after the review.
5. If the Principal decides in favor of the program participant's grievance, prompt steps will be taken to rectify the situation, as it may be appropriate
6. If the Principal decides against the program participant's grievance, the complainant shall be notified within three (3) business days. The program participant has the option to present the grievance to the Executive Management Team for consideration.
7. If the program participant is dissatisfied with the decision of the Executive Management Team, the

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complainant shall notify the President of the organization within three (3) business days. To file the grievance with the President of the Organization, the grievance can be stated via phone at 410-444-3800 directed to the President. In writing, the grievance can be mailed to:

The Children's Guild
President
6802 McClean Blvd
Baltimore, MD 21234

8. If the decision of the President is not acceptable to the program participant, the grievance may be presented within three (3) business days to the Board of Trustees for review. To file the grievance with the Board, the grievance can be stated via phone at 202-269-4304, directed to the Board Chair. In writing, the grievance can be mailed to:
The Children's Guild DC Public Charter
Board Chair
2146 24th Place
Washington DC 20018
9. The program participant will not be subject to any form of discipline solely because (s)he sought a remedy through, or participated in, the grievance procedures established by this policy.
10. Obstruction by any employee or volunteer of The Guild of any investigation or disposition of a complaint shall be reported to the President, who shall decide upon the necessary appropriate action.

Filing a Grievance with OSSE

1. The student/client, parent and/or guardian, personally or in concert with others, or through a proponent of his or her choosing, may present grievances to the OSSE State Compliant Office (SCO) using the complaint form or other written format.
2. Complaints may be faxed to the SCO or emailed if the complaint is signed, scanned, and attached to an email to enable receipt. (An individual who is unable to fax or email the complaint should contact the SCO for assistance)
3. A copy of the complaint must be submitted to The Children's Guild.
4. The SCO has a maximum of 60 days after the complaint is filed to investigate the allegation(s) and issue a final written decision.
5. Upon receipt of the complaint, the SCO will assign an investigator to take responsibility of the complaint.
6. The SCO will determine if the complaint meets the requirements for filing and will 1) notify the complainant to re-file or 2) investigate the issue (for due process involvement or no further investigation warranted).
7. Once the outcome is determined, the SCO will notify the complainant and The Children's Guild if the action.
8. If an investigation is warranted the SCO will send written notification of receipt of the complaint to the complainant with copies of the Procedural Safeguards Notices for Part B and/or Part C and will include the date the complaint I was file with the SCO, the individual filing the complaint, and the issue raised.
9. The SCO will request a written response and supporting documentation within 10 days business days upon receipt of the complaint from the SCO. Failure to respond may result in noncompliance sanctions but an extension of 10 business days may be granted if necessary for the complainant and The Children's Guild to resolve the issue themselves.
10. If needed, mediation services are available through OSSE.
11. If the complainant and The Children's Guild are able to resolve the issue with 60 days after the complaint is filed and so inform the SCO, the SCO will close the case without issuing a decision.
12. Within 60 days following the receipt of the complaint the SCO will conduct an investigation which

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may include an on-site visit.

13. All relevant information will be reviewed and the SCO will provide a written decision.
14. If the SCO find The Children's Guild has failed to provide adequate service to address the needs of a child with a disability, the SCO may require a corrective action plan (CAP) which must be submitted to SCO for approval.
15. Upon completion of the CAP the SCO will notify The Children's Guild of its final decision. Additional monitoring or corrective action may be required.

Further details of this process can be found in the publication "District of Columbia Formal State Complaint Policy & Procedures" available on the OSSE website.

DISCIPLINE POLICY

Policy:

The teaching of discipline shall be directed toward helping students take responsibility for themselves, become capable decision-makers, become self-directed learners and promote the social and moral development of the child. Individualized approaches to the teaching of self-discipline will be tailored to the specific developmental level of the child.

Definitions:

Team--The team includes a teacher, classroom teaching assistant, therapeutic behavioral aide (dedicated aide), school counselor, related services providers, nurse, behavioral and instructional coaches, and the youth life educators where appropriate.

Direct Care Personnel--Any staff member who provides a direct service to the student (i.e., teacher, teacher assistant, school counselor, related service provider, and therapeutic behavior aide, youth life educator, etc.).

Cross Reference: Guild Policy #04-02-03 Exclusion/Isolation, Physical Restraint, and Seclusion

Why Does The Children's Guild Teach Self-Discipline Rather Than Obedience, and Why Obedience Doesn't Work

Rationale:

Discipline comes from the Latin word meaning, "to teach". We are trying to teach children to reach the goal of self-discipline; that is, to take responsibility for the action they choose, not to act on impulse alone, and to assess probable consequences of several courses of action before making a decision. Obedience is defined as the ability to carry out or yield to command, authority, or instruction. Traditional models of education are based on curriculums of control. The educator establishes the rules, and the student must obey the rules of the classroom, so that the teacher can move through the lesson plan in an orderly fashion. These models are designed more to instruct than to teach. This system takes the pleasure, ownership, and competency out of the learning process for students. In essence the rule centered educational environment states, "Do what I tell you, or here's exactly what I'll do to you." (Kohn 1996)

The traditional view of behavior in regard to education states that a system of rewards and punishments is necessary to gain control of children. This view is based on two assumptions. The first assumption is that children cannot learn without being controlled by an adult and second, "if the teacher isn't in control of the classroom, the most likely result is chaos" (Kohn 1996). Unfortunately, these assumptions foster the idea that adults must be enforcers or class cops. This approach limits the social and moral development of a child because it assumes that children cannot learn to take responsibly for themselves unless they are punished or rewarded. Even if an educator has a group of students "under control" the likelihood is that when the adult is not with them, the group of students will not behave because they have not developed the skills to do so in

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other contexts. "If the goal is to create self-discipline in children, then having students define the meaning of rules is the best way to help students become thoughtful decision makers" (Kohn, 1996).

Procedure:

- A. Staff is always physically and visually present in the learning environment to provide supervision and guidance to students in their development of socially appropriate patterns of behavior, self-expression, and coping mechanisms. Staff will develop a repertoire of behavioral interventions that promote those skills in their students. Such interventions will include modeling, positive enforcement, choices, consequences, incentives (if developmentally appropriate), and therapeutic discussions as dictated by the student's developmental level.
- B. Staff responses to inappropriate behavior will include the implementation of natural and logical consequences as dictated by the situation. Alternative behavior choices and their impact will be explored and processed with the student, thereby enabling him/her to make productive decisions.
- C. Staff will develop intrinsic motivation in their students through the use of positive social recognition (praise, positive enforcement, academic achievement).
- D. Staff responses to students' behavior will be individualized to meet the developmental needs of the student and within the context of each unique situation.
- E. In resolving problematic behaviors in the classroom, staff will review situations by considering the context within which the behavior(s) occurred. This includes such contextual components as:
 - 1. The words, actions and reactions of staff in the environment and how these may have contributed to the problem.
 - 2. Explore underlying, unresolved relationship issues and generate strategies for resolution.
 - 3. Identify unmet needs of the student(s) and how these contributed to the problem.
 - 4. Identify skills needing further development and handicapping conditions on manifested behaviors.
- F. When a student engages in unsafe behavior, and as a last resort, physical intervention(s) will be utilized to ensure the safety of the student, others and property.

How Do We Develop a Climate That Fosters Student Achievement?

In 1997, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) was amended to include a recommendation for implementing Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS) as a form of intervention for behavioral issues that impact learning. PBIS is a systems approach to discipline that examines the four subsystems; school-wide, individual student, classroom, and non-classroom that comprise the totality of a school. The interaction of these four systems creates a climate for learning. "The goals of school-wide systems are to define, teach, and support appropriate behavior that establishes a culture of competence within schools. When a competent culture is established, the students are more likely to support appropriate behavior and discourage inappropriate behavior by their peers" (Sugai, 1999).

PBIS is a systematic way of implementing school-wide systems of teaching, acknowledging and rewarding appropriate behavior to all students in the school. The procedures to implement a positive behavior support program include:

- 1. Behavioral expectations are defined in a small number of clearly defined behavioral expectations
- 2. Behavioral expectations are taught and practiced throughout the school day

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3. Appropriate behaviors are acknowledged through various forms: praise, recognition tokens and reward.
4. Behavioral errors are corrected proactively by providing information on what behavior was unacceptable and how to prevent future situations.

How Do We Promote the Social and Moral Development of the Child?

Rationale:

Just as there are physical stages of development for children, there are also stages of social and moral development (Kolberg, 1981). These stages demonstrate how a child should go from selfishness to selflessness. To effectively move the child through these stages in the educational setting, three factors should be considered. First, the development of self-discipline within the student must be in sync with the child's predominant level of moral development. This requires the staff member to not only assess and intervene with the child at the child's current level of moral development, but the staff member must then implement individualized strategies to move the child to higher levels of moral development. The IEP is the mechanism by which a long-termed individualized plan is created to move the student through these levels of moral development. The second factor is that interventions must also be in sync with the child's emotional and cognitive abilities. Lastly, classroom communities must be established. For it is through connection and communication with others that a child has the opportunity to work cooperatively, while developing pro-social behaviors.

Procedures:

In order to determine each student's level of moral development and the best procedure(s) for facilitating continued growth, teams will complete a functional behavior assessment on each student to include:

- A. A functional behavioral assessment and behavior intervention plan will be developed specific to the targeted behavior impacting student engagement in the learning process
- B. Monthly thematic units to assist in facilitating the development of character education and moral development traits through implementation of daily lessons, social skills training and group therapy.

How Can Most Student "Misbehavior" Be Eliminated Through Good Instruction?

Rationale:

One of the most successful interventions in reducing acting out behavior is effective teaching. Therefore, if children are acting out, or "misbehaving", the educator must first look at the quality, technique, and coherence of their instruction. In this view, acting out is not a symptom of illness, but of poor instruction. This approach demands the educator to ask the question, "What do children need?" as opposed to "How do I get them to do what I want?" (Kohn, 1996). Our policy requires educators to transform the traditional teacher centered, lecture driven, and rote deskwork to multi-dimensional, hands-on, active, and cooperative methods of teaching that engage verbal, tactile, visual, and auditory senses. The curriculum is integrated and relates ideas and knowledge across subject areas. By challenging students in an engaged, creative, and meaningful process of learning, the educator channels the student's energies from acting out to involved learner.

Procedure:

- Classroom teams will develop and implement daily lesson plans that include a creative, hands-on instructional delivery system.
- Development of effective lessons will include:
- Determining and accessing prior knowledge of the students to begin concept development.
- Incorporating instructional modifications based on the needs of the students.
- Developing lesson plans inclusive of an anticipatory set, direct instruction, guided practice, independent

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practice.

- Student engagement in creative, hands-on activities.
- Implementing differentiated learning strategies to address varied student levels of performance within the classroom setting.
- Assessment of concept attainment.

How Do Students Learn Self-Responsibility?

Rationale:

Students learn self-responsibility by being active participants in the problem-solving process. This involves acknowledging responsibility for their own behavior and accepting natural and logical consequences. Students are expected to maintain appropriate behavior, demonstrate effective coping and decision-making skills not only in the classroom, but at home and in the community as well. Opportunities for learning and developing necessary skills and strategies for problem solving are presented in a structured classroom environment. Through this process, students are able to make informed decisions and appropriate choices. Discipline is regarded as a learning experience that promotes individual growth emotionally, academically and behaviorally.

Procedure:

- A. The team will facilitate the development of a classroom environment by assisting students in developing behavior expectations and goals.
- B. The team will engage students in discussion and exploration of the decision-making process, and provide opportunities for implementation.
- C. PBIS matrix is used to guide the team in fostering commitment and responsibility.
- D. Teams will conduct Team Primacy meetings to address development of communication and social skills, enhance problem-solving skills, examine the impact of behavior for self and others and apply natural and logical consequences for inappropriate behavior.

How Do We Make The Mindset Switch From The Product/Market Perspective To The Journey Perspective?

Rationale:

Educators must examine their own assumptions and transform their own beliefs regarding discipline and how it is used in teaching. Many of today's educational systems are designed with the market mentality. During the Industrial revolution, the market perspective dominated American views and policies. This perspective focused on the end product and the marketplace. If you produced more of the product, the faster you were rewarded. If you failed to produce or did not produce at the rate and quality expected, the market was unwavering and unsympathetic in its deliberation of punishment and economic sanctioning. It was during the Industrial Revolution that many of our school systems were developed. Learning was seen as a product. Children were given concrete standards and were rewarded for achieving those standards. Consequently, they were punished if they did not meet the standards, i.e., not allowed to participate in sports, clubs, trips, or even in educational areas in which the child excelled. In contrast, the journey mindset focuses on why and how the process works to achieve the end product. The journey mindset does not ignore the end product, but includes both the product and the process. If educators believe that learning is a process, then it is imperative for students to make decisions regarding this process and understand how it applies to them. To achieve this goal an educator must create a classroom where conflict is valued, and seen as an opportunity for learning, because conflict provides teachable moments. For example, "The constructive classroom, is one in which the process matters at least as much as the product. The wrestling with dilemmas, the clash of ideas, and the need to take others' needs into account-these are more meaningful than any list of rules or guidelines that may ultimately result." (Kohn 1996) This new understanding of discipline alters educators' attitudes from control to discovery, moving them from the market mindset to the journey mindset.

Procedure:

Strategies may include:

- Student role-playing the decision-making process demonstrating alternative behaviors to resolving

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conflicts.

- Students participate in restorative practices restitution processes for destructive or hurtful action(s)
- Daily community circles to build relationships and explore ways of preventing similar problems in the future
- Student Government Association to provide authentic application of decision-making skills and conflict resolution strategies.

Classroom teams will teach alternative, appropriate social skills weekly. Students will role-play steps to facilitate incorporating these skills into their behavioral repertoire.

Restorative practices will include peer mediation and conflict resolution strategies and will be taught and implemented regularly with the students.

Student Expectations:

Student expectations for behavior are determined by the developmental level of individual students and consist of the following:

- Initiate and complete all assigned classwork in a timely manner, to be determined by the teacher, as an active, cooperative participant.
- Follow directions quickly.
- Raise your hand for permission to speak.
- Raise your hand for permission to leave your seat.
- Make smart choices.
- Respect yourself, others and the environment.
- Students will demonstrate expected behaviors as identified on the Positive Behavior Supports and Intervention matrix. Specific behaviors will be identified, taught and reinforced for each location on the matrix (hallway, bathroom, cafeteria, bus).

Staff Training Expectations:

- Staff is trained in The Guild's policies and procedures relative to student behaviors within 30 days of beginning employment. Training in these policies and procedures will routinely be offered each August prior to the start of the school year and also each January.
- Designated staff working in the Special Education program will be trained and certified in the Professional Crisis Management System[®] prior to working directly with students. These trainings will routinely be offered each August during the staff orientation program prior to the start of the school year and periodically through the year. No staff member will initiate a physical intervention without completing these trainings and passing the written and physical evaluations needed for system certification.
- These trainings are scheduled and monitored by the Principal with the support of the Managing Director of School Operations.
- All Professional Crisis Management[®] instructors will be certified through training programs, and will be required to participate in a re-certification program as mandated by the system utilized. The Principal with the support of the Managing Director of School Operations will ensure that appropriate individuals are trained to provide Professional Crisis Management[®] Guild staff.
- All direct care staff will participate in in-service training for the purpose of professional advancement and education. Training will include further development in areas of positive behavior strategies and interventions and overall classroom management. In-service training for day school staff is provided weekly on Wednesday afternoons.
- Additional training will be provided monthly or bi-monthly or on select dates during the year for specific disciplines, i.e., Clinicians, Special Education Teachers, Teaching Assistants, Classroom Assistants, and Therapeutic Behavior Aides. Attendance is mandatory for all direct care staff.

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Behavior Deemed A Crisis

A crisis is defined as a situation in which a student has the potential to cause harm to himself or others.

Use of the Multi-Sensory De-Escalation Room:

The Multi-Sensory De-Escalation Room (MSDR) provides an alternative approach to working with extreme emotions and behavior in children. The basic principles for the use of the MSDR at The Children's Guild, Inc. include:

- MSDRs are never locked
- Students are never isolated or left alone in the MSDRs
- The primary purpose of the MSDR is to teach students to soothe themselves and regulate their senses, emotions, and behaviors
- MSDRs are never to be used in a manner that communicates punishment or negativity to the student.
- Staff will use visual, tactile, auditory, and olfactory stimulation to help students organize their senses and gain control of their bodies.

Procedures:

- At the student's admission, the parent/guardian is advised of MSDR philosophy and procedures, including both proactive interventions and physical intervention.
- When a student is unavailable for learning and requires a change in environment, the child, or staff, can request that the child visit the MSDR.
- Upon entering the MSDR, a Student Intervention Report (AD-166) must be completed.
- When the student has demonstrated the capacity to process the situation with staff and is ready to re-enter the learning environment, the student returns to the classroom.

High Risk Behavior for All Programs:

- The staff member witnessing the high-risk behavior must initiate appropriate safety procedures to ensure safety of all involved individuals.
- Once safety is secured for all, the team counselor should be notified.
- The staff member and team counselor shall promptly interview the student and determine the appropriate course of action. If physical intervention is utilized for more than 10 minutes, or if either student or staff complain of injury, medical personnel will be notified where applicable.
- The staff member witnessing the high-risk behavior must complete a Student Intervention Report (Form AD-166), quoting the student's words and objectively describing the student's actions in detail.
- Precipitating events and staff/student responses are to be included.

Behavior that results in the removal from school

- A student may be suspended prior to a conference pursuant if he or she is contributing to an emergency situation in a school. An emergency situation may exist either because of general conditions in the school (e.g., a series of fires or False Alarms; a manifestly high level of student tension; an increasing number of fights or physical attacks; a large number of abuses of property) or because the behavior of an individual student is so disruptive or dangerous that he/she poses a very real and immediate threat to the health and safety of other members of the school community, or to the ability of the school community or the school or portion thereof to continue normal operations.
- A student may be expelled from TCGDC only for the commission of an infraction as set forth below. These behaviors are illegal, cause significant disruption to the school operation, or cause substantial harm to self or others.

Suspension or Expulsion

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The following behaviors shall be considered for suspension or expulsion:

- Acts of Exceptional Misconduct at other schools;
- Vandalism/destruction of property over \$500;
- Selling or Distribution of marijuana, prescription drugs, controlled dangerous substances, imitation controlled substances, inhalants, other intoxicants, controlled or drug paraphernalia;
- The Possession or Distribution of alcohol;
- The Possession of drug paraphernalia or controlled substance, irrespective of the amount or type, pursuant to the criminal statutes of the District of Columbia, codified at D.C. Official Code § 48-1101 et seq. (2001)
- Causing serious disruption or damage to school's computer systems, electronic files, or network;
- Possession of fireworks or explosives;
- Theft or attempted theft using force, coercion, intimidation, or Threat of violence;
- Assault or physical attack on student or staff;
- Fighting which results in a serious physical injury;
- Participating in group fight which has been planned, causes major disruption to school day or results in substantial bodily injury;
- Using an article that is not normally considered a weapon to injure another individual;
- Use, threatened use, or transfer of any weapon;
- Use, Possession, or bringing to school a loaded or unloaded firearm, as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 921 (2000), including but not limited to pistols, blank pistols, starter pistols, revolvers, rifles, and shotguns.
- Any behavior that violates the Gun-Free Schools Act;
- Deliberate acts that cause severe physical injury to another person(s).
- Assault with a weapon;
- Commission or attempted commission of any act of sexual assault or sexual aggression;
- Arson;
- Biohazard;
- Bomb threat;
- Any other intentional use of violence, force, coercion, Threats, intimidation, or other comparable conduct which causes or attempts to cause severe physical injury, substantial disruption, or obstruction of any lawful mission, process, or function of the school;
- Any behavior or other conduct not specifically enumerated in any other tier in this chapter that is illegal, causes significant disruption to the school operation, or causes substantial harm to self or others; and
- Documented Pattern of Persistent Disruptive Behavior.

Students who have been suspended or expelled shall not be eligible to participate in any school function for the duration of their Suspension or Expulsion. The only exceptions that may be authorized by the Vice President of Special Education and Student Services or his or her designee shall be for system-wide testing, or College Board or admission examinations. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REGISTER VOL. 56 - NO. 33 AUGUST 14 2009 00639017

A student who has been suspended or expelled shall have access to an Education Plan as follows:

- If a student is suspended for fewer than eleven (11) days, the principal initiating the Suspension shall provide an Education Plan that meets the student's educational needs and allows the student to make up any class and homework assignments and exams without penalty.

Restitution and/or school service may be required in any case involving school property (e.g., arson, vandalism, burglary, robbery). The amount of restitution or type of school service shall be determined by a person designated by the Principal.

Students younger than the age of fourteen (14) who have been suspended or expelled shall not be allowed to

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leave school grounds during school hours unless accompanied by a parent or guardian, or his or her designee. Students older than fourteen (14) who have been suspended or expelled shall not be allowed to leave school grounds during school hours until a parent or guardian, or his or her designee, has been contacted by phone or in person and given a reasonable opportunity to arrange for proper supervision of the student. If the parent or guardian of a suspended student cannot be notified by phone or in person, the student must remain at school until the end of the school day.

If the parent or guardian of a student who has been suspended cannot be contacted by phone or in person before the next school day, and the student arrives at school, he or she must remain in the building until a parent or guardian can be contacted and given a reasonable opportunity to arrange for proper supervision of the student or until the end of the school day. The student may be segregated and must be appropriately supervised during this time. Any such day will count toward fulfilling the term of the student's Suspension.

PROCEDURES FOR SUSPENSIONS AND EXPULSIONS

Authority to impose Suspensions and Expulsions is as follows:

- On-site Short-Term Suspension may only be authorized by the assistant/associate principal or a person designated by the Principal.
- Off-site Short-Term Suspension may only be authorized by the assistant/associate principal or a person designated by the Principal.
- Off-site Medium-Term Suspension may be proposed by the assistant/associate principal and may be authorized only by a person designated by the Principal. A person designated by the Principal may modify the proposed action including rescission.
- Off-site Long-Term Suspension may be proposed by the principal and may be authorized only by a person designated by the Principal. A person designated by the Principal may modify the proposed action including rescission.

Any student who is to be suspended or expelled shall be given a conference with the school official responsible for proposing the disciplinary action, prior to the Suspension or Expulsion. In the event that a student is suspended due to emergency conditions, the conference shall be held no more than three (3) school days after the Suspension is initiated.

The conference shall include a discussion of the following:

- The grounds for disciplinary action as referred to in this chapter including a citation of the rule(s) upon which the action is based, and a description, in reasonable detail, of the facts and events upon which the disciplinary action is proposed;
- An explanation of the evidence or facts upon which the school official has determined that the student has committed an infraction including a summary of the recommended disciplinary action;
- An opportunity for the student to present the student's version of the facts or to explain the events or action upon which the alleged infraction is based;
- The decision regarding the infraction and the recommended disciplinary action to be provided after the student has had an opportunity to present his or her version of the facts and/or to explain the events or actions upon which the alleged infraction is based;
- A statement informing the adult student, or minor student's parent or guardian, of the right to examine the student's records and any official report of the incident prior to the imposition of the proposed discipline.

If the assistant/associate principal is recommending Long-Term Suspension or Expulsion, the assistant/associate principal shall report his or her findings and recommendations from the conference in writing to the student and parent or guardian and a person designated by the Principal. The assistant/associate principal shall also inform the student and parent or guardian in writing of disciplinary hearing procedures, appeal rights, the intervention supports available to the student, and the requirements for readmission. The conference may include the parent or guardian, witnesses, and/or legal representative, but

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participation by such party(ies) shall not be required.

Students and parents or guardians shall be provided written notice of all Suspensions and Expulsions as follows:

- No student may be suspended or expelled, including on-site Suspension, without written notice to the adult student or minor student's parent or guardian.
- Following the oral notice provided to parents or guardians verifiable written notice using contact information provided by the parent or guardian (e.g. email, certified mail, or hand-delivered mail with a signature receipt) of all authorized or proposed Suspensions and Expulsions must be sent to the parent or guardian or to the adult student no later than one (1) school day after the decision by the assistant/associate principal or a person designated by the Principal to authorize or repose Suspension or Expulsion.
- The notice must inform the parent or guardian of the identity of the person
- who has the authority to modify or rescind the proposed Suspension or
- Expulsion.
- Adult students shall receive notification of their infraction in the same manner.
- The notice must also include a description of the infraction including a
- citation of the rule(s) upon which the action is based, a summary of the facts, the length of the proposed Suspension or Expulsion, the principal's recommendation for an Education Plan or Alternative Educational Setting;
- and a description of the student's right to appeal pursuant to § 2505.13 or to a hearing.
- A student who has been given a notice of proposed Expulsion may be immediately placed on Suspension in accordance with the rules and procedures set forth in this section.

An assistant/associate principal authorizing Short-Term Suspension shall submit the authorization to a person designated by the Principal within one (1) school day.

An assistant/associate principal or school official proposing Medium- or Long-Term Suspension must immediately submit the proposal to a person designated by the Principal. A person designated by the Principal may authorize the proposed Suspension or modify it to reduce the number of days suspended.

An assistant/associate principal or school official proposing Expulsion shall make a written recommendation for Expulsion to a person designated by the Principal no more than one (1) school day after the Expulsion conference. The principal's recommendation may be made based upon an initial recommendation from a teacher or other school official. The recommendation to expel shall be supported by sufficient written documentation to enable a person designated by the Principal to make an independent decision regarding Expulsion. A copy of this recommendation and any attendant documentation shall also be provided to the parent or guardian of the student involved.

No more than five (5) school days after receiving the principal's findings, a person designated by the Principal shall either concur with or modify the recommended action. If a principal recommends Expulsion for bringing a weapon as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 921 into TCGDC in violation of the Gun-Free Schools Act, only the Chief Academic Officer may modify the Expulsion recommendation.

In accordance with the Student Fair Access to School Amendment Act of 2018, infractions include suspensions up to:

- 1) Five consecutive school days for any individual incident in grades kindergarten through 5,
- 2) Ten consecutive school days for any individual incident in grades 6 through 12.

The Student Fair Access to School Amendment Act of 2018 can be found at:
<http://lims.dccouncil.us/Download/39259/B22-0594-Enrollment.pdf>

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A student who has been suspended for fewer than ten (10) days may appeal the Suspension as follows:

- Short-Term Suspension may be appealed to the assistant/associate principal.
- A Medium-Term Suspension may be appealed to a person designated by the Principal.
- All appeals must be made by the student's parent or guardian or the adult student, either orally or in writing to the principal or person designated by the Chief Academic Officer, as appropriate, no later than two (2) school days after receiving the notice of Suspension, and may be made prior to receiving formal written notice of the Suspension. An appeal made orally shall be put in writing by the person receiving the request.
- All appeals will be heard by the assistant/associate principal (for Short-Term Suspensions) or a person designated by the Principal (for Medium-Term Suspensions) no later than one (1) school day after the appeal is requested. Upon request of the adult student or minor student's parent or guardian, the time for the appeal may be extended up to three (3) school days. The appeal may be held by telephone upon request of the parent or guardian if necessary due to health, work, or childcare.
- The student and his or her parent or guardian may present evidence and ask witnesses to speak.
- At the conclusion of the conference, a person designated by the Principal, as appropriate, shall render a final decision.

No more than one (1) school day after the conference, a person designated by the Principal, as appropriate, shall give the student and his or her parent or guardian, a person designated by the Principal, a written summary of the conference proceedings, including the final decision.

Once a hearing is scheduled by the Principal, the student shall be placed on Suspension, or in another appropriate placement until the conclusion of the hearing and appeals processes.

PROCEDURES FOR DISCIPLINARY HEARINGS

- Disciplinary hearings shall be held at a time and place that is reasonably convenient to the student and parent or guardian.
- For Long-Term Suspensions and Expulsions, the hearing shall be held not more than four (4) school days after a written notice regarding disciplinary action is provided to the parent or guardian or adult student, except that the hearing may be postponed for not more than five (5) school days upon the request of the adult student, minor student's parent or guardian, or his or her representative, where postponement of the hearing is necessary to prepare for the hearing, provide for the hearing, or provide for the attendance of necessary parties, including interpreters. The Principal shall provide written notice to the parent or guardian or adult student of the date, time, and location of the hearing immediately upon scheduling the hearing. The notice from the shall state what consequences, if any, result from failure to attend the hearing.
- The student shall have a right, but shall not be required, to have a representative or legal counsel, selected by the parent or guardian or adult student.
- The student, parent or guardian, or representative shall have the right to question any witness or challenge any documentary evidence.
- The parent or guardian or adult student shall have the opportunity to present testimony and documentary evidence, including the opportunity to call any witness to present testimony relevant to the disciplinary action or other school system recommendation. The right to call witnesses shall include the right to require the presence of any involved school official.
- It shall be the burden of the TCGDC to show by a preponderance of the evidence that the student did commit the infraction(s) upon which the disciplinary action is based.
- The Principal shall ensure that all due process procedures have been followed or waived.
- The Principal may question any witness or party and shall examine all documentary evidence.
- The hearing shall not be conducted according to the rules of evidence. However, the Chief Academic

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Officer may exclude any testimony or evidence that is irrelevant or repetitive. The Principal shall ensure that the hearing is conducted in a fair and orderly manner and shall have the authority to exclude any party or other person from the hearing on the grounds of substantial interference or obstruction of the orderly hearing process. The Principal shall make an official report of the hearing, which constitute the official record thereof. Upon request, a copy of the report shall be made available to the parent or guardian, adult student, or representative and the local school principal. This provision shall not preclude a parent or guardian or representative from also recording or transcribing the hearing at his or her expense.

THE CHIEF OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICES RECOMMENDATION

- Within one (1) school day of the conclusion of a disciplinary hearing, the Principal shall issue a written recommendation which shall include the following: A statement of the facts, as determined from the testimony and evidence presented at the hearing; A conclusion as to whether the required due process procedures have been properly followed or waived;
- A conclusion as to whether the student committed the infraction(s) upon which the disciplinary action is based; and a determination regarding the appropriateness of the proposed disciplinary action or an order for a modification thereof, including consideration of the factors enumerated in § B2500.8 and explicit justification for any recommended modification.
- For Long-Term Suspensions, a person designated by the Principal shall render a final decision no later than one (1) school day after receiving the Principal's recommendation.
- If the Principal recommends disciplinary action is not warranted, based on the fact that the student did not violate any TCGDC rule or policy, the determination shall include an order to destroy all school records regarding the disciplinary action, including any reports that relate to the incident upon which the disciplinary action was proposed, insofar as those reports individually identify the student. If the Principal determines that disciplinary action is not warranted and either: (a) fails to state whether a DCPS rule or policy was violated, or, (b) states that a TCGDC rule or policy was violated but nevertheless finds the disciplinary action to be unwarranted, the school may maintain documents concerning the alleged infraction until the conclusion of the school year immediately following the incident.

Documentation and Communication

- Parents of students with an IEP that includes exclusion/seclusion/physical restraint will be advised of discipline procedures, including physical intervention during the admission process. The parent/guardian is required to sign a Consent for Treatment and/or Evaluation.
- When a student is unavailable for learning and creating a disturbance in the learning environment, thereby requiring removal from the classroom, a Student Intervention Report (AD-166) must be completed.
- Demonstration of unsafe behavior (physical assault to self or others, property destruction) requiring physical intervention must be documented on a Student Intervention Report (AD-166).
- The Student Intervention Report Form will be completed as soon as possible, but no later than the end of the day. The staff members that are directly involved with the student have the responsibility for completing the Student Intervention Report. The staff involved is responsible for ensuring completion of the Student Intervention Report.
- The Student Intervention Report shall contain:
 1. The name of the student involved in the intervention;
 2. Description of the specific behavior(s) that lead to the student leaving the area;
 3. Names of staff members involved in the intervention;
 4. Less intrusive de-escalation techniques that were used or attempted;
 5. Description of the behaviors displayed and verbal comments during intervention;
 6. Date and time of the intervention;
 7. Description of any physical injuries to the student or others; any medical intervention;
 8. Resolution of the issues (processing strategies) and time student returned to the classroom;
 9. Signature of the staff member completing the report.

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- After the Student Intervention Report is completed, it is given to the Lead Social Worker. The Lead Social Worker will review the Intervention Report for completeness. If the report is incomplete or poorly documented, the Lead Social Worker/designee will return the report to the Lead Behavioral Coach/designee to be completed. Once the report is deemed complete and properly documented, it is given to the Lead Social Worker for final review and sign-off. The Behavioral Coach will also provide the final review and sign-off. He/She will submit the form for data entry.
- The Behavioral Coach/designee will file and secure privately. The data will be reviewed by the administrative team weekly and presented to key staff monthly.

Procedural Protections for Students with Disabilities

For students with disabilities, TCGDC must provide the additional procedural protections. The Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act (IDEIA) is a federal law that ensures all children with disabilities receive an appropriate public education. It requires additional procedural protections for students with disabilities (under certain circumstances) who are facing suspension or expulsion from school.

Ten Day Protections

If a school wants to exclude students for more than ten (10) school days, then additional protections apply. If a student has been subjected to a series of removals that total more than ten (10) school days in a school year for similar behavior that constitutes a pattern, then additional protections apply.

Because expulsions are permanent exclusions, students with disabilities facing expulsion should always receive these additional protections. Removals (or patterns of them) for more than ten (10) school days are considered a change in the student's placement due to discipline. In these cases, the school must apply the following additional procedural protections:

- Hold a Manifestation Determination Review Meeting (MDR)
- After notifying the parent or guardian of the student with a disability of the proposed change in placement, the school must also provide them with a copy of a document called "procedural safeguards."
- The school must also have a meeting within 10 school days called a Manifestation Determination Review (MDR).

Manifestation Determination Reviews

MDR have the following processes:

1. At the MDR, the necessary members of the students Multi-disciplinary Team (i.e. Individualized Education Program (IEP) or 504 Team) must discuss and determine whether the reported misbehavior is primarily the result of the disability.
2. The student's Team must also determine at the MDR whether the reported misbehavior was the direct result of the school's failure to provide the services, instruction, and behavioral support listed in the student's IEP, 504 Plan or Behavior Intervention Plan (BIP) (if they have one).
3. During the MDR, the team must at least review and consider the student's evaluation and diagnostic results, information provided by parents, observations of the student, and the contents of the student's IEP, 504 Plan and any BIP's.
4. If the student's reported behavior is determined to be a manifestation of (in other words, the primary result of) the student's disability or disabilities, then the school must allow the student to return to school, except under special circumstances.*
5. If the behavior is determined to be the result of a failure of the school to follow the student's IEP (or 504 Plan) or BIP, then the school must allow the student to return to school, except under special circumstances.*

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6. If either of the above two conditions are met then the Team must either conduct a Functional Behavioral Assessment (FBA) and implement a BIP, or if a behavioral assessment or plan has already been developed, review and modify it as necessary to address the behavior.

***Special Circumstances**

Regardless of the outcome of the MDR, Students with disabilities can be suspended and moved to another educational placement for up to 45 days if any of these special circumstances exist.

1. The student carries or possesses a weapon on school grounds;
2. The student knowingly possesses, uses or sells drugs at school; or
3. The student has inflicted serious bodily injury while at school.

Additional Protections for Students with Disabilities

Students with disabilities (or suspected disabilities) have additional protections. The Student's Team cannot allow the suspension to move forward unless all of the following are true:

- The IEP and school placement were appropriate.
- Special education services, supplementary aides and services, and behavior intervention strategies were provided consistent with the student's IEP and placement.
- The student's disability did not impair the ability of the student to understand the impact and consequences of the behavior that caused the suspension.
- The student's disability did not impair the ability of the student to control the behavior subject to the disciplinary action.

TCGDC may remove students with disabilities, despite the MDR result, under the "special circumstances" listed in this resource.

Additional Rights of Suspended Students with Disabilities

If the Team conducts a proper MDR and decides the suspension is appropriate, then the student may be suspended similar to students without disabilities. However, students with disabilities still have additional rights.

- While suspended, students with disabilities are entitled to an opportunity to continue to progress toward their IEP goals and to access their school work. IEP Teams are required to determine the appropriate setting for this to occur, and to make the services and setting available before the student is suspended more than ten (10) school days in one school year.
- The student's parent or guardian can file an administrative complaint called a Due Process Complaint to request that the student be allowed to return to school. The hearing for this complaint will be expedited. While the complaint is pending, the student must be provided educational services in the setting determined by the IEP Team.

Rights of Students Suspected of Having a Disability/ Section 504

Once a parent or guardian has requested an evaluation for special education or a school is otherwise on notice that the student may have a disability, the student is afforded all protections provided to students with disabilities under IDEIA. The school must be on notice of the student's suspected disability prior to imposing the school discipline in order for this rule to apply. Note: It is best to provide all requests for evaluations in writing so that the date of the request can be documented.

If a parent requests a special education evaluation after the school suspends the student, the school must conduct an evaluation in an expedited manner. If the student is found to have a disability under IDEIA, then he or she gets all the protections provided to students with disabilities, including an MDR. Students with 504 Plans have at least the same protections as students with IEPs, including MDRs.

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Due Process

A special education due process hearing provides the opportunity for both the parents and the public educational agency to present their point of view on the issue(s) of disagreement through witnesses and documents to a trained, independent and impartial hearing officer. The hearing officers are not employees of the District's public education system. After the hearing is held, the hearing officer will make a final decision on the issues of disagreement and provide it to the parent and public educational agency. A due process hearing decision can be appealed to court.

IDEA requires that specific procedure be followed by both parties when requesting a due process hearing and there are specific timelines and rules for the parent, the public educational agency, and the hearing officer to follow. Due to the formality of this process and the legal nature of the proceedings, parents often have an attorney represent them, but may represent themselves.

Due Process forms can be found at <http://osse.dc.gov/publication/due-process-complaint-form>. Forms are also available at the Special Education Office at the school.

References

- Kohlberg, L. (1981). The Meaning and Measurement of Moral Development. Clark University, Heinz Werner Institute.
- Kohn, A. (1996). Beyond Discipline. Alexandria, VA.: ASCD.
- Maher, P. (1996). Let Me Learn.
- Nelsen, J. (1996). Positive Discipline. NY: Ballantine Books.
- Nelsen, J., Lott, L. and Glenn, S. (1993). Positive Discipline in the Classroom. Rockland, CA: Prima Publishing.

FAMILY EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS AND PRIVACY ACT (FERPA) NOTICE

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) affords parents and students age 18 or older ("eligible students") certain rights with respect to the student's education records.

The right to inspect and review the student's education records within 45 days of the day The Children's Guild DC (TCG-DC) receives a request for access. Parents or eligible students should submit to the school principal a written request that identifies the record(s) they wish to inspect. The school principal or other appropriate school official will make arrangements for access and notify the parent or eligible student of the time and place where the records may be inspected.

The right to request amendment of the student's education records that the parent or eligible student believes are inaccurate, misleading or otherwise in violation of the student's privacy rights under FERPA. Parents or eligible students may write the school principal, clearly identify the part of the record they want changed, and specify why it should be changed. If TCG-DC decides not to amend the record as requested by the parent or eligible student, the school will notify the parent or eligible student of the decision and advise them of their right to a hearing regarding the request for amendment. Additional information regarding the hearing procedures will be provided to the parent or eligible student when notified of the right to a hearing.

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The right to consent (in writing) to disclosures of personally identifiable information contained in the student’s education records, except to the extent that FERPA authorizes disclosure without consent. For example, TCG-DC discloses education records without consent to officials of another school district in which a student seeks or intends to enroll, or is already enrolled, when such disclosure is requested for purposes of the student’s enrollment or transfer. In addition, FERPA authorizes disclosure without consent to school officials whom TCG-DC has determined to have legitimate educational interests. A school official is a person employed by TCG-DC as an administrator, supervisor, instructor, or support staff member (including health or medical staff and law enforcement unit personnel); a person or company with whom TCG-DC has contracted to perform a special task (such as an attorney, auditor, medical consultant, or therapist); an official of another school system where a student seeks or intends to enroll, or where the student is already enrolled; or a parent, student, or other volunteer serving on an official committee, such as a disciplinary or grievance committee, or assisting another school official in performing his or her tasks. A school official has legitimate educational interest if the official needs to review an education record in order to fulfill his or her professional responsibility.

At its discretion, TCG-DC may disclose “directory information” that is generally not considered harmful or an invasion of privacy without the consent of parents or eligible students in accordance with the provisions of District law and FERPA. Directory information includes:

The right to withhold disclosure of directory information at its discretion, TCG–DC may disclose basic “directory information” that is generally not considered harmful or an invasion of privacy without the consent of parents or eligible students in accordance with the provisions of District law and FERPA. Directory information includes:

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. Student Name | F. Weight and Height of Members of Athletic Teams |
| B. Student Address | G. Diplomas and Awards Received |
| C. Student Telephone Listing | H. Student’s Date and Place of Birth |
| D. Name of School Attending | I. Names of Schools Previously Attended |
| E. Participation in Officially Recognized Activities and Sports | J. Dates of Attendance |

The right to file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education concerning alleged failures by TCG-DC to comply with the requirements of FERPA. The name and address of the office that administers FERPA are: Family Policy Compliance Office, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Ave. SW, Washington, DC 20202.

Release of Student Directory Information

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) is a federal law that requires TCG-DC, with certain exceptions, to get your permission before disclosing personally identifiable information from education records. However, TCG-DC may disclose basic “directory information” that is generally not considered harmful or an invasion of privacy without your consent. The primary purpose of directory information

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disclosure is to allow TCG-DC to include this type of information in certain school publications such as pamphlets for drama productions, graduation programs, honor rolls or sports team activity sheets for football, basketball, etc. Directory information can also be disclosed to outside organizations such as federal and state agencies offering jobs and educational benefits, media sources, and companies that make class rings and publish yearbooks.

The information listed below has been designated as directory information under District of Columbia law and FERPA, and may therefore be released at the discretion of TCG-DC. You have the right to instruct TCG-DC that it may not release any or all of this information without obtaining your prior written consent by completing this form. Your decision on this form will be valid for the remainder of the current school year.

A new Release of Student Directory Information form must be completed each School Year.

Please place a check mark on the line beside any directory information items listed below that you do not want TCG-DC to disclose without your consent, if any.

Student Name _____
Student Telephone Listing _____
Name of School Attending _____
Participation in Officially _____
Recognized Activities and Sports _____
Weight and Height of Members of Athletic Team _____
Diplomas and Awards Received _____
Student Address _____
Student's Date and Place of Birth _____
Names of Schools Previously Attended _____
Dates of Attendance _____

By signing below, I am giving written notification to TCG-DC that it may not disclose the directory information items I have placed a check mark beside above unless I give prior written consent. I understand that such information may still be disclosed by TCG-DC if disclosure is otherwise permissible under FERPA.

Student Name (please print) _____

Parent/Guardian Name (please print) _____

Signature of Parent/Guardian or Student (if at least 18 years old) _____

Date _____

***If this form is not returned by September 15, it will be assumed that the above information may be designated as directory information for the remainder of the school year. ***

OPEN MEETINGS POLICY

The Children's Guild is scheduled to hold (6) open meetings during the 2019-2020 school year. Public information will be posted on the school's website listing the standing board meetings. When a meeting is held in open session, the general public and media are entitled to attend. The Children's Guild has the authority to adopt and enforce reasonable rules regarding the conduct of persons attending its meetings, as well as the videotaping, televising, photographing, broadcasting, or recording of its meetings.