



2020-2021

Student Code of Conduct

Bastrop ISD Student Code of Conduct

2020–21 School Year

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Student Code of Conduct

Accessibility

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Purpose

The Student Code of Conduct (“Code”) is the district’s response to the requirements of Chapter 37 of the Texas Education Code.

The Code provides methods and options for managing students in the classroom and on school grounds, disciplining students, and preventing and intervening in student discipline problems.

The law requires the district to define misconduct that may—or must—result in a range of specific disciplinary consequences including removal from a regular classroom or campus, out-of-school suspension, placement in a disciplinary alternative education program (DAEP), placement in a juvenile justice alternative education program (JJAEP), or expulsion from school.

This Student Code of Conduct has been adopted by the Bastrop ISD Board of Trustees and developed with the advice of the district-level committee. This Code provides information to parents and students regarding standards of conduct, consequences of misconduct, and procedures for administering discipline. It remains in effect during summer school and at all school-related events and activities outside the school year until an updated version adopted by the board becomes effective for the next school year.

In accordance with state law, the Code shall be posted at each school campus or shall be available for review at the office of the campus principal. Additionally, the Code shall be available at the District’s Service Center and posted on the district’s website: www.bisdtx.org. Parents shall be notified of any conduct violation that may result in a student being suspended, placed in a DAEP or JJAEP, expelled, or taken into custody by a law enforcement officer under Chapter 37 of the Education Code.

Because the Student Code of Conduct is adopted by the district’s board of trustees, it has the force of policy; therefore, in case of conflict between the Code and the Student Handbook, the Code shall prevail.

Please note: The discipline of students with disabilities who are eligible for services under federal law (Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973) is subject to the provisions of those laws.

School District Authority and Jurisdiction

School rules and the authority of the district to administer discipline apply whenever the interest of the district is involved, on or off school grounds, in conjunction with or independent of classes and school-sponsored activities.

The safety and security of BISS student's is of the utmost importance. BISS expects students to exhibit safe, respectful, and responsible behavior not only on school grounds, but in a remote setting. Student's who are participating in an online instructional platform may be held accountable for violations of the Student Code of Conduct.

The district has disciplinary authority over a student:

1. During the regular school day and while the student is going to and from school or a school-sponsored or school-related activity on district transportation;
2. On school property;
3. During lunch periods in which a student is allowed to leave campus;
4. While the student is in attendance at any school-related activity (including online instruction), regardless of time or location;
5. For any school-related misconduct, regardless of time or location;
6. When retaliation against a school employee, board member, or volunteer occurs or is threatened, regardless of time or location;
7. Other off campus conduct as permitted and defined Education Code 37.0832, including cyberbullying;
8. When criminal mischief is committed on or off school property or at a school-related event;
9. For certain offenses committed within 300 feet of school property as measured from any point on the school's real property boundary line;
10. For certain offenses committed while on school property or while attending a school-sponsored or school-related activity of another district in Texas;
11. When the student commits a felony, as provided by Education Code 37.006 or 37.0081;
12. When the student is required to register as a sex offender; and
13. When a student fails to comply with the safety and mitigation protocols of the district, including face coverings

Campus Behavior Coordinator

Bastrop ISD is a District of Innovation (DOI) and in our DOI plan we removed the title of Campus Behavior Coordinator and made all of the administrators on campus responsible for applying discipline management techniques and administer consequences for certain student misconduct, as well as providing a point of contact for student misconduct.

Threat Assessment and Safe and Supportive School Team

The campus principal or other appropriate administrator will work closely with the campus threat assessment safe and supportive school team to implement the district's threat assessment policy and procedures, as required by law, and shall take appropriate disciplinary action in accordance with the Code of Conduct.

A threat assessment safe and supportive school team will be responsible for developing and implementing the safe and supportive school program, as well as conducting threat assessments. These will include assessing and reporting individuals who make threats of violence or exhibit harmful, threatening, or violent behavior, gathering and analyzing data to determine the level of risk and appropriate intervention (including referring a student for a mental health assessment and implementing an escalation procedure, if appropriate based on the team's assessment), and providing guidance to students and school employees on recognizing harmful, threatening, or violent behavior that may pose a threat to the community, school, or individual.

Searches

District officials may conduct searches of students, their belongings, and their vehicles in accordance with state and federal law and district policy. Searches of students shall be conducted in a reasonable and nondiscriminatory manner. Refer to the district's policies at FNF(LEGAL) and FNF(LOCAL) for more information regarding investigations and searches.

The district has the right to search a vehicle driven to school by a student and parked on school property whenever there is reasonable suspicion to believe it contains articles or materials prohibited by the district.

Desks, lockers, district-provided technology, and similar items are the property of the district and are provided for student use as a matter of convenience. District property is subject to search or inspection at any time without notice.

Reporting Crimes

The principal and other school administrators as appropriate shall report crimes as required by law and shall call Bastrop ISD police or another local law enforcement agency when an administrator suspects that a crime has been committed on campus.

Security Personnel

To ensure sufficient security and protection of students, staff, and property, the board employs district police officers. In accordance with law, the board has coordinated with the BISD Chief of Police and other district employees to ensure appropriate law enforcement duties are assigned to police personnel. The law enforcement duties of district peace officers are listed in policy CKE(LOCAL).

Major responsibilities and duties of district officers include the following, but aren't limited to:

- Patrolling of assigned areas and campuses;
- Respond to calls from campuses concerning crises, accidents, and reports of crime;
- Investigate criminal offenses that occur with the district's jurisdiction;
- Collect and preserve evidence for criminal investigations including witness statements and physical evidence;
- Arrest perpetrators, file appropriate charges, ensure placement in jail or juvenile detention centers for law violations as necessary

- Provide training for school employees on active shooter incidents, lockdowns, lock outs, bomb threats, shelter in place, and any additional school safety training that becomes available

“Parent” Defined

Throughout the Code of Conduct and related discipline policies, the term “parent” includes a parent, legal guardian, or other person having lawful control of the child.

Participating in Graduation Activities

The district has the right to limit a student’s participation in graduation activities for violating the district’s Code.

Participation might include a speaking role, as established by district policy and procedures.

For graduating seniors who are in DAEP during the last week of school, the DAEP placement will continue through graduation, and the student will not be allowed to participate in commencement exercises and related graduation activities.

Unauthorized Persons

In accordance with Education Code 37.105, a school administrator or district police officer shall have the authority to refuse entry or eject a person from district property if the person refuses to leave peaceably on request and:

14. The person poses a substantial risk of harm to any person; or
15. The person behaves in a manner that is inappropriate for a school setting, and the person persists in the behavior after being given a verbal warning that the behavior is inappropriate and may result in refusal of entry or ejection.

Appeals regarding refusal of entry or ejection from district property may be filed in accordance with policies FNG(LOCAL) or GF(LOCAL), as appropriate. However, the timelines for the district’s grievance procedures shall be adjusted as necessary to permit the person to address the board in person within 90 days, unless the complaint is resolved before a board hearing.

See **DAEP—Restrictions During Placement**, for information regarding a student assigned to DAEP at the time of graduation.

Standards for Student Conduct

In order to promote a positive educational experience for all students, the District expects students to exhibit safe, respectful, responsible behaviors and conduct that include the following, but are not limited to:

- Exercise self-control, self-respect, and self-discipline.
- Demonstrate a positive attitude.
- Support the learning process and be an active participant.
- Demonstrate courtesy, even when others do not.
- Attend all classes, regularly and on time.
- Prepare for each class; take appropriate materials and assignments to class.
- Meet district and campus standards of grooming and dress.
- Respect the rights and privileges of students, teachers, and other district staff and volunteers.
- Respect the property of others, including district property and facilities.
- Cooperate with and assist the school staff in maintaining safety, order, and discipline.
- Adhere to the requirements of the Student Code of Conduct, including all campus and classroom rules as well as any safety or mitigating measures due to Covid-19

General Conduct Violations

The categories of conduct below are prohibited at school, in vehicles owned or operated by the district, and at all school-related activities, but the list does not include the most severe offenses. In the subsequent sections on **Out-of-School Suspension, DAEP Placement, Placement and/or Expulsion for Certain Offenses,** and **Expulsion,** certain offenses that require or permit specific consequences are listed. Any offense, however, may be severe enough to result in **Removal from the Regular Educational Setting** as detailed in that section on page .

Disregard for Authority

Students shall not:

- Fail to comply with directives given by school personnel (insubordination).
- Leave school grounds or school-sponsored events without permission.
- Disobey rules for conduct in district vehicles.
- Refuse to accept discipline management techniques assigned by a teacher or principal.

Mistreatment of Others

Students shall not:

- Use profanity or vulgar language or make obscene gestures.
- Fight or scuffle. (For assault, see **DAEP—Placement and/or Expulsion for Certain Offenses.**)
- Threaten a district student, employee, or volunteer, including off school property, if the conduct causes a substantial disruption to the educational environment.
- Engage in bullying, cyberbullying, harassment, or making hit lists. (See **glossary** for all four terms.)
- Release or threaten to release intimate visual material of a minor or a student who is 18 years of age or older without the student’s consent.
- Engage in conduct that constitutes sexual or gender-based harassment or sexual abuse, whether by word, gesture, or any other conduct, directed toward another person, including a district student, employee, board member, or volunteer.
- Engage in conduct that constitutes dating violence. (See **glossary.**)
- Engage in inappropriate or indecent exposure of private body parts.
- Participate in hazing. (See **glossary.**)
- Cause an individual to act through the use of or threat of force (coercion).
- Commit extortion or blackmail (obtaining money or an object of value from an unwilling person).
- Engage in inappropriate verbal, physical, or sexual conduct directed toward another person, including a district student, employee, or volunteer.
- Record the voice or image of another without the prior consent of the individual being recorded or in any way that disrupts the educational environment or invades the privacy of others.

Property Offenses

Students shall not:

- Damage or vandalize property owned by others. (For felony criminal mischief, see **DAEP—Placement and/or Expulsion for Certain Offenses.**)
- Deface or damage school property—including textbooks, technology and electronic resources, lockers, furniture, and other equipment—with graffiti or by other means.
- Steal from students, staff, or the school.
- Commit or assist in a robbery or theft, even if it does not constitute a felony according to the Penal Code. (For felony robbery, aggravated robbery, and theft, see **DAEP—Placement and/or Expulsion for Certain Offenses.**)

Possession of Prohibited Items

Students shall not possess or use:

- Fireworks of any kind, smoke or stink bombs, or any other pyrotechnic device;
- A razor, box cutter, chain, or any other object used in a way that threatens or inflicts bodily injury to another person;
- A “look-alike” weapon that is intended to be used as a weapon or could reasonably be perceived as a weapon;
- An air gun, BB gun, or stun gun;
- Ammunition, shells, bullets, or gunpowder;
- A hand instrument designed to cut or stab another by being thrown;
- Knuckles, clubs, or similar dangerous weapons;
- *A location-restricted knife;
- *A club;
- *A firearm;
- Fireworks or any other pyrotechnic device;
- “Look alike” drugs or items attempted to be passed off as drugs, including non-prescription drugs, medications, or herbal supplements except as permitted by District policy
- A stun gun;
- A pocket knife or any other small knife;
- Mace or pepper spray;
- Material, including published electronic items that promote or encourages illegal behavior or could threaten school safety;
- Pepper spray or other small chemical dispenser sold commercially for personal protection;
- Poisons, caustic acids, or other materials that may be toxic to the human body;
- Material that is sexually-oriented, pornographic, obscene, or reveals a person’s private body parts;
- Smoke or stink bombs;

- Tobacco products; cigarettes; e-cigarettes; and any component, part, or accessory for an e-cigarette device;
- Matches or a lighter;
- A laser pointer for other than an approved use; or
- Any articles not generally considered to be weapons, including school supplies, when the principal or designee determines that a danger exists.
- CD or DVD players, cassette players, electronic games, MP3 players, stereo headsets, or other electronic equipment for other than approved use;
- Using, displaying, or having in operational mode a paging device, cellular telephone, or telecommunications device (see glossary) at school during state and local testing, hallways at grade K-8 campuses, bathrooms, or locker rooms. If instructed by a BISD staff member, students must put away the device regardless of the setting. For the 2019-2020 school year, this serves as a notice that any confiscated personal communication device such

*For weapons and firearms, see **DAEP—Placement and/or Expulsion for Certain Offenses**. In many circumstances, possession of these items is punishable by mandatory expulsion under federal or state law.

Illegal, Prescription, and Over-the-Counter Drugs

Students shall not:

- Possess, use, give, or sell alcohol or an illegal drug. (Also see **DAEP Placement and Expulsion** for mandatory and permissive consequences under state law.)
- Possess or sell seeds or pieces of marijuana in less than a usable amount.
- Possess, use, give, or sell paraphernalia related to any prohibited substance. (See **glossary** for “paraphernalia.”)
- Possess, use, abuse, or sell look-alike drugs or attempt to pass items off as drugs or contraband.
- Abuse the student’s own prescription drug, give a prescription drug to another student, or possess or be under the influence of another person’s prescription drug on school property or at a school-related event. (See **glossary** for “abuse.”)
- Abuse over-the-counter drugs. (See **glossary** for “abuse.”)
- Be under the influence of prescription or over-the-counter drugs that cause impairment of the physical or mental faculties. (See **glossary** for “under the influence.”)
- Have or take prescription drugs or over-the-counter drugs at school other than as provided by district policy.

Misuse of Technology Resources and the Internet

Students shall not:

- Violate policies, rules, or agreements signed by the student or the student’s parent regarding the use of technology resources.

- Attempt to access or circumvent passwords or other security-related information of the district, students, or employees or upload or create computer viruses, including off school property if the conduct causes a substantial disruption to the educational environment.
- Attempt to alter, destroy, or disable district technology resources including, but not limited to, computers and related equipment, district data, the data of others, or other networks connected to the district's system, including off school property if the conduct causes a substantial disruption to the educational environment.
- Use the internet or other electronic communications to threaten or harass district students, employees, board members, or volunteers, including off school property if the conduct causes a substantial disruption to the educational environment or infringes on the rights of another student at school.
- Send, post, deliver, or possess electronic messages that are abusive, obscene, sexually oriented, threatening, harassing, damaging to another's reputation, or illegal, including cyberbullying and "sexting," either on or off school property, if the conduct causes a substantial disruption to the educational environment or infringes on the rights of another student at school.
- Use the internet or other electronic communication to engage in or encourage illegal behavior or threaten school safety, including off school property if the conduct causes a substantial disruption to the educational environment or infringes on the rights of another student at school.

Safety Transgressions

Students shall not:

- Possess published or electronic material that is designed to promote or encourage illegal behavior or that could threaten school safety.
- Engage in verbal (oral or written) exchanges that threaten the safety of another student, a school employee, or school property.
- Make false accusations or perpetrate hoaxes regarding school safety.
- Engage in any conduct that school officials might reasonably believe will substantially disrupt the school program or incite violence.
- Throw objects that can cause bodily injury or property damage.
- Discharge a fire extinguisher without valid cause.

Miscellaneous Offenses

Students shall not:

- Violate dress and grooming standards as communicated in the Student Handbook.
- Cheat or copy the work of another.
- Gamble.
- Falsify records, passes, or other school-related documents.

- Engage in actions or demonstrations that substantially disrupt or materially interfere with school activities.
- Repeatedly violate other communicated campus or classroom standards of conduct.

The district may impose campus or classroom rules in addition to those found in the Code. These rules may be posted in classrooms or given to the student and may or may not constitute violations of the Code.

Discipline Management Techniques

Discipline is designed to improve conduct and to encourage students to adhere to their responsibilities as members of the school community. Disciplinary action shall draw on the professional judgment of teachers and administrators and on a range of discipline management techniques, including restorative practices. Discipline shall be based on the seriousness of the offense, the student's age and grade level, the frequency of misbehavior, the student's attitude, the effect of the misconduct on the school environment, and statutory requirements.

Students with Disabilities

The district shall comply with applicable state and federal laws in addition to the Student Code of Conduct when assigning discipline to students with disabilities.

In accordance with the Education Code, a student who receives special education services may not be disciplined for conduct meeting the definition of bullying, cyberbullying, harassment, or making hit lists (see **glossary**) until an ARD committee meeting has been held to review the conduct.

In deciding whether to order suspension, DAEP placement, or expulsion, regardless of whether the action is mandatory or discretionary, the district shall take into consideration a disability that substantially impairs the student's capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of the student's conduct. The District must comply with the Manifestation Determination Review process when the assignment of a consequence constitutes a disciplinary change of placement. For more information see policy FOF(LEGAL) or contact the Director of Special Programs and Services.

Techniques

The following discipline management techniques may be used alone, in combination, or as part of progressive interventions for behavior prohibited by the Student Code of Conduct or by campus or classroom rules:

- Verbal correction, oral or written.
- Cooling-off time or a brief "time-out" period, in accordance with law.
- Seating changes within the classroom or vehicles owned or operated by the district.
- Temporary confiscation of items that disrupt the educational process.
- Rewards or demerits.
- Positive Behavior Interventions and Supports (PBIS).
- Behavioral contracts.
- Counseling by teachers, school counselors, or administrative personnel.

- Parent-teacher conferences.
- Behavior coaching.
- Reteaching of expectations or social skills instruction.
- Mediation (victim-offender).
- Restorative Practices to include restitution or restoration.
- Family group conferencing.
- Detention, including outside regular school hours.
- Sending the student to the office or other assigned area, or to in-school suspension.
- Assignment of school-related tasks, services, or duties.
- Assignment to an alternative setting.
- Withdrawal of privileges, such as participation in extracurricular activities, eligibility for seeking and holding honorary offices, or membership in school-sponsored clubs and organizations.
- Penalties identified in individual student organizations' extracurricular standards of behavior.
- Revocation of interdistrict transfer, as permitted by state law or the local DOI plan, if applicable.
- School-assessed and school-administered probation.
- Out-of-school suspension, as specified in **Out-of-School Suspension** .
- Placement in a DAEP, as specified in **DAEP**.
- Expulsion, as specified in **Expulsion**.
- Other strategies and consequences as determined by school officials.

Notification

Teachers and administrators strive to notify parents/guardians of student conduct concerns as they occur. If a student is placed in in-school or out-of-school suspension, placed in a disciplinary alternative education program, expelled from school, assigned to a juvenile justice alternative education program, or taken into custody by a law enforcement officer, the campus administrator will promptly contact the parent/guardian by phone or in person and will also make a good faith effort to provide the student with written notice of the disciplinary action to be delivered to the parent/guardian on the same day the consequence is assigned. If the parent/guardian is not reached by phone or in person by 5:00 p.m. on the first business day after the disciplinary consequence is assigned, written notice will be sent to the parent's/guardian's last known address. Another campus administrator may provide notice of disciplinary action on the behalf of a fellow administrator if he/she is not able or available to provide notice. Failure to send any notice within this time period or as noted elsewhere in the SCC does not preclude imposing a discipline consequence.

A school district that receives a bomb threat or terroristic threat relating to a campus or other district facility at which students are present shall provide notification of the threat as soon as possible to the parent(s), guardian(s), or other person(s) standing in parental relation to each student who is assigned to the campus or who regularly uses the facility.

Appeals

Questions from parents regarding disciplinary measures should be addressed to the teacher, campus administration, or campus principal, as appropriate. Depending on the disciplinary consequence assigned, different complaint procedures may apply. Appeals or complaints regarding the use of specific discipline management techniques should be addressed in accordance with policy FNG(LOCAL). A copy of the policy may be obtained from the principal's office or the central administration office or through Policy On Line at the following address: www.bisdtx.org

The district shall not delay a disciplinary consequence while a student or parent pursues a grievance.

Removal from the School Bus

A bus driver may refer a student to the principal's office or a campus administrators office to maintain effective discipline during transport to or from school or a school-sponsored or school-related activity, to enforce the transportation rules, or when the student engages in behavior that violated the SCC. The administrator may employ additional discipline management techniques, as appropriate, which can include temporarily suspending or permanently revoking the school transportation privileges.

The student will be informed of the reason for suspension or revocation of transportation privileges and will be given the opportunity to respond before the administrator's decision is final. Suspension of transportation privileges does not excuse a student from attending school. It is the responsibility of the parent/guardian and/or student to make alternate transportation arrangements to and from school.

Removal from the Regular Educational Setting

In addition to other discipline management techniques, misconduct may result in removal from the regular educational setting in the form of a routine referral or a formal removal.

Routine Referral

A teacher may send a student to a campus administrator's office to maintain discipline in the classroom or when the student engages in behavior that violates the SCC. For these informal removals, the administrator will use one or more discipline management techniques to address and improve the student's behavior before returning the student to the classroom. If the student's behavior does not improve, the administrator will employ other discipline techniques or progressive interventions to improve the student's conduct.

Formal Removal

A teacher may remove a student from class when:

1. The student's behavior has been documented by the teacher as repeatedly interfering with the teacher's ability to teach his or her class or with the student's classmates' ability to learn; or

2. The behavior is so unruly, disruptive, or abusive that the teacher cannot teach, and the students in the classroom cannot learn.

Within three school days of the formal removal, the principal or appropriate administrator shall schedule a conference with the student's parent, the student, the teacher who removed the student from class, and any other appropriate administrator.

At the conference, the principal or appropriate administrator shall inform the student of the alleged misconduct and the proposed consequences. The student shall have an opportunity to respond to the allegations.

When a student is removed from the regular classroom by a teacher and a conference is pending, the principal or other administrator may place the student in:

- Another appropriate classroom.
- In-school suspension.
- Out-of-school suspension.
- DAEP.

A teacher or administrator must remove a student from class if the student engages in behavior that under the Education Code requires or permits the student to be placed in a DAEP or expelled. When removing for those reasons, the procedures in the subsequent sections on DAEP or expulsion shall be followed.

Returning a Student to the Classroom

When a student has been formally removed from class by a teacher for conduct against the teacher containing the elements of assault, aggravated assault, sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault, murder, capital murder, or criminal attempt to commit murder or capital murder, the student may not be returned to the teacher's class without the teacher's consent.

When a student has been formally removed by a teacher for any other conduct, the student may be returned to the teacher's class without the teacher's consent if the placement review committee determines that the teacher's class is the best or only alternative available.

In-School Suspension

Misconduct

Students may be placed in ISS for any misconduct listed in any category of the SCC.

Process

The student will be informed of the reason for placement in ISS and be given an opportunity to respond before the administrator's decision is final. While in ISS the student will complete assignments from his or her teacher.

Out-of-School Suspension

Misconduct

Students may be suspended for any behavior listed in the Code as a general conduct violation, DAEP offense, or expellable offense.

The district shall not use out-of-school suspension for students in grade 2 or below unless the conduct meets the requirements established in law.

A student below grade 3 or a student who is homeless shall not be placed in out-of-school suspension unless, while on school property or while attending a school-sponsored or school-related activity on or off school property, the student engages in:

- Conduct that contains the elements of a weapons offense, as provided in Penal Code Section 46.02 or 46.05;
- Conduct that contains the elements of assault, sexual assault, aggravated assault, or aggravated sexual assault, as provided by the Penal Code; or
- Selling, giving, or delivering to another person or possessing, using, or being under the influence of any amount of marijuana, an alcoholic beverage, or a controlled substance or dangerous drug as defined by federal or state law.

The district shall use a positive behavior program as a disciplinary alternative for students below grade 3 who commit general conduct violations instead of suspension or placement in a DAEP. The program shall meet the requirements of law.

Process

State law allows a student to be suspended for no more than three school days per behavior violation, with no limit on the number of times a student may be suspended in a semester or school year.

Before being suspended a student shall have an informal conference with the appropriate administrator, who shall advise the student of the alleged misconduct. The student shall have the opportunity to respond to the allegation before the administrator makes a decision.

The administrator shall determine the number of days of a student's suspension, not to exceed three school days.

In deciding whether to order out-of-school suspension, the campus administrator shall take into consideration:

1. Self-defense (see glossary),
2. Intent or lack of intent at the time the student engaged in the conduct,
3. The student's disciplinary history,
4. A disability that substantially impairs the student's capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of the student's conduct,
5. A student's status in the conservatorship of the Department of Family and Protective Services (foster care), or
6. A student's status as homeless.

The appropriate administrator shall determine any restrictions on participation in school-sponsored or school-related extracurricular and cocurricular activities.

Coursework During In-School and Out-Of-School Suspension

The district shall ensure a student receives access to coursework for foundation curriculum courses while the student is placed in in-school or out-of-school suspension, including at least one method of receiving this coursework that doesn't require the use of the internet.

A student removed from the regular classroom to in-school suspension or another setting, other than a DAEP, will have an opportunity to complete before the beginning of the next school year each course the student was enrolled in at the time of removal from the regular classroom. The district may provide the opportunity by any method available, including a correspondence course, another distance learning option, or summer school. The district will not charge the student for any method of completion provided by the district.

Disciplinary Alternative Education Program (DAEP) Placement

The DAEP shall be provided in a setting other than the student's regular classroom. Elementary students in kindergarten through grade 5 will not be placed in DAEP with secondary students in grades 6 through grade 12.

In deciding whether to place a student in a DAEP, regardless of whether the action is mandatory or discretionary, the campus administrator shall take into consideration:

1. Self-defense (see **glossary**),
2. Intent or lack of intent at the time the student engaged in the conduct,
3. The student's disciplinary history,
4. A disability that substantially impairs the student's capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of the student's conduct,
5. A student's status in the conservatorship of the Department of Family and Protective Services (foster care), or
6. A student's status as homeless.

Discretionary Placement: Misconduct That May Result in DAEP Placement

School-Related. A student may be placed in DAEP for any of the following misconduct if committed while on school property, within 300 feet of school property as measured from any point on the school's real property boundary line, or while attending a school-sponsored or school-related activity on or off school property:

- Possessing, giving, buying, or selling less than a usable amount of stems, seeds, or other pieces of marijuana.
- Possessing, using, selling, buying, or giving paraphernalia (see glossary) related to any prohibited substance, including, but not limited to, marijuana, a controlled substance, a dangerous drug, or an alcoholic beverage.
- Abusing the student's own prescription drug or using it in a way other than prescribed; giving, buying, or selling a prescription drug; possessing, using, or being under the influence of another person's prescription drug.
- Offering to sell or buy any amount of marijuana, a controlled substance (see glossary) a dangerous drug (see glossary), an abusable volatile chemical (see glossary), a prescription drug, or an alcoholic beverage (see glossary).

- Preparing a hit list (see glossary)
- Committing any offense included in the list of “General Types of Prohibited Misconduct” in this SCC.
- Engaging in persistent (see glossary) misbehavior that violates this SCC.
- Assault by offensive or provocative physical contact, as in Indecent Assault.

Regardless of Location. A student may be placed in DAEP if the student engages in the following 18 misconduct, regardless of whether the conduct occurred on or off campus:

- ***If the student is a registered sex offender (see glossary) who is not under any form of court supervision. A registered sex offender who is not under any form of court supervision will be placed in regular classes if the student is not a threat to the safety of others, is not detrimental to the educational process, and such placement is not contrary to the best interests of the District's students.
- Engages in bullying (see glossary that encourages a student to commit or attempt to commit suicide; incites violence against a student through group bullying.
- Releases or threatens to release intimate visual material of a minor or a student who is 18 years of age or older without the student’s consent

In accordance with state law, a student **may** be placed in a DAEP if the superintendent or the superintendent’s designee has reasonable belief (see **glossary**) that the student has engaged in conduct punishable as a felony, other than aggravated robbery or those listed as offenses in Title 5 (see **glossary**) of the Penal Code, that occurs off school property and not at a school-sponsored or school-related event, if the student’s presence in the regular classroom threatens the safety of other students or teachers or will be detrimental to the educational process.

The administrator **may**, but is not required to, place a student in a DAEP for off-campus conduct for which DAEP placement is required by state law if the administrator does not have knowledge of the conduct before the first anniversary of the date the conduct occurred.

Mandatory Placement: Misconduct That Requires DAEP Placement

School-Related. A student must be placed in DAEP for any of the following misconduct if committed while on school property, within 300 feet of school property as measured from any point on the school’s real property boundary line, or while attending a school-sponsored or school-related activity on or off school property:

- Engages in conduct punishable as a felony.
- Commits an assault (see glossary) resulting in bodily injury (see glossary) against another. • Sells, gives, delivers, possesses, uses, or is under the influence of marijuana, a controlled substance (see glossary) a dangerous drug (see glossary) or an alcoholic beverage in any amount not punishable as a felony.
- Commits a serious act or offense while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage if the conduct is not punishable as a felony.
- Engages in an offense relating to abusable volatile chemicals (see glossary).

- Sells, gives, delivers, possesses, uses, or is under the influence of designer drugs, synthetic marijuana, synthetic cannabinoids (such as K2 or spice), stimulants (such as bath salts), or analogs of any drug in any form, regardless of whether currently scheduled or classified as an illegal drug under state or federal law and regardless of whether the substance is legally sold or marketed as "herbal incense," "potpourri," "bath salts," or "not for human consumption."
- Engages in conduct that contains the elements of the offense of harassment under specific provisions of the Texas Penal Code (see glossary) against an employee of the school district.
- Engages in public lewdness (see glossary).
- Engages in indecent exposure (see glossary).
- Possesses, other than on his or her person, or uses a firearm (see glossary) as defined by state law. Note: Possession of a firearm as defined by federal law is an expellable offense.
- Possesses or uses a deadly weapon (see glossary).
- Possesses, other than on his or her person, or uses a knife with a blade over 5½".
- Engages in expellable conduct if the student is between six and nine years of age.
- Engages in criminal mischief if the damage is greater than \$750
- Engages in a federal firearm offense if the student is six years of age or younger.

Off-Campus. A student must be placed in DAEP for engaging in a Title 5 (see glossary) felony offense or aggravated robbery while off-campus and not in attendance at a school-sponsored or school-related activity if:

- The student receives deferred prosecution,
- A court or jury finds the student engaged in delinquent conduct, or
- The Superintendent or Superintendent's designee has a reasonable belief that the student has engaged in conduct defined as either a Title 5 felony offense or aggravated robbery (as defined in the Penal Code).

Regardless of Location. A student must be placed in DAEP if the student engages in the following misconduct, regardless of whether the conduct occurred on or off campus:

- Issues a false alarm or report (see glossary) or a terroristic threat (see glossary) involving a public school.
- Retaliates (see glossary) against any school employee.
- Is involved with a public school fraternity, sorority, secret society, or gang (see glossary), including participating as a member or pledge, or soliciting another person to become a member or pledge.
- Is involved with a criminal street gang (see glossary) or encourages, solicits, recruits, enables, or causes another to become a member of a criminal street gang.
- Is a registered sex offender (see glossary) under court supervision, probation, community supervision, or parole.

Students who are: (1) convicted of continuous sexual abuse of a young child or children; or (2) convicted, receive deferred adjudication or deferred prosecution, been found to have engaged in delinquent conduct or conduct in need of supervision, or been placed on probation for either

sexual assault or aggravated sexual assault against another student assigned to the same campus at the time the offense occurred will be placed in DAEP (or JJAEP as appropriate) on the request of the victim's parents if the victim student does not wish to transfer, and there is only one campus serving that grade level. Placement in this circumstance may be for any length of time considered necessary.

Emergency DAEP Placement. An administrator may order an emergency DAEP placement if the student has been so unruly, disruptive, or abusive that it seriously interferes with the teacher's ability to teach the class, the learning of other students, or the operation of a school-related or a school-sponsored activity. The reason for emergency placement must also be a reason for which DAEP placement could be ordered on a non-emergency basis. At the time of the emergency placement, the student will be told the reason for the action.

No later than the tenth day after the date of emergency DAEP placement, the student will be given a conference as required for regular placement in DAEP; see below.

Sexual Assault and Campus Assignments

If a student has been convicted of continuous sexual abuse of a young child or children or convicted of or placed on deferred adjudication for sexual assault or aggravated sexual assault against another student on the same campus, and if the victim's parent or another person with the authority to act on behalf of the victim requests that the board transfer the offending student to another campus, the offending student shall be transferred to another campus in the district. If there is no other campus in the district serving the grade level of the offending student, the offending student shall be transferred to a DAEP.

Process

Removals to a DAEP shall be made by a campus administrator.

Conference

When a student is removed from class for a DAEP offense, the appropriate administrator shall schedule a conference within three school days with the student's parent, the student, and the teacher, in the case of a teacher removal.

At the conference, the administrator shall inform the student, orally or in writing, of the reasons for the removal and shall give the student an explanation of the basis for the removal and an opportunity to respond to the reasons for the removal.

Following valid attempts to require attendance, the district may hold the conference and make a placement decision regardless of whether the student or the student's parents attend the conference.

Consideration of Mitigating Factors

In deciding whether to place a student in a DAEP, regardless of whether the action is mandatory or discretionary, the campus administrator shall take into consideration:

7. Self-defense (see **glossary**),

8. Intent or lack of intent at the time the student engaged in the conduct,
9. The student's disciplinary history,
10. A disability that substantially impairs the student's capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of the student's conduct, or
11. A student's status in the conservatorship of the Department of Family and Protective Services (foster care), or
12. A student's status as homeless.

Placement Order

After the conference, if the student is placed in the DAEP, the campus administrator will issue a placement order. A copy of the DAEP placement order shall be sent to the student and the student's parent. For those students placed in DAEP for a reason identified in the Texas Education Code, the District will also send the juvenile court a copy of the DAEP placement order no later than the second business day after the placement conference. A copy of the DAEP placement order will be included with any records sent to a school where the student seeks to enroll. The enrolling school district has discretion to enforce the DAEP placement order.

If the student is placed in the DAEP and the length of placement is inconsistent with the guidelines included in this Code, the placement order shall give notice of the inconsistency.

Coursework Notice

The parent or guardian of a student placed in DAEP shall be given written notice of the student's opportunity to complete a foundation curriculum course in which the student was enrolled at the time of removal and which is required for graduation, at no cost to the student. The notice shall include information regarding all methods available for completing the coursework.

Length of Placement

The duration of a student's placement shall be determined case by case based on the seriousness of the offense, the student's age and grade level, the frequency of misconduct, and statutory requirements.

The maximum period of DAEP placement shall be one calendar year, except as provided below.

Unless otherwise specified in the placement order, days absent from a DAEP may not count toward fulfilling the total number of days required in a student's DAEP placement order.

The district shall administer the required pre- and post-assessments for students assigned to DAEP for a period of 90 days or longer in accordance with established district administrative procedures for administering other diagnostic or benchmark assessments.

Exceeds One Year

Placement in a DAEP may exceed one year when a review by the district determines that the student is a threat to the safety of other students or to district employees.

The statutory limitations on the length of a DAEP placement do not apply to a placement resulting from the board's decision to place a student who engaged in the sexual assault of another student so that the students are not assigned to the same campus.

Exceeds School Year

Students who commit offenses requiring placement in a DAEP at the end of one school year may be required to continue that placement at the start of the next school year to complete the assigned term of placement.

For placement in a DAEP to extend beyond the end of the school year, the campus behavior coordinator or the board's designee must determine that:

13. The student's presence in the regular classroom or campus presents a danger of physical harm to the student or others, or
14. The student has engaged in serious or persistent misbehavior (see **glossary**) that violates the district's Code.

Exceeds 60 Days

For placement in a DAEP to extend beyond 60 days or the end of the next grading period, whichever is sooner, a student's parent shall be given notice and the opportunity to participate in a proceeding before the board or the board's designee as provided in policy FNG(LOCAL). Any decision of the Board is final and may not be appealed.

Particular Rules for Registered Sex Offenders

The general SCC rules for DAEP placement apply to registered student sex offenders (see glossary) except as modified in this section.

Placement. Registered sex offenders will be placed in a Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Program (JJAEP) in lieu of DAEP if: (1) ordered to attend JJAEP by a court, or (2) if permitted by agreement between the District and the JJAEP.

Length of Placement. Registered sex offenders under court supervision will be placed in DAEP for a minimum of 90 days school days, which is the equivalent of one semester. Registered sex offenders who are not under any form of court supervision but are assigned to DAEP must serve a minimum of 90 days school days, which is the equivalent of one semester.

Transfers. Registered sex offenders under court supervision that transfer into the District will be required to complete an additional 88 school days which is the equivalent of one semester in DAEP in addition to the assignment assessed by the previous school district.

Registered sex offenders who are not under court supervision that transfer into the District will be required to complete the DAEP assignment assessed by the previous school district, but will receive credit for any time already spent in DAEP.

Periodic Review for Registered Sex Offenders. After 88 school days in DAEP, a review committee will determine by majority vote and recommend to the Director of Student Services whether the student should remain in DAEP or be returned to the regular classroom. The Director of Student Services will follow the committee's decision to return the student to the

regular classroom unless the student's presence in the regular classroom is a threat to the safety of others, is detrimental to the educational process, or is not in the best interests of the District's students. Conversely, the Director of Student Services will follow the committee's decision to continue the student's placement in DAEP unless the student's presence in the regular classroom is not a threat to the safety of others, is not detrimental to the educational process, or is not contrary to the best interests of the District's students.

If the student remains in DAEP, the review committee will re-consider the student's placement before the beginning of the next school year.

Appeals for Registered Sex Offenders. DAEP placement may be appealed as described in District policy FNG or FOC. However, the appeal is limited to the factual question of whether the student is required to register as a sex offender under the law. A decision of the District's Board of Trustees is final and may not be appealed.

The placement review of a student with a disability who receives special education services must be made by the ARD committee.

Appeals

Questions from parents regarding disciplinary measures should be addressed to the campus administration.

Student or parent appeals regarding a student's placement in a DAEP should be addressed in accordance with policy FNG(LOCAL). A copy of this policy may be obtained from the principal's office or the central administration office, or through Policy On Line at the following address: www.bisdtx.org.

Appeals shall begin at Level 1 with the campus principal. If the placement hearing officer was the campus principal, then the appeal shall begin with the Director of Student Services.

The district shall not delay disciplinary consequences pending the outcome of an appeal. The decision to place a student in a DAEP cannot be appealed beyond the board.

Restrictions During Placement

Students placed in DAEP for any mandatory or discretionary reasons are not allowed to attend or participate in school-sponsored or school related extracurricular or co-curricular activities during the period of DAEP placement. This restriction applies until the student fulfills the DAEP assignment at this or another school district.

Impact on Graduation.

For graduating seniors who are in DAEP during the last week of school, the DAEP placement will continue through graduation, and the student will not be allowed to participate in commencement exercises and related graduation activities.

Transportation.

A student placed in DAEP will not be provided transportation unless he or she is a student with a disability who has transportation designated as a related service in the student's IEP.

Placement Review

The District will review a student's DAEP placement and academic status every 120 calendar days. In the case of a high school student, the student's progress toward graduation will be reviewed and a graduation plan will be established. At the review, the student or the parent/guardian will have an opportunity to present reasons for the student's return to the regular classroom or campus. The student may not be returned to the classroom of a teacher who removed the student without that teacher's consent.

Transition Services

As soon as practicable after the DAEP administrator determines the date a student will be released from the program, the administrator will provide written notice of the date to the student's parent/guardian and to the administrator of the campus to which the student will return. The DAEP will also provide the campus administrator an assessment of the student's academic growth while attending the alternative education program and the results of any assessment instruments administered to the student. Not later than five instructional days after the date of release from the DAEP, the campus administrator will coordinate the student's transition to a regular classroom, which must include assistance and recommendations from school counselors, school district peace officers, school resource officers, licensed clinical social workers, campus behavior coordinators, classroom teachers who are or may be responsible for implementing the student's personalized transition plan, and any other appropriate school district personnel.

Transition Plan

Each student must be provided a personalized transition plan developed by the campus administrator. The transition plan must include recommendations for the best educational placement of the student and may include recommendations for counseling, behavioral management, or academic assistance for the student with a concentration on the student's academic or career goals; recommendations for assistance for obtaining access to mental health services provided by the district or school, a local mental health authority, or another private or public entity; the provision of information to the student's parent/guardian about the process to request a full individual and initial evaluation of the student for purposes of special education services under Section 29.004; and a regular review of the student's progress toward the student's academic or career goals. If practicable, the campus administrator or designee will meet with the student's parent/guardian to coordinate plans for the student's transition.

Withdrawal During Process

When a student withdraws from school before a DAEP placement order is completed, the District may complete the proceedings and issue a DAEP placement order. If the student re-enrolls in the District during the same or subsequent school year, the District may enforce the DAEP placement order at that time, minus any portion of the placement that was served by the student during enrollment in another district. If the administrator does not issue a DAEP

placement order after the student withdraws, the next district in which the student enrolls may complete the proceedings and issue a DAEP placement order.

Newly Enrolled Students

Students assigned to DAEP in another Texas district, a Texas open-enrollment charter school, or an out-of-state school district at the time of enrollment into the District will be placed into the District's DAEP to complete the term of their DAEP placement. In order to continue an out-of-state DAEP placement, the basis for the DAEP placement must also be a reason for DAEP placement in the enrolling district. If the out-of-state DAEP placement period exceeds one year, the District will reduce the period of placement so that the total placement does not exceed one year unless the District determines that the student is a threat to the safety of others or extended placement is in the best interests of the student.

Summer School.

Students in DAEP during summer programs will be served alongside other students not assigned to DAEP.

Summer Activities.

Students whose DAEP placement continues past the end of the school year and into the next school year will not be permitted to participate in school-related activities occurring during summer months, including team camps, clinics, practices, and workouts.

Criminal Proceedings.

The review and appeal process described below is limited to retaliation or off-campus misconduct. It does not apply if the student was placed in DAEP as required by law for conduct occurring on or within 300 feet of school property, at a school-sponsored or school related activity, or for a false alarm or report or terroristic threat involving a public school.

If the District receives notice that prosecution of a student's case was refused and no formal proceedings, deferred adjudication, or deferred prosecution will be initiated or a court or jury found the student not guilty or that the student did not engage in delinquent conduct or conduct indicating a need for supervision and dismissed the student's case with prejudice, the District will review the student's DAEP placement and will schedule a review with the student's parent/guardian no later than the third day after receiving notice. The student will not be returned to the regular classroom before the review. After reviewing the notice and receiving information from the student's parent/guardian, the administrator may only continue the student's DAEP placement if the administration has reason to believe the student's presence in the regular classroom threatens the safety of others.

The administrator's decision may be appealed to the Board. In the event of an appeal, at the next scheduled meeting the Board will: (1) review the notice, (2) hear statements from the student, the student's parent/guardian, and the administrator, and (3) confirm or reverse the decision of the administrator.

If the Board confirms the decision of the administrator, the student and the student's parent/guardian have the right to appeal to the Commissioner of Education. The student may not be returned to the regular classroom while the appeal is pending.

Expulsions

In deciding whether to order expulsion, regardless of whether the action is mandatory or discretionary, the campus behavior coordinator shall take into consideration:

15. Self-defense (see **glossary**),
16. Intent or lack of intent at the time the student engaged in the conduct,
17. The student's disciplinary history,
18. A disability that substantially impairs the student's capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of the student's conduct,
19. A student's status in the conservatorship of the Department of Family and Protective Services (foster care), or
20. A student's status as homeless.

Discretionary Expulsion

At School. A student may be expelled for engaging in documented serious misbehavior that violates the district's Code while the student is placed in DAEP and on the DAEP site/campus despite documented behavioral interventions.

For purposes of discretionary expulsion from a DAEP, serious misbehavior means:

21. Deliberate violent behavior that poses a direct threat to the health or safety of others;
22. Extortion, meaning the gaining of money or other property by force or threat;
23. Conduct that constitutes coercion, as defined by Section 1.07, Penal Code; or
24. Conduct that constitutes the offense of:
 - a) Public lewdness under Penal Code 21.07;
 - b) Indecent exposure under Penal Code 21.08;
 - c) Criminal mischief under Penal Code 28.03;
 - d) Hazing under Education Code 37.152; or
 - e) Harassment under Penal Code 42.07(a)(1) of a student or district employee.

School-Related. A student may be expelled for any of the following offenses that occur on school property, within 300 feet of school property as measured from any point on the District's real property boundary line, or while attending a school-sponsored or school-related activity on or off school property:

- Sells, gives, delivers, possesses, uses, or is under the influence of marijuana, a controlled substance, a dangerous drug, or an alcoholic beverage if the conduct is not punishable as a felony.
- Commits a serious act or offense while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage if the conduct is not punishable as a felony.
- Engages in misconduct that contains the elements of an offense relating to abusable volatile chemicals (see glossary).

- Commits an assault (see glossary) resulting in bodily injury to a school employee or volunteer.
- Engages in deadly conduct (see glossary).

Three Hundred Feet. Additionally, a student may be expelled for any of the following offenses that occur within 300 feet of school property as measured from any point on the District's real property boundary line:

- Possesses a firearm, as defined by federal law (see glossary)
- Possesses or uses a handgun* on or about his or her person (glossary)

* Firearm note: So long as the firearm is not brought on school property, a student will not be expelled solely for using, exhibiting, or possessing a firearm at an off-campus approved target range facility while participating in or preparing for a school-sponsored shooting sports competition or while participating in or preparing for a shooting sports educational activity sponsored or supported by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department or an organization working with the Department.

- Possesses or uses a location restricted knife, on or about his person.
- Possesses, manufactures, transports, repairs, or sells one of the following prohibited weapons: an explosive weapon, machine gun, short-barrel firearm, firearm silencer, armor-piercing ammunition, chemical dispensing device, zip gun, improvised explosive device, or tire deflation device (see glossary).
- Engages in the following misconduct as defined in the Texas Penal Code: (1) aggravated assault, (2) sexual assault, (3) aggravated sexual assault, (4) arson, (5) murder, (6) capital murder, (7) criminal attempt to commit murder or capital murder, (8) indecency with a child, (9) aggravated kidnapping, (10) aggravated robbery, (11) manslaughter, (12) criminally negligent homicide, or (13) continuous sexual abuse of a young child or children.

Regardless of Location. A student may be expelled if the student engages in the following misconduct, regardless of whether the conduct occurred on or off campus:

- Commits aggravated assault, sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault, murder, capital murder, criminal attempt to commit murder or capital murder, or aggravated robbery against another student.
- Retaliates against a school employee or volunteer by committing an assault (see glossary) resulting in bodily injury.
- Engages in criminal mischief if the damage is \$2,500 or more.
- Engages in breach of computer security by accessing a computer, computer network or computer system owned by or operated on behalf of a school district without consent and knowingly alters, damages, or deletes school district property or information or breaches any other computer, computer network, or computer system.
- Engages in bullying (see glossary) that encourages a student to commit or attempt to commit suicide; incites violence against a student through group bullying; or releases or threatens to release intimate visual material of a minor or a student who is 18 years of age or older without the student's consent.

- Commits a state-mandated expellable offense on the school property of another Texas school district or while attending a school-sponsored or school-related activity of another Texas school district.
- Issues a false alarm or report (see glossary) or a terroristic threat (see glossary) involving a public school.

Title 5 Felonies Regardless of Location. In addition to the expellable conduct listed above, a student may also be expelled and placed in Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Program if the student:

- is arrested for a Title 5 felony offense (see glossary) or aggravated robbery,
- is charged with engaging in a Title 5 felony offense or aggravated robbery,
- received deferred adjudication or deferred prosecution for a Title 5 felony offense or aggravated robbery,
- is on probation for a Title 5 felony offense or aggravated robbery,
- was found by a court or jury to have engaged in delinquent conduct for a Title 5 felony offense or aggravated robbery,
- has been referred to a juvenile court for delinquent conduct based on a Title 5 felony offense or aggravated robbery, or
- was convicted of a Title 5 felony offense or aggravated robbery;

and the administrator determines the student's presence in the regular classroom either threatens the safety of other students or teachers, is detrimental to the educational process, or is not in the best interests of the District's students.

In this circumstance, expulsion to an alternative setting may be ordered regardless of: (1) the date on which the conduct occurred, (2) the location at which the conduct occurred, (3) whether the student was enrolled in the District at the time the conduct occurred, or (4) whether the student successfully completed any court disposition requirements regarding the conduct.

A student may be subject to an expulsion under this circumstance until: (1) the student graduates from high school, (2) the charges are dismissed or reduced to a misdemeanor, (3) the student completes the term of the placement, or (4) the District assigns the student to another program. The student will be entitled to the same periodic review afforded to other students in alternative settings. An expulsion ordered in this case is final and may not be appealed beyond the Board of Trustees.

Mandatory Expulsions

School-Related. A student must be expelled for any of the following misconduct that occurs on school property or while attending a school-sponsored or school-related activity on or off school property:

- Brings to school a firearm, as defined by federal law (see glossary).
- Possesses or uses a handgun* on or about his or her person (see glossary).

* Firearm note: So long as the firearm is not brought on school property, a student will not be expelled solely for using, exhibiting, or possessing a firearm at an off-campus approved target

range facility while participating in or preparing for a school-sponsored shooting sports competition or while participating in or preparing for a shooting sports educational activity sponsored or supported by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department or an organization working with the Department.

- Possesses or uses a location restricted knife, on or about his person.
- Possesses, manufactures, transports, repairs, or sells one of the following prohibited weapons: an explosive weapon, machine gun, short-barrel firearm, firearm silencer, armor-piercing ammunition, chemical dispensing device, zip gun, improvised explosive device, or tire deflation device (see glossary).
- Engages in the following misconduct as defined in the Texas Penal Code: (1) aggravated assault, (2) sexual assault, (3) aggravated sexual assault, (4) arson, (5) murder, (6) capital murder, (7) criminal attempt to commit murder or capital murder, (8) indecency with a child, (9) aggravated kidnapping, (10) aggravated robbery, (11) manslaughter, (12) criminally negligent homicide, or (13) continuous sexual abuse of a young child or children.
- Sells, gives, delivers, possesses, uses, or is under the influence of marijuana, a controlled substance (see glossary), a dangerous drug (see glossary), or an alcoholic beverage (see glossary) if the behavior is punishable as a felony.
- Commits a serious act or offense while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage if the behavior is punishable as a felony. Regardless of Location. A student must be expelled if the student engages in the following misconduct, regardless of whether the conduct occurred on or off campus:
- Retaliates (see glossary) against a school employee or volunteer by committing a state mandated expellable offense.

Emergency Expulsion Procedures

An administrator may order the immediate expulsion of a student if the administrator reasonably believes the emergency expulsion is necessary to protect persons or property from imminent harm. The reason for the emergency expulsion must also be a reason for which expulsion could be ordered on a non-emergency basis. At the time of the emergency expulsion, the student will be told the reason for the action. No later than the tenth day after the date of emergency expulsion, the student will be given a hearing as required for a regular expulsion; see below.

Process

Hearing. Students alleged to have committed an expellable offense will receive a hearing before the campus principal, or the Director of Student Services, within a reasonable time following the alleged misconduct. The student's parent/guardian will be informed of the basis for the proposed expulsion and will be invited in writing to attend the hearing. After making an effort to inform the student and parent/guardian of the hearing, the District may hold the hearing regardless of whether the student or the student's parent/guardian attends. At the hearing, the student is entitled to:

- Representation by an adult, including the student's parent/guardian, who can provide guidance to the student and who is not an employee of the District;
- An opportunity to question the District's witnesses; and
- An opportunity to testify and to review and present evidence and witnesses in the student's defense.

Additional proceedings may be conducted and additional discipline may be imposed if the student engages in additional misconduct while the student is already expelled.

Interim Placement. Until an expulsion hearing can be held, the student may be placed in another appropriate classroom:

- Another appropriate classroom.
- In-school suspension.
- Out-of-school suspension.
- DAEP.

Before ordering the expulsion, the board or campus behavior coordinator shall take into consideration:

25. Self-defense (see **glossary**),
26. Intent or lack of intent at the time the student engaged in the conduct,
27. The student's disciplinary history,
28. A disability that substantially impairs the student's capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of the student's conduct,
29. A student's status in the conservatorship of the Department of Family and Protective Services (foster care), or
30. A student's status as homeless.

Expulsion Order. If the outcome of the expulsion hearing is that the student will be expelled, the appropriate administrator will issue an expulsion order and provide a copy to the student and the student's parent/guardian. If the duration of the expulsion differs from the guidelines in the SCC, the expulsion order will give notice of the inconsistency. The District will send a copy of the expulsion order to the juvenile court no later than the second business day after the expulsion hearing. A copy of the expulsion order will be included with any records sent to a school where the student seeks to enroll. The enrolling school district has discretion to enforce the expulsion order.

Length of Expulsion

The duration of the expulsion will be determined on a case-by-case basis using the criteria identified in the "Discipline Considerations" section of this SCC. Both mandatory and discretionary expulsions will result in expulsion for up to 90 school days. Students who bring a firearm (as defined by federal law) to school will be expelled from the regular classroom for at least one calendar year except as modified by the administrator on a case-by-case basis.

An expulsion will not exceed one calendar year unless, after review, the District determines that: (1) the student is a threat to the safety of other students or to District employees; or (2) extended expulsion is in the best interest of the student.

Students expelled at the end of one school year may be required to complete the term of their expulsion at the beginning of the next school year.

Academic Impact. Students will not receive academic credit for work missed during the period of expulsion unless the student is enrolled in a Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Program (JJAEP) or other District-approved program or as required by IDEA or Section 504.

Restrictions During Expulsion. Expelled students are prohibited from being on school grounds or attending or participating in school-sponsored or school-related activities while expelled.

Age Restrictions. Students under the age of ten that engage in expellable behavior will not be expelled, but will be placed in DAEP.

Under Age Ten. When a student under the age of ten engages in behavior that is expellable behavior, the student shall not be expelled, but shall be placed in a DAEP.

Withdrawal During Process. If a student withdraws from the District before the expulsion hearing is conducted, the District may proceed with conducting the hearing after sending written notice to the parent/guardian and student. If the student re-enrolls during the same or subsequent school year the District may enforce the expulsion order at that time; students will be credited for any expulsion period that was served by the student while enrolled in another district. If the administrator does not issue an expulsion order after the student withdraws, the next district in which the student enrolls may complete the proceedings and issue an expulsion order.

Newly Enrolled Students

The District will continue the expulsion of students expelled from either another Texas school district or from an out-of-state school district for behavior that is also a reason for expulsion in the enrolling district, until the term of expulsion has been served. If the out-of-state expulsion exceeds one year, the District will reduce the period of the expulsion so that the total expulsion does not exceed one year unless the District determines that the student is a threat to the safety of others or extended placement is in the best interest of the student.

Transition Services

In accordance with law and district procedures, campus staff shall provide transition services for a student returning to the regular classroom from placement in an alternative education program, including a DAEP or JJAEP. See policies FOCA(LEGAL) and FODA(LEGAL) for more information.

Appeal

When an expulsion order is issued from the campus for an expellable offense, the campus principal will conduct a Level One Expulsion Hearing. If unsatisfied with the results of Level One,

the student's parent may file an appeal for a Level Two Hearing to go before the Director of Student Services. If unsatisfied with that decision, the student may file a Level three Hearing before the BISD Board of Trustees. Consequences will not be delayed pending the outcome of the appeal.

Glossary

Abuse is improper or excessive use.

Aggravated robbery is defined in part by Penal Code 29.03(a) as when a person commits robbery and:

31. Causes serious bodily injury to another;
32. Uses or exhibits a deadly weapon; or
33. Causes bodily injury to another person or threatens or places another person in fear of imminent bodily injury or death, if the other person is:
 - f) 65 years of age or older, or
 - g) A disabled person.

Armor-piercing ammunition is defined by Penal Code 46.01 as handgun ammunition used in pistols and revolvers and designed primarily for the purpose of penetrating metal or body armor.

Arson is defined in part by Penal Code 28.02 as:

1. A crime that involves starting a fire or causing an explosion with intent to destroy or damage:
 - h) Any vegetation, fence, or structure on open-space land; or
 - i) Any building, habitation, or vehicle:
 - 1) Knowing that it is within the limits of an incorporated city or town,
 - 2) Knowing that it is insured against damage or destruction,
 - 3) Knowing that it is subject to a mortgage or other security interest,
 - 4) Knowing that it is located on property belonging to another,
 - 5) Knowing that it has located within it property belonging to another, or
 - 6) When the person starting the fire is reckless about whether the burning or explosion will endanger the life of some individual or the safety of the property of another.
2. A crime that involves recklessly starting a fire or causing an explosion while manufacturing or attempting to manufacture a controlled substance and the fire or explosion damages any building, habitation, or vehicle; or
3. A crime that involves intentionally starting a fire or causing an explosion and in so doing:
 - j) Recklessly damages or destroys a building belonging to another, or
 - k) Recklessly causes another person to suffer bodily injury or death.

Assault is defined in part by Penal Code §22.01(a)(1) as intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causing bodily injury to another; §22.01(a)(2) as intentionally or knowingly threatening another with imminent bodily injury; and §22.01(a)(3) as intentionally or knowingly causing physical contact with another that can reasonably be regarded as offensive or provocative.

Breach of computer security includes knowingly accessing a computer, computer network, or computer system without the effective consent of the owner as defined in Penal Code 33.02, if the conduct involves accessing a computer, computer network, or computer system owned by or operated on behalf of a school district; and the student knowingly alters, damages, or

deletes school district property or information; or commits a breach of any other computer, computer network, or computer system.

Bullying is defined in Section 37.0832 of the Education Code as a single significant act or a pattern of acts by one or more students directed at another student that exploits an imbalance of power and involves engaging in written or verbal expression, expression through electronic means, or physical conduct that:

1. Has the effect or will have the effect of physically harming a student, damaging a student's property, or placing a student in reasonable fear of harm to the student's person or of damage to the student's property;
2. Is sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive enough that the action or threat creates an intimidating, threatening, or abusive educational environment for a student;
3. Materially and substantially disrupts the educational process or the orderly operation of a classroom or school; or
4. Infringes on the rights of the victim at school.

Bullying includes cyberbullying. (See below) This state law on bullying prevention applies to:

5. Bullying that occurs on or is delivered to school property or to the site of a school-sponsored or school-related activity on or off school property;
6. Bullying that occurs on a publicly or privately owned school bus or vehicle being used for transportation of students to or from school or a school-sponsored or school-related activity; and
7. Cyberbullying that occurs off school property or outside of a school-sponsored or school-related activity if the cyberbullying interferes with a student's educational opportunities or substantially disrupts the orderly operation of a classroom, school, or school-sponsored or school-related activity.

Chemical dispensing device is defined by Penal Code 46.01 as a device designed, made, or adapted for the purpose of dispensing a substance capable of causing an adverse psychological or physiological effect on a human being. A small chemical dispenser sold commercially for personal protection is not in this category.

Club is defined by Penal Code 46.01 as an instrument specially designed, made, or adapted for the purpose of inflicting serious bodily injury or death. A blackjack, nightstick, mace, and tomahawk are in the same category.

Controlled substance means a substance, including a drug, an adulterant, and a dilutant, listed in Schedules I through V or Penalty Group 1, 1-A, 2, 2-A, 3, or 4 of the Texas Controlled Substances Act. The term includes the aggregate weight of any mixture, solution, or other substance containing a controlled substance. The term does not include hemp, as defined by Agriculture Code 121.001, or the tetrahydrocannabinols (THC) in hemp.

Criminal street gang is defined by Penal Code 71.01 as three or more persons having a common identifying sign or symbol or an identifiable leadership who continuously or regularly associate in the commission of criminal activities.

Cyberbullying is defined by Section 37.0832 of the Education Code as bullying that is done through the use of any electronic communication device, including through the use of a cellular

or other type of telephone, a computer, a camera, electronic mail, instant messaging, text messaging, a social media application, an internet website, or any other internet-based communication tool.

Dangerous drug is defined by Health and Safety Code 483.001 as a device or a drug that is unsafe for self-medication and that is not included in Schedules I through V or Penalty Groups 1 through 4 of the Texas Controlled Substances Act. The term includes a device or drug that federal law prohibits dispensing without prescription or restricts to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

Dating violence occurs when a person in a current or past dating relationship uses physical, sexual, verbal, or emotional abuse to harm, threaten, intimidate, or control another person in the relationship. Dating violence also occurs when a person commits these acts against a person in a marriage or dating relationship with the individual who is or was once in a marriage or dating relationship with the person committing the offense, as defined by Section 71.0021 of the Family Code.

Deadly conduct under Penal Code 22.05 occurs when a person recklessly engages in conduct that places another in imminent danger of serious bodily injury, such as knowingly discharging a firearm in the direction of an individual, habitation, building, or vehicle.

Deferred adjudication is an alternative to seeking a conviction in court that may be offered to a juvenile for delinquent conduct or conduct indicating a need for supervision.

Deferred prosecution may be offered to a juvenile as an alternative to seeking a conviction in court for delinquent conduct or conduct indicating a need for supervision.

Delinquent conduct is conduct that violates either state or federal law and is punishable by imprisonment or confinement in jail. It includes conduct that violates certain juvenile court orders, including probation orders, but does not include violations of traffic laws.

Discretionary means that something is left to or regulated by a local decision maker.

E-cigarette means an electronic cigarette or any other device that simulates smoking by using a mechanical heating element, battery, or electronic circuit to deliver nicotine or other substances to the individual inhaling from the device. The term includes any device that is manufactured, distributed, or sold as an e-cigarette, e-cigar, or e-pipe or under another product name or description and a component, part, or accessory for the device, regardless of whether the component, part, or accessory is sold separately from the device.

Explosive weapon is defined by Penal Code 46.01 as any explosive or incendiary bomb, grenade, rocket, or mine and its delivery mechanism that is designed, made, or adapted for the purpose of inflicting serious bodily injury, death, or substantial property damage, or for the principal purpose of causing such a loud report as to cause undue public alarm or terror.

False alarm or report under Penal Code 42.06 occurs when a person knowingly initiates, communicates, or circulates a report of a present, past, or future bombing, fire, offense, or other emergency that he or she knows is false or baseless and that would ordinarily:

8. Cause action by an official or volunteer agency organized to deal with emergencies;

9. Place a person in fear of imminent serious bodily injury; or
10. Prevent or interrupt the occupation of a building, room, or place of assembly.

Firearm is defined by federal law (18 U.S.C. 921(a)) as:

11. Any weapon (including a starter gun) that will, is designed to, or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive;
12. The frame or receiver of any such weapon;
13. Any firearm muffler or firearm weapon; or
14. Any destructive device, such as any explosive, incendiary or poison gas bomb, or grenade.
Such term does not include an antique firearm.

Firearm silencer is defined by Penal Code 46.01 as any device designed, made, or adapted to muffle the report of a firearm.

Graffiti includes markings with paint, an indelible pen or marker, or an etching or engraving device on tangible property without the effective consent of the owner. The markings may include inscriptions, slogans, drawings, or paintings.

Handgun is defined by Penal Code 46.01 as any firearm that is designed, made, or adapted to be fired with one hand.

Harassment includes:

15. Conduct that meets the definition established in district policies DIA(LOCAL) and FFH(LOCAL);
16. Conduct that threatens to cause harm or bodily injury to another person, including a district student, employee, board member, or volunteer; is sexually intimidating; causes physical damage to the property of another student; subjects another student to physical confinement or restraint; or maliciously and substantially harms another student's physical or emotional health or safety, as defined in Section 37.001(b)(2) of the Education Code; or
17. Conduct that is punishable as a crime under Penal Code 42.07, including the following types of conduct if carried out with the intent to harass, annoy, alarm, abuse, torment, or embarrass another:
 - l) Initiating communication and, in the course of the communication, making a comment, request, suggestion, or proposal that is obscene, as defined by law;
 - m) Threatening, in a manner reasonably likely to alarm the person receiving the threat, to inflict bodily injury on the person or to commit a felony against the person, a member of the person's family or household, or the person's property;
 - n) Conveying, in a manner reasonably likely to alarm the person receiving the report, a false report, which is known by the conveyor to be false, that another person has suffered death or serious bodily injury; and
 - o) Sending repeated electronic communications in a manner reasonably likely to harass, annoy, alarm, abuse, torment, embarrass, or offend another.

Hazing is defined by Section 37.151 of the Education Code as an intentional, knowing, or reckless act, on or off campus, by one person alone or acting with others, directed against a student for the purpose of pledging, initiation into, affiliation with, holding office in, or

maintaining membership in a student organization if the act meets the elements in Education Code 37.151, including:

18. Any type of physical brutality;
19. An activity that subjects the student to an unreasonable risk of harm or that adversely affects the student's mental or physical health, such as sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement to small spaces, calisthenics, or consumption of food, liquids, drugs, or other substances;
20. An activity that induces, causes, or requires the student to perform a duty or task that violates the Penal Code; and
21. Coercing a student to consume a drug or alcoholic beverage in an amount that would lead a reasonable person to believe the student is intoxicated.

Hit list is defined in Section 37.001(b)(3) of the Education Code as a list of people targeted to be harmed, using a firearm, a knife, or any other object to be used with intent to cause bodily harm.

Improvised explosive device is defined by Penal Code 46.01 as a completed and operational bomb designed to cause serious bodily injury, death, or substantial property damage that is fabricated in an improvised manner using nonmilitary components.

Indecent exposure is defined by Penal Code 21.08 as an offense that occurs when a person exposes the person's anus or any part of the person's genitals with intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person, and is reckless about whether another is present who will be offended or alarmed by the act.

Intimate visual material is defined by Civil Practices and Remedies Code 98B.001 and Penal Code 21.16 as visual material that depicts a person with the person's intimate parts exposed or engaged in sexual conduct. "Visual material" means any film, photograph, video tape, negative, or slide of any photographic reproduction or any other physical medium that allows an image to be displayed on a computer or other video screen and any image transmitted to a computer or other video screen.

Location-restricted knife is defined by Penal Code 46.01 as a knife with a blade over five and one-half inches.

Knuckles means any instrument consisting of finger rings or guards made of a hard substance and designed or adapted for inflicting serious bodily injury or death by striking a person with a fist enclosed in the knuckles.

Look-alike weapon means an item that resembles a weapon but is not intended to be used to cause serious bodily injury.

Machine gun as defined by Penal Code 46.01 is any firearm that is capable of shooting more than two shots automatically, without manual reloading, by a single function of the trigger.

Mandatory means that something is obligatory or required because of an authority.

Paraphernalia are devices that can be used for inhaling, ingesting, injecting, or otherwise introducing a controlled substance into a human body.

Possession means to have an item on one's person or in one's personal property, including, but not limited to, clothing, purse, or backpack; a private vehicle used for transportation to or from school or school-related activities, including, but not limited, to an automobile, truck, motorcycle, or bicycle; telecommunications or electronic devices; or any school property used by the student, including, but not limited to, a locker or desk.

Prohibited weapon under Penal Code 46.05(a) means:

22. The following items unless registered with the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives or otherwise not subject to that registration requirement or unless the item is classified as a curio or relic by the U.S. Department of Justice:

- p) An explosive weapon;
- q) A machine gun;
- r) A short-barrel firearm;

23. Armor-piercing ammunition;

24. A chemical dispensing device;

25. A zip gun;

26. A tire deflation device;

27. An improvised explosive device; or

28. A firearm silencer, unless classified as a curio or relic by the U.S. Department of Justice or the actor otherwise possesses, manufactures, transports, repairs, or sells the firearm silencer in compliance with federal law.

Public Lewdness is defined by Penal Code 21.07 as an offense that occurs when a person knowingly engages in an act of sexual intercourse, deviate sexual intercourse, or sexual contact in a public place or, if not in a public place, is reckless about whether another is present who will be offended or alarmed by the act.

Public school fraternity, sorority, secret society, or gang means an organization composed wholly or in part of students that seeks to perpetuate itself by taking additional members from the students enrolled in school based on a decision of its membership rather than on the free choice of a qualified student. Educational organizations listed in Section 37.121(d) of the Education Code are excepted from this definition.

Reasonable belief is that which an ordinary person of average intelligence and sound mind would believe. Chapter 37 requires certain disciplinary decisions when the superintendent or designee has a reasonable belief that a student engaged in conduct punishable as a felony offense. In forming such a reasonable belief, the superintendent or designee may use all available information, including the notice of a student's arrest under Article 15.27 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Self-defense is the use of force against another to the degree a person reasonably believes the force is immediately necessary to protect himself or herself.

Serious misbehavior means:

29. Deliberate violent behavior that poses a direct threat to the health or safety of others;

30. Extortion, meaning the gaining of money or other property by force or threat;

31. Conduct that constitutes coercion, as defined by Section 1.07, Penal Code; or

32. Conduct that constitutes the offense of:

- s) Public lewdness under Penal Code 21.07;
- t) Indecent exposure under Penal Code 21.08;
- u) Criminal mischief under Penal Code 28.03;
- v) Hazing under Education Code 37.152; or
- w) Harassment under Penal Code 42.07(a)(1) of a student or district employee.

Serious or persistent misbehavior includes, but is not limited to:

- Behavior that is grounds for permissible expulsion or mandatory DAEP placement.
- Behavior identified by the district as grounds for discretionary DAEP placement.
- Actions or demonstrations that substantially disrupt or materially interfere with school activities.
- Refusal to attempt or complete school work as assigned.
- Insubordination.
- Profanity, vulgar language, or obscene gestures.
- Leaving school grounds without permission.
- Falsification of records, passes, or other school-related documents.
- Refusal to accept discipline assigned by the teacher or principal.

Short-barrel firearm is defined by Penal Code 46.01 as a rifle with a barrel length of less than 16 inches or a shotgun with a barrel length of less than 18 inches, or any weapon made from a rifle or shotgun that, as altered, has an overall length of less than 26 inches.

Terroristic threat is defined by Penal Code 22.07 as a threat of violence to any person or property with intent to:

- 33. Cause a reaction of any type by an official or volunteer agency organized to deal with emergencies;
- 34. Place any person in fear of imminent serious bodily injury;
- 35. Prevent or interrupt the occupation or use of a building; room, place of assembly, or place to which the public has access; place of employment or occupation; aircraft, automobile, or other form of conveyance; or other public place;
- 36. Cause impairment or interruption of public communications; public transportation; public water, gas, or power supply; or other public service;
- 37. Place the public or a substantial group of the public in fear of serious bodily injury; or
- 38. Influence the conduct or activities of a branch or agency of the federal government, the state, or a political subdivision of the state (including the district).

Tire deflation device is defined in part by Penal Code 46.01 as a device, including a caltrop or spike strip, that, when driven over, impedes or stops the movement of a wheeled vehicle by puncturing one or more of the vehicle's tires.

Title 5 felonies are those crimes listed in Title 5 of the Penal Code that typically involve injury to a person and may include:

- Murder, manslaughter, or homicide under Sections 19.02, – .05;

- Kidnapping under Section 20.03;
- Trafficking of persons under Section 20A.02;
- Smuggling or continuous smuggling of persons under Sections 20.05 – .06;
- Assault under Section 22.01;
- Aggravated assault under Section 22.02;
- Sexual assault under Section 22.011;
- Aggravated sexual assault under Section 22.021;
- Unlawful restraint under Section 20.02;
- Continuous sexual abuse of a young child or children under Section 21.02;
- Bestiality under Section 21.09;
- Improper relationship between educator and student under Section 21.12;
- Voyeurism under Section 21.17;
- Indecency with a child under Section 21.11;
- Invasive visual recording under Section 21.15;
- Disclosure or promotion of intimate visual material under Section 21.16;
- Sexual coercion under Section 21.18;
- Injury to a child, an elderly person, or a disabled person of any age under Section 22.04;
- Abandoning or endangering a child under Section 22.041;
- Deadly conduct under Section 22.05;
- Terroristic threat under Section 22.07;
- Aiding a person to commit suicide under Section 22.08; and
- Tampering with a consumer product under Section 22.09.

[See FOC(EXHIBIT).]

Under the influence means lacking the normal use of mental or physical faculties. Impairment of a person’s physical or mental faculties may be evidenced by a pattern of abnormal or erratic behavior, the presence of physical symptoms of drug or alcohol use, or by admission. A student “under the influence” need not be legally intoxicated to trigger disciplinary action.

Use means voluntarily introducing into one’s body, by any means, a prohibited substance.

Zip gun is defined by Penal Code 46.01 as a device or combination of devices, not originally a firearm, but adapted to expel a projectile through a smooth-bore or rifled-bore barrel by using the energy generated by an explosion or burning substance.

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