Purpose: To establish the basic structure for school attendance of pregnant students, students with children and married students.

Pregnant students, married students and students with children are required to attend school under state attendance laws.

The district attendance supervisor may grant an attendance waiver to a student who has a child if the supervisor determines that suitable day care is unavailable. The student must consult with the district supervisor or his/her designee in a timely manner to consider all available day care options or the district will consider the student to be in violation of the compulsory attendance law. That law which provides penalties for non-attendance.

Title IX regulations of the Educational Amendments of 1972 direct that a pregnant girl-student who for medical reasons finds it necessary to be on medical homebound instruction must be provided with the same services provided to other students who are on medical homebound for medical reasons.

Adopted 11/28/72; Revised 7/1/03,^ Legal references:

S.C. Code, 1976, as amended:

Section 59-65-10 et seq. - Compulsory attendance.

United States Code:

20 U.S.C.A. Section 1681. See also 34 C.F.R. Section 106 - Prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex or pregnancy-related conditions in any federally aided school program.