

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS SELECTION AND ADOPTION

The right to a free choice among alternatives is basic to a democratic society. It is through the exercise of the freedoms set forth in the Bill of Rights that an informed choice can take place. Our educational system must, therefore, allow free access to a full range of instructional materials to ensure the realization of this freedom.

Needs of the individual school, based on knowledge of the curriculum and the existing collection, are given first consideration. Supplementary materials and other resources are selected by the professional staff to increase the effectiveness of the instructional program. Supplementary instructional materials means instructional content, regardless of format, that is provided to the student, including printed or representational materials, audiovisual materials and materials available in electronic or digital formats (such as materials accessible through the Internet).

Materials are considered on the basis of overall purpose; timeliness or permanence; importance of the subject matter; quality of the writing or production; readability and popular appeal; authoritativeness; reputation of the publisher or producer; reputation and significance of the author, artist, composer, producer, etc.; format and price.

Supplementary materials support and are consistent with the general educational goals of the District and the written objectives of specific courses.

The materials should make a contribution to the balance of the individual school collection of materials for which they are selected. Materials should be appropriate for the subject area, age level, ability level, emotional development and social development of the students for whom they are selected.

Each item should be approached from a broad perspective, looking at the work as a whole and judging controversial elements in context rather than as isolated parts. Periodicals, for example, should be selected and purchased for their overall reputation, and should not be rejected because of an occasional article that may be offensive.

Films and other rented instructional materials are used in the classroom for education purposes only. No rented film that includes a notice that the film is intended for “home use only” will be shown to a class for entertainment purposes.

When using film, instructional television or any other technology (coupled with graded courses of study and general curriculum materials), teachers should keep in mind that the software delivered to the student must be suitable to both the skill and maturity level of the learner. Federal copyright rules must be followed at all times.

In addition, parents have the right to inspect any materials used as part of the educational curriculum to which their child will be exposed.

The recommendation of supplementary materials rests with the Superintendent/designee and final approval rests with the Board.

[Adoption date: August 21, 2014]

LEGAL REFS.: U.S. Const. Art. I, Section 8
Copyright Act, 17 USC 101 et seq.
Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act; 20 USC Section 1232h
ORC 3313.642
3329.06; 3329.07; 3329.08
OAC 3301-35-04; 3301-35-06

CROSS REFS.: EDE, Computer/Online Services (Acceptable Use and Internet Safety)
EGAAA, Copyright
IIAA, Textbook Selection and Adoption
IIAC, Library Materials Selection and Adoption
INB, Teaching About Controversial Issues
KLB, Public Complaints About the Curriculum or Instructional Materials