

## LEGAL CUSTODY OF CHILDREN

### Background

Custody disputes between parents or other family members may be complicated by the fact that legal custody of the child has not been assigned. In such cases, de facto custody lies with the parent/guardian with whom the child lives.

While it is preferable to avoid becoming involved in a custody dispute, the protection and best interest of the child must be the major factor in a Principal's decision whether or not to release a student to a person claiming custody.

Students who are the subjects of custody claims are not to be released from school until the normal morning or afternoon dismissal time.

### Procedures

1. All claims for the custody of students must be referred to the Principal.
2. Where there is a demand for custody of a student and legal custody is uncertain, the Principal shall:
  - 2.1 Ask the claimant to identify himself/herself and produce a court order or judicial statement.
  - 2.2 Inform the claimant that the student will not be released from school until the normal morning or afternoon dismissal time; and that the parent/guardian with whom the student lives will be informed that the claim for custody has been made.
  - 2.3 Notify the parent/guardian with whom the student lives that the claim for custody has been made.
  - 2.4 Attempt to bring the two (2) parties to agreement as to whom the student will be released. A school liaison officer may be called upon for assistance in the mediating role.
  - 2.5

4. When deemed necessary, the Associate Superintendent shall be informed by the Principal of all demands for custody which s/he may receive.
5. Visiting of Children by Estranged Parents
  - 5.1 When a parent who is separated from his/her spouse, and does not have custody of the child(ren), requests a visit with the child(ren) during school hours, the Principal will contact the custodial parent and obtain his/her consent.
  - 5.2 If the custodial parent refuses permission, or cannot be contacted, the parent requesting the visit will be so informed and the visit refused.
  - 5.3 If consent is obtained, the visit will take place in such a manner that abduction of the child(ren) will not be possible at any time.

Reference: Sections 7, 9, 17, 20, 22, 65, 79, 85 School Act  
Child, Youth and Family Enhancement Act  
Divorce Act  
Family Relations Act  
Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act  
Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

SD No. 40 (New Westminister)

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