

North Hunterdon-Voorhees Regional High School District
Annandale, NJ
April 24, 2018

The following regulations are presented for the first and only reading – (R) denotes regulation, (M) denotes mandatory:

First and Only Reading of Mandatory Regulations:

R 5331	Management of Life-Threatening Allergies in Schools (M) (New)
R 5519	Dating Violence at School (M) (New)
R 5550	Disaffected Students (M) (New)
R 6422	Budget Transfers (M) (Previous adoption date not recorded)

Regulation 5331 MANAGEMENT OF LIFE-THREATENING ALLERGIES IN SCHOOLS (M)

A. Definitions

1. Anaphylaxis - A serious allergic reaction that is rapid in onset and may cause death.
2. Epinephrine (adrenaline) - A drug that can be successfully utilized to counteract anaphylaxis.
3. Food Allergy - A group of disorders characterized by immunologic responses to specific food proteins. In the United States, the most likely common allergens in adults and children are cow's milk, eggs, peanuts, wheat, soy, fish, shellfish, and nuts.
4. Individualized Emergency Healthcare Plan (IEHP) - A personalized healthcare plan written by the certified school nurse that specifies the delivery of accommodations and services needed by a student in the event of an emergency.
5. Individualized Healthcare Plan (IHP) - A plan written by the certified school nurse that details accommodations and/or nursing services to be provided to a student because of the student's medical condition based on medical orders written by a health care provider in the student's medical home.
6. School-Sponsored Function - Any activity, event, or program occurring on or off school grounds, whether during or outside of regular school hours, that is organized and/or supported by the school.

B. Policy and Regulation Development

1. Policy and Regulation 5331 address different allergens, varying ages and maturity levels of students, and the physical properties and organizational structures of schools in this school district. The components below were critical in developing Policy and Regulation 5331.
 - a. The school district nursing staff, in consultation with the school physician, if needed:

- (1) Assessed the overall health needs of the student population at risk for anaphylaxis, particularly students with food allergies; and
 - (2) Assessed current and relevant policies and/or protocols regarding the care of students with life-threatening allergies and identified areas in need of development or improvement.
2. Policy and Regulation 5331 were developed using a multidisciplinary team that included various school district administrators, teachers, and support staff members.
3. Additional factors need to be regarded at the secondary school level in order to provide the best care for food-allergic teens. The multidisciplinary team should consider the factors below when developing Policy and Regulation 5331 as it pertains to food-allergic teens.
 - a. Students move to different classrooms, frequently in larger buildings and campuses, presenting needs for updated avoidance strategies, epinephrine availability, and designated assistance.
 - b. Students may have open lunch periods and accompany friends to local eateries.
 - c. Students may have access to vending machines.
 - d. Certain classes give rise to new avoidance issues, e.g., chemistry/biology labs, home economics/culinary class, etc.
 - e. The number of off-site school-sponsored functions increases, e.g., travel, sometimes to other States and foreign countries; athletic games and competitions, sometimes in other towns; dances; etc.
 - f. Risk-taking behaviors frequently accompany the independence of adolescent years.
 - g. N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.6 provides for a delegate for the emergency administration of epinephrine even when a student is able to self-administer life-saving medication. Although teenage students will more than likely be permitted to carry and self-administer emergency medications, those students are not to be expected to have complete

responsibility for the administration of epinephrine. A severe allergic reaction can completely incapacitate a student and inhibit the ability to self-administer emergency medication. Therefore, the school nurse or volunteer delegate shall be available during school and school-sponsored functions to administer epinephrine in an emergency in accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.5.e.(2).

4. The Principal and/or the school nurse will educate staff and the community regarding Policy and Regulation 5331; obtain feedback on the implementation and effectiveness of the Policy and Regulation; and annually review, evaluate, and update the Policy and Regulation, as needed or required by law.

C. Prevention Measures

1. Considerations for the Cafeteria

The Principal, in consultation with the school nurse, teaching staff members, food service staff members, and other appropriate staff members, will work to make the cafeteria environment as safe as possible for food-allergic students. This process includes making determinations about serving foods with known allergens and identifying steps that can be taken to reduce the chance of accidental exposure. The steps may include:

- a. Training to food service personnel on food label reading and safe handling, as well as safe meal substitutions for food-allergic children.
- b. Educating cafeteria staff and monitors about food-allergy management and make them aware of the students who have life-threatening food allergies.
- c. Developing and implementing standard procedures for cleaning tables, chairs, and trays, particularly those designated as allergen-safe, after lunch periods using dedicated and disposable supplies to avoid cross contact.
- d. When possible, sharing ingredient/allergen information for food provided by the school to students and parent(s) or legal guardian(s).
- e. Making allergen-safe table(s) an available option for allergic students.
- f. Considering allergen-full table(s) (i.e., all those eating peanut butter sit together).

- g. Discouraging students from sharing or trading food/snack items, drinks, straws, or utensils.
- h. Encouraging students to wash hands before and after eating.
- i. Considering the benefits and ramifications of serving and/or removing allergen-containing foods or removing a particular food item from the school menu.
- j. Making accommodations in the event a student cannot be in direct proximity to certain allergens that are being cooked/boiled/steamed.

2. Considerations for the Classroom

Provisions will be made to develop safeguards for the protection of food-allergic students in the classroom. The school nurse will work with the classroom teacher(s) so the teacher understands and is able to initiate the student's IEHP, as necessary.

- a. If possible, consider prohibiting the use or consumption of allergen-containing foods in the classroom.
- b. Conduct training for teachers, aides, volunteers, substitutes, and students about food allergies.
- c. Develop and implement a procedure that will alert substitute teachers to the presence of any students with food allergies and any accompanying instructions.
- d. Develop and implement a letter to parent(s) or legal guardian(s) of classmates of the food-allergic student (without identifying the student), particularly in lower grades, explaining any prohibitions on food in the classroom.
- e. Discourage the use of food allergens for classroom projects/activities, classroom celebrations, etc.
- f. Encourage the use of non-food items for all classroom events/activities, as a way to avoid the potential presence of major food allergens.

- g. Notify parent(s) or legal guardian(s) of classroom celebrations that involve food with particular attention to notification of parent(s) or legal guardian(s) of food-allergic children.
- h. Encourage students to wash hands before and after eating.
- i. Develop and implement standard procedures for cleaning desks, tables, and the general classroom area.

3. General Considerations for the School Environment

The Principal, in consultation with the school nurse, teaching staff members, food service staff members, and other appropriate staff members, will work to make the school environment as safe as possible for the food-allergic student to include:

- a. Developing and implementing cleaning procedures for common areas (i.e., libraries, computer labs, music and art rooms, hallways, etc.).
- b. Developing and implementing guidelines for food fundraisers (i.e. bake sales, candy sales, etc.) that are held on school grounds.
- c. Avoiding the use of food products as displays or components of displays in hallways.
- d. Developing protocols for appropriate cleaning methods following events held at the school, which involve food.

4. Field Trips and Other School Functions

N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.6 requires a nurse or delegate to be available during school and school-sponsored functions in the event of anaphylaxis. Students with food allergies should participate in all school activities and will not be excluded based on their condition. The appropriate school staff member(s) should:

- a. Communicate (with parent(s) or legal guardian(s) permission) relevant aspects of the IEHP to staff, as appropriate, for field trips, school-sponsored functions, and before- and after-school programs.

- b. Encourage long-term planning of field trips in order to ensure that food-allergic students receive needed services while away from school.
- c. Evaluate appropriateness of trips when considering the needs of students e.g., a trip to a dairy farm should not be scheduled for a class with a milk-allergic student.
- d. Encourage, but do not require, parent(s) or legal guardian(s) of food-allergic students to accompany their child on school trips.
- e. Implement the district's procedure for the emergency administration of medications.
- f. Implement the district's procedure for emergency staff communications on field trips.
- g. Inform parent(s) or legal guardian(s), when possible, of school events at which food will be served or used.

5. Bus Transportation

The district administrative staff and transportation personnel will consider the needs of students with life-threatening allergies while being transported to and from school and to school-sponsored activities. The appropriate school staff member(s) should:

- a. Advise bus drivers of the students that have food allergies, symptoms associated with food-allergic reactions, and how to respond appropriately.
- b. Assess the emergency communications systems on buses.
- c. Consider assigned bus seating i.e., students with food allergies can sit at the front of the bus or can be paired with a "bus buddy."
- d. Assess existing policies regarding food on buses.

6. Preparing for an Emergency

The Principal and school nurse will establish emergency protocols and procedures in advance of an emergency. These protocols and procedures should:

- a. Provide training for school personnel about life-threatening allergic conditions.
- b. Create a list of volunteer delegates trained by the nurse in the administration of epinephrine, and disseminate the list appropriately.
- c. Ensure that epinephrine is quickly and readily accessible in the event of an emergency. If appropriate, maintain a backup supply of the medication.
- d. Coordinate with local EMS on emergency response in the event of anaphylaxis.
- e. Consider conducting anaphylaxis drills as part of the district or school-wide emergency response plan.
- f. Ensure access to epinephrine and allergy-free foods when developing plans for fire drills, lockdowns, etc.
- g. Ensure that reliable communication devices are available in the event of an emergency.
- h. Adhere to Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and Universal Precautions Guidelines for disposal of epinephrine auto-injectors after use.

7. Sensitivity and Bullying

A food-allergic student may become victim to threats of bullying related to his/her condition. N.J.A.C. 6A:16-7.9 requires each Board of Education to develop, adopt, and implement a policy prohibiting harassment, intimidation, or bullying on school grounds, including on a school bus or at a school-sponsored function, pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:37-15. The appropriate school staff member(s) should:

- a. Remind students and staff that bullying or teasing food-allergic students will not be tolerated and violators should be disciplined appropriately.
- b. Offer professional development for faculty and staff regarding confidentiality to prevent open discussion about the health of specific students.

- c. Discourage needless labeling of food-allergic students in front of others. A food-allergic student should not be referred to as “the peanut kid,” “the bee kid” or any other name related to the student’s condition.

D. Roles and Responsibilities for Managing Food Allergies

The risk of accidental exposure to foods can be reduced in the school setting if schools, students, parent(s) or legal guardian(s), and physicians work together to minimize risks of exposure to allergens and provide a safe educational environment for food-allergic students.

1. Family’s Role

- a. Notify the school of the student’s allergies.
- b. Work with the school team to develop a plan that accommodates the student’s needs throughout the school, including the classroom, the cafeteria, after-care programs, during school-sponsored activities, and on the school bus, as well as an IEHP.
- c. Provide written medical documentation, instructions, and medications as directed by a physician, using the Food Allergy Action Plan as a guide. Include a photo of the child on written form.
- d. Provide properly labeled medications and promptly replace medications after use or upon expiration.
- e. Educate the child in the self-management of their food allergy including: safe and unsafe foods; strategies for avoiding exposure to unsafe foods; symptoms of allergic reactions; how and when to tell an adult they may be having an allergy-related problem; and how to read food labels (age appropriate).
- f. Review policies and procedures with the school staff, the child’s physician, and the child (if age appropriate) after a reaction has occurred.
- g. Provide current emergency contact information and update regularly.

2. School’s Role

- a. Review the health records submitted by parent(s) or legal guardian(s) and physicians.
- b. Identify a core team including the school nurse, teacher, Principal, and school food service and nutrition manager/director to work with parent(s) or legal guardian(s) and the student (age appropriate) to establish an IEHP. Changes to the IEHP that promote food allergy management should be made with core team participation.
- c. Assure that all staff who interact with the student on a regular basis understand food allergies, can recognize symptoms, know what to do in an emergency, and work with other school staff to eliminate the use of food allergens in the allergic student's meals, educational tools, arts and crafts projects, or incentives.
- d. Coordinate with the school nurse to ensure medications are appropriately stored and ensure an emergency kit is available that contains a physician's standing order for epinephrine. Epinephrine should be kept in a secure but unlocked location that is easily accessible to delegated school personnel.
- e. Students who are permitted to self-administer should be permitted to carry their own epinephrine in accordance with State regulations and district policy.
- f. Designate school personnel who volunteer to administer epinephrine in an emergency.
- g. Be prepared to handle a reaction and ensure there is a staff member available who is properly trained to administer medications during the school day, regardless of time or location.
- h. Review policies and prevention plans with the core team members, parent(s) or legal guardian(s), student (age appropriate), and physician after a reaction has occurred.
- i. Work with the transportation administrator to insure that school bus drivers receive training that includes symptom awareness and what to do if a reaction occurs and assess the means by which a bus driver can

communicate during an emergency, including proper devices and equipment.

- j. Discuss field trips with the family of the food-allergic child to decide appropriate strategies for managing the food allergy.
- k. Follow Federal and/or State laws and regulations regarding sharing medical information about the student.
- l. Take threats or harassment against an allergic child seriously.

3. Student's Role

- a. Students should not trade food with others.
- b. Students should not eat anything with unknown ingredients or known to contain any allergens.
- c. Students should be proactive in the care and management of their food allergies and reactions based on their developmental level.
- d. Students should notify an adult immediately if they eat something they believe may contain the food to which they are allergic.

Issued:

Regulation 5519 DATING VIOLENCE AT SCHOOL (M)

A. Definitions

1. “At school” means in a classroom, or anywhere on school property, school bus or school-related vehicle, at an official bus stop, or at any school-sponsored activity or event whether or not it is on school grounds.
2. “Dating partner” means any person involved in an intimate association with another individual that is primarily characterized by the expectation of affectionate involvement, whether casual, serious, or long-term.
3. “Dating violence” means a pattern of behavior where one person threatens to use, or actually uses physical, sexual, verbal, or emotional abuse to control a dating partner.

B. Procedures for Reporting Acts or Incidents of Dating Violence

1. School staff members (administrative staff, instructional staff, support staff, and volunteers) shall take all reasonable measures to prevent acts or incidents of teen dating violence and are required to report all acts or incidents of dating violence at school.
2. All acts or incidents of dating violence at school shall be reported to the Principal or designee.
 - a. This report should be made verbally as soon as possible, but no later than the end of the student’s school day when the staff member witnesses or learns of an act or incident of dating violence at school.
 - b. A written report regarding the act or incident of dating violence at school should be submitted to the Principal or designee by the reporting staff member no later than one day after the staff member witnesses or learns of an act or incident of dating violence at school.
3. These acts or incidents may include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Witnessed or receipt of reliable information concerning acts or incidents that are characterized by physical, emotional, verbal, or sexual abuse;
 - b. Digital or electronic acts or incidents of dating violence; and/or
 - c. Patterns of behavior which are threatening or controlling.

C. Guidelines/Protocols for Responding to At-School Acts or Incidents of Dating Violence

1. Protocol for All School Staff Members - Any school staff member who witnesses or learns of an act or incident of dating violence at school shall take the following steps:
 - a. Separate the victim from the aggressor;
 - b. Speak with the victim and the aggressor separately;
 - c. Speak with witnesses or bystanders separately;
 - d. Verbally report the act or incident to the Principal or designee no later than the end of the student's school day;
 - e. Prepare and submit a written report of the act or incident to the Principal or designee no later than one day after the act or incident occurred; and
 - f. Monitor the interactions of the victim and the aggressor with student safety being the priority.
2. Protocol for Administrators/Administrative Investigation – The Principal or designee upon receiving a report of a dating violence act or incident at school shall take the following steps:
 - a. Separate the victim from the aggressor, if applicable;
 - b. Meet separately with the victim and the alleged aggressor;
 - c. Take written statements from the victim and alleged aggressor;
 - d. Review the victim's and alleged aggressor's written statements to ascertain an understanding of the act or incident. The administrator may ask questions of either individual for clarification;
 - e. Further investigate the act or incident by speaking with bystanders/witnesses of the act or incident. All statements obtained from bystanders/witnesses shall be written and documented, when possible;
 - f. The school administrator may make a determination to involve the school resource officer or law enforcement, if appropriate;
 - g. Appropriate referrals should be made if after an assessment by a school social worker, counselor, or psychologist determines the victim's or alleged aggressor's mental health has been placed at risk;
 - h. The Principal or designee shall contact the parents/guardians of both the victim and the alleged aggressor. The Principal or designee shall recommend a meeting be held to discuss the act or incident; and
 - i. The Principal or designee will notify both parties in writing of the outcome/determination of the investigation into the act or incident of dating violence at school.
3. Protocol for Working with the Victim of an Act or Incident of Dating Violence at School – The Principal or designee shall implement the following procedures for dealing with victims of a confirmed act or incident of dating violence at school:

- a. A student's safety shall be the first priority in a dating violence act or incident. Interaction between the victim and the aggressor shall be avoided. The burden of any schedule changes (classroom, bus, etc.) should be taken on by the aggressor;
 - b. A conference shall be held with the victim and their parents/guardians;
 - c. Identify any means or actions that should be taken to increase the victim's safety and ability to learn in a safe and civil school environment;
 - d. Alert the victim and their parents/guardians of school and community based resources that may be appropriate, including their right to file charges, if the act or incident violated the law;
 - e. Monitor the victim's safety as needed and assist the victim with any plans needed for the school day and after-school hours (hallway safety, coordination with parents/guardians for transportation to and from school, etc.). The administration may develop a safety plan if deemed necessary;
 - f. The administration may develop a Stay-Away Agreement between the victim and the aggressor if deemed necessary;
 - g. Encourage the victim to self-report any and all further acts or incidents of dating violence that occur at school in writing to the Principal or designee; and
 - h. Document all meetings and action plans that are discussed.
4. Protocol for Working with the Aggressor of an Act or Incident of Dating Violence at School – The Principal or designee shall implement the following procedures for dealing with the aggressor of a confirmed act or incident of dating violence at school:
- a. Schedule a conference with the aggressor and their parents/guardians;
 - b. Give the aggressor the opportunity to respond in a written statement to the allegations and the outcome/determination of an act or incident of dating violence at school;
 - c. Alert the aggressor and their parents/guardians to both school and community-based support and counseling resources that are available;
 - d. Identify and implement counseling, intervention, and disciplinary methods that are consistent with school policy for acts or incidents of this nature;
 - e. Review the seriousness of any type of retaliation (verbal, emotional, physical, sexual, electronic/digital) toward the victim who reported the act or incident of

dating violence. Address that consequences will be issued consistent with the school's student code of conduct and procedures for any type of retaliation or intimidation toward the victim; and

- f. Document all meetings and action plans that are discussed.
5. Protocol for the Documentation and Reporting of an Act or Incident of Dating Violence at School - School districts shall implement the following procedures for documenting and reporting acts or incidents of dating violence that occur at school:
- a. Dating violence statements and investigations shall be kept in files separate from student academic and discipline records to prevent the inadvertent disclosure of confidential information.
 - b. Every act or incident of dating violence at school that is reported shall be documented in an appropriate manner. This documentation shall include all written statements, planning actions, consequences, and disciplinary measures as well as counseling and other support resources that were offered, prescribed, and/or provided to the victim or the aggressor.

D. Discipline Procedures Specific to At School Acts or Incidents of Dating Violence

- 1. The Board of Education requires its school administrators to implement discipline and remedial procedures to address acts or incidents of dating violence at school that are consistent with the school's student code of conduct.
- 2. The policies and procedures specific to acts or incidents of dating violence at school should be used to address the act or incident as well as serve as remediation, intervention, education, and prevention for all individuals involved.
- 3. The responses shall be tiered with consideration given to the seriousness and number of previous occurrences of acts or incidents in which both the victim and alleged aggressor have been involved.
- 4. Consequences may include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Admonishment;
 - b. Temporary removal from the classroom;
 - c. Classroom or administrative detention;
 - d. In-school suspension;
 - e. Out-of-school suspension;
 - f. Reports to law enforcement; and
 - g. Expulsion.

5. Retaliation toward the victim of any act or incident of dating violence shall be considered when administering consequences to the aggressor based on the severity of the act or incident.
6. Remedial procedures/interventions may include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Parent conferences;
 - b. Student counseling (all students involved in the act or incident);
 - c. Peer support group;
 - d. Corrective instruction or other relevant learning or service experiences;
 - e. Supportive student intervention (Intervention and Referral Services - I&RS);
 - f. Behavioral management plan; and
 - g. Alternative placements.

E. Warning Signs of Dating Violence

1. A pattern of behaviors may be an important sign that a student is involved in an unhealthy or abusive dating relationship. Many warning signs make a connection to one student in the relationship asserting control and power over the other. Recognizing one or more signs of teen dating violence plays an important role in preventing, educating, and intervening in acts or incidents of dating violence.
2. The warning signs listed below are to educate the school community on the characteristics a student in an unhealthy or abusive relationship might exhibit. Warning signs may include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Name-calling and putdowns - Does one student in the relationship use name-calling or putdowns to belittle or intimidate the other student?
 - b. Extreme jealousy - Does one student in the relationship appear jealous when the other talks with peers?
 - c. Making excuses - Does one student in the relationship make excuses for the other?
 - d. Canceling or changing plans - Does one student cancel plans often, and at the last minute? Do the reasons make sense or sound untrue?
 - e. Monitoring - Does one student call, text, or check up on the other student constantly? Does one student demand to know the other's whereabouts or plans?
 - f. Uncontrolled anger – Does one of the students in the relationship lose his or her temper or throw and break things in anger?

- g. Isolation - Has one student in the relationship given up spending time with family and friends? Has the student stopped participating in activities that were once very important?
 - h. Dramatic changes - Has the appearance of the student in the relationships changed? Has the student in the relationship lost or gained weight? Does the student seem depressed?
 - i. Injuries - Does the student in the relationship have unexplained injuries? Does the student give explanations that seem untrue?
 - j. Quick Progression - Did the student's relationship get serious very quickly?
- F. The Principal or designee will provide to the parents/guardians of a victim or aggressor information on safe, appropriate school, family, peer, and community resources available to address dating violence.

Issued:

Regulation 5550 DISAFFECTED STUDENTS (M)

A. Grades 9 - 12

1. The disaffected high school student may be identified by the following signs:
 - a. A drop in school performance,
 - b. Decreased attentiveness and disinterest in school work,
 - c. Marked irritability, lassitude, and hypersensitivity,
 - d. Evidence of class cutting, excessive absence, and/or truancy,
 - e. An inability to articulate occupational or educational goals, and
 - f. Hostility towards authority figures.
2. The teaching staff member who observes a disaffected student will alert the guidance counselor to a possible problem.
3. The guidance counselor will confer with the student's teacher, review the student's record, and meet with the student and his/her parent(s) or legal guardian(s).
4. A remedial program will be recommended by the counselor and approved by the Director of Counseling Services. If such a program can not be defined, the student shall be referred to the Child Study Team.

Issued:

Regulation 6422 Budget Transfers (M)

A. Transfer of Surplus or Other Unbudgeted or Under budgeted Revenue Between April 1 and June 30

1. The Board may transfer surplus or other unbudgeted or underbudgeted revenue between April 1 and June 30 only upon prior approval of the transfer by the Executive County Superintendent, as the Commissioner's designee, pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:22-8.1.
2. Requests must be received by June 30.
3. All approved transfer requests must be expended or encumbered for the approved use by June 30, or the district shall reserve and designate such funds for tax relief in the subsequent budget year.
4. To request approval of such transfers, the district shall submit to the Executive County Superintendent the following:
 - a. Documentation of approval of the transfer by a two-thirds affirmative vote of the authorized membership of the Board;
 - b. Certification by that same membership of the Board that the transfer is necessary to achieve the thoroughness standards for the current year. The certification shall include the purpose, need of transfer and include, at a minimum, a list of specific line items to be transferred into and corresponding amounts. Requests to appropriate surplus for textbooks, computers, equipment, or other needs for use and operation for the subsequent school year is not considered a need for the current year and shall not be approved; and
 - c. The latest Board Secretary's report as documentation that no other line item balances are available and all appropriation balances are or will be expended or encumbered.

B. Transfer of Surplus or Other Unbudgeted or Underbudgeted Revenue Prior to April 1

1. Prior to April 1, the Board may petition the Commissioner, by a two-thirds affirmative vote of the authorized membership of the Board, for approval of a transfer of surplus or other unbudgeted or under budgeted revenue only for an emergent circumstance.
2. The district shall be subject to an on-site inspection by the Executive County Superintendent for verification of the emergent circumstance and other supporting documentation.
3. The district shall submit such Board-approved petition to the Executive County Superintendent for recommendation to the Commissioner. At a minimum, the submission shall include the following:
 - a. Certification the transfer is necessary for an emergent circumstance, that no other line item balances are or will be available, and that the

remaining surplus will enable the district to operate in a fiscally solvent position for the remainder of the budget year;

- b. Documentation the emergent circumstance, if not addressed through an appropriation of additional revenue, would render peril to the health and safety of pupils or staff, and/or force the district into an operating deficit as a result of the required implementation of the thoroughness standards;
- c. The latest Board Secretary's report as documentation that no other line item balances are or will be available as set forth in (1) below:
 - (1) Any unexpended, unencumbered balances are for non-discretionary fixed costs and supported by historical expenditures or other documentation ensuring that the balances will be expended by June 30.
- d. Evidence of approval of the petition and supporting documentation by a two-thirds affirmative vote of the authorized membership of the Board.

C. Appropriations at Any Time without Commissioner Approval

- 1. The Board may at any time and without Commissioner approval:
 - a. Appropriate unbudgeted or underbudgeted State aid for which the approval was granted by the Department of Education in the written notification to the Board of the additional aid;
 - b. Appropriate unbudgeted and under budgeted tuition revenue generated from a school district-specific program, which is not part of a formal sending-receiving relationship pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:38-19 and 18A:46-21;
 - c. Appropriate unbudgeted or underbudgeted school transportation revenue generated from a school district's or Coordinated Transportation Services Agency's role as the host provider of school transportation services pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:39-11 and 18A:39-11.1;
 - d. Appropriate unbudgeted or underbudgeted restricted miscellaneous local revenue;
 - e. Appropriate unbudgeted or underbudgeted Federal revenue; and
 - f. Appropriate surplus generated from any Federal and/or State revenue excluded from the excess surplus calculation in the pre-budget year in accordance with the annual audit program.

D. Transfers from General Fund Appropriation Accounts

- 1. For the purposes of Policy and Regulation 6422, "general fund appropriation account" means the required advertised appropriation accounts pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:22-1 et seq., except where consolidated as follows:
 - a. Basic skills, bilingual and special education instruction, including other related and extraordinary services;

- b. Student activities, student athletics, and other student instructional services;
 - c. Student support services, including attendance, health, guidance, Child Study Team, and media;
 - d. Improvement of instruction and staff training; and
 - e. Special programs (Fund 13).
- 2. For all transfers from any general fund appropriation account as defined in D.1 above, and as amended to include prior year encumbrances carried forward to the current year and revenue appropriated pursuant to C. above, the Board shall obtain the approval for such transfers by two-thirds affirmative vote of the authorized membership of the Board, pursuant to N.J.S.A.18A:22-8.1.
 - a. When the total amount of such transfers, on a cumulative basis, exceeds ten percent of the amount of the account that was included in the school district's budget as certified for taxes, as amended to include prior year encumbrances carried forward to the current year and revenue appropriated pursuant to C. above, the Board shall request in writing approval from the Executive County Superintendent, as the Commissioner's designee, by submitting the request and purpose for the transfer using the report pursuant to (1) below.
 - (1) The Board may request approval from the Executive County Superintendent prior to obtaining the two-thirds affirmative vote of the authorized membership of the school Board for such approval.
 - (2) The Board's written transfer request shall be deemed approved after ten working days of receipt of such request by the Executive County Superintendent if no Executive County Superintendent approval or denial is provided within that timeframe. The district shall maintain documentation of the Executive County Superintendent's receipt of all transfer requests deemed approved under this provision.
 - b. Prior to any transfers from capital outlay accounts to current expense, except for equipment, the district shall submit a written request for approval to the Executive County Superintendent with documentation that such transfer is required due to demonstrated hardship.

E. Transfers to Certain Advertised Appropriation Accounts

- 1. For all transfers to the advertised appropriation accounts identified as general administration, school administration, central services and administrative information technology, or other support services that, on a cumulative basis, exceed ten percent of the amount of the account included in the school district's budget as certified for taxes, amended to include prior year encumbrances carried forward to the current year, a Board shall, prior to such transfer, submit to the

Executive County Superintendent, in a format prescribed by the Commissioner, a request for such approval.

- a. Such approval will not be granted, except as provided in b. below if:
 - (1) The school district's budget currently exceeds the administrative cost limits; or
 - (2) The transfer would result in a budget in excess of the administrative cost limits in the applicable budget year, as prescribed in N.J.S.A. 18A:7F-5(c).
- b. Transfers may be approved to support a contractual obligation or one-time increase in spending as justified by district documentation. Transfers may not be approved if the district did not budget sufficient funds upon review of actual expenditures and historical trends in those accounts. A district that is granted such approval remains subject to the requirements set forth in N.J.S.A. 18A:7F-5(c).

F. Transfers to Capital Outlay Accounts

1. For all transfers to the advertised appropriation accounts identified as capital outlay for a capital outlay project not previously approved by the voters or Board of School Estimate pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6A:23A-8.4, the Board shall, prior to such transfer, submit to the Executive County Superintendent a request for such approval.

Approvals are required for unbudgeted or underbudgeted revenue, including those listed and appropriated pursuant to C. above and shall only be granted for requests with written documentation that supports the existence of an emergent circumstance as defined in B.3.b. above and only after an on-site inspection by the Executive County Superintendent to verify the emergent circumstance. Transfers to equipment accounts or to supplement a capital outlay project previously approved by the voters or Board of School Estimate, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6A:23A-8.4, do not require approval by the Executive County Superintendent.

- a. The district shall maintain a report of current month and year-to-date transfers between general fund appropriation accounts as defined in D. above, in a format prescribed by the Commissioner, or in a format developed locally and approved by the Executive County Superintendent, and submit such report to the Executive County Superintendent with any transfer requests and in accordance with the submission requirements of the Board Secretary's and Treasurer's financial reports under N.J.A.C. 6A:23A-16.10.