

CARPOOL AND BUS LINE SAFETY

The Morehouse Parish School Board shall require safety rules for carpool and bus lines at any school that includes any of the grades kindergarten through five. The safety rules shall require, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Students shall remain a safe distance from the pick-up area behind something material or immaterial intended to block passage, as deemed appropriate for the particular school building.
2. Students shall wait in the pick-up area and wait for vehicles to come to a complete stop.
3. A student being dropped off shall remain in the appropriate passenger restraint until the vehicle in which he/she is a passenger comes to a complete stop.
4. A student in grades kindergarten through three shall be accompanied by a school employee while he/she is walking to and from a pick-up area.

New policy: July, 2023

Ref: La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §17:81.

SCHOOL AND STUDENT SAFETY

The Morehouse Parish School Board is committed to providing a safe environment for the students and employees of its schools. The School Board shall take immediate action to address any potential threats of violence or terrorism to students and employees as required by the *Louisiana School and Student Safety Act* (La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§17:409.1-17:410).

The School Board shall develop, in consultation with local law enforcement agencies, age appropriate information regarding internet and cell phone safety and online content that is a potential threat to school safety. The information shall include how to recognize and report potential threats to school safety posted on the internet, including but not limited to social media posts. This information shall be distributed or explained to school personnel and students at the beginning of each school year, and posted on an easily accessible page of each school's website, as well as the website of the School Board. Such information shall include instruction on how to detect potential threats to school safety, visual examples of possible threats, and the process for reporting such threats.

DEFINITIONS

Risk is imminent means that the available facts, when viewed in light of surrounding circumstances, would cause a reasonable person to believe that the event stated in the threat is about to happen.

School is as defined by La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §17:236 as an institution for the teaching of children, consisting of an adequate physical plant, whether owned or leased, instructional staff members, and students, and which operates a minimum session of not less than one hundred eighty (180) days.

Student means any person registered or enrolled at a school.

Threat is credible means that the available facts, when viewed in light of surrounding circumstances, would cause a reasonable person to believe that the person communicating the threat actually intends to carry out the threat.

Threat of terrorism means communication, whether oral, visual, or written, including but not limited to electronic mail, letters, notes, social media posts, text messages, blogs, or posts on any social networking website, of any crime of violence that would reasonably cause any student, teacher, principal, or school employee to be in sustained fear for his safety, cause the evacuation of a building, or cause other serious disruption to the operation of a school.

Threat of violence means communication, whether oral, visual, or written, including but not limited to electronic mail, letters, notes, social media posts, text messages, blogs, or posts on any social networking website, of any intent to kill, maim, or cause great bodily

harm to a student, teacher, principal, or school employee on school property or at any school function.

MANDATORY REPORTING

Any administrator, teacher, counselor, bus operator, or other school employee, whether full-time or part-time, who learns of a threat of violence or threat of terrorism, whether through oral communication, written communication, or electronic communication, shall immediately report the threat to a local law enforcement agency and, if the employee is not the school administrator, to the school administrator.

Upon being informed of the threat, the school administrator shall make reasonable efforts to attempt to inform all persons who are targets of the threat and shall take all necessary measures to protect their lives and safety.

The school administrator next shall make reasonable efforts to attempt to notify the appropriate personnel within the School District administration.

The school administrator and the School District administrator then shall determine if risk is imminent for any other persons because of the threat, and if so, notify them and make reasonable efforts to attempt to take measures to protect their lives and safety.

The school administrator and the School District administrator then shall determine whether to notify parents of the students at the school.

No person shall have a cause of action against any person for any action taken or statement made in adherence with the requirement for reporting as provided herein. However, the immunity from liability provided in this policy shall not apply to any action or statement if the action or statement was maliciously, willfully, and deliberately intended to cause harm to, harass, or otherwise deceive law enforcement or school officials.

Reporting Procedures

The Superintendent shall develop and maintain administrative procedures for reporting potential threats to school safety. The reporting procedures, at a minimum, shall include:

1. A standardized form to be used by students and school personnel to report potential threats which requests, at a minimum, the following information:
 - A. Name of school, person, or group being threatened.
 - B. Name of student, individual, or group threatening violence.
 - C. Date and time the threat was made.
 - D. Method by which the threat was made, including the social media outlet or

website where the threat was posted, a screenshot or recording of the threat, if available, and any printed evidence of the threat.

2. A process for allowing school personnel to assist students in completing the standardized form.
3. A process for allowing reporting by an automated voice system.
4. A process for allowing anonymous reporting and for safeguarding the identity of a person who reports a threat.
5. For every threat reported, a school administrator shall record, on the form provided, the action taken by the school.

If information reported to a school is deemed a threat the school shall present the form and evidence to local law enforcement agencies.

If the information poses an immediate threat, school administrators shall follow procedures provided in the school's *Crisis Management and Response Plan*.

THREAT ASSESSMENT

When any threat of violence or terrorism has been reported to a school administrator, an investigation shall be made according to administrative procedures which shall include, at a minimum:

1. Conducting an interview with the person reporting a threat, the person allegedly making a threat, and all witnesses, and;
2. Securing any evidence, including but not limited to statements, writings, recordings, electronic messages, and photographs.

If the investigation results in evidence or information that raises a concern that a threat is credible, the school and School District shall implement measures to provide for ongoing protection of the safety and lives of all students and staff at the school.

MANDATORY EXAMINATION

If a law enforcement agency, based on its investigation as required by La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §17:409.4, determines that a student's threat is credible and imminent, it shall report it to the district attorney, who may file a petition no later than seven (7) days after receiving such report with the appropriate judicial district court for medical, psychological, and psychiatric examination. Where the district attorney, in his/her discretion, decides not to file the petition or does not file such petition during the requisite period, the student who is the subject of a complaint and investigation shall be permitted to return to school unless

the student is charged with assault on a teacher as provided in La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §14:38.2 or battery on a teacher as provided in La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §14:34.3. The school shall permit a student who is the subject of a complaint and investigation to return to school if at any point prior to a hearing the threat is determined not to be credible after an investigation by the school administration, a law enforcement agency, or the district attorney or by order of the court after a hearing unless the student is charged with assault on a teacher as provided in La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §14:38.2 or battery on a teacher as provided in La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §14:34.3. The school administrator shall notify any person who was a target of the threat at least two (2) school days prior to the student's return. The school administrator or his/her designee may conduct a search of the student or his property for weapons upon the student's return.

If the person who is reported to a local law enforcement agency is not a student, he or she shall not be permitted to be within five hundred feet (500') of any school until he or she has undergone a formal medical or mental health evaluation and has been deemed by a healthcare professional not to be dangerous to himself/herself or others. After such a determination, the person shall not be permitted in a school unless he has notified the school administrator of his intent to visit the school and he is notified that the administrator has provided at least two (2) school days' notice regarding the visit to anyone in the school who was directly threatened by the person. The school administrator may deny such person the right to visit the school.

LIABILITY

No person shall have a cause of action against any person for an action taken or statement made in adherence with this policy unless based on conduct that is maliciously, willfully, and deliberately intended to cause harm or harass.

New policy: July, 2023

Ref: La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§17:236, 17:409.1, 17:409.2, 17:409.3, 17:409.4, 17:409.5, 17:410.

CONTINUOUS LEARNING

In an effort to provide required instruction to students in times of extended school closures, the Morehouse Parish School Board shall implement the *Continuous Learning Plan*, which allows modified operations for continuous learning on a short-, medium-, or long-term basis. The *Continuous Learning Plan* shall be posted on the School Board's website. It shall be updated annually by June 30th, and reviewed by stakeholders.

Short-term modified operations: A significant portion of the students/staff are not able to be on campus for 1-2 days for face-to face, direct instruction. Continuous learning expectations may be limited or smaller in scope depending on resource availability (e.g. community is without electricity for two (2) days).

Medium-term modified operations: A significant portion of the students/staff are not able to be on campus for 3-10 days for face-to face, direct instruction.

Long-Term Modified Operations: A significant portion of the students/staff are not able to be on campus for more than ten (10) days for face-to face, direct instruction. Operations should have more consistency and expectations of routines and instruction.

The plan shall include, but not be limited to:

1. Technology and connectivity;
2. Student and staff responsibilities;
3. Attendance;
4. Family strategic communication, engagement, and support; and,
5. Instructional quality.

Remote instruction is an educational model in which the student and educator are not physically present in a traditional classroom environment where instruction may be facilitated by the use of computers, technology, and the internet. *Hybrid instruction* is instruction provided via a combination of face-to-face and remote models.

New policy: July, 2023

Ref: La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§17:81, 17:232; *Louisiana Handbook for School Administrators*, Bulletin 741, Louisiana Department of Education.

ATTENDANCE

In accordance with state law, it is the responsibility of every parent, tutor, or legal guardian of a child between the ages of seven (7) and eighteen (18) to enforce the attendance of his or her child at the school to which the student is assigned. Once a pupil arrives at school, he/she is expected to remain and attend each class throughout the day.

A student is considered to be in attendance when he or she is physically present at a school site or is participating in an authorized school activity and is under the supervision of authorized personnel. This definition for attendance would extend to students who are homebound, assigned to and participating in drug rehabilitation programs that contain a state-approved education component, participating in school-authorized field trips or other school-approved activities, or taking a state-approved virtual course.

- *Half-day attendance* - A student is considered to be in attendance for one-half day when he or she (1) is physically present at a school site or is participating in an authorized school activity and (2) is under the supervision of authorized personnel for more than 25% but not more than half (26%-50%) of the student's instructional day.
- *Whole-day attendance* - A student is considered to be in attendance for a whole day when he or she (1) is physically present at a school site or is participating in an authorized school activity and (2) is under the supervision of authorized personnel for more than 50% (51%-100%) of the student's instructional day.

Compulsory attendance laws and Louisiana Board of Elementary and Secondary Education (BESE) regulations require high school students to be in attendance a minimum of 30,060 minutes (equivalent to 83.5 six-hour school days) per semester or 60,120 minutes (equivalent to 167 six-hour school days) a school year for schools not operating on a semester basis in order to be eligible to receive credit for courses taken.

Elementary students shall be in attendance a minimum of 60,120 minutes (equivalent to 167 six-hour days) a school year in order to be eligible to receive credit for courses taken.

Students in danger of failing due to excessive absences may be allowed to make up missed time in class sessions held outside the regular class time. The make-up sessions must be completed before the end of the current semester and all other applicable policies must be met.

ATTENDANCE FOR REMOTE OR HYBRID INSTRUCTION

During remote or hybrid instruction, students are considered to be in attendance when attendance is checked and recorded on each school day at the beginning of each class period in accordance with La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §17:232, and Bulletin 741, Louisiana

Handbook for School Administrators, and one of the following requirements is met:

- The student logs into synchronous online instruction at the designated time for the course in which the student is enrolled.
- Evidence exists that the student accessed a planned asynchronous instructional activity.

Remote instruction is an educational model in which the student and educator are not physically present in a traditional classroom environment where instruction may be facilitated by the use of computers, technology, and the internet.

Hybrid instruction is instruction provided via a combination of face-to-face and remote models.

JURISDICTION

All students shall be under the jurisdiction of the school during normal school hours, from the time the student arrives at school each day until he or she leaves the school campus in the afternoon. In case a student rides a bus, he or she shall be under the jurisdiction of the school from the time he or she boards the bus until the student exits the bus in the afternoon. Students shall be under the jurisdiction of the school while attending any school sponsored activity either at school or away from school. This shall apply to all students, including athletic teams, pep clubs, band and other student organizations. In disciplinary matters, the School Board's authority may extend beyond the limits set forth above, in accordance with state law.

Revised: July, 2023

Ref: La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§17:221, 17:226, 17:227, 17:232, 17:233; Louisiana Handbook for School Administrators, Bulletin 741, Louisiana Department of

Education.

STUDENT ABSENCES AND EXCUSES

The Morehouse Parish School Board recognizes that the fundamental right to attend the public schools places upon students the accompanying responsibility to be faithful in attendance. Regular attendance can be assumed to be essential for a student's successful progress in the instructional program.

The parent or legal guardian shall enforce the attendance of the student at the school to which the student is assigned.

The principal of a school, or his/her designee, shall notify the parent or legal guardian in writing on or before a student's *third* unexcused absence or unexcused occurrence of being tardy, and shall hold a conference with such student's parent or legal guardian. This notification shall include information relative to the parent or legal guardian's legal responsibility to enforce the student's attendance at school and the civil penalties that may be incurred if the student is determined to be habitually absent or habitually tardy. The student's parent or legal guardian shall sign a receipt for such notification.

Each school shall attempt to provide verbal notification to a child's parent, tutor, or legal guardian, and, if such verbal notification cannot be provided, then the school shall provide written notification to a child's parent, tutor, or legal guardian when that child has been absent from school for five (5) school days in schools operating on a semester basis, and for ten (10) days in schools not operating on a semester basis. The accumulation of days absent need not be consecutive.

No public elementary or secondary school pupil shall be permitted for any reason to absent himself/herself from school attendance during the school day upon his/her own authority, unless legally emancipated. The principal or designee shall make all reasonable efforts to verbally notify the parent or other person responsible for the pupil's school attendance of any such prohibited absence by a pupil.

TYPES OF ABSENCES

The days absent for elementary and secondary school students shall include *non-exempted excused absences*, *exempted excused absences*, *unexcused absences*, and *suspensions*.

- A. *Non-exempted excused absences* are absences incurred due to personal illness or serious illness in the family (documented by acceptable excuses, including a parental note) which are not considered for purposes of truancy, but which are considered when determining whether or not a student is eligible to make up work and tests, receive credit for work completed, and receive credit for a course and/or school year completed.

- B. *Exempted excused absences* are absences which are not considered for purposes of truancy and which are not considered when determining whether or not a student is eligible to make up work and tests, receive credit for work completed, and receive credit for a course and/or school year completed.
- C. *Unexcused absences* are any absences not meeting the requirements set forth in the excused absences and extenuating circumstances definitions, including but not limited to absences due to any job (including agriculture and domestic services, even in the student's own home or for their own parents or tutors) unless it is a part of an approved instructional program. Students shall be given failing grades for those days missed and shall not be given an opportunity to make up work.
- D. *Suspensions* are non-exempted absences for which a student is allowed to make up his/her work and is eligible for consideration for credit provided it is completed satisfactorily and in a timely manner. The absence shall be considered when determining whether or not a student may or may not be promoted, but shall not be considered for purposes of truancy. Students absent from school as a result of any suspension shall be counted as absent.

EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES

Exceptions to the attendance regulation shall be the enumerated extenuating circumstances below that are verified by the Supervisor of Child Welfare and Attendance or the school principal/designee where indicated. These exempted absences do not apply in determining whether a student meets the minimum minutes of instruction required to receive credit.

1. Extended personal physical or emotional illness as verified by a physician or nurse practitioner licensed in the state;
2. Extended hospital stay in which a student is absent as verified by a physician or dentist;
3. Extended recuperation from an accident in which a student is absent as verified by a physician, dentist, or nurse practitioner licensed in the state;
4. Extended contagious disease within a family in which a student is absent as verified by a physician or dentist licensed in the state; or
5. Quarantine due to prolonged exposure to or direct contact with a person diagnosed with a contagious, deadly, disease, as ordered by state or local health officials.
6. Observance of special and recognized holidays of the student's own faith.
7. Visitation with a parent who is a member of the United States Armed Forces or the

National Guard of a state and such parent has been called to duty for or is on leave from overseas deployment to a combat zone or combat support posting. Excused absences in this situation shall not exceed five (5) school days per school year.

8. Absences as verified by the principal or his/her designee as stated below:
 - A. Prior school system-approved travel for education;
 - B. Death in the immediate family (not to exceed one week); or,
 - C. Natural catastrophe and/or disaster.
9. Expectant and parenting high school students shall be granted excused absences as delineated in policy *JQA, Expectant and Parenting Students*.

For any other extenuating circumstances, the student's parents or legal guardian must make a formal appeal in accordance with the due process procedures established by the school system.

Students who are verified as meeting extenuating circumstances, and therefore eligible to receive grades shall not receive those grades if they are unable to complete makeup work or pass the course.

MENTAL OR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH ABSENCES

A student may be absent for up to three (3) days in any school year related to the student's mental or behavioral health, and such absences shall be excused if certification is provided in writing in accordance with the student handbook. The student shall be given the opportunity to make up any school work missed during such absences. Following the second day of absence in any school year, the student shall be referred to the appropriate school support personnel for help addressing the underlying issue, which may include referral to medical services outside of the school setting.

SCHOOL-APPROVED ACTIVITIES

Students participating in school-approved field trips or other instructional activities that necessitate their being away from school shall be considered to be present and shall be given the opportunity to make up work.

CHILD PERFORMERS

Minors employed to perform or render artistic or creative services under a contract or employment arrangement for two (2) or more days within a 30-day period must receive instruction pursuant to statutory provisions.

WRITTEN EXCUSES

For a student to be eligible to receive credit and make up work following an absence, the student shall be required in each instance to submit parental confirmation of the reasons for the absence. If a student is tardy or absent, the parent or guardian must submit a written excuse, signed and dated, to school authorities upon the student's return to classes, stating the reason for the student's absence from school. A doctor's, dentist's, or nurse practitioner's written statement of student's incapacity to attend school shall be required for those absences for three (3) or more consecutive days due to illness, contagious illness in a family, hospitalization, or accidents. All excuses for a student's absence, including medical verification of extended personal illness, must be presented within five (5) school days of the student's return to school, or the student's absence shall be considered unexcused and the student not allowed to make up work missed.

REPORTING ABSENCES

The attendance of all school pupils shall be checked each school day and at the beginning of each class period and shall be verified by the teacher keeping such record, which shall be open to inspection by the Supervisor of Child Welfare and Attendance or duly authorized representative at all reasonable times. All schools shall immediately report to the Supervisor of Child Welfare and Attendance any unexplained, unexcused, or illegal absence, or habitual tardiness.

The Supervisor of Child Welfare and Attendance shall, after written notice to the parent or legal guardian of a child, or a personal visit of notification, report any such child who is habitually absent or who is habitually tardy to the family or juvenile court of the parish as a truant child, there to be dealt with in such manner as the court may determine.

APPEAL OF ABSENCES

When a student exceeds the maximum number of absences allowed the parents or student may make a formal appeal to the principal if they feel any of the absences are because of extenuating circumstances. If they feel that the decision is unfavorable, they shall appeal to the Superintendent or his/her designee. After a review by the Superintendent or his/her designee, a decision shall be made and communicated to the parents or legal guardian by letter.

High school students in danger of failing due to excessive absences may be allowed to make up missed time in class sessions held outside the regular class time. The make-up sessions must be completed before the end of the current semester and all other applicable policies must also be met.

TARDINESS

A student shall be considered tardy to class if the student is not in the classroom when

the bell to begin class ceases. A student shall be considered tardy to school if the student is not in his/her homeroom/first period class when the bell to begin homeroom/class ceases. Tardy shall also mean leaving or checking out of school unexcused prior to the regularly scheduled dismissal. Habitual tardiness on the part of students shall not be tolerated.

Students who exhibit habitual tardiness shall be subject to disciplinary action, appropriate under the circumstances. Parents of students who continue to be tardy shall be notified for a conference with the principal, and the student may be subject to suspension from school and the parent/legal guardian subject to court fines or community service.

Revised: July, 2023

Ref: La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§17:221, 17:221.8, 17:226, 17:226.1, 17:230, 17:232, 17:233;
Louisiana Handbook for School Administrators, Bulletin 741, Louisiana
Department of Education.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

Every teacher is authorized to hold every pupil to a strict accountability for any disorderly conduct in school or on the playground of the school, or on any school bus going to or returning from school, or during intermission or recess.

The Morehouse Parish School Board shall allow reasonable corporal punishment of unruly pupils. If such punishment is required, it shall be administered with extreme care, tact and caution, and then only by the principal, assistant principal, or the principal's designated representative in the presence of another adult school employee. At no time shall corporal punishment be administered in the presence of another student. All school personnel and parents shall be fully informed of these provisions at the beginning of each school year.

The use of any form of corporal punishment is prohibited in any public school unless the student's parent or legal guardian provides written consent for the use of corporal punishment in a document created by the state Department of Education solely for such purpose. Such consent applies only to the school year in which it is given.

No form of corporal punishment shall be administered to a student with an exceptionality as defined in La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §17:1942 or to a student who has been determined to be eligible for services under *Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973* and has an *Individual Accommodation Plan*. However, the parent or legal guardian of a student who is gifted and talented and has no other exceptionality may authorize the use of corporal punishment as otherwise provided by this policy.

Corporal punishment means using physical force to discipline a student, with or without an object. Corporal punishment includes hitting, paddling, striking, spanking, slapping, or any other physical force that causes pain or physical discomfort.

Corporal punishment does not include:

1. The use of reasonable and necessary physical restraint of a student to protect the student, or others, from bodily harm or to obtain possession of a weapon or other dangerous object from a student.
2. The use of seclusion and restraint as provided in La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §17:416.21.

The following guidelines shall apply to any use of corporal punishment:

1. Except for those acts of misconduct which are extremely anti-social or disruptive in nature, corporal punishment should never be used unless the student is informed beforehand that specific misbehavior could occasion its use; and, subject to this exception, it should never be used as a first line of punishment. Its use should

follow specific failures of other corrective measures to effect student behavior modification. Corporal punishment shall be used only as a last resort for students with significant behavior problems and only within the guidelines provided.

2. The principal or the designee shall punish corporally only in the presence of a second school employee, who should be informed beforehand of the reasons for the punishment. Such punishment shall be administered in the office of the principal or such places as may be designated by the principal.
3. In cases where a student protests innocence of the offense or ignorance of the rule, a brief but adequate opportunity shall be provided for the student to explain his/her side of the situation.
4. School principals, assistant principals or appropriate designees who have administered corporal punishment shall provide the child's parents or legal guardians, upon request, a written explanation of the reasons and the name of the school employee who was present as a witness. In any case, a *School Behavior Report Form* shall be completed for each incident of corporal punishment, including name of student, time, date and details of violation, the form of discipline administered, the names of the person administering the punishment and the witness, each of whom shall sign the documentation upon completion. The report form shall be maintained in the administrative offices of the school.
5. The use of corporal punishment shall at all times be reasonable and proper. Considerations in this regard shall include but not be limited to the following:
 - A. Age of child;
 - B. Size of child;
 - C. Sex of child;
 - D. Ability to bear the punishment; and
 - E. Overall physical condition of the child.
6. Corporal punishment shall not be administered in anger or with malice at any time.
7. Corporal punishment shall be administered by the use of an appropriately sized paddle on the *buttocks only*.

Nothing contained herein shall be interpreted as prohibiting an employee from using physical force, reasonable and appropriate under the circumstances, in defending himself/herself against a physical attack by a student or to restrain a student from attacking another student or employee, or to prevent acts of misconduct which are so anti-social or disruptive in nature as to shock the conscience.

IMPERMISSIBLE CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

Corporal punishment administered other than as outlined hereinabove shall be deemed

and defined to be *impermissible corporal punishment*. Any accusations involving employees using impermissible corporal punishment shall be promptly investigated, in accordance with provisions of policy *GAMC, Investigations*.

SAMPLE

Ref: US Constitution, Amend. XIII; US Constitution, Amend. XIV §1; Ingraham v. Wright, 97 S. Ct. 1401, (1977); Jones v. Palmer, 421 F. Supp. 738 (S.D. Ala. 1976); Baker v. Owen, 96 S. Ct. 210 affirming 395 F. Supp. 294 (M.D.N.C., 1975); La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§17:81.6, 17:416.1.

ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICATION

It is the policy of the Morehouse Parish School Board that the administration of medication to students at school shall meet the following conditions and limitations. As used in this policy, the term *medication* shall include all prescription and non-prescription drugs.

1. WRITTEN ORDERS, APPROPRIATE CONTAINERS, LABELS, AND INFORMATION

A. Medication shall not be administered to any student without a completed *Medication Order* from a physician or dentist licensed to practice medicine in Louisiana or an adjacent state, or any other authorized prescriber authorized in the state of Louisiana to prescribe medication or devices, **and** a letter of request and authorization from the student's parent or guardian. The following information shall be included:

- 1) the student's name
- 2) the name and signature of the physician/dentist/other authorized prescriber
- 3) physician's/dentist's/other authorized prescriber's business address, office phone number, and emergency phone numbers
- 4) relevant diagnosis
- 5) name, amount of each school dose, time of school administration, route of medication, and reason for use of medication
- 6) a written statement of the desired effects and the child specific potential adverse effects

B. Medication shall be provided to the school by the parent/legal guardian in the container that meets acceptable pharmaceutical standards and shall include the following information:

- 1) name of pharmacy
- 2) address and telephone number of pharmacy
- 3) prescription number
- 4) date dispensed
- 5) name of student
- 6) clear directions for use, including the route, frequency, and other as indicated
- 7) drug name and strength
- 8) last name and initial of pharmacist
- 9) cautionary auxiliary labels, if applicable
- 10) physician's/dentist's/other authorized prescriber's name

Labels of prepackaged medications, when dispensed, shall contain the

following information in addition to the regular pharmacy label:

- 1) drug name
- 2) dosage form
- 3) strength
- 4) quantity
- 5) name of manufacturer and/or distributor
- 6) manufacturer's lot or batch number

2. ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICATION: GENERAL PROVISIONS

- A. Once trained, the school employee who administers medication may not decline to perform such service at the time indicated, unless exempted in writing by the MD or RN.
- B. During the period when the medication is administered the person administering medication must be relieved of all other duties. This requirement does not include the observation period required in 2.F below.
- C. Except in the case of a trained unlicensed diabetes care assistant administering diabetes medications (if applicable) or in life-threatening situations, trained unlicensed school personnel may not administer injectable medications.
- D. All medications must be stored in a secured locked area or locked drawer with limited access except by authorized trained school personnel.
- E. Only oral, inhalant, topical ointment for diaper rash, and emergency medications may be administered at school by unlicensed, but trained, school personnel. Under special circumstances, other medications not mentioned above may be administered as necessary, as approved by the school nurse.
- F. Each student must be observed by a school employee for a period of 45 minutes following the administration of medication. This observation may occur during instruction time.
- G. *School medication orders* shall be limited to medication which cannot be administered before or after school hours.

3. PRINCIPAL

The principal shall designate at least two (2) employees to receive training and administer medications in each school.

4. TEACHER

The classroom teacher who is not otherwise previously contractually required shall not be assigned to administer medications to students. A teacher may request in writing to volunteer to administer medications to his/her own students. The administration of medications shall not be a condition of employment of teachers employed subsequent to July 1, 1994. A regular education teacher who is assigned an exceptional child shall not be required to administer medications.

5. SCHOOL NURSE

- A. The school nurse, in collaboration with the principal, shall supervise the implementation of the school policies for the administration of medications in schools to ensure the safety, health and welfare of the students.
- B. The school nurse shall be responsible for the training of non-medical personnel who have been designated by each principal to administer medications in each school. The training must be at least six (6) hours and include but not be limited to the following provisions:
 - 1) Proper procedures for administration of medications including controlled substances
 - 2) Storage and disposal of medications
 - 3) Appropriate and correct record keeping
 - 4) Appropriate actions when unusual circumstances or medication reactions occur
 - 5) Appropriate use of resources

6. PARENT/LEGAL GUARDIAN

- A. The parent/legal guardian who wishes medication administered to his/her child shall provide the following:
 - 1) A letter of request and authorization that contains the following information:
 - a. the student's name;
 - b. clear instructions for school administration;
 - c. prescription number, if any;
 - d. current date;
 - e. student's diagnosis;
 - f. name, amount of each school dose, time of school administration, route of medication, and reason for use of medication;
 - g. physician's/dentist's/other authorized prescriber's name;

- h. the parent's/legal guardian's printed name and signature;
 - i. parent's/legal guardian's emergency phone number;
 - j. statement granting or withholding release of medical information;
- 2) A written order for each medication to be given at school, including annual renewals at the beginning of the school year. The new orders dated before July of that school year shall not be accepted. No corrections shall be accepted on the physician's *Medication Order* form. Alteration of this form in any way or falsification of the signature is grounds for prosecution. Orders for multiple medications on the same form, an incomplete form, or a form with a physician's/dentist's/other authorized prescriber's stamp shall not be accepted. Faxed orders may be accepted; original orders must be received within five (5) business days.
 - 3) A prescription for all medications to be administered at school, including medications that might ordinarily be available over-the-counter. **Only** the physician/dentist/other authorized prescriber or his/her staff may write on the *Medication Order* form. This form must be signed by the physician/dentist/other authorized prescriber.
 - 4) A list of all medications that the student is currently receiving at home and school, if that listing is not a violation of confidentiality or contrary to the request of the parent/legal guardian or student.
 - 5) A list of names and telephone numbers of persons to be notified in case of medication emergency in addition to the parent/legal guardian and licensed physician/dentist/other authorized prescriber.
 - 6) Arrangements for the safe delivery of the medication to and from school in the properly labeled container as dispensed by the pharmacist; the medication must be delivered by a responsible adult. The parent/ legal guardian will need to get two (2) containers for each prescription from the pharmacist in order that the parent/legal guardian, as well as the school, will have a properly labeled container. If the medication is not properly labeled and does not match the physician's order exactly, it will not be given.
- B. All aerosol medications shall be delivered to the school in pre-measured dosage.
 - C. Provide no more than a thirty-five (35) school day supply of medication in a properly labeled container to be kept at school.

- D. The initial dose of a medication shall be administered by the student's parent/legal guardian outside the school jurisdiction with sufficient time for observation for adverse reactions.
- E. The parent/legal guardian shall work with those personnel designated to administer medication as follows:
 - 1) Cooperate in counting the medication with the designated school personnel who receives it and sign the *Drug Receipt* form.
 - 2) Cooperate with school staff to provide for safe, appropriate administration of medications to students, such as positioning, and suggestions for liquids or foods to be given with the medication.
 - 3) Assist in the development of the emergency plan for each student.
 - 4) Comply with written and verbal communication regarding school policies.
 - 5) Grant permission for school nurse/physician/ dentist/other authorized prescriber consultation.
 - 6) Remove or give permission to destroy unused, contaminated, discontinued, or out-of-date medications according to the school guidelines.

7. STUDENT SELF-MEDICATION

Only those medical conditions which require immediate access to medications to prevent a life threatening or potentially debilitating situation shall be considered for self-administration of medication. Compliance with the school policy for a drug-free zone shall also be met if possible.

Asthma, Diabetes, or the Use of Auto-Injectable Epinephrine

Self-administration of medications by a student with asthma or diabetes or the use of auto-injectable epinephrine by a student at risk of anaphylaxis shall be permitted by the School Board, provided the student's parent or other legal guardian provides the school in which the student is enrolled with the following documentation:

- A. Written authorization for the student to carry and self-administer such prescribed medications.
- B. Written certification from a licensed medical physician or other authorized prescriber that the student:

- 1) has asthma, diabetes, or is at risk of having anaphylaxis
 - 2) has received instruction in the proper method of self-administration of the student's prescribed medications to treat asthma, diabetes, or anaphylaxis
- C. A written treatment plan from the student's licensed physician or authorized prescriber for managing asthma, diabetes, or anaphylactic episodes. The treatment plan shall be signed by the student, the student's parent or other legal guardian, and the student's physician or other authorized prescriber. The treatment plan shall contain the following information:
- 1) The name, purpose, and prescribed dosage of the medications to be self-administered.
 - 2) The time or times the medications are to be regularly administered and under what additional special circumstances the medications are to be administered.
 - 3) The length of time for which the medications are prescribed.
- D. Any other documentation required by the School Board.

The required documentation shall be maintained in the office of the school nurse or other designated school official.

The School Board shall inform the parent or other legal guardian of the student in writing that the school and its employees shall incur no liability as a result of any injury sustained by the student from the self-administration of medications used to treat asthma, diabetes, or anaphylaxis. The parent or other legal guardian of the student shall sign a statement acknowledging that the school shall incur no liability and that the parent or other legal guardian shall indemnify and hold harmless the school and its employees against any claims that may arise relating to the self-administration of medications used to treat asthma, diabetes, or anaphylaxis.

A student who has been granted permission to self-administer medication by the School Board shall be allowed to carry and store with the school nurse or other designated school official an inhaler, auto-injectable epinephrine, or insulin, at all times.

Permission for the self-administration of asthma or diabetes medications or use of auto-injectable epinephrine by a student shall be effective only for the school year in which permission is granted. Permission for self-administration of asthma or diabetes medications or the use of auto-injectable epinephrine by a student shall be granted by the School Board each subsequent school year, provided all of the

requirements of this part of the policy are fulfilled.

Upon obtaining permission to self-administer asthma or diabetes medication or to use auto-injectable epinephrine, a student shall be permitted to possess and self-administer such prescribed medication at any time while on school property or while attending a school sponsored activity. A student who uses any medication permitted by this policy in a manner other than as prescribed shall be subject to disciplinary action; however, such disciplinary action shall not limit or restrict such student's immediate access to such prescribed medication.

Auto-injectable epinephrine means a medical device for the immediate self-administration of epinephrine by a person at risk for anaphylaxis.

Glucagon means a hormone that raises the level of glucose in the blood. Glucagon, given by injection is used to treat severe hypoglycemia.

Inhaler means a medical device that delivers a metered dose of medication to alleviate the symptoms of asthma.

Insulin Pen means a pen-like device used to put insulin into the body.

Insulin Pump means a computerized device that is programmed to deliver small, steady, doses of insulin.

Other Permitted Medications

Self-administration of other medications by a student may be permitted by the School Board, provided that:

- A. *Medication Order* from the physician or authorized prescriber and from the student's parent or guardian shall be on file and communication with the prescriber has been established.
- B. The school nurse has evaluated the situation and deemed it to be safe and appropriate, and has developed a medical administration plan for general supervision. The administration plan may include observation of the procedure, student health counseling and health instruction regarding the principles of self-care.
- C. The principal and appropriate staff are informed that the student is self-administering the prescribed medication.
- D. The medication is handled in a safe, appropriate manner.
- E. The school principal and the school employed registered nurse determine

a safe place for storing the medication.

The medication must be accessible if the student's health needs require it; this information is included in the medication administration plan.

- F. Some medication should have a backup supply readily available.
- G. The student records the medication administration and reports unusual circumstances (as a general rule the student must record all dates and times he/she is self-medicating during school hours. The medication log shall be kept in the main office where the student shall record this information unless otherwise noted on the student's *Individual Administration Plan*).
- H. The school employed registered nurse, and/or the designated employee monitors the student.

8. ACCEPTABLE SCHOOL MEDICATIONS

School medication orders shall be limited to medication which cannot be administered before or after school hours. Parents may come to school and administer medication to their children at any time during the school day.

Medications which may be considered as acceptable under this policy:

- A. Medication to modify behavior (e.g., Ritalin, when the sustained action form of this medication is not effective.)
- B. Severe allergic reactions - must have specific written instructions from a physician.
- C. Anticonvulsive medication.
- D. Medication for asthma or diabetes.
- E. Medication given in extenuating circumstances.
- F. Non-prescription (over-the-counter) drugs will only be given if medical certification of extenuating circumstances and prescription is obtained.
- G. Antibiotics and other short-term medications will not be given at school, unless so ordered by a physician, dentist, or authorized prescriber.
- H. The school nurse or trained school employee shall have the authority to administer auto-injectable epinephrine, as defined elsewhere in this policy,

to a student who the school nurse or trained school employee believes is having an anaphylactic reaction, whether or not the student has a prescription for epinephrine. At least one employee at each school shall receive training from a registered nurse or licensed medical physician in the administration of epinephrine.

- I. Other specific illnesses that require medication.
- J. The school nurse shall have the authority to maintain a supply of naloxone or other opioid antagonists, and per La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §17:436.1(M), may administer it to any student or other person on school grounds in the event of an actual or perceived opioid emergency.

A school employee who has received at least six (6) hours of general training for medication administration from a registered nurse or a licensed medical physician that includes the emergency administration of naloxone, shall also be authorized to administer naloxone to any student or other person on school grounds in the event of an actual or perceived opioid emergency.

9. DIABETES

Each student with diabetes who seeks care for his/her diabetes while at school or while participating in a school-related activity shall submit a diabetes management and treatment plan on an annual basis. Such plan shall be developed by a physician licensed in Louisiana or adjacent state, or other authorized health care prescriber licensed in Louisiana who is selected by the parent or legal guardian to be responsible for such student's diabetes treatment. *School-related activities* include, but are not limited to, extracurricular activities and sports.

A student's diabetes management and treatment plan shall be kept on file in the school in which the student is enrolled and shall contain:

- A. A detailed evaluation of the student's level of understanding of his/her condition and his/her ability to manage his/her diabetes.
- B. The diabetes-related healthcare services the student may receive or self-administer at school or during a school-related activity.
- C. A timetable, including dosage instructions, of any diabetes medications to be administered to the student or self-administered by the student.
- D. The signature of the student (if age appropriate), the student's parent or legal guardian, and the physician or other authorized health care prescriber responsible for the student's diabetes treatment.

The parent or legal guardian of a student with diabetes shall annually submit a copy of the student's diabetes management and treatment plan to the principal or appropriately designated school personnel of the school where the student is enrolled. The plan shall be reviewed by appropriate school personnel either prior to or within five (5) days after the beginning of each school year, or upon enrollment if the student enrolls after the beginning of the school year or as soon as practicable following the student being diagnosed with diabetes, or as warranted by changes in the student's medical condition.

Upon receipt of the student's diabetes management and treatment plan, the school nurse shall conduct a nursing assessment of the student's condition and develop an *Individualized Healthcare Plan* (IHP). The school nurse shall be given not less than five (5) school days to develop the IHP and shall implement the IHP within ten (10) school days of receipt of the diabetes treatment plan. The school nurse must assess the stability of the student's diabetes both at home and in the school setting prior to the development of the IHP for care in the school setting.

The parent or legal guardian shall be responsible for all care related to the student's diabetes management and treatment plan until the IHP is developed, the parents or legal guardian have agreed to and signed the IHP, and the diabetes management and treatment plan is put into place by the school nurse.

The School Board may utilize an unlicensed diabetes care assistant to provide appropriate care to a diabetic student, or assist a student with self-care of his/her diabetes, in accordance with the student's diabetes management and treatment plan, the student's IHP, and regulations contained in *Health and Safety*, Bulletin 135. An *unlicensed diabetes care assistant* is defined as a school employee who is not a healthcare professional, who is willing to complete training requirements established by BESE, and is determined competent by the school nurse to provide care and treatment to students with diabetes. An *unlicensed diabetes care assistant* also means an employee of an entity that contracts with the school or school system to provide school nurses who are responsible for providing health care services required by law or the Department of Education.

In accordance with the student's diabetes management and treatment plan, the student shall be permitted to self-manage his/her diabetes care as outlined in the student's management and treatment plan.

With written permission of a student's parent or legal guardian, a school may provide a school employee with responsibility for providing transportation for a student with diabetes, or supervising a student with diabetes with an off-campus activity. An information sheet with pertinent information about the student's condition and contact information in cases of emergency shall be provided the employee.

10. CLASSROOM STORAGE AND ADMINISTRATION OF AUTO-INJECTABLE EPINEPHRINE BY TEACHERS

The School Board shall allow a supply of auto-injectable epinephrine, as defined above, to be maintained in a secure location in each classroom assigned to a student who is deemed by his/her physician to be at high risk for anaphylactic reaction and incapable of self-administration of auto-injectable epinephrine.

The student's parent or other legal guardian shall annually provide the school in which the student is enrolled with all of the following:

- A. The supply of auto-injectable epinephrine to be kept in each classroom.
- B. Written authorization for the student to be administered the medication.
- C. Written certification from the student's licensed medical physician or other authorized prescriber that the student is at high risk of having anaphylaxis and is not capable of self-administration of auto-injectable epinephrine.
- D. A written treatment plan, as defined above from the student's licensed medical physician or other authorized prescriber for managing anaphylactic episodes.

The required documentation required shall be kept on file in the office of the school nurse or other designated school official.

The teacher in each classroom where auto-injectable epinephrine is stored shall be provided information regarding accessing and administering auto-injectable epinephrine, the signs and symptoms of anaphylactic reactions and specific information regarding condition, care, and treatment of the student assigned to the classroom who is at high risk of anaphylactic reaction.

The School Board shall inform the parent or other legal guardian of the student in writing that the school and its employees shall incur no liability as a result of any injury sustained by the student from the good faith administration of auto-injectable epinephrine. The parent or other legal guardian of the student shall sign a statement acknowledging that the school shall incur no liability and that the parent or other legal guardian shall indemnify and hold harmless the school and its employees against any claims that may arise relating to the good faith administration of auto-injectable epinephrine.

This information shall be included in the student handbook of each school and posted on each school's website. Such policy shall also be disclosed to any parent or other legal guardian who notifies the school in which the student is enrolled, in writing, that the student has a condition which puts him at risk of anaphylaxis.

11. ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICATION ON FIELD TRIPS AND OTHER EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

If a student with an identified medical need is to attend a field trip or other school-sponsored activity, the parents shall be notified to ascertain if any medication must be administered on the field trip or school-sponsored activity away from school. If so, the parent/legal guardian shall accompany the student to the activity to administer any medication.

If the parent/legal guardian cannot attend the field trip/activity with his/her child, the parent/legal guardian shall request in writing that the medication be administered on a pending field trip/activity by a non-School Board employee designated by the parent, or another trained person designated by the School Board. Such request shall include supporting documentation as outlined in this policy. The request shall state that the parent/legal guardian gives permission for the designee or another trained person to administer the medication. If the parent does not designate a non-School Board employee to attend the field trip/activity, once the proper documentation has been submitted, the School Board shall assign a trained School Board employee to accompany the student on the field trip or other school-sponsored activity.

12. EXTENDED DAY CARE

In the event that a student attends extended day care and requires medication outside school hours (before or after school), medication orders that include the dosage(s), time(s), and medication(s), shall be obtained from the physician/dentist/other authorized prescriber before any administration of medication may be administered by properly trained personnel.

13. SUNSCREEN

In accordance with statutory provisions, *sunscreen* means a compound topically applied to prevent sunburn, and for the purpose of this policy shall not be considered medication. A student may possess and self-apply sunscreen at school, on a school bus, or at a school-sponsored function or activity without parental consent or the authorization of a physician.

If a student is unable to self-apply sunscreen, a school employee may volunteer to apply the sunscreen to the student. However, a school employee may apply sunscreen to a student *only* if his/her parent or legal guardian has provided *written consent* for this application. Neither the School Board nor the school employee shall be held liable for any adverse reaction relating to the employee's application of the sunscreen or his/her cessation of such application.

14. STUDENT CONFIDENTIALITY

All student information shall be kept confidential. The parent/legal guardian shall be required to sign the *Authorization for Release of Confidential Information* form, so that health information can be shared between the School Board and health care providers, such as hospitals, physician, service agency, school nurse, and/or other health provider.

Revised: July, 2023

Ref: La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§17:81, 17:436.1, 17:436.3; Health and Safety, Bulletin 135, Louisiana Department of Education.