

## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (M)

1581

### M

Policy and Regulation 1581 - Section A. sets forth the New Jersey Civil Service Commission's Uniform Domestic Violence Policy that all public employers shall adopt and distribute to all their employees in accordance with the requirements of N.J.S.A. 11A:2-6a. The purpose of the Uniform Domestic Violence Policy is to encourage public employees who are victims of domestic violence, and those impacted by domestic violence, to seek assistance from their public employer's human resources officer(s) and to provide a standard for a public employer's human resources officer(s) to follow when responding to employees.

Policy and Regulation 1581 – Section B. provides employment protection for employees of those employers as defined in N.J.S.A. 34:11C-2, who are victims of domestic violence or sexual violence in accordance with the provisions of the New Jersey Security and Financial Empowerment Act (NJ SAFE Act) - N.J.S.A. 34:11C-1 et seq.

#### A. Uniform Domestic Violence Policy (N.J.S.A. 11A:2-6a)

All New Jersey public employees are covered under N.J.S.A. 11A:2-6a and Policy and Regulation 1581 – Section A. All public employers shall designate a Human Resources Officer (HRO) or equivalent to assist employees who are victims of domestic violence. The name and contact information of the designated HRO must be provided to all employees. Managers and supervisors are required to refer any employee who is experiencing domestic violence or who report witnessing domestic violence to the designated HRO.

Employees who are victims of domestic violence are encouraged to seek immediate assistance from their HRO. Employees who have information about or witness an act of domestic violence against an employee are encouraged to report that information to the designated HRO, unless the employee is required to report the domestic violence pursuant to applicable laws, guidelines, standard operating procedures, internal affairs policies, or New Jersey Attorney General directives and guidelines that impose a duty to report, in which case the employee must report to the appropriate authority in addition to reporting to the designated HRO.

Nothing in the Uniform Domestic Violence Policy and Policy and Regulation 1581 – Section A. shall preclude an employee from contacting 911 in emergency situations. HROs shall remind employees to contact 911 if they feel they are in immediate danger.

Each designated HRO shall comply with the requirements outlined in Regulation 1581 – Section A.4.d. In responding to reports of domestic violence, the HRO shall seek to maintain confidentiality to protect an employee making a report of, witnessing, or experiencing domestic violence, to the extent practical and appropriate under the circumstances and allowed by law.

To ensure confidentiality and accuracy of information, the Uniform Domestic Violence Policy 1581 and Regulation 1581 – Section A.6. require the HRO to keep all documents and reports of domestic violence in a confidential personnel file separate from the employee's other personnel records.

Public employers in the State of New Jersey shall develop an action plan to identify, respond to, and correct employee performance issues that are caused by domestic violence, pursuant to N.J.S.A. 11A:2-6a, and in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Regulation 1581 - Section A.7.

Resources and program information will be readily available to assist victims of domestic violence.

A public employer may seek to modify Policy and Regulation 1581 to create additional protocols to protect victims of domestic violence, but may not modify in a way that reduces or compromises the safeguards and processes set in the Uniform Domestic Violence Policy.

B. The New Jersey Security and Financial Empowerment Act – (N.J.S.A. 34:11C-1 et seq. - NJ SAFE Act)

The New Jersey Security and Financial Empowerment Act, N.J.S.A. 34:11C-1 et seq. (NJ SAFE Act), is a law that provides employment protection for victims of domestic or sexual violence. Any employee of an employer in the State of New Jersey as defined in N.J.S.A. 34:11C-2, who was a victim of an incident of domestic violence as defined in N.J.S.A. 2C:25-19, or a sexually violent offense as defined in N.J.S.A. 30:4-27.26, or whose parent-in-law, sibling, grandparent, grandchild, child, parent, spouse, domestic partner, or civil union partner individual, or any other individual related by blood to the employee, and any other individual that the employee shows to have a close association with the employee which is the equivalent of a family relationship, was a victim shall be entitled to unpaid leave of no more than twenty days in one twelve-month period, to be used in the twelve-month period next following any incident of domestic violence or any sexually violent offense as provided in N.J.S.A. 34:11C-3.

The unpaid leave may be taken intermittently in intervals of no less than one day, as needed for the purpose of engaging in the activities outlined in N.J.S.A. 34:11C-3 and Regulation 1581 - Section B.3.a.(1)-(6) as they relate to the incident of domestic violence or sexually violent offense as outlined in Regulation 1581 - Section B.3.b.

An eligible employee may elect to use any accrued paid vacation leave, personal leave, or medical or sick leave of the employee, or any family temporary disability leave benefits provided pursuant to N.J.S.A. 43:21-27 during any part of the twenty-day period of unpaid leave provided under N.J.S.A. 34:11C-3.a.

Prior to taking the leave provided for in N.J.S.A. 34:11C-3 and Regulation 1581 - Section B., an employee shall, if the necessity for the leave is foreseeable, provide the employer with written notice of the need for the leave, unless an emergency or other unforeseen circumstance precludes prior notice. The notice shall be provided to the employer as far in advance as is reasonable and practical under the circumstances.

Nothing contained in the NJ SAFE Act (N.J.S.A. 34:11C-1 et seq.) and Regulation 1581 - Section B., shall be construed to prohibit an employer from requiring that a period of leave provided pursuant to N.J.S.A. 34:11C-3 and Regulation 1581 - Section B. be supported by the employee with documentation of the domestic violence or sexually violent offense which is the basis for the leave. If the employer requires documentation, the employee shall be regarded as having provided sufficient documentation if the employee provides supporting documentation outlined in N.J.S.A. 34:11C-3.c and Regulation 1581 – Section B.3.d.

An employer shall display conspicuous notice of its employees' rights and obligations pursuant to the provisions of the NJ SAFE Act.

An employer shall not discharge, harass, or otherwise discriminate, retaliate, or threaten to discharge, harass, or otherwise discriminate or retaliate against an employee with respect to the compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment on the basis that the employee took or requested any leave to which the employee was entitled pursuant to N.J.S.A. 34:11C-3 of the NJ SAFE Act or on the basis that the employee refused to authorize the release of information deemed confidential pursuant to N.J.S.A. 34:11C-3.f of the NJ SAFE Act.

Upon a violation of any of the provisions N.J.S.A. 34:11C-3 or N.J.S.A. 34:11C-4, an employee or former employee may institute a civil action in the Superior Court for relief. All remedies available in common law tort actions shall be available to a prevailing plaintiff. The Court may also order any or all of the relief outlined in N.J.S.A. 34:11C-5. An action brought under N.J.S.A. 34:11C-5 shall be commenced within one year of the date of the alleged violation. A private cause of action provided for in N.J.S.A. 34:11C-5 shall be the sole remedy for a violation of the NJ SAFE Act.

N.J.S.A. 11A:2-6a

N.J.S.A. 34:11C-1 et seq.

New Jersey Civil Service Commission's Uniform Domestic  
Violence Policy

Adopted: 14 July 2014

Revised:

## HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION (M)

2422

### M

The Board of Education requires all students to participate in a comprehensive, sequential, health and physical education program aligned with the New Jersey Student Learning Standards (NJSLs) that emphasizes the natural interdisciplinary connection between wellness and health and physical education. The primary focus of the NJSLs is the development of knowledge and skills that influence healthy behaviors within the context of self, family, school, and the local and global community.

The NJSLs incorporate New Jersey statutes related to health and well-being of students in New Jersey schools. The following statutes incorporated into the NJSLs include, but are not limited to, the following requirements:

1. Accident and Fire Prevention (N.J.S.A. 18A:6-2) requires regular courses of instruction in accident and fire prevention.
2. Breast Self-Examination (N.J.S.A. 18A:35-5.4) requires offering instruction on breast self-examination for students in grades seven through twelve.
3. Bullying Prevention Programs (N.J.S.A. 18A:37-17) requires the establishment of bullying prevention programs.
4. Cancer Awareness (N.J.S.A. 18A:40-33) requires the development of a school program on cancer awareness by the Commissioner of Education.
5. Dating Violence Education (N.J.S.A. 18A:35-4.23a) requires instruction regarding dating violence in grades seven through twelve.
6. Domestic Violence Education (N.J.S.A. 18A:35-4.23) allows instruction on problems related to domestic violence and child abuse.
7. Gang Violence Prevention (N.J.S.A. 18A:35-4.26) requires instruction in gang violence prevention for elementary school students.
8. Health, Safety, and Physical Education (N.J.S.A. 18A:35-5) requires that all students in grades one through twelve participate in at least two and one-half hours of health, safety, and physical education each school week.
9. Drugs, Alcohol, Tobacco, Controlled Dangerous Substances, and Anabolic Steroids (N.J.S.A. 18A:40A-1) requires instructional programs

on drugs, alcohol, anabolic steroids, tobacco, and controlled dangerous substances and the development of curriculum guidelines for each grade Kindergarten through twelve.

10. Lyme Disease Prevention (N.J.S.A. 18A:35-5.1 through 5.3) requires the development of Lyme Disease curriculum guidelines and training to all teaching staff members who instruct students with Lyme Disease.
11. Organ Donation (N.J.S.A. 18A:7F-4.3) requires information relative to organ donation to be given to students in grades nine through twelve.
12. Sexual Assault Prevention (N.J.S.A. 18A:35-4.3) requires the development of a sexual assault prevention education program by the Commissioner of Education for utilization by school districts.
13. Stress Abstinence (N.J.S.A. 18A:35-4.19 through N.J.S.A. 18A:35-4.22), also known as the “AIDS Prevention Act of 1999,” requires sex education programs to stress abstinence.
14. Suicide Prevention (N.J.S.A. 18A:6-111 through 113) requires instruction in suicide prevention in public schools.
15. Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)/Automated External Defibrillator (AED) (N.J.S.A. 18A:35-4.28 and 18A:35-4.29) requires public high schools and charter schools to provide instruction in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and the use of an automated external defibrillator to each student prior to graduation.
16. Sexually Explicit Images through Electronic Means (N.J.S.A. 18A:35-4.32 and 4.33) requires instruction, once during middle school, on the social, emotional, and legal consequences of distributing and soliciting sexually explicit images through electronic means.
17. History of Disabled and LGBT Persons (N.J.S.A. 18A:35-4.35 and 4.36) requires instruction on the political, economic, and social contributions of persons with disabilities and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people for middle and high school students.
18. Financial Literacy (N.J.S.A. 18A:35-4.34) requires instruction with basic financial literacy necessary for sound financial decision-making in each of the grades six through eight.
19. Other Statutory or Administrative Codes. The Board will incorporate into its health and physical education curriculum any other requirements of the NJSLS in Comprehensive Health and Physical Education.

In accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 18A:35-4.7, any student whose parent presents to the Principal a signed statement that any part of the instruction in health, family life education, or sex education is in conflict with his/her conscience or sincerely held moral or religious beliefs shall be excused from that portion of the course where such instruction is being given and no penalties as to credit or graduation shall result.

The Board of Education must provide two and one-half hours of health, safety, and physical education courses in each school week, or proportionately less when holidays fall within the week. Recess period(s) shall not be used to meet the requirements of N.J.S.A. 18A:35-5, 7, and 8.

In accordance with N.J.S.A. 18A:35-4.31, the Board of Education shall provide a daily recess period of at least twenty minutes for students in grades Kindergarten through five. A recess period is not required on a school day in which the day is substantially shortened due to a delayed opening or early dismissal. The recess period shall be outdoors, if feasible. A student shall not be denied recess for any reason, except as a consequence of a violation of the school district's Code of Student Conduct, including a harassment, intimidation, or bullying (HIB) investigation pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:37-13 et seq. Students may not be denied recess more than twice per week for a violation of the Code of Student Conduct or HIB investigation and these students shall be provided restorative justice activities during the recess period. Restorative justice activities are defined as activities designed to improve the socioemotional and behavioral responses of students through the use of more appropriate and less punitive interventions thereby establishing a more supportive and inclusive school culture. The student's recess period should be scheduled in a manner that does not interfere with the implementation of a student's Individualized Education Program (IEP). School staff may deny recess for a student on the advice of a medical professional, school nurse, or the provisions of a student's IEP and/or 504 Plan.

A copy of the NJSLS for Comprehensive Health and Physical Education and all related curriculum/course guides and instructional material shall be available for public inspection in each school.

N.J.S.A. 18A:35-4.31

Adopted: March 1990  
Revised: June 2002;

## POSTNATAL ACCOMMODATIONS

3421.13

The Board of Education recognizes teaching staff members may be returning to work shortly after their child's birth and may need to express breast milk during the workday. The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) amended Section 7 of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) for nursing mothers to be permitted reasonable break times and a private location to express breast milk for their nursing child for one year after the child's birth.

Every employee position in the school district is designated as either "non-exempt" or "exempt" by the provisions of the FLSA. Generally, a teaching staff member entitled to overtime pay is designated as "non-exempt." A teaching staff member that performs duties that are executive, administrative, or professional in nature and not entitled to overtime pay is designated "exempt." The school district administration shall refer to the comprehensive definitions of "exempt" and "non-exempt" as outlined in 29 C.F.R. 541 et seq. in determining an employee's designation.

A Board of Education is required to provide reasonable break times to non-exempt teaching staff members to express breast milk for their nursing child. The non-exempt teaching staff member shall coordinate such breaks with their immediate supervisor. The non-exempt teaching staff member will not receive compensation during this break time unless the break time is during a non-exempt teaching staff member's compensated break time.

A Board of Education is not required under the FLSA to provide such breaks to exempt teaching staff members. However, exempt teaching staff members may take such breaks provided the breaks are coordinated with their immediate supervisor. If this break is taken during the exempt teaching staff member's duty free lunch period or duty free break period during the workday, the exempt teaching staff member will not be reduced in compensation.

The Principal or the nursing mother's immediate supervisor, in consultation with the school nurse, will designate a lactation room that is shielded from view and free from intrusion from co-workers and the public. The location must be functional as a space for expressing breast milk and shall include an electrical outlet, a chair, and nearby access to running water. If the space is not dedicated to the nursing mother's use, it must be available when needed. A space temporarily converted into a lactation room or made available when needed by a nursing mother is sufficient; however, a bathroom, even if private, is not a permissible location under the FLSA.

All exempt and non-exempt teaching staff members are required to sign-out of work to begin the break to express breast milk and shall sign-in when they return to work after the break. The break shall be for a reasonable amount of time. For compensation purposes,

the immediate supervisor shall forward all sign-in and sign-out information relative to break times for nursing mothers under the FLSA to the School Business Administrator/Board Secretary.

Fair Labor Standards Act – 29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.  
Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act – P.L. 111-148  
N.J.S.A. 26:4C-1 through 26:4C-3

Adopted:

**[See POLICY ALERT No. 219]**

## POSTNATAL ACCOMMODATIONS

4421.13

The Board of Education recognizes support staff members may be returning to work shortly after their child's birth and may need to express breast milk during the workday. The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) amended Section 7 of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) for nursing mothers to be permitted reasonable break times and a private location to express breast milk for their nursing child for one year after the child's birth.

Every employee position in the school district is designated as either "non-exempt" or "exempt" by the provisions of the FLSA. Generally, a support staff member entitled to overtime pay is designated as "non-exempt." A support staff member that performs duties that are executive, administrative, or professional in nature and not entitled to overtime pay is designated "exempt." The school district administration shall refer to the comprehensive definitions of "exempt" and "non-exempt" as outlined in 29 C.F.R. 541 et seq. in determining an employee's designation.

A Board of Education is required to provide reasonable break times to non-exempt support staff members to express breast milk for their nursing child. The non-exempt support staff member shall coordinate such breaks with their immediate supervisor. The non-exempt support staff member will not receive compensation during this break time unless the break time is during a non-exempt support staff member's compensated break time.

A Board of Education is not required under the FLSA to provide such breaks to exempt support staff members. However, exempt support staff members may take such breaks provided the breaks are coordinated with their immediate supervisor. If this break is taken during the exempt support staff member's duty free lunch period or duty free break period during the workday, the exempt support staff member will not be reduced in compensation.

The Principal or the nursing mother's immediate supervisor, in consultation with the school nurse, will designate a lactation room that is shielded from view and free from intrusion from co-workers and the public. The location must be functional as a space for expressing breast milk and shall include an electrical outlet, a chair, and nearby access to running water. If the space is not dedicated to the nursing mother's use, it must be available when needed. A space temporarily converted into a lactation room or made available when needed by a nursing mother is sufficient; however, a bathroom, even if private, is not a permissible location under the FLSA.

All exempt and non-exempt support staff members are required to sign-out of work to begin the break to express breast milk and shall sign-in when they return to work after the

break. The break shall be for a reasonable amount of time. For compensation purposes, the immediate supervisor shall forward all sign-in and sign-out information relative to break times for nursing mothers under the FLSA to the School Business Administrator/Board Secretary.

Fair Labor Standards Act – 29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.  
Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act – P.L. 111-148  
N.J.S.A. 26:4C-1 through 26:4C-3

Adopted:

## ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICATION (M)

5330

### M

The Board of Education disclaims any and all responsibility for the diagnosis and treatment of an illness of any student. However, in order for many students with chronic health conditions and disabilities to remain in school, medication may have to be administered during school hours. Parents are encouraged to administer medications to children at home whenever possible as medication should be administered in school only when necessary for the health and safety of students. The Board will permit the administration of medication in school in accordance with applicable law.

Medication will only be administered to students in school by the school physician, a certified or noncertified school nurse, a substitute school nurse employed by the district, the student's parent, a student who is approved to self-administer in accordance with N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.3 and 12.4, and school employees who have been trained and designated by the certified school nurse to administer epinephrine and hydrocortisone sodium succinate in an emergency pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.5, 12.6, 12.29, and 12.30.

Self-administration of medication by a student for asthma or other potentially life-threatening illnesses, a life threatening allergic reaction, or adrenal insufficiency is permitted in accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.3.

The school nurse shall have the primary responsibility for the administration of epinephrine and hydrocortisone sodium succinate to the student. However, the school nurse may designate, in consultation with the Board or the Superintendent, additional employees of the district who volunteer to be trained in the administration of epinephrine via a pre-filled auto-injector mechanism and the administration of hydrocortisone sodium succinate using standardized training protocols established by the New Jersey Department of Education (NJDOE) in consultation with the Department of Health when the school nurse is not physically present at the scene.

In accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.6.d, no school employee, including a school nurse or any other officer or agent of a Board of Education or a physician or an advanced practice nurse providing a prescription under a standing protocol for school epinephrine pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.5 and/or hydrocortisone sodium succinate pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.29, shall be held liable for any good faith act or omission consistent with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.5 and N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.29, nor shall any action before the New Jersey State Board of Nursing lie against a school nurse for any such action taken by a person designated in good faith by the school nurse pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.6.d and N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.33. Good faith shall not include willful misconduct, gross negligence, or recklessness.

The school nurse or designee shall be promptly available on site at the school and at school-sponsored functions in the event of an allergic reaction or an emergency requiring the administration of hydrocortisone sodium succinate. In addition, the parent must be informed that the school district, its employees and agents shall have no liability as a result of any injury arising from the administration of epinephrine or hydrocortisone sodium succinate to the student.

The parent of the student must sign a statement acknowledging their understanding the district shall have no liability as a result of any injury arising from the administration of the epinephrine via a pre-filled auto-injector mechanism or the administration of hydrocortisone sodium succinate to the student. In addition, the parent shall indemnify and hold harmless the district and its employees or agents against any claims arising out of the administration of the epinephrine via a pre-filled auto-injector mechanism or the administration of hydrocortisone sodium succinate to the student.

The permission for the emergency administration of epinephrine via a pre-filled auto-injector mechanism containing epinephrine to students for anaphylaxis and/or the emergency administration of hydrocortisone sodium succinate for adrenal insufficiency is effective for the school year it is granted and must be renewed for each subsequent school year.

Each school in the district shall have and maintain for the use of students at least one nebulizer in the office of the school nurse or a similar accessible location. Each certified school nurse or other persons authorized to administer asthma medication will receive training in airway management and in the use of nebulizers and inhalers consistent with NJDOE regulations. Every student that is authorized to use self-administered asthma medication pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.3 or a nebulizer must have an asthma treatment plan prepared by the student's physician which shall identify, at a minimum, asthma triggers, the treatment plan, and other such elements as required by the State Board of Education.

All student medications shall be appropriately maintained and secured by the school nurse, except those medications to be self-administered by students. In those instances the medication may be retained by the student with the prior knowledge of the school nurse. The school nurse may provide the Principal and other teaching staff members concerned with the student's educational progress with such information about the medication and its administration as may be in the student's best educational interests. The school nurse may report to the school physician any student who appears to be affected adversely by the administration of medication and may recommend to the Principal the student's exclusion pursuant to law.

The school nurse shall document each instance of the administration of medication to a student. Students self-administering medication shall report each incident to a teacher, coach, or other individual designated by the school nurse who is supervising the student during the school activity when the student self-administers. These designated

individuals shall report such incidents to the school nurse within twenty-four hours of the self-administration of medication. The school nurse shall preserve records and documentation regarding the self-administration of medication in the student's health file.

N.J.S.A. 18A:6-1.1; 18A:40-3.1; 18A:40-6; 18A:40-7; 18A:40-12.3;  
18A:40-12.4; 18A:40-12.5; 18A:40-12.6; 18A:40-12.7;  
18A:40-12.8; 18A:40-12.29 through 12.33

N.J.S.A. 45:11-23

N.J.A.C. 6A:16-2.3(b)

Adopted: 16 June 1997

Revised: 28 November 2005; 13 February 2006; 9 November 2015;

## SUPERVISION OF CONSTRUCTION (M)

7243

### **M**

The Board of Education directs that the Superintendent or designee be responsible for the supervision of all building construction in this school district. Supervision shall include field inspection of the construction contractor's operations, administrative review of the activities of the architect relating to the construction, and any other construction matters relating to the interests of the school district.

The Superintendent or designee shall report periodically to the Board on the progress of the work of the construction contractor(s).

The Board shall not employ for pay or contract for the paid services of any person serving in a position which involves regular contact with students unless the Board has first determined, consistent with the requirements and standards of N.J.S.A. 18A:6-7.1 et seq., that no criminal history record information exists on file in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Identification Division, or the State Bureau of Identification which would disqualify the individual from being employed or utilized in such capacity or position.

The Superintendent shall direct the School Business Administrator/Board Secretary or designee to act as liaison to all construction contractors for school facility and construction projects to obtain a list of the individuals who will have regular contact with students and will be employed by or working for the contractor on a school district project that will be undergoing a criminal history record check pursuant to the requirements of N.J.S.A. 18A:6-7.1 et seq. The liaison shall provide the list of those contracted employees to the Superintendent or designee and the Human Resources Director. The Superintendent or designee and the Human Resources Director who receive any adverse action correspondence from the New Jersey Department of Education (NJDOE) related to the criminal history record check process shall review the contracted company list in order to determine if the subject of that correspondence is either a school employee or an employee of any contract service provider and take appropriate action. No employee of a contracted service provider shall commence work at a school facility without having first obtained an approval for employment from the NJDOE. Approvals for employment of these contracted employees shall be maintained with the liaison and copies forwarded to the Superintendent's office.

A change order involving additional cost will be submitted to the Board for review and approval.

A change order not involving monetary considerations may be acted upon solely by the Superintendent or designee and reported to the Board.

Upon completion of a building project and a final inspection of all its aspects by the architect, contractors, and school officials, a recommendation for acceptance shall be made to the Board by the Superintendent or designee.

N.J.S.A. 18A:6-7.1 et seq.; 18A:18A-16; 18A:18A-43; 18A:18A-44  
7243

Adopted: 16 September 1996  
Revised:

## SCHOOL YEAR

8210

The Board of Education recognizes that the preparation of a school calendar is essential to orderly educational planning and to the efficient operation of the school district.

The Board shall annually approve the days when the schools will be in session for instructional purposes. The school calendar will provide no fewer than one hundred eighty days of instruction in accordance with N.J.S.A. 18A:7F-9. Days on which school is closed for holidays, teachers' institutes, and inclement weather shall not be considered as days in session.

A half-day class or shortened school day shall be considered the equivalent of a full day only if school is in session for four or more hours, exclusive of recess periods or lunch periods.

A school day shall consist of not less than four hours, except that one continuous session of two and one-half hours may be considered a full day for Kindergarten in accordance with N.J.A.C. 6A:32-8.3(b).

An approved Kindergarten shall meet the requirements set forth in N.J.A.C. 6A:32-8.3(c).

The Commissioner of Education shall annually prescribe a list of religious holidays on which it shall be mandatory to excuse students for religious observance upon the written request signed by the parent or person standing in loco parentis. Staff members shall avoid, whenever possible, scheduling a test on a religious holiday commonly observed by residents of the district.

The Superintendent shall annually prepare and submit to the Board a school calendar for the next school year no later than May 1. The Board reserves the right to alter the school calendar when: such alteration is feasible and serves the best interests of the students of this district; the number of school closings during the school year extend the school year past a reasonable closing date in June; there is an extended school closing during the school year due to an unforeseen circumstance; and/or due to any reason deemed in the best interest of students.

N.J.S.A. 18A:25-3; 18A:36-2; 18A:36-16  
N.J.A.C. 6A:32-8.3

Adopted: 18 March 1969  
Revised: February 2004;

## SCHOOL DAY (M)

8220

### **M**

The Board of Education shall annually approve the time that school(s) will be in session, including the starting and ending time of a shortened day. A school day shall be in accordance with N.J.A.C. 6A:32-8.3.

The schools of the district will be in session for students on those days and times recommended by the Superintendent and annually approved by the Board.

The Superintendent may close school, delay the opening of school, or dismiss school early when such alteration in the regular session is required for the protection of the health and safety of students and staff members or other good cause. A shortened school day, whether it is planned or emergent (as in the case of inclement weather), must meet certain requirements in order to count toward the one hundred eighty day requirement of N.J.S.A. 18A:7F-9.

The Superintendent shall inform the Board President of any such alteration as soon as possible and shall prepare rules for the proper and timely notification of concerned persons in the event of any delayed opening or emergency school closing.

N.J.A.C. 6A:32-8.3

Adopted: 18 March 1996

Revised: 10 September 2012; 14 October 2013; 22 June 2015; 08 February 2016;

## REPORTING POTENTIALLY MISSING OR ABUSED CHILDREN (M)

8462

### M

The Board of Education recognizes early detection of missing, abused, or neglected children is important in protecting the health, safety, and welfare of all children. In recognition of the importance of early detection of missing, abused, or neglected children, the Board of Education adopts this Policy pursuant to the requirements of N.J.S.A. 18A:36-24 and 18A:36-25. The Board provides this Policy for its employees, volunteers, or interns for the early detection of missing, abused, or neglected children through notification of, reporting to, and cooperation with the appropriate law enforcement and child welfare authorities pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:36-24 and 18A:36-25 et seq., N.J.A.C. 6A:16-11.1, N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.10, and N.J.A.C. 6A:22-4.1(d).

Employees, volunteers, or interns working in the school district shall immediately notify designated child welfare authorities of incidents of alleged missing, abused, and/or neglected children. Reports of incidents of alleged missing, abused, or neglected children shall be reported to the New Jersey State Central Registry (SCR) at 1-877 NJ ABUSE or to any other telephone number designated by the appropriate child welfare authorities. If the child is in immediate danger a call shall be placed to 911 as well as to the SCR.

The school district shall prominently display information about the Department of Children and Families' State Central Registry, a toll-free hotline for reporting child abuse, in each school of the district. The information shall give instructions to call 911 for emergencies and shall include directions for accessing the Department of Children and Families' website or social media platforms for more information on reporting abuse, neglect, and exploitation.

The information shall be in a format and language that is clear, simple, and understandable. The information shall be on a poster and displayed at each school in at least one high-traffic, highly and clearly visible public area that is readily accessible to and widely used by students, pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:33.28.

The person having reason to believe that a child may be missing or may have been abused or neglected may inform the Principal or other designated school official(s) prior to notifying designated child welfare authorities if the action will not delay immediate notification. The person notifying designated child welfare authorities shall inform the Principal or other designated school official(s) of the notification, if such had not occurred prior to the notification. Notice to the Principal or other designated school official(s) need not be given when the person believes that such notice would likely endanger the reporter or student involved or when the person believes that such disclosure would likely result in retaliation against the student or in discrimination against the reporter with respect to his or her employment.

The Principal or other designated school official(s) upon being notified by a person having reason to believe that a child may be missing or may have been abused or neglected, must notify appropriate law enforcement authorities. Notification to appropriate law enforcement authorities shall be made for all reports by employees, volunteers, or interns working in the school district. Confirmation by another person is not required for a school district employee, volunteer, or intern to report the suspected missing, abused, or neglected child situation.

School district officials will cooperate with designated child welfare and law enforcement authorities in all investigations of potentially missing, abused, or neglected children in accordance with the provisions of N.J.A.C. 6A:16-11.1(a)5.

The district designates building guidance counselor 8210 as the school district's liaison to designated child welfare authorities to act as the primary contact person between the school district and child welfare authorities with regard to general information sharing and the development of mutual training and other cooperative efforts. The district designates the Superintendent or designee as the school district's liaison to law enforcement authorities to act as the primary contact person between the school district and law enforcement authorities, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6A:16-6.2(b)1, consistent with the Memorandum of Agreement, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6A:16-6.2(b)13.

An employee, volunteer, or intern working in the school district who has been named as a suspect in a notification to child welfare and law enforcement authorities regarding a missing, abused, or neglected child situation shall be entitled to due process rights, including those rights defined in N.J.A.C. 6A:16-11.1(a)9.

The Superintendent or designee shall provide training to school district employees, volunteers, or interns on the district's policy and procedures for reporting allegations of missing, abused, or neglected child situations. All new school district employees, volunteers, or interns working in the district shall receive the required information and training as part of their orientation.

There shall be no reprisal or retaliation against any person who, in good faith, reports or causes a report to be made of a potentially missing, abused, or neglected child situation pursuant to N.J.S.A. 9:6-8.13.

N.J.S.A. 18A:33-28; 18A:36-24; 18A:36-25 et seq.  
N.J.A.C. 6A:16-11.1

Adopted: 18 March 1996  
Revised: 23 May 2005; 12 March 2012; October 2014; June 2018;

