

CRITERIA FOR GRANTING PARENT OFFENDERS PRIVILEGES TO ENTER SCHOOL PROPERTY

The Superintendent may consider the following criteria and/or other relevant information when determining if a parent offender shall be granted privileges to enter school property for any purpose beyond those rights afforded by state and federal law:

1. The risk level assigned to the parent offender by the Bureau of Criminal Investigation. High risk and lifetime offenders will generally not be granted privileges to enter school property in excess of those provided in law. When the Superintendent deems it necessary to grant a high risk or lifetime offender privileges, the privileges will be limited in scope.
2. When available, the circumstances surrounding the crime/offense.
3. The age of the offender's victim. Parent offenders who have committed a crime/offense against a minor will generally not be granted privileges in excess of those provided in law. When the Superintendent deems it appropriate to grant these offenders privileges, the privileges may be limited in scope.
4. The age at which the offender committed the crime/offense.
5. The duration of time that has passed since the parent offender committed the crime/offense.
6. The nature of the activity, event, or purpose for which the parent offender has requested entry on to school property. The Superintendent shall take into account the level of supervision provided to district students and the level of supervision that district will be able to provide, if any, to the parent offender during the time the offender has requested to be on school property.

The Superintendent may solicit the input of law enforcement officials when determining if a parent offender shall be granted privileges to enter school property beyond those rights afforded in law. These privileges will be granted in accordance with the district's sexual offender policy and may contain restrictions and prohibitions. The Superintendent may at any time, with cause, revoke these privileges.