

STUDENTS

Student Discipline

Respect for the Law and the Rights of Others

The student is responsible as a citizen to observe the laws of the United States, the State of Washington, and local ordinances and laws. The student will respect the rights of others while in school, on school property, at all school activities, on district-provided transportation, or otherwise under school authority.

Compliance with Rules

All students will obey the written rules and regulations established for the orderly operations of the district and the reasonable requests, instructions, and directives of district personnel. For purposes of Policy 3241 and this procedure, the term “district personnel” includes all adults, including contractors and volunteers, authorized to supervise student activities. Failure to do so will be cause for disciplinary action. All students will comply with reasonable discipline by the school district and its representatives for violations of policies, regulations and rules.

Definitions

Behavioral violation means a student’s behavior that violates the District’s discipline policies.

Classroom exclusion means the exclusion of a student from a classroom or instructional or activity area for behavioral violations, subject to the requirements of WAC 392-400-330 and 392-400-335.

Classroom exclusion does not include action that results in missed instruction for a brief duration when:

- (a) a teacher or other school personnel attempts other forms of discipline to support the student in meeting behavioral expectations; and
- (b) the student remains under the supervision of the teacher or other school personnel during such brief duration.

Culturally responsive has the same meaning as “cultural competency” in RCW 38A.410.270.

Discipline and other forms of discipline means all forms of corrective action used in response to behavioral violations.

Discretionary discipline means any disciplinary action taken in response to student misconduct that violates the rules, policies, or procedures adopted by the Board of Directors, other than the misconduct listed in one or more of the categories in this procedure set forth below in the section entitled “Suspension and Expulsion – General Considerations.” Discretionary discipline cannot include long-term suspension or expulsion.

Disruption of the educational process means the interruption of classwork, the creation of disorder, or the invasion of the rights of a student or group of students.

Emergency removal means a student’s immediate removal from a class, subject or activity by a certificated teacher or an administrator or a school bus driver and sending of that student to the building principal or designee, when the teacher or administrator has good and sufficient reason to believe that the student’s presence poses an immediate and continuing danger to the student,

other students or school staff or an immediate and continuing threat of substantial disruption of the class, subject, activity, or educational process.

Emergency expulsion means an emergency removal from school because the student's presence poses an immediate and continuing danger to other students or school staff or an immediate and continuing threat of substantial disruption of the educational process subject to the requirements in WAC 392-400-510 through 392-400-530.

Expulsion means a denial of admission to the student's current school placement in response to a behavioral violation, subject to the requirements in WAC 392-400-430 through 392-400-480.

Length of an academic term means the total number of school days in a single trimester or semester, as defined by the Board of Directors.

Other forms of discipline means actions used in response to problem behaviors and behavioral violations, other than classroom exclusion, suspension, expulsion, or emergency expulsion, which may involve the use of best practices and strategies included in the state menu for behavior developed under RCW 28A.165.035

Parent means a biological, adoptive, or foster parent, or a guardian generally authorized to act as parent or specifically authorized to make education decisions. The definition of parent does not include the state, if the student is a ward of the state. When more than one party meets the qualifications to act as a parent, the biological or adoptive parent must be presumed to be the parent unless they do not have legal authority to make educational decisions for the student or if a judicial decree or order identifies a specific person or persons. See WAC 392-172A-01125 and WAC 392-172A.05130.

School board means the governing board of directors of the local school district.

School business day means any calendar day except Saturdays, Sundays and any federal and school holidays upon which the office of the superintendent is open to the public for business. A school business day concludes or terminates upon the closure of the superintendent's office for the calendar day.

School day means a calendar day, except school holidays, on which enrolled students are afforded the opportunity to be engaged in educational activity planned, supervised and conducted by or under the supervision of certificated staff, and on which day all or any portion of enrolled students participate in such educational activity.

Suspension means the denial of attendance in response to a behavioral violation from any subject or class, or from any full schedule of subjects or classes, but not including classroom exclusions, expulsions, or emergency expulsions. Suspension may also include denial of admission to or entry upon, real and personal property that is owned, leased, rented, or controlled by the District.

- **In-school suspension** means a suspension in which a student is excluded from the student's regular educational setting but remains in the student's current school placement for up to ten (10) consecutive school days, subject to the requirements in WAC 392-400-430 through 392-400-475.

- **Short term suspension** means a suspension in which a student is excluded from school for up to ten (10) consecutive school days, subject to the requirements in WAC 392-400-430 through 392-400-475.
- **Long-term suspension** means a suspension in which a student is excluded from school for more than ten (10) consecutive school days, subject to the requirements in WAC 392-400-430 through 392-400-475.

Engaging with Families and Language Assistance

The district must provide for early involvement of parents in efforts to support students in meeting behavioral expectations. Additionally, the district must make every reasonable attempt to involve the student and parent in the resolution of behavioral violations. Unless an emergency circumstance exists, providing opportunity for this parental engagement is required before administering a suspension or expulsion.

The district must ensure that it provides all discipline related communications (oral and written) required in connection with this policy and procedure in a language the student and parent(s) understand. These discipline related communications included notices, hearings, conferences, meetings, plans, proceedings, agreements, petitions, and decisions. This effort may require language assistance for students and parents with limited-English proficiency under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. For parents who are unable to read any language, the district will provide written material orally.

Supporting Students with Other Forms of Discipline

Unless a student's presence poses an immediate and continuing danger to others, or a student's presence poses an immediate and continuing threat to the educational process, staff members must first attempt one or more forms of other forms of discipline to support students in meeting behavioral expectations before imposing classroom exclusion, short-term suspension, or in-school suspension. Before imposing a long-term suspension or expulsion, the district must first consider other forms of discipline.

The types of behaviors for which the staff members may use other forms of discipline include any violation of the rules of conduct, as develop annually by the superintendent. In connection with the rules of conduct, school principals and certificated building staff will confer at least annually to develop precise definitions and build consensus on what constitutes manifestation of problem behaviors. (See Policy 3200 Student Rights and Responsibilities and Policy 3241 Student Discipline.) The purpose of developing definitions and consensus on manifestation of a problem behavior is to address the differences in perception of subjective behaviors and reduce the effect of implicit or unconscious bias.

These other forms of discipline may involve the use of best practices and strategies included in the state menu for behavior available online at: <http://www.k12.wa.us/SSEO/pubdocs/BehaviorMenu.pdf>.

Staff members are not restricted to the state menu and may use any other form of discipline compliant with WAC 392-400-025(9).

Additionally, staff may use after-school detention as an other form of discipline for not more than 60 minutes on any given day. Before assigning after-school detention, the staff member will inform the student of the specific behavior prompting the detention and provide the student with an opportunity to

explain or justify the behavior. At least one professional staff member will directly supervise students in after-school detention.

Administering other forms of discipline cannot result in the denial or delay of the student's nutritionally adequate meal or prevent a student from accomplishing a specific academic grade, subject, or graduation requirements.

Students and parents may challenge the administration of other forms of discipline, including the imposition of after-school detention using the grievance process below.

Staff Authority and Exclusionary Discipline

District staff members are responsible for supervising students immediately before and after the school day; during the school day; during school activities (whether on or off campus); on school grounds before or after school hours when a school group or school activity is using school grounds; off school grounds, if the actions of the student materially or substantially affect or interfere with the educational process; and on the school bus.

Staff members will seek early involvement of parents in efforts to support students in meeting behavioral expectations. The superintendent has general authority to administer discipline, including all exclusionary discipline. The superintendent designates disciplinary authority to impose short-term suspension to school principals, assistant principals, and deans of students; to impose long-term suspension to school principals and assistant principals; to impose expulsion to school principals; and to impose emergency expulsion to school principals.

Notification of Suspensions of Students Eligible for Special Education Services

The principal will notify special education staff of any suspensions to be imposed on a student who is currently eligible for special education services or any student who might be deemed eligible for special education. To the extent that suspensions may cumulatively or consecutively exceed ten (10) days, the principal will notify relevant special education staff so that the District can ensure compliance with special education discipline procedures.

Notification of Procedures Relating to Student Behavior

Principals in each school will annually publish and make available to students, parents, staff, and the community the rules, policies, and procedures of the District that establish misconduct and the written procedures for administering corrective action. The publication will also define student rights and responsibilities relating to student behavior.

Pursuant to the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (Amendments of 1989), students and parents will be given annual notice of the standard of conduct the District requires regarding controlled substance and alcohol use, and a statement of the disciplinary sanctions for violations of that standard.

The District will also, in consultation with staff, students, student's families, and the community, periodically review and update the District's rules, policies, and procedures related to student discipline.

Fundamental Rights

When administering discipline under this chapter, the school district must not:

- (1) Unlawfully discriminate against a student on the basis of sex, race, creed, religion, color, national origin, age, veteran or military status, sexual orientation, gender expression or identity, disability, or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal;
- (2) Deprive a student of the student's constitutional right to freedom of speech and press, the constitutional right to peaceably assemble and to petition the government and its representatives for a redress of grievances, the constitutional right to the free exercise of religion and to have the student's school free from sectarian control or influence, subject to reasonable limitations upon the time, place, and manner or exercising the right;
- (3) Deprive a student of the student's constitutional right to be secure in the student's person, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures;
- (4) Unlawfully interfere in a student's pursuit of an education while in the custody of the school district; or
- (5) Deprive a student of the student's right to an equal educational opportunity, in whole or in part, by a school district without due process of law.

Rights and Responsibilities of Certificated Staff

Certificated staff will have the right to:

- Expect students to comply with school rules;
- Develop and/or review building rules relating to student conduct and behavioral expectations at least once each year. Building rules will be consistent with district rules relating to student conduct;
- Receive any complaint or grievance regarding corrective action of students. Certificated staff will be given the opportunity to present their version of the incident and to meet with the complaining party in the event that a conference is arranged;
- Use such reasonable action as is necessary to protect themselves, a student, or others from physical abuse or injury;
- Assign a student after school detention for up to 60 minutes with due consideration for bus transportation.

Teachers have the right to exclude any student from the teacher's classroom, instructional area, or activity area for behavioral violations that disrupt the educational process while the student is under the teacher's immediate supervision, subject to the requirements of WAC 392-400-335 and the section below (see **Classroom Exclusions**).

Certificated staff will have the responsibility to:

- Observe the rights of students;
- Supervise student behavior and enforce the rules of student conduct fairly, consistently, and without discrimination. Any infractions will be reported orally and in writing to the principal as soon as possible, regardless of any corrective actions taken by the teacher;
- Maintain good order in the classroom, in the hallways, on the playgrounds or other common areas of the school, and on school buses (i.e., during field trips);
- Maintain accurate attendance records and report all cases of truancy;

- Set an appropriate example of personal conduct and avoid statements that may be demeaning or personally offensive to any student or group of students; and
- Meet with a parent(s) within five (5) school days upon request to hear a complaint regarding the use of classroom materials and/or teaching strategies that are being employed in the classroom.

Principals will have the responsibility to:

- Impose suspension or expulsion when appropriate;
- Notify parents when students are suspended or expelled; and
- Confer with certificated staff at least once per year to develop and/or review rules of conduct to be employed in the school, and corrective actions that may be employed in the event of rule infractions.

Restrictions on Corrective Action

Educational Services

The District will not suspend the provision of educational services as a disciplinary action, nor will schools suspend the provision of educational services to a student in response to behavioral violations.

Schools will provide the student the opportunity to receive educational services during a suspension, expulsion, or emergency expulsion. The educational services must enable the student to:

- Continue to participate in the general education curriculum;
- Meet the educational standards established within the district; and
- Complete subject, grade-level, and graduation requirements.

Such services may be provided in an alternative setting, provided that such setting is comparable, equitable, and appropriate to the regular educational services a student would have received in the absence of exclusionary discipline. Examples of alternative setting may include, but not be limited to, alternative schools or classrooms, one-on-one tutoring when available, and online learning.

When providing a student the opportunity to receive educational services under this section, the school must consider:

- Meaningful input from the student, parents, and the student's teachers;
- Whether the student's regular educational services include English language development services, special education, accommodations and related services under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, or supplemental services designed to support the student's academic achievement; and
- Access to any necessary technology, transportation, or resources the student needs to participate fully in the educational services.

For students subject to suspension or emergency expulsion up to five (5) days, a school must provide at least the following:

- Course work, including any assigned homework, from all of the student's regular subjects

- or classes;
- Access to school personnel who can offer support to keep the student current with assignments and course work for all of the student's regular subjects or classes; and
- An opportunity for the student to make up any assignments and tests missed during the period of suspension or emergency expulsion.

For students subject to suspension or emergency expulsion for six (6) to ten (10) consecutive school days, a school must provide at least the following:

- Coursework, including any assigned homework, from all of the student's regular subjects or classes;
- An opportunity for the student to make up any assignments and tests missed during the period of suspension or emergency expulsion; and
- Access to school personnel who can offer support to keep the student current with assignments and coursework for all of the student's regular subjects or classes. School personnel will make a reasonable attempt to contact the student or parents within three (3) school business days following the start of the suspension or emergency expulsion and periodically thereafter until the suspension or emergency expulsion ends to:
 - Coordinate the delivery and grading of coursework between the student and the student's teacher(s) at a frequency that would allow the student to keep current with assignments and course work for all of the student's regular subjects or classes; and
 - Communicate with the student, parents, and the student's teacher(s) about the student's academic progress.

For students subject to expulsion or suspension for more than ten (10) consecutive school days, a school will make provisions for educational services in accordance with WAC 392-121-107.

Unexcused Absences and Tardiness

Students will not be suspended or expelled from school for absences or tardiness.

Denial or Delay of a Nutritionally-Adequate Meal Prohibited

Students will not be subjected to correction action in a manner that would result in the denial or delay of a nutritionally-adequate meal to a student.

Language Assistance

The District will ensure that notices and communications required in connection with any corrective action are provided in a language the student and parents understand, which may require language assistance for students and parents with limited-English proficiency under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Corporal Punishment

District staff may not administer corporal punishment, including any act that willfully inflicts or willfully causes the infliction of physical pain on a student. Corporal punishment does not include:

- The use of reasonable physical force by a school administrator, teacher, school personnel, or volunteer as necessary to maintain order or to prevent a student from harming

- themselves, other students, school personnel, or property;
- Physical pain or discomfort resulting from or caused by training for or participation in athletic competition or recreational activity voluntarily engaged in by a student; or
 - Physical exertion shared by all students in a teacher-directed class activity, which may include, but is not limited to, physical education exercises, field trips, or vocational educational projects.

Restraint and Isolation

District staff may not use isolation, restraint, or a restraint device on any student, except as provided for in RCW 28A.155.210, 28A.600.485, WAC 392-172A-02105, and 392-172A-02110.

Alternative Forms of Corrective Action

The Board encourages the use of alternative forms of correction action when possible and practicable in light of the duty to maintain safe and orderly school environments conducive to student learning. District administrators may consider alternative forms of corrective action, including programs intended to lessen the time of exclusion from class attendance, which have been approved by the Board and/or superintendent.

Except in cases involving exceptional misconduct, district administrators must impose alternative forms of corrective action for incidents of misbehavior prior to imposing a suspension or expulsion for the same type of misbehavior.

Student Discipline

The District will administer student discipline to maintain a safe and supportive school environment that is conducive to student learning.

The methods employed in administering the rules of student conduct involve professional judgment. Such judgment should:

- Provide due process and ensure fairness and equity in administration;
- Implement the policy and procedure in a culturally responsive manner;
- Respond to the needs and strengths of students;
- Facilitate collaboration between school personnel, students, and families; and
- Provide a safe and supportive learning environment for all students.

No form of discipline will be administered in such a manner as to prevent a student from accomplishing specific academic grade, subject, or graduation requirements. Appeal procedures have been established in order to provide for an opportunity for every corrective action to be reviewed by someone in authority and to instill confidence among students and parents as to the essential fairness of staff.

Grievance Process for Other Forms of Discipline and Classroom Exclusion

Any parent or student who is aggrieved by the imposition of other forms of discipline and/or classroom exclusion has the right to an informal conference with the principal for resolving the grievance. If the grievance pertains to the action of an employee, the district will notify that employee of the grievance as soon as reasonably possible.

At such conference, the student and parent will have the opportunity to voice issues and concerns related to the grievance and ask questions of staff members involved in the grievance matter. Staff members will have opportunity to respond to the issues and questions related to the grievance matter. Additionally, the principal will have opportunity to address issues and questions raised and to ask questions of the parent, student and staff members.

If after exhausting this remedy the grievance is not yet resolved, the parent and student will have the right, upon two (2) school business days' prior notice, to present a written and/or oral grievance to the superintendent or designee. The superintendent or designee will provide the parent and student with a written copy of its response to the grievance within ten (10) school business days. Use of the grievance process will not impede or postpone the disciplinary action, unless the principal or superintendent elects to postpone the disciplinary action.

Classroom Exclusion

After attempting at least one (1) other form of discipline, as set forth above, teachers have statutory authority to impose classroom exclusion. Classroom exclusion means the exclusion of a student from the classroom or instructional activity area based on a behavioral violation that disrupts the educational process. As stated above, the superintendent, school principals, and certificated staff will work together to develop definitions and consensus on what constitutes behavior that disrupts the educational process to reduce the effect of implicit or unconscious bias.

Classroom exclusion may be for all or any portion of the balance of the school day. Classroom exclusion does not encompass removing a student from school, including sending a student home early or telling a parent to keep a student at home, based on a behavioral violation. Removing a student from school constitutes a suspension, expulsion, or emergency expulsion and must include the notification and due process as stated in the section below.

Classroom exclusion cannot result in the denial or delay of the student's nutritionally adequate meal or prevent a student from accomplishing a specific academic grade, subject, or graduation requirements.

The school will provide the student an opportunity to make up any assignments and tests missed during a classroom exclusion. The district will not administer any form of discipline, including classroom exclusions, in a manner that would result in the denial or delay of a nutritionally adequate meal to a student or prevent a student from accomplishing a specific academic grade, subject, or graduation requirements.

Following the classroom exclusion of a student, the teacher must report the classroom exclusion, including the behavioral violation that led to the classroom exclusion, to the principal or the principal's designee as soon as reasonably possible. The principal or designee must report all classroom exclusions, including the behavioral violation that led to it to the superintendent. Reporting of the behavioral violation that led to the classroom exclusion as "other" is insufficient.

The teacher, principal, or the principal's designee must notify the student's parents regarding the classroom exclusion as soon as reasonably possible. As noted above, the district must ensure that this notification is in a language and form (i.e. oral or written) the parents understand.

When the teacher or other authorized school personnel administers a classroom exclusion because the student's presence poses an immediate and continuing danger to other students or school personnel, or an immediate and continuing threat of material and substantial disruption of the educational process:

- (a) The teacher or other school personnel must immediately notify the principal or the principal's designee; and
- (b) The principal or the principal's designee must meet with the student as soon as reasonably possible and administer appropriate discipline.

The district will address student and parent grievances regarding classroom exclusion through the grievance procedures.

Suspension and Expulsion - General Conditions and Limitations

The district's use of suspension and expulsion will have a real and substantial relationship to the lawful maintenance and operation of the school district, including but not limited to, the preservation of the health and safety of students and employees and the preservation of an educational process that is conducive to learning. The district will not expel, suspend, or discipline in any manner for a student's performance of or failure to perform any act not related to the orderly operation of the school or school-sponsored activities or any other aspect of preserving the educational process. The district will not administer any form of discipline in a manner that would prevent a student from accomplishing a specific academic grade, subject, or graduation requirements.

As stated above, the district must have provided the parent(s) opportunity for involvement to support the student and resolve behavioral violations before administering suspension or expulsion. Additionally, the Superintendent or designee must consider the student's individual circumstances and the nature of the violation before administering a short-term or in-school suspension.

The principal or designee at each school must report all suspensions and expulsions, including the behavioral violation that led to the suspension or expulsion, to the Superintendent or designee within twenty-four (24) hours after the administration. Reporting the behavioral violation that led to the suspension or expulsion as "other" is insufficient.

An expulsion or suspension of a student may not be for an indefinite period and must have an end date. After suspending or expelling a student, the district will make reasonable efforts to return the student to the student's regular educational setting as soon as possible. Additionally the district must allow the student to petition for readmission at any time. The district will not administer any form of discipline in a manner that prevents a student from completing subject, grade-level, or graduation requirements.

When administering a suspension or expulsion, the district may deny a student admission to, or entry upon, real and personal property that the district owns, leases, rents, or controls. The district must provide an opportunity for students to receive educational services during a suspension or expulsion (see below). The district will not suspend or expel a student from school for absences or tardiness.

If during a suspension or expulsion the district enrolls a student in another program or course of study, the district may not preclude the student from returning to the student's regular educational setting following the end of the suspension or expulsion, unless one of the following applies:

The Superintendent or designee grants a petition to extend a student's expulsion under WAC 392-400-480; the change of setting is to protect victims under WAC 392-400-810; or other law precludes the student from returning to his or her regular educational setting.

In accordance with RCW 28A.600.420, a school district must expel a student for no less than one year if the district has determined that the student has carried or possessed a firearm on school premises, school-provided transportation, or areas of facilities while being used exclusively by public schools. The Superintendent may modify the expulsion on a case-by-case basis.

A school district may also suspend or expel a student for up to one year if the student acts with malice (as defined under RCW 9A.04.110) and displays an instrument that appears to be a firearm on school premises, school-provided transportation, or areas of facilities while being used exclusively by public schools. These provisions do not apply to students while engaged in a district authorized military education; a district authorized firearms convention or safety course; or district authorized rifle competition.

Long-Term Suspensions and Expulsions

Before administering a long-term suspension or an expulsion, district personnel must consider other forms of discipline to support the student in meeting behavioral expectations. The district must also consider the other general conditions and limitations listed above.

Unless otherwise required by law, the district is not required to impose long-term suspension or expulsion and may impose long-term suspension or expulsion only for specify misconduct. In general, the district strives to keep students in school, learning in a safe and appropriate environment. However, in accordance with the other parameters of this policy there are circumstances when the district may determine that long-term suspension or expulsion is appropriate for student behaviors listed in RCW 28A.600.015 (6)(a) through (d), which include:

- A. Having a firearm on school property or school transportation in violation of RCW 28A.600.420;
- B. Any of the following offenses listed in RCW 13.04.155, including:
 1. any violent offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, including
 - a. any felony that Washington law defines as a class A felony or an attempt, criminal conspiracy, or solicitation to commit a class A felony;
 - b. manslaughter;
 - c. indecent liberties committed by forcible compulsion;
 - d. kidnapping;
 - e. arson;
 - f. assault in the second degree;
 - g. assault of a child in the second degree;
 - h. robbery;
 - i. drive-by shooting; and
 - j. vehicular homicide or vehicular assault caused by driving a vehicle

while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, or by operating a vehicle in a reckless manner;

2. any sex offense as defined in RCW 9A.030, which includes any felony violation of chapter 9A.44 RCW (other than failure to register as a sex offender in violation of 9A.44.132), including rape, rape of a child, child molestation, sexual misconduct with a minor, indecent liberties, voyeurism, and any felony conviction or adjudication with a sexual motivation finding;
 3. inhaling toxic fumes in violation of chapter 9.47A RCW;
 4. any controlled substance violation of chapter 69.50 RCW;
 5. any liquor violation of RCW 66.44.270;
 6. any weapons violation of chapter 9.41 RCW, including having a dangerous weapon at school in violation of RCW 9.41.280;
 7. any violation of chapter 9A.36 RCW, including assault, malicious harassment, drive-by shooting, reckless endangerment, promoting a suicide attempt, coercion, assault of a child, custodial assault, and failing to summon assistance for an injured victim of a crime in need of assistance;
 8. any violation of chapter 9A.40 RCW, including kidnapping, unlawful imprisonment, custodial interference, luring, and human trafficking;
 9. any violation of chapter 9A.46 RCW, including harassment, stalking, and criminal gang intimidation; and
 10. any violation of chapter 9A.48 RCW, including arson, reckless burning, malicious mischief, and criminal street gang tagging and graffiti;
- C. Two or more violations of the following within a three-year period:
1. criminal gang intimidation in violation of RCW 9A.46.120;
 2. gang activity on school grounds in violation of RCW 28A.600.455;
 3. willfully disobeying school administrative personnel in violation of RCW 28A.635.020; and
 4. defacing or injuring school property in violation of RCW 28A.635.060; and
- D. Any student behavior that adversely affects the health or safety of other students or educational staff.

In addition to being a behavior specified in RCW 28A.600.015, before imposing long-term suspension or expulsion, district personnel must also determine that if the student returned to school before completing a long-term suspension or expulsion the student would pose an imminent danger to students, school personnel, or pose an imminent threat of material and substantial disruption to the educational process. As stated above, the district will work to develop definitions and consensus on what constitutes such an imminent threat to reduce the effect of implicit or unconscious bias.

Behavior Agreements

The district authorizes staff to enter into behavior agreements with students and parents in response to behavioral violations, including agreements to reduce the length of a suspension conditioned on the participation in treatment services, agreements in lieu of suspension or expulsion, or agreements holding a suspension or expulsion in abeyance. Behavior agreements will also describe district actions planned to support behavior changes by the students. The district will provide any behavior agreement in a language and form the student and parents understand.

A behavior agreement does not waive a student's opportunity to participate in a reengagement meeting or to receive educational services. The duration of a behavior agreement must not exceed the length of an academic term. A behavior agreement does not preclude the district from administering discipline for behavioral violations that occur after the district enters into an agreement with the student and parents.

In-School Suspension and Short-term Suspension

The superintendent designates school principals, assistant principals and deans of students with the authority to impose in-school and short-term suspension. Before administering an in-school or short-term suspension, staff members must have first attempted one or more other forms of discipline to support the student in meeting behavioral expectations and considered the student's individual circumstances. The district will not administer in-school suspension that would result in the denial or delay of the student's nutritionally adequate meal.

Unless otherwise required by law, the district is not required to impose in-school or short-term suspensions and instead, strives to keep students in school, learning in a safe and appropriate environment. However, there are circumstances when the district may determine that in-school or short-term suspension is appropriate. As stated above, the district will work to develop definitions and consensus on what constitutes behavioral violations to reduce the effect of implicit or unconscious bias. In accordance with the other parameters of this policy, these circumstances may include the following types of student behaviors:

- Being intoxicated or under the influence of controlled substance, alcohol or marijuana at school or while present at school activities;
- Bomb scares or false fire alarms that cause a disruption to the school program;
- Cheating or disclosure of exams;
- Commission of any crime on school grounds or during school activities;
- Dress code violations that the student refuses to correct (see student dress policy/procedure 3224);
- Fighting: Fighting and instigating, promoting, or escalating a fight, as well as failure to disperse. Engaging in any form of fighting where physical blows are exchanged, regardless of who initiated the fight. This prohibition includes hitting, slapping, pulling hair, biting, kicking,

choking, and scratching or any other acts in which a student intentionally inflicts or attempts to inflict injury on another;

- Gang-related activity;
- Harassment/intimidation/bullying;
- Intentional deprivation of student and staff use of school facilities;
- Intentional endangerment to self, other students, or staff, including endangering on a school bus;
- Intentional injury to another;
- Intentionally defacing or destroying the property of another;
- Intentionally obstructing the entrance or exit of any school building or room in order to deprive others of passing through;
- Possession, use, sale, or delivery of illegal or controlled chemical substances;
- Preventing students from attending class or school activities;
- Refusal to cease prohibited behavior;
- Refusal to leave an area when repeatedly instructed to do so by school personnel;
- Sexual misconduct that could constitute sexual assault or harassment on school grounds, at school activities, or on school provided transportation;
- Substantially and intentionally interfering with any class or activity;
- Threats of violence to other students or staff;
- Use or possession of weapons prohibited by state law and Policy 4210;
- Use or possession of lewd, obscene, or profane language gestures or materials;
- Disobedience of reasonable requests, instruction, and directives of school personnel;
- Disruptive and/or dangerous use of motor vehicles or conduct on a school bus that endangers students;
- Extortion, theft, forgery;
- Gambling or encouraging other students to gamble
- Trespassing on school property or school transportation at a time or place the student's presence is not permitted;
- Using any object in a dangerous manner.

Initial Hearing

Before administering any in-school or short-term suspension, the district will attempt to notify the student's parent(s) as soon as reasonably possible regarding the behavioral violation. Additionally, the principal or designee must conduct an informal initial hearing with the student to hear the student's perspective. The principal or designee must provide the student an opportunity to contact his or her parent(s) regarding the initial hearing. The district must hold the initial hearing in a language the parent and student understand.

At the initial hearing, the principal or designee will provide the student:

- Notice of the student's violation of this policy;
- An explanation of the evidence regarding the behavioral violation;
- An explanation of the discipline that may be administered; and
- An opportunity for the student to share his or her perspective and provide explanation regarding the behavioral violation.

Notice

Following the initial hearing, the principal or designee must inform the student of the disciplinary decision regarding the behavioral violation, including the date when any suspension or expulsion will begin and end.

No later than one (1) school business day following the initial hearing with the student, the district will provide written notice of the suspension or expulsion to the student and parents in person, by mail, or by email in a language and form the student and parents will understand. The written notice must include:

- (a) A description of the student's behavior and how the behavior violated this policy;
- (b) The duration and conditions of the suspension or expulsion, including the dates on which the suspension or expulsion will begin and end;
- (c) The other forms of discipline that the district considered or attempted, and an explanation of the district's decision to administer the suspension or expulsion;
- (d) The opportunity to receive educational services during the suspension or expulsion;
- (e) The right of the student and parent(s) to an informal conference with the principal or designee; and
- (f) The right of the student and parent(s) to appeal the in-school or short-term suspension;

For students in kindergarten through fourth grade, the district will not administer in-school or short-term suspension for more than ten (10) cumulative school days during any academic term. For students in grades five through twelve, the district will not administer in-school or short-term suspension for more than fifteen (15) cumulative school days during any single semester, or more than ten (10) cumulative school days during any single trimester. Additionally, the district will not administer a short-term or in-school suspension beyond the school year in which the behavioral violation occurred.

The district will not administer in-school or short-term suspensions in a manner that would result in the denial or delay of a nutritionally adequate meal to a student.

When administering an in-school suspension, school personnel must ensure they are physically in the same location as the student to provide direct supervision during the duration of the in-school suspension. Additionally, school personnel must ensure they are accessible to offer support to keep the student current with assignments and course work for all of the student's regular subjects or classes.

Continuation of Educational Services

The District will not suspend the provision of educational services during a period of short-term suspension and will provide the student the opportunity to receive such services. Educational services may be provided in an alternative setting, provided that such setting is comparable, equitable, and appropriate to the regular educational services a student would have received in the absence of a short-term suspension. Examples of alternative setting may include, but not be limited to, alternative schools or classrooms, one-on-one tutoring when available, and online learning.

The principal will notify special education staff of any short-term suspensions to be imposed for a student who is currently eligible for special education services or those who might be deemed eligible for special education. To the extent that short-term suspensions may cumulatively or consecutively exceed ten school (10) days, (see Procedure 2161P, Special Education and Related Services for Eligible Students, Discipline section) the principal will notify relevant special education staff so that the District can ensure that special education discipline procedures are in place, in addition to general education

discipline procedures.

In-school suspension

Students who are denied attendance at school are denied the opportunity to learn. The District may therefore create an in-school suspension program which temporarily removes the student from his/her regular learning environment but permits the student to maintain their educational progress. An in-school suspension is no different from any other suspension as defined by WAC 392-400-205, and therefore triggers the same substantive and procedural due process, including student and parent notification.

Students who are assigned to in-school suspension are expected to comply with the expectations of staff. The superintendent will establish guidelines for the operation of the in-school suspension program.

Suggested guidelines for in-school suspension are as follows:

- A student who is assigned to in-school suspension will agree to the conditions specified by the school principal. Unless the student is of majority age, the principal will obtain written authorization from the parent. The student's or parents' authorization will include the number of days the student will be assigned to in-school suspension.
- In-school suspension is designed to encourage learning. Students will be expected to work on their classroom assignments at all times.
- A student in in-school suspension will attend a single subject or class or any full schedule of subjects or classes in a separate location on school property from their regular subject or class or schedule and/or classmates.
- The student will be denied the opportunity to participate in any school activities while in in-school suspension.
- While in-school suspended, the student and staff may develop a behavior agreement as discussed below.
- Any behavioral violation may result in imposition of other discipline.
- After a student is placed back into the regular classroom(s), the principal or designee or school counselor will monitor the student's progress regularly. The student will be encouraged to maintain a relationship with the school counselor as a means of dealing with any problems that arise.
- Specific rules and building procedures will be developed by the building principal.

Initial Hearing

Before administering any suspension or expulsion, the district will attempt to notify the student's parent(s) as soon as reasonably possible regarding the behavioral violation. Additionally, the principal or designee must conduct an informal initial hearing with the student to hear the student's perspective. The principal or designee must make a reasonable attempt to contact the student's parents and provide an opportunity for the parents to participate in the initial hearing in person or by telephone. The district must hold the initial hearing in a language the parent and student understand. At the initial hearing, the principal or designee will provide the student:

- Notice of the student's violation of this policy;

- An explanation of the evidence regarding the behavioral violation;
- An explanation of the discipline that may be administered; and
- An opportunity for the student to share his or her perspective and provide explanation regarding the behavioral violation.

Following the initial hearing, the principal or designee must inform the student of the disciplinary decision regarding the behavioral violation, including the date when any suspension or expulsion will begin and end.

Notice

No later than one (1) school business day following the initial hearing with the student, the district will provide written notice of the suspension or expulsion to the student and parents in person, by mail, or by email. If the parent cannot read any language, the district will provide language assistance. The written notice must include:

- (a) A description of the student's behavior and how the behavior violated this policy;
- (b) The duration and conditions of the suspension or expulsion, including the dates on which the suspension or expulsion will begin and end;
- (c) The other forms of discipline that the district considered or attempted, and an explanation of the district's decision to administer the suspension or expulsion;
- (d) The opportunity to receive educational services during the suspension or expulsion;
- (e) The right of the student and parent(s) to an informal conference with the principal or designee;
- (f) The right of the student and parent(s) to appeal the suspension or expulsion; and
- (g) For any long-term suspension or expulsion, the opportunity for the student and parents to participate in a reengagement meeting.

Other than for the firearm exception under WAC 392-400-820, the district will not impose a long-term suspension or an expulsion for any student in kindergarten through fourth grade.

If a long-term suspension or expulsion may exceed ten (10) days, the district will consider whether the student is currently eligible or might be deemed eligible for special education services. If so, the principal will notify relevant special education staff of the suspension or expulsion so that the district can ensure it follows its special education discipline procedures as well as its general education discipline procedures.

Divergence Between Long-Term Suspension and Expulsion

A long-term suspension may not exceed the length of an academic term. The district may not administer a long-term suspension beyond the school year in which the behavioral violation occurred.

An expulsion may not exceed the length of an academic term, unless the Superintendent grants a petition to extend the expulsion under WAC 392-400-480. The district is not prohibited from administering an expulsion beyond the school year in which the behavioral violation occurred.

Emergency Expulsions

The district may immediately remove a student from the student's current school placement, subject to the following requirements:

The district must have sufficient cause to believe that the student's presence poses:

- An immediate and continuing danger to other students or school personnel; or
- An immediate and continuing threat of material and substantial disruption of the educational process.

The district may not impose an emergency expulsion solely for investigating student conduct.

For purposes of determining sufficient cause for an emergency expulsion, the phrase "immediate and continuing threat of material and substantial disruption of the educational process" means:

- The student's behavior results in an extreme disruption of the educational process that creates a substantial barrier to learning for other students across the school day; and
- School personnel have exhausted reasonable attempts at administering other forms of discipline to support the student in meeting behavioral expectations.

An emergency expulsion may not exceed ten consecutive school days. An emergency expulsion must end or be converted to another form of discipline within ten (10) school days from its start.

After an emergency expulsion, the district must attempt to notify the student's parents, as soon as reasonably possible, regarding the reason the district believes the student's presence poses an immediate and continuing danger to other students or school personnel, or an immediate and continuing threat of material and substantial disruption of the education process.

Notice

Within twenty-four (24) hours after an emergency expulsion, the district will provide written notice to the student and parents in person, by mail, or by email. The written notice must include:

- The reason the student's statements or behaviors pose an immediate and continuing danger to students or school personnel, or poses an immediate and continuing threat of material and substantial disruption of the educational process;
 - The duration and conditions of the emergency expulsion, including the date on which the emergency expulsion will begin and end;
 - The opportunity to receive educational services during the emergency expulsion;
 - The right of the student and parent(s) to an informal conference with the principal or designee; and
 - The right of the student and parent(s) to appeal the emergency expulsion, including where and to whom the appeal must be requested.

If the district converts an emergency expulsion to a suspension or expulsion, the district must:

- (a) Apply any days that the student was emergency expelled before the conversion to the total length of the suspension or expulsion; and
- (b) Provide the student and parents with notice and due process rights under WAC 392-400-455 through 392-400-480 appropriate to the new disciplinary action.

All emergency expulsions, including the reason the student's presence poses an immediate and continuing danger to other students or school personnel, must be reported to the Superintendent or designee within twenty-four (24) hours after the start of the emergency expulsion.

Appeal, Reconsideration, and Petition

Optional Conference with Principal

If a student or the parent(s) disagree with the district's decision to suspend, expel, or emergency expel the student, the student or parent(s) may request an informal conference with the principal or designee to resolve the disagreement. The parent or student may request an informal conference orally or in writing.

The principal or designee must hold the conference within three (3) school business days after receiving the request, unless otherwise agreed to by the student and parent(s).

During the informal conference, the student and parent(s) will have the opportunity to share the student's perspective and explanation regarding the events that led to the behavioral violation. The student and parent will also have the opportunity to confer with the principal or designee and school personnel involved in the incident that led to the suspension or expulsion. Further, the student and parent will have the opportunity to discuss other forms of discipline that the district could administer.

An informal conference will not limit the right of the student or parent(s) to appeal the suspension or expulsion, participate in a reengagement meeting, or petition for readmission.

Appeals

Requesting Appeal

The appeal provisions for in-school and short-term suspension differ from those for long-term suspension and expulsion. The appeal provisions for long-term suspension or expulsion and emergency expulsion have similarities but the timelines differ.

A student or the parent(s) may appeal a suspension, expulsion, or emergency expulsion to the Superintendent or designee orally or in writing. For suspension or expulsion, the request to appeal must be within five (5) school business days from when the district provided the student and parent with written notice. For emergency expulsion, the request to appeal must be within three (3) school business days from when the district provided the student and parent with written notice.

When an appeal for long-term suspension or expulsion is pending, the district may continue to administer the long-term suspension or expulsion during the appeal process, subject to the following requirements:

- The suspension or expulsion is for no more than ten (10) consecutive school days from the initial hearing or until the appeal is decided, whichever is earlier;
- The district will apply any days of suspension or expulsion occurring before the appeal is decided to the term of the student's suspension or expulsion and may not extend the term of the student's suspension or expulsion; and
- If the student returns to school before the appeal is decided, the district will provide the student an opportunity to make up assignments and tests missed during the suspension or expulsion upon the student's return.

In-School and Short-Term Suspension Appeal

For short-term and in-school suspensions, the Superintendent or designee will provide the student and parents the opportunity to share the student's perspective and explanation regarding the behavioral

violation orally or in writing.

The Superintendent or designee must deliver a written appeal decision to the student and parent(s) in person, by mail, or by email within two (2) school business days after receiving the appeal. The written decision must include:

- The decision to affirm, reverse, or modify the suspension;
- The duration and conditions of the suspension, including the beginning and ending dates;
- The educational services the district will offer to the student during the suspension; and
- Notice of the student and parent(s)' right to request review and reconsideration of the appeal decision, including where and to whom to make such a request.

Long-Term Suspension or Expulsion and Emergency Expulsion Appeal

For long-term suspension or expulsion and emergency expulsions, the Superintendent or designee will provide the student and parent(s) written notice in person, by mail, or by email, within one (1) school business day after receiving the appeal request, unless the parties agree to a different timeline. Written notice will include:

- The time, date, and location of the appeal hearing;
- The name(s) of the official(s) presiding over the appeal;
- The right of the student and parent(s) to inspect the student's education records;
- The right of the student and parent(s) to inspect any documentary or physical evidence and a list of any witnesses that will be introduced at the hearing;
- The rights of the student and parent(s) to be represented by legal counsel; question witnesses; share the student's perspective and explanation; and introduce relevant documentary, physical, or testimonial evidence; and
- Whether the district will offer a reengagement meeting before the appeal hearing.

For long-term suspension or expulsion, the student, parent(s) and district may agree to hold a reengagement meeting and develop a reengagement plan before the appeal hearing. The student, parent(s), and district may mutually agree to postpone the appeal hearing while participating in the reengagement process.

Hearings

A hearing to appeal a long-term suspension or expulsion or emergency expulsion is a quasi-judicial process exempt from the Open Public Meetings Act (OPMA). To protect the privacy of student(s) and others involved, the district will hold hearing without public notice and without public access unless the student(s) and/or the parent(s) or their counsel requests an open hearing. Regardless of whether the hearing is open or closed, the district will make reasonable efforts to comply with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) concerning confidentiality of student education records.

When students are charged with violating the same rule and have acted in concert and the facts are essentially the same for all students, a single hearing may be conducted for them if the hearing officer believes that the following conditions exist:

- A single hearing will not likely result in confusion; and
- No student will have his/her interest substantially prejudiced by a group hearing.

If the official presiding over the hearing finds that a student's interests will be substantially prejudiced by a group hearing, the presiding official may order a separate hearing for that student. The parent and student have the right to petition for an individual hearing.

For long-term suspension or expulsion, the district will hold an appeal hearing within three (3) school business days after the Superintendent or designee received the appeal request, unless otherwise agreed to by the student and parent(s).

For emergency expulsion, the district will hold an appeal hearing within two (2) school business days after the Superintendent or designee received the appeal request, unless the student and parent(s) agree to another time.

The school board may designate a discipline appeal council to hear and decide any appeals in this policy and procedure or to review and reconsider a district's appeal decisions. A discipline appeal council must consist of at least three (3) persons appointed by the school board for fixed terms. All members of a discipline appeal council must be knowledgeable about the rules in Chapter 392-400 WAC and this policy and procedure. The school board may also designate the Superintendent or a hearing officer to hear and decide appeals. The presiding official(s) may not have been involved in the student's behavioral violation or the decision to suspend or expel the student.

Upon request, the student and parent(s) or their legal representative may inspect any documentary or physical evidence and list of any witnesses that the district will introduce at the appeal hearing. The district must make the information available as soon as reasonably possible, but no later than the end of the school business day before the appeal hearing. The district may also request to inspect any documentary or physical evidence and list of any witnesses that the student and parent(s) intend to introduce at the appeal hearing. The student and parent(s) must make this information available as soon as reasonably possible, but no later than the end of the school business day before the appeal hearing.

Upon request, the student and parent(s) may review the student's education records. The district will make the records available as soon as reasonably possible, but no later than the end of the school business day before the appeal hearing.

If a witness for the district cannot or does not appear at the appeal hearing, the presiding official(s) may excuse the witness' nonappearance if the district establishes that:

- The district made a reasonable effort to produce the witness; and
- The witness' failure to appear is excused by fear of reprisal or another compelling reason.

The district will record the appeal hearing by manual, electronic, or other type of recording device and upon request of the student or parent(s) provide them a copy of the recording.

For long-term suspension or expulsion, the presiding official(s) must base the decision solely on the evidence presented at the hearing. The presiding official(s) will provide a written decision to the student and parent(s) in person, by mail, or by email within three (3) school business days after the appeal hearing. The written decision must include:

- The findings of fact;
- A determination whether
 - (i) the student's behavior violated this policy;

- (ii) the behavioral violation reasonably warrants the suspension or expulsion and the length of the suspension or expulsion; and
- (iii) the suspension or expulsion is affirmed, reversed, or modified;
- The duration and conditions of suspension or expulsion, including the beginning and ending dates;
- Notice of the right of the student and parent(s) to request a review and reconsideration of the appeal decision. The notice will include where and to whom to make such a request; and
- Notice of the opportunity for a reengagement meeting and contact information for the person who will schedule it.

For emergency expulsion, the district will provide a written decision to the student and parent(s) in person, by mail, or by email within one (1) school business day after the appeal hearing. The written decision must include:

- The findings of fact;
- A determination whether the student's presence continues to pose
 - (i) an immediate and continuing danger to students or school personnel; or
 - (ii) an immediate and continuing threat of material and substantial disruption of the educational process;
- Whether the district will end the emergency expulsion or convert the emergency expulsion to a suspension or expulsion. If the district converts the emergency expulsion to a suspension or expulsion, the district will provide the student and parent(s) notice and due process consistent with the disciplinary action to which the emergency expulsion was converted; and
- Notice of the right of the student and parent(s) to request a review and reconsideration of the appeal decision. The notice will include where and to whom to make such a request.

Reconsideration of Appeal

The student or parents may request the school board or discipline appeal council, if established by the school board, review and reconsider the district's appeal decision for long-term suspensions or expulsions and emergency expulsions. This request may be either oral or in writing.

For long-term suspension or expulsion, the student or parent(s) may request a review within ten (10) school business days from when the district provided the student and parent(s) with the written appeal decision.

For emergency expulsion, the student or parent(s) may request a review within five (5) school business days from when the district provided the student and parent(s) with the written appeal decision.

- In reviewing the district's decision, the school board or discipline appeal council, if established, must consider
 - (i) all documentary and physical evidence from the appeal hearing related to the behavioral violation;
 - (ii) any records from the appeal hearing;
 - (iii) relevant state law; and
 - (iv) this policy adopted.

- The school board (or discipline appeal council) may request to meet with the student and parent(s), the principal, witnesses, and/or school personnel to hear further arguments and gather additional information.
- The decision of the school board (or discipline appeal council) will be made only by board or discipline council members who were not involved in
 - (i) the behavioral violation;
 - (ii) the decision to suspend or expel the student; or
 - (iii) the appeal decision.

If the discipline appeal council presided over the appeal hearing, the school board will conduct the review and reconsideration.

For long-term suspension or expulsion, the school board (or discipline appeal council) will provide a written decision to the student and parent(s) in person, by mail, or by email within ten (10) school business days after receiving the request for review and reconsideration. The written decision must identify:

- Whether the school board (or discipline appeal council) affirms, reverses, or modifies the suspension or expulsion;
- The duration and conditions of the suspension or expulsion, including the beginning and ending dates of the suspension or expulsion; and
- For long-term suspensions or expulsions, notice of the opportunity to participate in a reengagement meeting.

For emergency expulsion, the school board (or discipline appeal council) will provide a written decision to the student and parent(s) in person, by mail, or by email within five (5) school business days after receiving the request for review and reconsideration. The written decision must identify:

- Whether the school board [or discipline appeal council] affirms or reverses the school district's decision that the student's presence posed
 - (i) an immediate and continuing danger to students or school personnel; or
 - (ii) an immediate and continuing threat of material and substantial disruption of the educational process.
- If the emergency expulsion has not yet ended or been converted, whether the district will end the emergency expulsion or convert the emergency expulsion to a suspension or expulsion. If the district converts the emergency expulsion to a suspension or expulsion, the district will provide the student and parent(s) notice and due process under WAC 392-400-455 through 392-400-480 consistent with the disciplinary action to which the emergency expulsion was converted

Petition to Extend an Expulsion

When risk to public health or safety warrants extending a student's expulsion, the principal or designee may petition the Superintendent or designee for authorization to exceed the academic term limitation on an expulsion. The petition must inform the Superintendent or designee of:

- The behavioral violation that resulted in the expulsion and the public health or safety concerns;
- The student's academic, attendance, and discipline history;
- Any nonacademic supports and behavioral services the student was offered or received during the expulsion;
- The student's academic progress during the expulsion and the educational services available to the student during the expulsion;

- The proposed extended length of the expulsion; and
- The student's reengagement plan.

The principal or designee may petition to extend an expulsion only after the development of a reengagement plan under WAC 392-400-710 and before the end of the expulsion. For violations of WAC 392-400-820 involving a firearm on school premises, school-provided transportation, or areas of facilities while being used exclusively by public schools, the principal or designee may petition to extend an expulsion at any time.

Notice

The district will provide written notice of a petition to the student and parent(s) in person, by mail, or by email within one (1) school business day from the date the Superintendent or designee received the petition. The written notice must include:

- A copy of the petition;
- The right of the student and parent(s) to an informal conference with the Superintendent or designee to be held within five (5) school business days from the date the district provided written notice to the student and parent(s); and
- The right of the student and parent(s) to respond to the petition orally or in writing to the Superintendent or designee within five (5) school business days from the date the district provided the written notice.

The Superintendent or designee may grant the petition only if there is substantial evidence that, if the student were to return to the student's previous school of placement after the length of an academic term, the student would pose a risk to public health or safety. The Superintendent or designee must deliver a written decision to the principal, the student, and the student's parent(s) in person, by mail, or by email within ten (10) school business days after receiving the petition.

If the Superintendent or designee does not grant the petition, the written decision must identify the date when the expulsion will end.

If the Superintendent or designee grants the petition, the written decision must include:

- The date on which the extended expulsion will end;
- The reason that, if the student were to return before the initial expulsion end date, the student would pose a risk to public health or safety; and
- Notice of the right of the student and parent(s) to request a review and reconsideration. The notice will include where and to whom to make such a request.

Review and Reconsideration of Extension of Expulsion

The student or parent(s) may request that the school board (or discipline appeal council, if established by the board) review and reconsider the decision to extend the student's expulsion. The student or parents may request the review orally or in writing within ten (10) school business days from the date the Superintendent or designee provides the written decision.

The school board (or discipline appeal council) may request to meet with the student or parent(s) or the principal to hear further arguments and gather additional information.

The decision of the school board (or discipline appeal council) may be made only board or discipline appeal council members who were not involved in the behavioral violation, the decision to expel the student, or the appeal decision.

The school board (or discipline appeal council) will provide a written decision to the student and parent(s) in person, by mail, or by email within ten (10) school business days after receiving the request for review and reconsideration. The written decision must identify:

- Whether the school board or discipline appeal council affirms, reverses, or modifies the decision to extend the student's expulsion; and
- The date when the extended expulsion will end.

Any extension of an expulsion may not exceed the length of an academic term.

The district will annually report the number of petitions approved and denied to the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Educational Services

The district will offer educational services to enable a student who is suspended or expelled to:

- Continue to participate in the general education curriculum;
- Meet the educational standards established within the district; and
- Complete subject, grade-level, and graduation requirements.

When providing a student the opportunity to receive educational services during exclusionary discipline, the school must consider:

- Meaningful input from the student, parents, and the student's teachers;
- Whether the student's regular educational services include English language development services, special education, accommodations and related services under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, or supplemental services designed to support the student's academic achievement; and
- Access to any necessary technology, transportation, or resources the student needs to participate fully in the educational services.

After considering the factors and input described above, the district will determine a student's educational services on a case-by-case basis. The types of educational services the district will consider include one-on-one tutoring (when available), online coursework, or other appropriate services. Any educational services in an alternative setting should be comparable, equitable, and appropriate to the regular educational services a student would have received in the absence of exclusionary discipline.

As soon as reasonably possible after administering a suspension or expulsion, the district will provide written notice to the student and parents about the educational services the district will provide. The notice will include a description of the educational services and the name and contact information of the school personnel who can offer support to keep the student current with assignments and course work.

For students subject to suspension or emergency expulsion up to five (5) days, a school must provide at least the following:

- Course work, including any assigned homework, from all of the student's regular subjects or classes;
- Access to school personnel who can offer support to keep the student current with assignments and course work for all of the student's regular subjects or classes; and
- An opportunity for the student to make up any assignments and tests missed during the period of suspension or emergency expulsion.

For students subject to suspension or emergency expulsion for six (6) to ten (10) consecutive school days, a school must provide at least the following:

- Course work, including any assigned homework, from all of the student's regular subjects or classes;
- An opportunity for the student to make up any assignments and tests missed during the period of suspension or emergency expulsion; and
- Access to school personnel who can offer support to keep the student current with assignments and course work for all of the student's regular subjects or classes. School personnel will make a reasonable attempt to contact the student or parents within three (3) school business days following the start of the suspension or emergency expulsion and periodically thereafter until the suspension or emergency expulsion ends to:
 - Coordinate the delivery and grading of course work between the student and the student's teacher(s) at a frequency that would allow the student to keep current with assignments and course work for all of the student's regular subjects or classes; and
 - Communicate with the student, parents, and the student's teacher(s) about the student's academic progress.

For students subject to expulsion or suspension for more than ten (10) consecutive school days, a school will make provisions for educational services in accordance with the "Course of Study" provisions of WAC 392-121-107.

Readmission

Readmission Application Process

The readmission process is different from and does not replace the appeal process. Students who have been suspended or expelled may make a written request for readmission to the district at any time. If a student desires to be readmitted at the school from which he/she has been suspended/expelled, the student will submit a written application to the principal, who will recommend admission or non-admission. If a student wishes admission to another school, he/she will submit the written application to the Superintendent. The application will include:

- The reasons the student wants to return and why the request should be considered;
- Any evidence that supports the request; and
- A supporting statement from the parent or others who may have assisted the student.

The Superintendent will advise the student and parent of the decision within seven (7) school days of the receipt of such application.

Reengagement

Reengagement Meeting

The reengagement process is distinct from a written request for readmission. The reengagement meeting is also distinct from the appeal process, including an appeal hearing, and does not replace an appeal hearing. The district must convene a reengagement meeting for students with a long-term suspension or expulsion.

Before convening a reengagement meeting, the district will communicate with the student and parent(s) to schedule the meeting time and location. The purpose of the reengagement meeting is to discuss with the student and his or her parent(s)/guardian(s) a plan to reengage the student.

The reengagement meeting must occur:

- Within twenty (20) calendar days of the start of the student's long-term suspension or expulsion, but no later than five (5) calendar days before the student's return to school; or
- As soon as reasonably possible, if the student or parents request a prompt reengagement meeting.

Reengagement Plan

The district will collaborate with the student and parents to develop a culturally-sensitive and culturally-responsive reengagement plan tailored to the student's individual circumstances to support the student in successfully returning to school. In developing a reengagement plan, the district must consider:

- The nature and circumstances of the incident that led to the student's suspension or expulsion;
- As appropriate, students' cultural histories and contexts, family cultural norms and values, community resources, and community and parent outreach;
- Shortening the length of time that the student is suspended or expelled;
- Providing academic and nonacademic supports that aid in the student's academic success and keep the student engaged and on track to graduate; and
- Supporting the student parents, or school personnel in taking action to remedy the circumstances that resulted in the suspension or expulsion and preventing similar circumstances from recurring.

The district must document the reengagement plan and provide a copy of the plan to the student and parents. The district must ensure that both the reengagement meeting and the reengagement plan are in a language the student and parents understand.

Exceptions for Protecting Victims

The district may preclude a student from returning to the student's regular educational setting following the end date of a suspension or expulsion to protect victims of certain offenses as follows:

- A student committing an offense under RCW 28A.600.460(2), when the activity is directed toward the teacher, shall not be assigned to that teacher's classroom for the duration of the student's attendance at that school or any other school where the teacher is assigned;
- A student who commits an offense under RCW 28A.600.460(3), when directed toward another student, may be removed from the classroom of the victim for the duration of the student's attendance at that school or any other school where the victim is enrolled.

Management Resources: 2019 – August Policy Alert
 2019 – April Policy Alert
 2018 – August Issue
 2016 – July Issue
 2014 – August Issue

Date: 8/22/16; 1/17/19; 6/20/19; 9/10/19.

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