

Policy

TUTORING

When a pupil is experiencing academic difficulty, teachers shall make assistance available at times that do not interfere with the normal functioning of the class.

It is the primary duty of every teacher during the school year to provide formal and informal instruction and other educational services during the work day. However, there are pupils who may need and benefit from special tutoring beyond what the district can provide.

When teachers enter into such outside tutoring arrangements, ethical concerns including conflicts of interest arise, which should be balanced with the practical benefits to the pupils involved. No teacher is permitted to receive money for tutoring any pupil that he/she teaches or the child of another staff member upon whose evaluation or assignment he/she will be called upon to pass.

Any parent/guardian arranging tutoring for promotion or academic credit shall obtain the prior approval of the principal. The principal shall only approve tutors that are teachers certified in the grade of the student or subject area for which the tutoring is arranged. The chief school administrator upon the recommendation of the principal shall approve any applications for promotion or academic credit done during tutoring.

All costs of tutoring shall be the responsibility of the student and his or her parent/guardian.

Adopted: October 13, 2004
NJSBA Review/Update: June 2015
Readopted: August 12, 2015

Key Words

Tutoring, Student-Tutors

Legal References: N.J.S.A. 18A:11-1 General and mandatory powers
N.J.S.A. 18A:27-4 Power of boards of education to make rules governing employment of teachers, etc ;employment there under

Cross References: *4119.21/4219.21 Conflict of interest
*4138.2 Private tutoring
6171.1 Remedial instruction

*Indicates policy is included in the Critical Policy Reference Manual.