

School Board Narrative Fallacy

by

Phil Rasmussen

In almost all confrontations between parents exercising rights and School Boards' overreach with regard to gender identity, school officials cite "student safety" as the reason not to inform parents if their child identifies as transgender or as a different gender.

Such behavior on the part of school boards is simply pure stupidity and illegal. Despite what school administrators say, there is no doubt that parents have the right to know what their child is being taught, AND how their child behaves while in school. This right has been long standing in the US public school system. It has been acknowledged by **EVERY** school board across the country regardless of its "political gender" (red/blue, conservative/liberal, Republican/Democrat) of the state.

How do we know this? There are four simple actions that school boards and administrators perform during every time school is in session. These actions have taken place in EVERY school district and consequently have become "common law" with recognizing parental rights.

Action #1

From kindergarten through 12 grade, school boards have required school administrators and teachers to provide timely reports on how students are progressing. These reports are recorded on what are called "Report Cards" and are given to the students to take home and get their parents signatures as verification that the parents have received the report cards. This process has been in effect for over seventy (70) years..

At the end of each school year, some sometimes intermittently during the year, competency test are also given to the students. The results of those tests are often given to the parents as well.

Action #2

The second action that reinforces the concept of parental rights revolves around student behavior and is as old as student achievement. If a student misbehaves in school, he/she was generally taken to the principal's office the principal would notify the parents of the misbehavior. On the other hand exceptional behavior was/is often noted on the student's report card.

Action #3

In many cases if a student appears to have a learning disability or his/her grades are not up to par with the other students, school authorities will usually have a consultation with the parents about their child's progress. This is usually first noted in parent-teacher meetings and may extend to parent-administrator meetings, typically with a guidance counselor present.

Action #4

The fourth and more recent action is when a student "breaks" some rule such as a dress code, honor code, or weapons or drugs possession. "Code infractions" almost always require school administrators to contact the parents. In some situations the infractions may also require notification of law enforcement, child welfare, or medical personnel.

These and other actions that school boards and school authorizes, combined with state department of instruction requirements have reinforced parental rights for decades.

**Parental Rights exist! Like other rights,
if you don't exercise them, you lose
them**