

PROMOTION/RETENTION/ACCELERATION

The curriculum and schedule of elementary, middle and high schools will provide flexibility in placing students in programs or subjects normally considered above or below their grade level. Scheduling students into classes above or below the normal grade level should be done with counseling based on evidence of ability, past scholastic achievement, and cooperation of the individual student and his parents or guardian.

When students below the 9th grade successfully complete 9th-, 10th-, 11th-, or 12th-grade subjects, credit shall be counted toward meeting the units required for graduation in grades 9-12. Students shall be encouraged to take advantage of this option. To earn a verified credit for these courses, students below ninth grade level must meet the same requirements applicable to other students.

Adopted: July 1, 1993
 Amended: June 8, 1998
 Reviewed: July 12, 1999; October 25, 1999; December 9, 2004

Legal Ref.: Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, ~~Section~~§ 22.1-78
~~Board of Education Regulations, 8VAC20-131-50 140-10, Retention Schedule for Uniform Pupil Accounting Records, and~~
~~8VAC20-131-110 40-10 through 20-40-70, Educational Services for Gifted Students~~

Cross Ref.: IGBB, Programs for Gifted Student

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The following criteria are to be considered when making promotion/retention/acceleration decisions:

- Academic achievement as evidenced by teacher evaluation, classroom assessments, products/portfolios, standardized achievement measures, and Standards of Learning (SOL) test results.
- Social/emotional development as evidenced by observation of maturity, motivation, and attitude.
- Physical development including chronological age, size, overall health and well-being.
- Ability as evidenced by standardized ability measures.
- Other considerations include attendance, learning disabilities or special needs, transiency, and parent support.

Guidelines for Grade Level Retention in Grades K-8

1. Retention decisions are made at the school level and are based on the criteria outlined above.
2. Retention should be considered in cases where there is evidence it will benefit the student.
3. If retention of a student is being considered, there should be notification to parents in writing well in advance.
4. Principal, classroom teacher, parent, and other school personnel as needed are involved in the retention decision; the principal makes the final decision for retention.
5. When a student is retained, additional support should be planned and provided for the student.

Guidelines for Grade Level Acceleration in Grades K-8

1. Grade level acceleration decisions are made at the school level and are based on the criteria outlined above.
2. Request for grade level acceleration must be made in writing to the principal.
3. Principal, classroom teacher, parent, and other school personnel as needed are involved in the acceleration decision. The principal makes the final decision for acceleration.

4. The student's ability and academic achievement should be significantly above the mean for the target grade.
5. When feasible, a student should skip a grade at the end or the beginning of the school year.
6. If a student is not successful in the transition, the decision should be reviewed with the option of the student returning to the former grade level.
7. It is possible through grade level acceleration that a student will exhaust the existing high school program offerings prior to graduation. Parents will need to provide other alternatives.

Guidelines for Grade Level Placement in Grades 9-12

A student standing in grades 9, 10, 11, and 12 is determined by the number of credits earned. Grade classifications for students are as follows:

Grade 10	6 credits
Grade 11	12 credits
Grade 12	18 credits

Guidelines for Dual Enrollment/Dual Credit

1. Students may take college courses if the high school does not offer a class commensurate with their level of achievement. Prior approval of the principal is required if the course is to be a credit toward graduation.

Dual credit is defined as credit earned in a course in which the students pay the cost and take the course either at the institution of higher learning or at the high school campus, but outside of the 7-period day (e.g., zero period); the student earns credit at both the institution of higher learning and at the high school.

Dual enrollment is defined as credit earned in a course which is paid for by the high school and is offered during the regular day; the student earns credit at both the high school and at the institution of higher learning.

2. Tuition for dual credit classes is the responsibility of the student's parents.
3. The school will facilitate scheduling for dual enrollment class.

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