Up-to-Date Expectations

Policy 101

Heather Bennett, Salt Lake City School District September 9, 2011

A Primer on Policy and Board Authority

Based on

- The work of the NSBA Council of School Attorneys "A School Law Primer" and
- Recent and historical experiences of the Salt Lake City Board of Education.

Sound Familiar?







Assess, reassess, and prioritize your policy needs.

- First things first.
- Students are always first.
- Less is (usually) more.
- Reach out to stakeholders and identify responsible administrators.

Legal Review

- Simplify.
- Balance risks and rewards.
- When in doubt, ask your lawyer.
- The school district has no queen.

Focus on the board's policy-making role and know the boundaries of board authority.

- State and federal laws often mandate the existence of a policy but leave many specific details to local boards (Wellness, Bullying).
- Policy guides day-to-day administrative decisions and may address important issues not required by law (Electronic Devices).

Boundaries

• Courts are reluctant to interfere with board decisions but will invalidate a board action that is arbitrary, capricious, or outside the board's legal authority.

Policy or Procedure?

- Distinction between policy-making role of the board and the administrative role of the superintendent is not always clear.
- Superintendent is the CEO. Keep the lines of communication open.
- Some "policies" are not board policies. Some "procedures" should be policies. Some "practices" should be policies, too.

Know your own policies.... and follow them.

• Policy FLA and how it helped me sue the school board.

From the Utah State Supreme Court Ruling in

SAVE OUR SCHOOLS v. BOARD OF EDUCATION OF SALT LAKE CITY

SAVE OUR SCHOOLS et al., Plaintiffs and Appellants, v. The BOARD OF EDUCATION OF SALT LAKE CITY et al., Defendants and Appellees.

August 30, 2005

¶ 3 The sole issue before the trial court was whether the Board acted arbitrarily and capriciously in deciding to close the two schools because it allegedly failed to consider one of its closure policies, Policy FLA, in making its determination. The trial court held that the Board's closure decision should be upheld unless it was arbitrary and capricious. The court further held that such a finding could be made only if there was no reasonable basis for the Board's decision.

¶ 4 The Plaintiffs argued that the Board's decision was illegal because the Board ignored Policy FLA, a basic closure policy the Board enacted in 1973 to guide school closure decisions. Policy FLA was comprised of the following six factors:

- (1) keeping neighborhood schools as close to students and community as economically possible;
- (2) safety of students in travel to school and within the buildings they occupy;
- (3) minimize the amount and distance of transportation required to place students in neighborhood schools;
- (4) placement of students in efficient and educationally functional buildings;
- (5) newer schools with more adequate facilities and less maintenance costs should be selected, if available in any given area, in preference to older schools; and
- (6) replacement of old schools by building strategically placed new schools.

¶ 5 The Plaintiffs contended that because the Board members did not receive a copy of Policy FLA and some members were unaware of the specific policy itself, the Board should be precluded from asserting that it properly considered the policy in making the decision to close the two schools. The Board, on the other hand, maintained that all of the factors enumerated in Policy FLA were fully incorporated into new documents that guided the determination to close Rosslyn Heights and Lowell. Thus, the Board argues, regardless of whether all the Board members specifically knew about Policy FLA, its contents provided the basis for the decision and the Board therefore properly adhered to its closure policies.

¶ 6 At the conclusion of trial, the court made the factual finding that the Plaintiffs had "not proven that the Board failed to follow its closure policy in making its decision to close the two schools," and thus concluded that the Board had not acted arbitrarily or capriciously. It deferred to the Board's decision, holding that it could not do otherwise unless there was no reasonable basis for the Board's action. Accordingly, the trial court upheld the Board's decision and the Plaintiffs appealed. [The Supreme Court upheld the trial court decision.]

- Moral: Courts uphold policies that are clear and understandable, rationally related to school concerns, and not arbitrary or capricious.
- Consider applicable policies before you are deposed and preferably before you act.

Pitfalls

- Employee discipline
- Student discipline
- Civil rights
- Board ethics
- Open meetings

Delete Useless Policies



Unsustainable policies



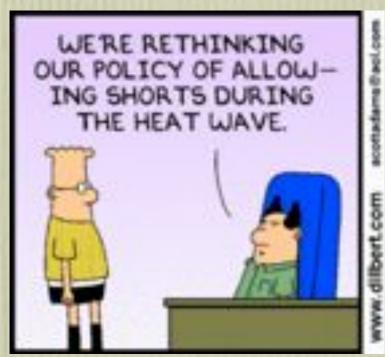
Misleading policies







Micromanaging policies







Keep policies current.

- Insure legal compliance.
- Reflect community values.
- Address relevant issues.

Develop a process that works for you.

- Be patient and persistent. Policy development is like mowing the grass.
- Be responsive and open to differing points of view.
- Share the work.
- Manage controversy without compromising principles.

Not this Process



Request for Review

I am a 5th grade teacher at Mountain View Elementary. Some other teachers and I would like to propose a review of policy I-7 for a possible change. Currently only "G" rated movies are allowed in elementary school, but this prohibits the use of many appropriate "PG" rated movies that are directly related to upper grade core literature. We would like to propose that the policy be changed so that "PG" rated movies would be allowed in the upper grades with parent's signed permission, as is the current policy for the middle schools. Could you please let me how we can make a request for this policy to be reviewed?

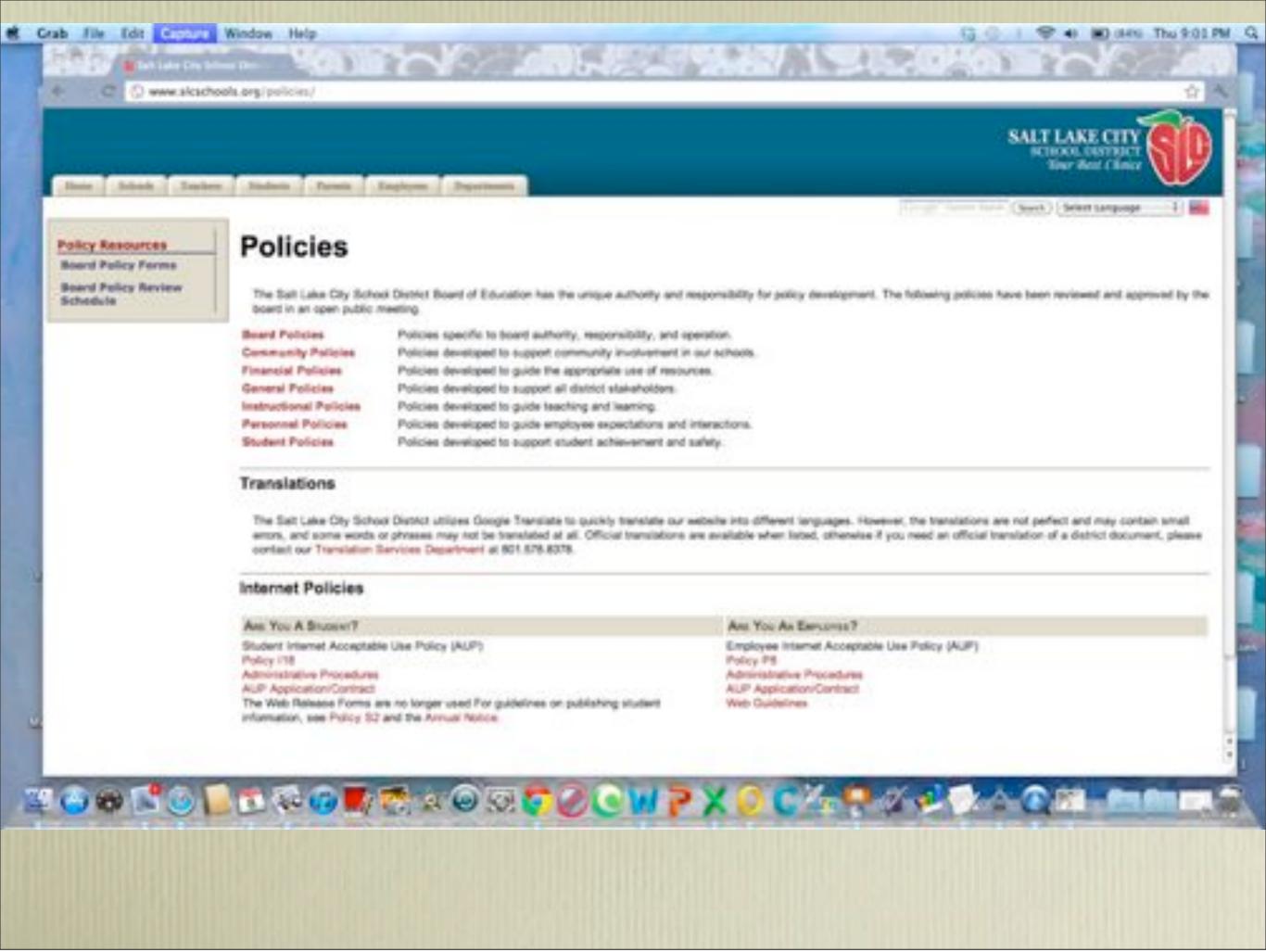
Below I've included a list of a few "PG" rated movies that are related to upper grade core literature, but are currently prohibited:

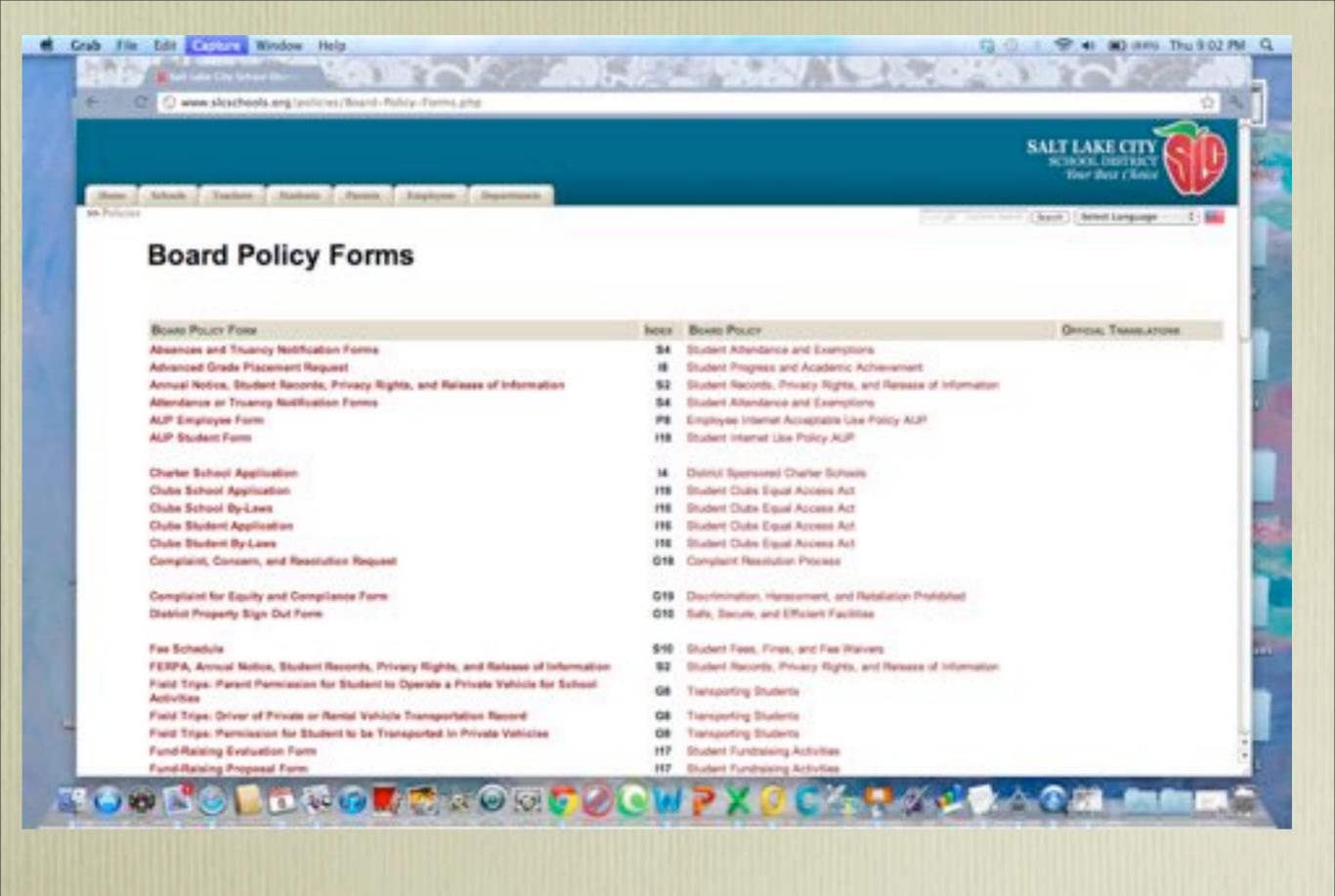
Holes (by Louis Sachar)
The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe (by C.S. Lewis)
Bridge to Terabithia (by Katherine Paterson)
Tuck Everlasting (by Natalie Babbitt)

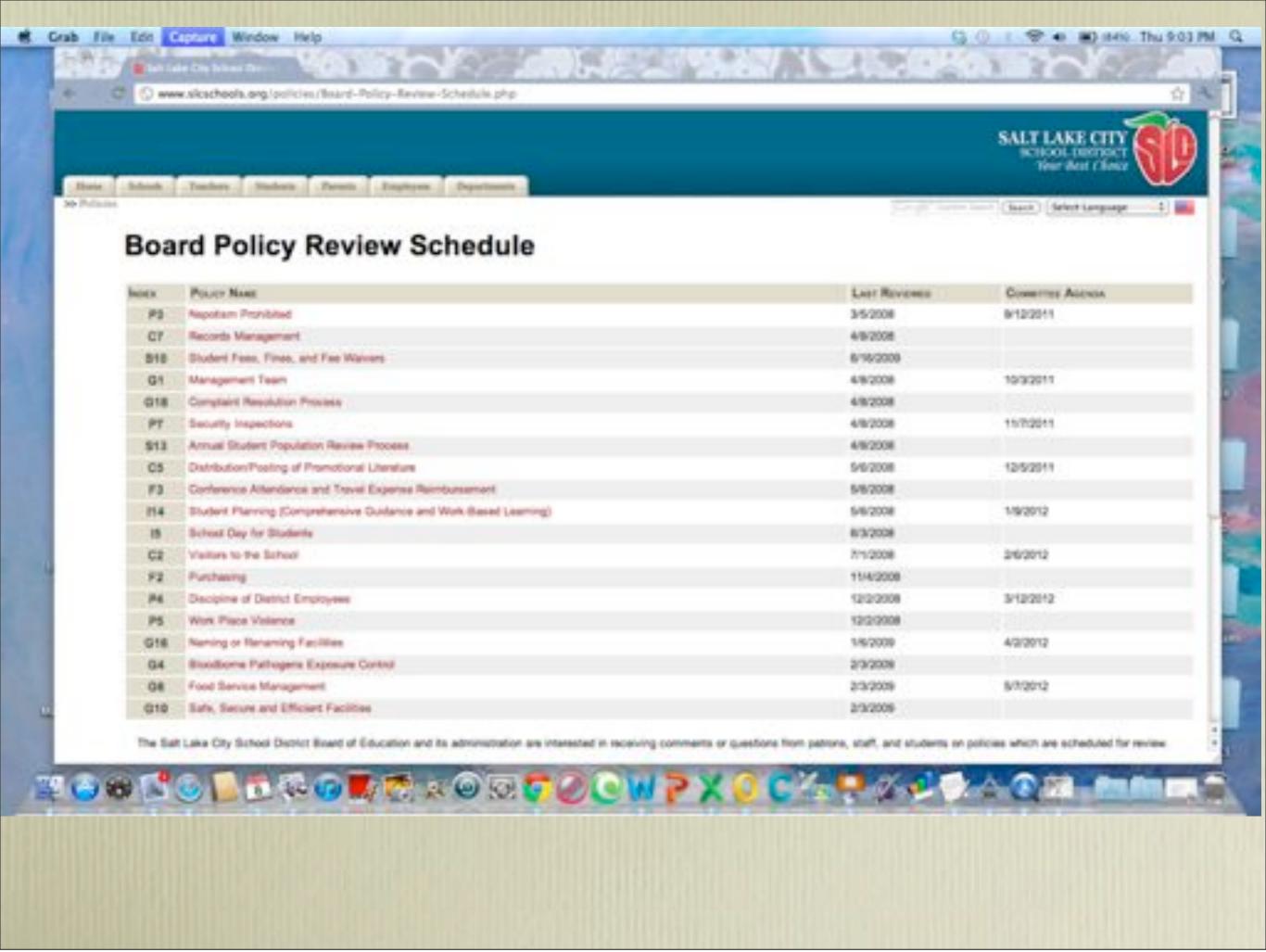
Salt Lake City's Process

- Subcommittee meets monthly (three board members and the superintendent).
- Agenda includes policies on the revision schedule plus issues raised by changes in the law, problems in implementation, or community questions.
- Committee recommends drafts to be discussed and voted on by the whole board.









Most Important Rules

- Insist on training and communication of policy changes.
- Monitor compliance.
- Review procedures for consistency and clarity.

Avoid heroic policies







Contact

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