

RCW 9.41.280	Carrying dangerous weapons on school facilities
RCW 28A.225.020	School's duties and juvenile's failure to attend school
RCW 28A.225.030	Petition to juvenile court to assume jurisdiction
RCW 28A.400.110	Principal to assure appropriate student discipline
RCW 28A.600.010	Government of schools, pupils, employees, rules and regulations for--Due process guarantees--Enforcement
RCW 28A.600.020	Government of schools, pupils, employees, rules and regulations for--To insure optimum learning atmosphere
RCW 28A.600.040	Pupils to comply with rules and regulations
RCW 28A.600.420	Firearms on school premises, transportation, or facilities--Penalty--Exemptions
RCW 9.41.280	Possession of a dangerous weapon
WAC 392-400-205	Definitions (Pupils)
WAC 392-400-235	Discipline--Conditions and limitations
WAC 392-400-240	Discipline--Grievance procedure
WAC 392-400-245	Short-term suspension--Conditions and Limitations
WAC 392-400-250	Short-term suspensions--Prior conference required--Notice to parent
WAC 392-400-255	Short-term suspension--Grievance procedure
WAC 392-400-260	Long term suspension--conditions and limitations
WAC 392-400-265	Long-term suspension--Notice of hearing--Waiver of hearing
WAC 392-400-270	Long-term suspension--Pre-hearing and hearing process
WAC 392-400-280	Expulsion--Notice of hearing--Waiver of hearing
WAC 392-400-285	Expulsion--Pre-hearing and hearing process
WAC 392-400-290	Emergency removal from class, subject, or activity
WAC 392-400-295	Emergency expulsion--Limitations
WAC 392-400-300	Emergency expulsion--Notice of hearing--Waiver of hearing right
WAC 392-400-305	Emergency expulsion--Pre-hearing and hearing process
WAC 392-400-310	Appeals--Long-term suspension and expulsion
WAC 392-400-315	Appeals--Hearing before school Board or disciplinary appeal council--Procedures
WAC 180-40-317	Appeals--Discipline and short-term suspension
WAC 392-400-317	grievances
WAC 392-400-320	School Board or disciplinary appeal council decisions
Public Law 101-226	Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act
Public Law 107-110 Section 4141	Gun Free Schools Act

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Corrective Actions or Punishment

1. Exceptional Misconduct

The following guide lines are in effect for students to establish a range of corrective actions which may be imposed as a consequence of exceptional misconduct. An ad hoc committee and/or P.T.A. officers have met to define the areas of misconduct and the range of action to be taken. The appeal process for short and long-term suspensions shall remain in effect for short and long range suspensions imposed as a result of this procedure.

Exceptional Misconduct	Range of Corrective Action	Action That May Be Taken
Exceptional misconduct includes the following but is not limited to: Arson, Fighting/Physical assault on a student, employee of the District or other person on school property or at a school-sponsored event, Commission of any crime classified as a felony or gross misdemeanor on school property or at a school activity (e.g. extortion, harassment), Consumption, possession, being under the influence of, sale of alcohol, and/or drug paraphernalia on school property or at a school activity {a person who attempts or conspires to commit any of the above may also be subject to suspension or expulsion (RCW 69.50.407).}, Gang related behavior, Defiance of or disrespect toward school authority including profane or vulgar language directed to or in the presence of a staff member, threats, harassment, refusal to follow the reasonable direction of a school employee, Destruction of personal or school property, Substantial or material disruption of school operations or activities (e.g. illegal discharge of fire equipment/alarms, bomb threat, 911 call), Possession of a dangerous weapon (RCW 9.41.280). Possession of explosives, Theft, and Possession or use of tobacco products. (Reviewed by Superintendent's Advisory Committee, 3/9/95).	Minimum	Short-term suspension, notification to law enforcement
	Maximum	Expulsion, notification to law enforcement
Possessing and/or using a firearm (RCW 9.41.010; Public Law 107-110-4141)	Minimum	Expulsion, notification to law enforcement
	Maximum	Expulsion, notification to law enforcement

EXPULSION - This is a denial of attendance at school/activities for an indefinite period. A student may be expelled from school immediately by the principal provided the principal has good and sufficient cause to believe a student's presence poses an immediate threat to the student, other students or school personnel or an immediate threat of substantial disruption of the educational process. A teacher may remove a student from class without other forms of corrective action given the same situation. Such removal shall be in effect until such time the principal acts to impose discipline.

2. In-School Suspension

Guidelines for the in-school suspension program are as follows:

- A. A student who is afforded the opportunity to be assigned to the in-school suspension program as an option to suspension shall agree to the conditions specified by the school principal. Unless the student is of majority age, concurrence from the parent or guardian is necessary.
- B. The in-school suspension program is designed to encourage learning. Students will be expected to work on their classroom assignments at all times.
- C. Any act of inappropriate conduct may result in denial of this alternative to other corrective actions.
- D. A student shall remain isolated from other students throughout the school day and will be denied the opportunity of participating in any school activities while in the in-school suspension program.
- E. An assignment to the in-school suspension program shall not exceed five days. As such, the appeal process for a short-term suspension shall be in effect.

- F. The student shall develop a behavior contract while in the in-school suspension program. The student, his/her parent or guardian and a staff member shall sign the contract which defines the expected future behavior of the student.
- G. After a student is placed back into the regular classroom(s), the principal will monitor the student's progress on a daily basis. The student will be encouraged to maintain a relationship with the school counselor as a means of dealing with any problems that arise.
- H. Specific rules and building procedures shall be developed by the building principal.

3. Long-Term Suspension or Expulsion

In the event a hearing is requested, the Superintendent shall appoint the hearing officer, who may be any certificated staff member who is not involved in the incident giving rise to the hearing. The hearing officer shall:

- A. Schedule the hearing for a specified date, time, and place and may postpone the date and time and change the place for good cause or upon the mutual agreement of the parties;
- B. Given written notice of the date, time, and place of the hearing to the principal, and the parent and student;
- C. Answer any questions that the parent and student or counsel may have about the nature and conduct of the hearing;
- D. Conduct the hearing with full authority to control the conduct of all persons present, subject to the general directions of this procedural code, and to limit questioning that is unproductive or irrelevant. (The hearing officer may not provide testimony.);
- E. Write findings of fact and disposition of the case; and
- F. Transmit the written findings and disposition to the Superintendent, the principal, and the parent and student within 5 school days after the hearing.

The parent and student may request an open or closed hearing. A closed hearing may be attended only by the hearing officer, principal, student, parent, and counsel. Witnesses should be present only when they are giving information. AT times when the student's psychological or emotional problems are being discussed, he/she may be excluded at the discretion of the hearing officer with the concurrence of the parent and/or counsel. In an open hearing only those persons designated as witnesses shall have the right to speak.

At least 2 days before the hearing, the principal shall make a available in his/her office any exhibits, affidavits or the signed statements which are the basis for the alleged misconduct and the penalty suggested by the principal. These may be examined and copied by the parent and student or counsel. If the principal later receives any further information that shall be employed at the hearing, he/she shall notify the parties involved and make copies available before the hearing. The principal may request a similar opportunity to review exhibits or statements to be used by the parent and student or counsel.

Upon the request of the hearing officer, the parent and student or counsel, the principal shall submit to the hearing officer the student's cumulative record folder. If the principal or the hearing officer deems it necessary, the information contained in such records shall be explained and interpreted to the officer by a person trained in their use and interpretation. When the hearing officer determines that the alleged act of misconduct has been committed, the hearing officer shall reach a disposition of the case. The disposition need not be the action recommended by the principal, but shall not exceed the penalty he/she recommends. The disposition should explain the reason for the particular decision. The decision shall be provided to the parent and student or counsel.

If the student is under an emergency expulsion, the hearing officer shall render his/her decision within 1 school business day of the conclusion of the hearing.

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

If the hearing officer finds that during the hearing a student's interests shall be substantially prejudiced by the group hearing, he/she may order a separate hearing for that student. The parent and student have the right to petition for an individual hearing.

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