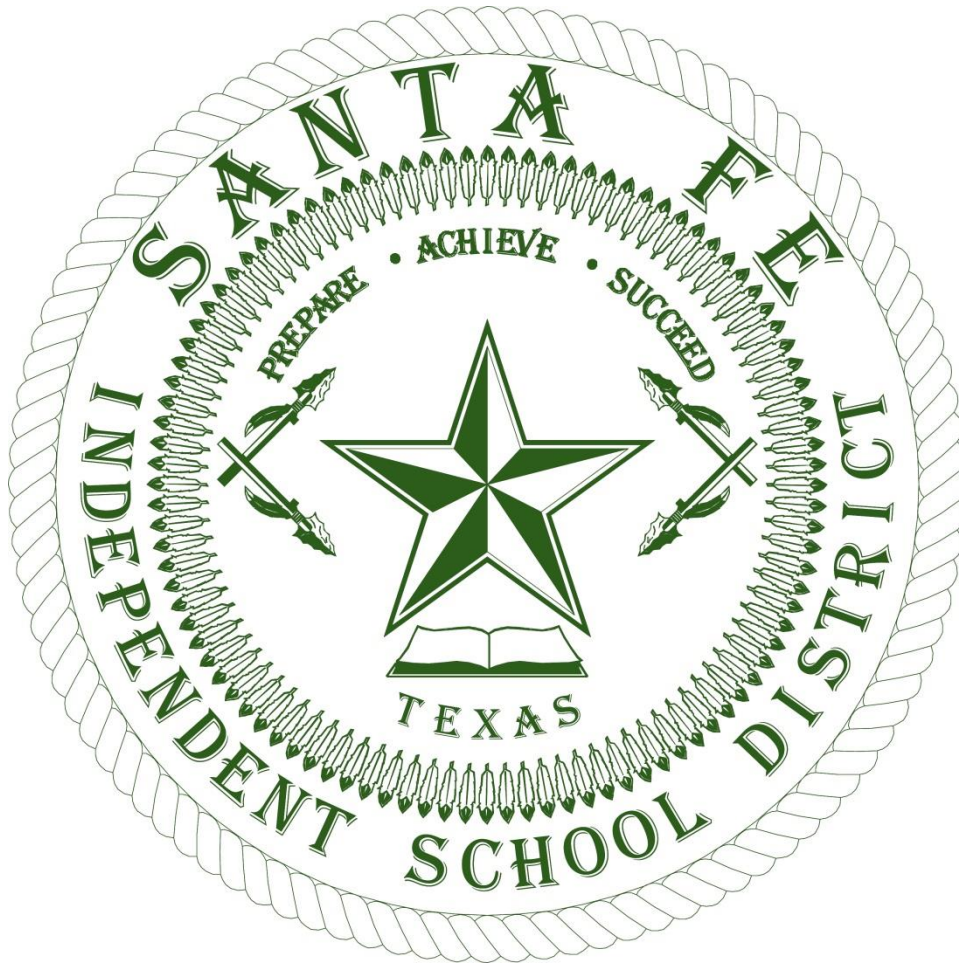


SANTA FE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STUDENT CODE OF CONDUCT



2018-2019

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STUDENT CODE OF CONDUCT

Purpose

The Student Code of Conduct 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), or expulsion from school.

This Student Code of Conduct has been adopted by the Santa Fe 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 of 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 office of the campus behavior coordinator and posted on the district's website. Parents shall be notified of any conduct violation that may result in a student being suspended, placed in a DAEP, 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 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. During lunch periods in which a student is allowed to leave campus;
3. While the student is in attendance at any school-related activity, regardless of time or location;
4. For any school-related misconduct, regardless of time or location;
5. When retaliation against a school employee, board member, or volunteer occurs or is threatened, regardless of time or location;
6. When a student engages in cyberbullying, as provided by Education Code 37.0832;
7. When criminal mischief is committed on or off school property or at a school-related event;
8. For certain offenses committed within 300 feet of school property as measured from any point on the school's real property boundary line;
9. For certain offenses committed while on school property or while attending a school-sponsored or school-related activity of another district in Texas;
10. When the student commits a felony, as provided by Education Code 37.006 or 37.0081; and
11. When the student is required to register as a sex offender.

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

The district has the right to search a student's locker or desk when there is reasonable cause to believe it contains articles or materials prohibited by the district.

Reporting Crimes

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

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.

Students eligible to give the opening and closing remarks at graduation shall be notified by the campus principal. Notwithstanding any other eligibility requirements, in order to be considered as an eligible student to give the opening or closing remarks, a student shall not have engaged in any misconduct in violation of the district's Code resulting in an out-of-school suspension, removal to a DAEP, or expulsion during the semester immediately preceding graduation.

The valedictorian and salutatorian may also have speaking roles at graduation. No student shall be eligible to have such a speaking role if he or she engaged in any misconduct in violation of the district's Code resulting in an out-of-school suspension, removal to a DAEP, or expulsion during the semester immediately preceding graduation.

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

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:

1. The person poses a substantial risk of harm to any person; or
2. 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 FNG(LOCAL) or GF(LOCAL), as appropriate.

Standards for Student Conduct

Each student is expected to:

Demonstrate courtesy, even when others do not.

Behave in a responsible manner, always exercising self-discipline.

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.

Obey all campus and classroom rules.

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.

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.

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 on 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 Expulsion.)

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 individuals 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 or Expulsion.)

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 Texas Penal Code. (For felony robbery, aggravated robbery, and theft see DAEP Placement and Expulsion.)

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 or BB gun;

Ammunition;

A location restricted knife;

A hand instrument designed to cut or stab another by being thrown;

A firearm;

A stun gun;

A pocketknife or any other small knife;

Mace or pepper spray;

Pornographic material;

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.

*For weapons and firearms, see DAEP Placement and Expulsion. In most circumstances, possession of these items is punishable by mandatory expulsion under federal or state law.

Possession of Telecommunications or Other Electronic Devices

Students shall not:

Use a telecommunications device, including a cellular telephone, or other electronic device in violation of district and campus rules.

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 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, deliver, post, 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 shall be 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 discipline practices. Discipline shall be correlated to 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.

Because of these factors, discipline for a particular offense, including misconduct in a district vehicle owned or operated by the district, unless otherwise specified by law, may bring into consideration varying techniques and responses.

Students with Disabilities

The discipline of students with disabilities is subject to applicable state and federal law in addition to the Student Code of Conduct. To the extent any conflict exists, state and/or federal law shall prevail. In accordance with the Education Code, a student who is enrolled in a special education program may not be disciplined for conduct meeting the definition of bullying, 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.

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 "time-out."

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.

Behavioral contracts.

Counseling by teachers, school counselors, or administrative personnel.

Parent-teacher conferences.

Behavior coaching.

Anger management classes.

Mediation (victim-offender).

Classroom circles.

Family group conferencing.

Grade reductions for cheating, plagiarism, and as otherwise permitted by policy.

Detention, including outside regular school hours.

Sending the student to the office or other assigned area, or to in-school suspension.

Assignment of school duties such as cleaning or picking up litter.

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.

Restriction or revocation of district transportation privileges.

School-assessed and school-administered probation.

Out-of-school suspension, as specified in the Out-of-School Suspension section of this Code.

Placement in a DAEP, as specified in the DAEP section of this Code.

Placement and/or expulsion in an alternative educational setting, as specified in the Placement and/or Expulsion for Certain Offenses section of this Code.

Expulsion, as specified in the Expulsion section of this Code.

Referral to an outside agency or legal authority for criminal prosecution in addition to disciplinary measures imposed by the district.

Other strategies and consequences as determined by school officials.

Notification

The campus administrator shall promptly notify a student's parent by phone or in person of any violation that may result in in-school-suspension, out-of-school suspension, placement in a DAEP, or expulsion. The campus administrator shall also notify a student's parent if the student is taken into custody by a law enforcement officer under the disciplinary provisions of the Education Code. A good faith effort shall be made on the day the action was taken to provide to the student for delivery to the student's parent written notification of the disciplinary action. If the parent has not been reached by telephone or in person by 5:00 pm of the first business after the day the disciplining action was taken, the administrator shall send written notification by U.S. Mail. If the administrator is not able to provide notice to the parent, the principal or designee shall provide notice.

Before the principal or appropriate administrator assigns a student under 18 to detention outside regular school hours, notice shall be given to the student's parent to inform him or her of the reason for the detention and permit arrangements for transportation.

Appeals

Questions from parents regarding disciplinary measures should be addressed to the teacher, campus administration, or campus behavior coordinator, as appropriate. 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: <http://www.sfisd.org>.

Consequences shall not be deferred pending the outcome of a grievance.

Removal from the School Bus

A bus driver may refer a student to the principal's office or the campus behavior coordinator's office to maintain effective discipline on the bus. The principal or campus behavior coordinator must employ additional discipline management techniques, as appropriate, which can include restricting or revoking a student's bus riding privileges.

Since the district's primary responsibility in transporting students in district vehicles is to do so as safely as possible, the operator of the vehicle must focus on driving and not have his or her attention distracted by student misbehavior. Therefore, when appropriate disciplinary management techniques fail to improve student behavior or when specific misconduct warrants immediate removal, the principal or the campus behavior coordinator may restrict or revoke a student's transportation privileges, in accordance with law.

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 routine referral occurs when a teacher sends a student to the administrator's office as a discipline management technique. The administrator shall employ alternative discipline management techniques, including progressive interventions. A teacher or administrator **may** remove a student from class for a behavior that violates this Code to maintain effective discipline in the classroom.

Formal Removal

A teacher **may** also initiate a formal removal from class if:

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.

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 will be followed. Otherwise, within three school days of the formal removal, the campus behavior coordinator or appropriate administrator shall schedule a conference with the student's parent; the student; the teacher, in the case of removal by a teacher; and any other administrator.

At the conference, the campus behavior coordinator or appropriate administrator shall inform the student of the misconduct for which he or she is charged and the consequences. The administrator shall give the student an opportunity to give his or her version of the incident.

When a student is removed from the regular classroom by a teacher and a conference is pending, the campus behavior coordinator or appropriate administrator may place the student in:

Another appropriate classroom.

In-school suspension.

Out-of-school suspension.

DAEP.

Returning Student to 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.

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 in grade 2 or below 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 in grade 2 or below 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 conduct of which he or she is accused. The student shall be given the opportunity to explain his or her version of the incident before the administrator's decision is made.

The number of days of a student's suspension shall be determined by the campus behavior coordinator, but shall not exceed three school days.

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

1. Self-defense (see glossary),
2. Intent or lack of intent at the time the student engaged in the conduct, and
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.

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

Disciplinary Alternative Education Program (DAEP) Placement

The DAEP shall be provided in a setting other than the student's regular classroom. An elementary school student may not be placed in a DAEP with a student who is not an elementary school student. For purposes of DAEP, secondary classification shall be grades 6–12. Summer programs provided by the district shall also serve students assigned to a DAEP.

A student who is expelled for an offense that otherwise would have resulted in a DAEP placement does not have to be placed in a DAEP in addition to the expulsion. In deciding whether to place a student in a DAEP, regardless of whether the action is mandatory or discretionary, the district shall take into consideration:

1. Self-defense (see glossary),
2. Intent or lack of intent at the time the student engaged in the conduct, and
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.

Discretionary Placement: Misconduct That May Result in DAEP Placement

A student **may** be placed in a DAEP for behaviors prohibited in the General Code Violations section of this Code. Discretionary placements are typically a minimum of 15 days and a maximum of 30 days. Repeated offenses may result in more days assigned. 45 day placements may be made if the severity of the situation warrants the 45 day placement period.

1. Appears to be "under the influence" of prohibited or dangerous drugs, narcotics, alcohol, or an inhalant. **DISTRICT-MANDATED DAEP PLACEMENT (Minimum of 30 days)**

2. Cheating or copying the work of another.
3. Throwing objects that can cause bodily injury or property damage.
4. Failing to comply with directives given by school personnel.
5. Leaving school grounds or school-sponsored events without permission.
6. Disobeying rules for conduct on school buses.
7. Directing profanity, vulgar language, or obscene gestures toward other students or a District employee.
8. Fighting.
9. Hazing or any form of harassment.
10. Stealing from students, staff, or the school.
11. Damaging or vandalizing property owned by others.
12. Defacing or damaging school property, including textbooks, lockers, furniture, and other equipment, with graffiti or by any other means.
13. Possessing fireworks of any kind, smoke or stink bombs, or any other pyrotechnic device.
14. Possessing a razor, box cutter, chain, or any other object used in a way that threatens or inflicts bodily injury to another person.
15. Possessing ammunition.
16. Possessing mace or pepper spray.
17. Possessing or using any article(s) not generally considered to be a weapon, including school supplies, when the principal or designee determines that a danger exists.
18. Gambling
19. Falsifying records, passes, or other school-related documents.
20. Committing extortion, coercion, or blackmail (obtaining money or another object of value from an unwilling person).
21. Engaging in disruptive actions or demonstrations that substantially disrupt or materially interfere with school activities.
22. Engaging in inappropriate verbal, physical, or sexual contact directed toward another student or District employee.
23. Engaging in conduct that constitutes sexual harassment or sexual abuse whether the conduct is by word, gesture, or any other sexual conduct, including requests for sexual favors directed toward another student or District employee.
24. Inappropriate or indecent exposure of a student's private body parts, including "mooning."
25. Being insubordinate.
26. Refusing to accept discipline management techniques assigned by a teacher or principal.
27. Forcing an individual to act through the use of force or threat of force.

28. Committing or assisting in a robbery or theft even if it does not constitute a felony according to the Texas Penal Code. (Felony robbery or theft offenses are addressed elsewhere in the Student Code of Conduct.)
29. Bullying, including intimidation by name-calling, using ethnic or racial slurs, or making derogatory statements that could disrupt the school program or incite violence.
30. Engaging in threatening behavior toward another student or District employee, on or off school property.
31. Engaging in harassment motivated by race, color, religion, national origin, disability, or age and directed toward another student or a District employee.
32. Engaging in any misbehavior that gives school officials reasonable cause to believe that such conduct will substantially disrupt the school program or incite violence.
33. Engaging in inappropriate verbal, physical, or sexual contact directed toward another student or a District employee.
34. Engaging in conduct that constitutes sexual harassment or sexual abuse whether the conduct is by word, gesture, or any other sexual conduct, including requests for sexual favors directed toward another student or a District employee.
35. Inappropriate or indecent exposure of a student's private body parts.
36. Using matches or a lighter.
37. Smoking or using tobacco products, electronic cigarettes/vapor cigarettes or "look alike".
38. Possessing or selling seeds or pieces of marijuana in less than a usable amount.
39. Violating the District's policy on taking prescription drugs and over-the-counter drugs at school.
40. Misuse or damage of district electronic or technology resources or equipment.

Misconduct Identified in State Law

In accordance with state law, a student **may** be placed in a DAEP for any one of the following offenses:

- Engaging in bullying that encourages a student to commit or attempt to commit suicide.
- Inciting violence against a student through group bullying.
- Releasing or threatening to release intimate visual material of a minor or a student who is 18 years of age or older without the student's consent.
- Involvement in a public school fraternity, sorority, or secret society, including participating as a member or pledge, or soliciting another person to become a pledge or member of a public school fraternity, sorority, secret society, or gang. (See glossary.)

Involvement in criminal street gang activity. (See glossary.)

Criminal mischief, including a felony.

Assault (no bodily injury) with threat of imminent bodily injury.

Assault by offensive or provocative physical contact.

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 Texas 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 campus behavior coordinator **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

Mandatory placements are typically a minimum of 30 days and a maximum of 45 days. Repeated offenses may result in more days assigned.

A student **must** be placed in a DAEP if the student:

Engages in conduct relating to a false alarm or report (including a bomb threat) or a terroristic threat involving a public school. (See glossary.)

Commits the following offenses on school property or 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) under Texas Penal Code 22.01(a)(1).
- Sells, gives, or delivers to another person, or possesses, uses, or is under the influence of marijuana, a controlled substance, or a dangerous drug in an amount not constituting a felony offense. A student with a valid prescription for low-THC cannabis as authorized by Chapter 487 of the Health and Safety Code does not violate this provision. (School-related felony drug offenses are addressed in the Expulsion section.) (See glossary for "under the influence.")
- Sells, gives, or delivers to another person an alcoholic beverage; commits a serious act or offense while under the influence of alcohol; or possesses, uses, or is under the influence of alcohol, if the conduct is not punishable as a felony offense. (School-related felony alcohol offenses are addressed in the Expulsion section.)
- Behaves in a manner that contains the elements of an offense relating to abusable volatile chemicals.
- Behaves in a manner that contains the elements of the offense of public lewdness or indecent exposure.

- Engages in expellable conduct and is between six and nine years of age.
- Commits a federal firearms violation and is younger than six years of age.
- Engages in conduct that contains the elements of the offense of retaliation against any school employee or volunteer on or off school property. (Committing retaliation in combination with another expellable offense is addressed in the Expulsion section of this Code.)
- Engages in conduct punishable as aggravated robbery or a felony listed under Title 5 (see glossary) of the Texas Penal Code when the conduct occurs off school property and not at a school-sponsored or school-related event and:
 1. The student receives deferred prosecution (see glossary),
 2. A court or jury finds that the student has engaged in delinquent conduct (see glossary), or
 3. The superintendent or designee has a reasonable belief (see glossary) that the student engaged in the conduct.

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.

Consideration of Mitigating Factors

Removals to a DAEP shall be made by the campus behavior coordinator. The District Discipline Committee (DDC) will review each placement recommendation for verification of due process. In deciding whether to place a student in a DAEP, regardless of whether the action is mandatory or discretionary, the campus behavior coordinator shall take into consideration:

1. Self-defense (see glossary),
2. Intent or lack of intent at the time the student engaged in the conduct, and
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.

Conference

When a student is removed from class for a DAEP offense, the campus behavior coordinator or 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 campus behavior coordinator or appropriate 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.

Placement Order

After the conference, if the student is placed in the DAEP, the campus behavior coordinator shall write a placement order. A copy of the DAEP placement order shall be sent to the student and the student's parent. Not later than the second business day after the conference, the board's designee shall deliver to the juvenile court a copy of the placement order and all information required by Section 52.04 of the Family Code. 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 in a DAEP shall be determined by the campus behavior coordinator following the District/Campus discipline management plan. The duration of a student's placement shall be determined on a case-by-case basis. DAEP placement shall be correlated to the seriousness of the offense, the student's age and grade level, the frequency of misconduct, the student's attitude, and statutory requirements. Discretionary placements typically start at 15 days and typically do not exceed 30 days. 45 day placements may be made if the severity of the offense warrants such a placement. Mandatory placements typically start at 30 days and typically do not exceed 45 days. The maximum period of DAEP placement shall be one calendar year except as provided below. 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.

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

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 and the District Discipline Committee must determine that:

1. The student's presence in the regular classroom or campus presents a danger of physical harm to the student or others, or
2. 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.

Appeals

Questions from parents regarding disciplinary measures should be addressed to the campus administration. Appeals regarding the decision to place a student in a DAEP should be addressed in accordance with policy FNG(LOCAL). Student or parent appeals regarding the process used for the placement decision, such as issues related to the administrator's handling of the conference or proper notice being provided, 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: <http://www.sfisd.org>. Appeals shall begin at the campus level with the campus principal. Disciplinary consequences shall not be deferred pending the outcome of an appeal. The decision to place a student in a DAEP cannot be appealed beyond the board.

Restrictions during Placement

The district does not permit a student who is placed in a DAEP to participate in any school-sponsored or school-related extracurricular or co-curricular activity, including seeking or holding honorary positions and/or membership in school-sponsored clubs and organizations. A student placed in a DAEP shall 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. For seniors who are eligible to graduate and are assigned to a DAEP at the time of graduation, the last day of placement in the program shall be the last instructional day, and the student shall be allowed to participate in the graduation ceremony and related graduation activities unless otherwise specified in the DAEP placement order.

Placement Review

A student placed in a DAEP shall be provided a review of his or her status, including academic status, by the District Discipline Committee (DDC) at intervals not to exceed 120 days. In the

case of a high school student, the student's progress toward graduation and the student's graduation plan shall also be reviewed. At the review, the student or the student's parent shall be given the opportunity to present arguments 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.

Additional Misconduct

If during the term of placement in a DAEP the student engages in additional misconduct for which placement in a DAEP or expulsion is required or permitted, additional proceedings may be conducted, and the campus behavior coordinator may enter an additional disciplinary order as a result of those proceedings.

Notice of Criminal Proceedings

When a student is placed in a DAEP for certain offenses, the office of the prosecuting attorney shall notify the district if:

1. Prosecution of a student's case was refused for lack of prosecutorial merit or insufficient evidence and no formal proceedings, deferred adjudication (see glossary), or deferred prosecution will be initiated; or
2. The court or jury found a student not guilty, or made a finding that the student did not engage in delinquent conduct or conduct indicating a need for supervision, and the case was dismissed with prejudice.

If a student was placed in a DAEP for such conduct, on receiving the notice from the prosecutor, the superintendent or designee shall review the student's placement and schedule a review with the student's parent not later than the third day after the superintendent or designee receives notice from the prosecutor. The student may not be returned to the regular classroom pending the review. After reviewing the notice and receiving information from the student's parent, the superintendent or designee may continue the student's placement if there is reason to believe that the presence of the student in the regular classroom threatens the safety of other students or teachers.

The student or the student's parent may appeal the superintendent's decision to the board. The student may not be returned to the regular classroom pending the appeal. In the case of an appeal, the board shall, at the next scheduled meeting, review the notice from the prosecutor and receive information from the student, the student's parent, and the superintendent or designee, and confirm or reverse the decision of the superintendent or designee. The board shall make a record of the proceedings. If the board confirms the decision of the superintendent or designee, the student and the student's parent may appeal to the Commissioner of Education. The student may not be returned to the regular classroom pending the appeal.

Withdrawal during Process

When a student violates the district's Code in a way that requires or permits the student to be placed in a DAEP and the student withdraws from the district before a placement order is completed, the campus behavior coordinator may complete the proceedings and issue a placement order. If the student then reenrolls in the district during the same or a subsequent

school year, the district may enforce the order at that time, less any period of the placement that has been served by the student during enrollment in another district. If the campus behavior coordinator or the board fails to issue a placement order after the student withdraws, the next district in which the student enrolls may complete the proceedings and issue a placement order.

Newly Enrolled Students

The district shall continue the DAEP placement of a student who enrolls in the district and was assigned to a DAEP in an open-enrollment charter school or another district. A newly enrolled student with a DAEP placement from a district in another state shall be placed as any other newly enrolled student if the behavior committed is a reason for DAEP placement in the receiving district. If the student was placed in a DAEP by a school district in another state for a period that exceeds one year, this district, by state law, shall reduce the period of the placement so that the total placement does not exceed one year. After a review, however, the placement may be extended beyond a year if the district determines that the student is a threat to the safety of other students or employees or the extended placement is in the best interest of the student.

Emergency Placement Procedure

When an emergency placement is necessary because the student's behavior is so unruly, disruptive, or abusive that it seriously interferes with classroom or school operations, the student shall be given oral notice of the reason for the action. Not later than the tenth day after the date of the placement, the student shall be given the appropriate conference required for assignment to a DAEP.

Placement and/or Expulsion for Certain Offenses

This section includes two categories of offenses for which the Education Code provides unique procedures and specific consequences.

Registered Sex Offenders

Upon receiving notification in accordance with state law that a student is currently required to register as a sex offender, the administration must remove the student from the regular classroom and determine appropriate placement unless the court orders JJAEP placement. If the student is under any form of court supervision, including probation, community supervision, or parole, the placement shall be in either DAEP or JJAEP for at least one semester.

If the student is not under any form of court supervision, the placement may be in DAEP or JJAEP for one semester or the placement may be in a regular classroom. The placement may not be in the regular classroom if the board or its designee determines that the student's presence:

3. Threatens the safety of other students or teachers,
4. Will be detrimental to the educational process, or
5. Is not in the best interests of the district's students.

Review Committee (District Discipline Committee)

The District Discipline Committee will review all off campus placements to ensure district policies, processes, and procedures are followed prior to the removal from campus. At the end of

the first semester of a student's placement in an alternative educational setting and before the beginning of each school year for which the student remains in an alternative placement, the district shall convene a committee, in accordance with state law, to review the student's placement. The District Discipline Committee shall recommend whether the student should return to the regular classroom or remain in the placement. Absent a special finding, the Board or its designee must follow the committee's recommendation. The placement review of a student with a disability who receives special education services must be made by the ARD committee.

Newly Enrolled Student

If a student enrolls in the district during a mandatory placement as a registered sex offender, the district may count any time already spent by the student in a placement or may require an additional semester in an alternative placement without conducting a review of the placement.

Appeal

A student or the student's parent may appeal the placement by requesting a conference between the board or its designee, the student, and the student's parent. The conference is limited to the factual question of whether the student is required to register as a sex offender. Any decision of the board or its designee under this section is final and may not be appealed.

Certain Felonies

Regardless of whether placement or expulsion is required or permitted by one of the reasons in the DAEP Placement or Expulsion sections, in accordance with Education Code 37.0081, a student **may** be expelled and placed in either DAEP or JJAEP if the board or the campus behavior coordinator makes certain findings and the following circumstances exist in relation to aggravated robbery or a felony offense under Title 5 (see glossary) of the Texas Penal Code. The student must:

Have received deferred prosecution for conduct defined as aggravated robbery or a Title 5 felony offense;

Have been found by a court or jury to have engaged in delinquent conduct for conduct defined as aggravated robbery or a Title 5 felony offense;

Have been charged with engaging in conduct defined as aggravated robbery or a Title 5 felony offense;

Have been referred to a juvenile court for allegedly engaging in delinquent conduct for conduct defined as aggravated robbery or a Title 5 felony offense; or

Have received probation or deferred adjudication or have been arrested for, charged with, or convicted of aggravated robbery or a Title 5 felony offense.

The district may expel the student and order placement under these circumstances regardless of:

1. The date on which the student's conduct occurred,
2. The location at which the conduct occurred,
3. Whether the conduct occurred while the student was enrolled in the district, or

4. Whether the student has successfully completed any court disposition requirements imposed in connection with the conduct.

Hearing and Required Findings

The student must first have a hearing before the board or its designee, who must determine that in addition to the circumstances above that allow for the expulsion, the student's presence in the regular classroom:

1. Threatens the safety of other students or teachers,
2. Will be detrimental to the educational process, or
3. Is not in the best interest of the district's students.

Any decision of the board or the board's designee under this section is final and may not be appealed.

Length of Placement

The student is subject to the placement until:

1. The student graduates from high school,
2. The charges are dismissed or reduced to a misdemeanor offense, or
3. The student completes the term of the placement or is assigned to another program.

Newly Enrolled Students

A student who enrolls in the district before completing a placement under this section from another school district must complete the term of the placement.

Expulsion

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

1. Self-defense (see glossary),
2. Intent or lack of intent at the time the student engaged in the conduct, and
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.

Discretionary Expulsion: Misconduct That May Result in Expulsion

Some of the following types of misconduct may result in mandatory placement in a DAEP, whether or not a student is expelled. (See DAEP Placement)

Any Location

A student **may** be expelled for:

- Engaging in bullying that encourages a student to commit or attempt to commit suicide.

- Inciting violence against a student through group bullying.
- Releasing or threatening to release intimate visual material of a minor or a student who is 18 years of age or older without the student’s consent.
- Conduct that contains the elements of assault under Penal Code 22.01(a)(1) in retaliation against a school employee or volunteer.
- Criminal mischief, if punishable as a felony.
- Engaging in conduct that contains the elements of one of the following offenses against another student:
 - Aggravated assault.
 - Sexual assault.
 - Aggravated sexual assault.
 - Murder.
 - Capital murder.
 - Criminal attempt to commit murder or capital murder.
 - Aggravated robbery.
- Breach of computer security.
- Engaging in conduct relating to a false alarm or report (including a bomb threat) or a terroristic threat involving a public school.

At School, Within 300 Feet, or at a School Event

A student **may** be expelled for committing any of the following offenses on or 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:

- Selling, giving, or delivering to another person, or possessing, using, or being under the influence of marijuana, a controlled substance, or a dangerous drug, if the conduct is not punishable as a felony. A student with a valid prescription for low-THC cannabis as authorized by Chapter 487 of the Health and Safety Code does not violate this provision. (See glossary for “under the influence.”)
- Selling, giving, or delivering to another person, or possessing, using, or being under the influence of alcohol; or committing a serious act or offense while under the influence of alcohol, if the conduct is not punishable as a felony.
- Engaging in conduct that contains the elements of an offense relating to abusable volatile chemicals.
- Engaging in conduct that contains the elements of assault under section 22.01(a)(1) against an employee or volunteer.
- Engaging in deadly conduct. (See glossary.)

Within 300 Feet of School

A student **may** be expelled for engaging in the following conduct while within 300 feet of school property, as measured from any point on the school's real property boundary line:

- Aggravated assault, sexual assault, or aggravated sexual assault.
- Arson. (See glossary.)
- Murder, capital murder, or criminal attempt to commit murder or capital murder.
- Indecency with a child, aggravated kidnapping, manslaughter, criminally negligent homicide, or aggravated robbery.
- Continuous sexual abuse of a young child or children.
- Felony drug- or alcohol-related offense.
- Carrying on or about the student's person a handgun, a location restricted knife, or a club, as these terms are defined by state law. (See glossary)
- Possessing, manufacturing, transporting, repairing, or selling a prohibited weapon, as defined by state law.
- Possession of a firearm, as defined by federal law.

Property of Another District

A student **may** be expelled for committing any offense that is a state-mandated expellable offense if the offense is committed on the property of another district in Texas or while the student is attending a school-sponsored or school-related activity of a school in another district in Texas.

While in DAEP/CAP

A student **may** be expelled for engaging in documented serious misbehavior that violates the district's Code, despite documented behavioral interventions while placed in a DAEP. For purposes of discretionary expulsion from a DAEP, serious misbehavior means:

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

Mandatory Expulsion: Misconduct That Requires Expulsion

A student must be expelled under federal or state law for any of the following offenses that occur on school property or while attending a school-sponsored or school-related activity on or off school property:

Under Federal Law

Bringing to school or possessing at school, including any setting that is under the district's control or supervision for the purpose of a school activity, a firearm, as defined by federal law.

Note: Mandatory expulsion under the federal Gun Free Schools Act does not apply to a firearm that is lawfully stored inside a locked vehicle, or to firearms used in activities approved and authorized by the district when the district has adopted appropriate safeguards to ensure student safety.

Under the Texas Penal Code

- Carrying on or about the student's person the following, as defined by the Texas Penal Code:
 - A handgun, defined by state law as any firearm designed, made, or adapted to be used with one hand. (See glossary.) Note: A student may not be expelled solely on the basis of the student's use, exhibition, or possession of a firearm that occurs at an approved target range facility that is not located on a school campus, while participating in or preparing for a school-sponsored, shooting sports competition or a shooting sports educational activity that is sponsored or supported by the Parks and Wildlife Department, or a shooting sports sanctioning organization working with the department. [See policy FNCG(LEGAL).]
 - A location restricted knife, as defined by state law. (See glossary.)
 - A club, as defined in state law. (See glossary.)
- Possessing, manufacturing, transporting, repairing, or selling a prohibited weapon, as defined in state law. (See glossary.)
- Behaving in a manner that contains elements of the following offenses under the Texas Penal Code:
 - Aggravated assault, sexual assault, or aggravated sexual assault.
 - Arson. (See glossary.)
 - Murder, capital murder, or criminal attempt to commit murder or capital murder.
 - Indecency with a child.
 - Aggravated kidnapping.
 - Aggravated robbery.
 - Manslaughter.

- Criminally negligent homicide.
- Continuous sexual abuse of a young child or children.
- Behavior punishable as a felony that involves selling, giving, or delivering to another person, or possessing, using, or being under the influence of marijuana, a controlled substance, a dangerous drug, or alcohol; or committing a serious act or offense while under the influence of alcohol.
- Engaging in retaliation against a school employee or volunteer combined with one of the above-listed mandatory expulsion offenses.

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. A student under age six shall not be placed in a DAEP unless the student commits a federal firearm offense.

Process

If a student is believed to have committed an expellable offense, the campus behavior coordinator or other appropriate administrator shall schedule a hearing within a reasonable time. The student's parent shall be invited in writing to attend the hearing.

Until a hearing can be held, the campus behavior coordinator or other administrator may place the student in:

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

Hearing

A student facing expulsion shall be given a hearing with appropriate due process. The student is entitled to:

1. Representation by the student's parent or another adult who can provide guidance to the student and who is not an employee of the district,
2. An opportunity to testify and to present evidence and witnesses in the student's defense, and
3. An opportunity to question the witnesses called by the district at the hearing.

After providing notice to the student and parent of the hearing, the district may hold the hearing regardless of whether the student or the student's parent attends.

The board of trustees delegates to the campus principal the authority to conduct expulsion hearings.

Board Review of Expulsion

After the due process hearing, the expelled student may request that the board review the expulsion decisions. The student or parent must submit a written request to the superintendent within seven days after receipt of the written decision. The superintendent must provide the student or parent written notice of the date, time, and place of the meeting at which the board will review the decision.

The board shall review the record of the expulsion hearing in a closed meeting unless the parent requests in writing that the matter be held in an open meeting. The board may also hear a statement from the student or parent and from the board's designee.

The board shall hear statements made by the parties at the review and shall base its decision on evidence reflected in the record and any statements made by the parties at the review. The board shall make and communicate its decision orally at the conclusion of the presentation. Consequences shall not be deferred pending the outcome of the hearing.

Expulsion Order

Before ordering the expulsion, the board or campus behavior coordinator 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, or
4. A disability that substantially impairs the student's capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of the student's conduct.

If the student is expelled, the board or its designee shall deliver to the student and the student's parent a copy of the order expelling the student.

Not later than the second business day after the hearing, the campus administrator shall deliver to the juvenile court a copy of the expulsion order and the information required by Section 52.04 of the Family Code.

If the length of the expulsion is inconsistent with the guidelines included in the Student Code of Conduct, the expulsion order shall give notice of the inconsistency.

Length of Expulsion

The length of an expulsion shall be correlated to the seriousness of the offense, the student's age and grade level, the frequency of misbehavior, the student's attitude, and statutory requirements.

The duration of a student's expulsion shall be determined on a case-by-case basis. The maximum period of expulsion is one calendar year, except as provided below.

An expulsion may not exceed one 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.

State and federal law require a student to be expelled from the regular classroom for a period of at least one calendar year for bringing a firearm, as defined by federal law, to school. However, the superintendent may modify the length of the expulsion on a case-by-case basis.

Students who commit offenses that require expulsion at the end of one school year may be expelled into the next school year to complete the term of expulsion.

Withdrawal During Process

When a student has violated the district's Code in a way that requires or permits expulsion from the district and the student withdraws from the district before the expulsion hearing takes place, the district may conduct the hearing after sending written notice to the parent and student.

If the student then re-enrolls in the district during the same or subsequent school year, the district may enforce the expulsion order at that time, less any expulsion period that has been served by the student during enrollment in another district.

If the campus behavior coordinator or the board fails to issue an expulsion order after the student withdraws, the next district in which the student enrolls may complete the proceedings.

Additional Misconduct

If during the expulsion, the student engages in additional conduct for which placement in a DAEP or expulsion is required or permitted, additional proceedings may be conducted, and the campus behavior coordinator or the board may issue an additional disciplinary order as a result of those proceedings.

Restrictions During Expulsion

Expelled students are prohibited from being on school grounds or attending school-sponsored or school-related activities during the period of expulsion.

No district academic credit shall be earned for work missed during the period of expulsion unless the student is enrolled in a JJAEP or another district-approved program.

Newly Enrolled Students

The district shall decide on a case-by-case basis the placement of a student who is subject to an expulsion order from another district or an open-enrollment charter school upon enrollment in the district.

If a student expelled in another state enrolls in the district, the district may continue the expulsion under the terms of the expulsion order, may place the student in a DAEP for the period specified in the order, or may allow the student to attend regular classes if:

1. The out-of-state district provides the district with a copy of the expulsion order, and
2. The offense resulting in the expulsion is also an expellable offense in the district in which the student is enrolling.

If a student is expelled by a district in another state for a period that exceeds one year and the district continues the expulsion or places the student in a DAEP, the district shall reduce the

period of the expulsion or DAEP placement so that the entire period does not exceed one year, unless after a review it is determined that:

1. The student is a threat to the safety of other students or district employees, or
2. Extended placement is in the best interest of the student.

Emergency Expulsion Procedures

When an emergency expulsion is necessary to protect persons or property from imminent harm, the student shall be given verbal notice of the reason for the action. Within ten days after the date of the emergency expulsion, the student shall be given appropriate due process required for a student facing expulsion.

DAEP Placement of Expelled Students

The district may provide educational services to any expelled student in a DAEP; however, educational services in the DAEP must be provided if the student is less than ten years of age.

Levels of Misconduct and Disciplinary Actions

LEVEL I ACTS OF MISCONDUCT

Level I acts of misconduct include those student behaviors which interfere with the orderly educational process in the school and at school related functions. These offenses include those that would not normally involve decisions regarding assignment to an AEP or expulsion. These offenses include, but are not limited to, such behaviors as the following:

- Any disruptive conduct - running and/or making excessive noise in the halls or buildings
- Refusal to participate in class activities
- Tardies
- Absenteeism
- Bringing unauthorized visitors to school
- Chewing gum in classes where prohibited
- Eating or drinking outside of designated areas
- Littering
- Loitering on school property
- Horse-playing or "rough housing"
- Possession of active electronic communications devices
- Throwing objects (including food)
- Failure to bring required classroom materials and/or assigned work to class
- Failure to cooperate with teachers and school officials
- Violating classroom or safety rules
- Dress Code Violations (see Dress Code Standards)
- Engaging in any other conduct that disrupts the school environment or educational process

LEVEL I DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

Disciplinary actions consistent with Level I infractions include, but are not limited to:

- Administrator and/or Teacher and/or Student conference
- Counselor and/or Teacher and/or Student conference
- Parent contact
- In-class disciplinary action
- Confiscation of prohibited items
- Use of individual carrels
- Temporary, short-term removal from peers (for regaining self-control)
- Behavioral contracts
- Cooling off or "time out" period
- Detention
- In-school suspension (ISS): 1 to 3 days
- Restitution/restoration
- Oral reports relating to infraction
- Special assignments, task assignments, or other duties
- Loss or restriction of privileges (classroom, co-curricular, extracurricular)
- Loss of other privileges, as appropriate

LEVEL II ACTS OF MISCONDUCT

Level II acts of misconduct include those student behaviors that interfere with the orderly educational process in the school and at school related functions. These offenses include, but are not limited to, such behaviors as the following:

- Any repeated or chronic misbehavior as defined in Level I
- Leaving the classroom, designated area, or school grounds without permission
- Skipping class/truancy
- Cheating, plagiarism and/or academic dishonesty
- Failure to attend a detention assignment
- Improper use of and/or improper parking of vehicles (including no sticker)
- Signing parent's or staff member's name(s) on school documents and/or any materials related to school business (fraud; forgery)
- Exhibiting any unacceptable physical contact which could result in injury (i.e. fighting, scuffling and/or inappropriate touching)
- Public display of affection ("tangible courtship")
- Failure to abide by rules and regulations regarding field trips
- Interfering or disrupting classroom proceedings
- Posting or distributing unauthorized communicative materials on school grounds
- Display of disrespect toward students or others (i.e. name calling, touching)
- Display of disrespect toward school personnel; insubordination
- Defacing school property or the property of others
- Use of profane, obscene, indecent, immoral or offensive language and/or gestures, without intent
- Possession or use of tobacco products and/or any tobacco-related device (i.e. pipes, electronic cigarettes/vapor cigarettes or "look alike", lighters, and/or matches)

- Being in restricted areas before, during and after school (i.e. playgrounds, gyms, parking lots, DAEP)
- Selling or soliciting for sale any merchandise on the school campus without the authorization of the building principal or designee
- Inciting conflict between others
- Violating the Internet Acceptable Use Policy and Procedures

LEVEL II DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

All Level II infractions are subject to Level I Disciplinary actions listed above and additionally may be subject to, but are not limited to:

- In-school suspension (ISS): 1 to 5 days
- Detention (3-hour: SFJH)
- Saturday Adjustment Class (SAC – 4 hours: SFJH & SFHS)
- Suspension (3 day maximum)
- Referral to an officer of the court
- Loss of parking privileges or having car towed at owner's expense
- Loss of computer privileges, as applicable

LEVEL III ACTS OF MISCONDUCT

Level III acts of misconduct include those student behaviors which seriously disrupt the orderly educational process in the classroom and/or the school or which violate local and/or state laws. Consequences may likely include suspension or placement into a Disciplinary Alternative Educational Program. These offenses include, but are not limited to:

- Any persistent disciplinary infractions as defined in Levels I & II
- Any behavior listed by state law or district policy as "discretionary or mandatory removal to a DAEP"
- Skipping class/truancy
- Vandalism, defined as the willful or malicious destruction of school property or the property of others
- Disrupting the educational environment in ISS
- Engaging in or persisting in serious acts of disobedience
- Engaging in disorderly behavior which may prove detrimental to the school, harmful to health and safety, and inhibits the rights of others (includes bullying behavior)
- Display of disrespect toward students or others (repeated behavior which could include bullying)
- Fighting, which is defined as a physical conflict between two or more individuals which results in disorder and/or injuries
- Gambling, which is defined as participating in or being a party to games of chance for money and/or other things of value
- Stealing or non-felony theft
- Altering school records or documents (fraud)
- Repeated failures to comply with the reasonable requests of any school staff member; defiance
- Repeated possession or use of any tobacco product, electronic cigarettes/vapor cigarettes or "look alike"

- Inciting conflict between others
- Use of profane, obscene, indecent, immoral or offensive language and/or gestures with intent, including “mooning”
- Engaging in activities related to gangs, fraternities, sororities, or secret societies (for ex., producing graffiti or “throwing” signs)
- Possessing and/or self-administering medications prescribed (including over the counter drugs) for him/herself or others (non-felony possessions)
- Possessing and/or distributing over-the-counter medications.
- Possessing, selling, or distributing "look-alike" drugs or items attempted to be passed off as drugs and contraband
- Possessing, using, giving, or selling paraphernalia related to any prohibited substance, including abusable volatile chemicals
- Appearing to be under the influence (see Code of Conduct glossary) of narcotics, dangerous drugs, inhalants, alcohol, any other prohibited drug, or an abusable volatile chemical (DISTRICT MANDATED minimum of 30 day DAEP PLACEMENT/ 2nd offense CAP PLACEMENT)
- Display of nude or obscene pictures or being in possession of adult literature, magazines, or electronic materials. This includes text messages.
- Harassment of students or school employees.
- Hazing (see glossary), bullying, or creation of “hit lists”
- Possessing or selling air guns or BB guns
- Possession, use, and/or concealment of a knife on the individual or in the belongings of the individual (not defined as "illegal knife"; from 3” – under 5 ½”) (for "illegal knife," see Level IV)
- Possession, use, and/or concealment of a "look-alike" weapon. (A weapon is any instrument that may produce bodily harm or death; see glossary)
- Interference with the educational process and/or the operation of school or interference with any school personnel’s responsibilities and duties
- Interference or tampering with electronic data and online coursework, including grades, assignments, etc.
- Serious or persistent violations of the Internet Acceptable Use Policy or Procedures

LEVEL III DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

All Level III infractions are subject to Level I and/or II Disciplinary actions listed above and additionally may be subject to, but are not limited to:

- In-school suspension (ISS) (Not to exceed 10 days.)
- Referral to legal authorities/law enforcement agencies or referral to an officer of the court
- Removal to Disciplinary Alternative Education Program (DAEP)
- Expulsion to Coastal Alternative Program (CAP) or Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Program (JJAEP)

LEVEL IV ACTS OF MISCONDUCT

Level IV acts of misconduct include those student behaviors which seriously disrupt or completely impair the orderly educational process in the classroom and/or the school or which

violate local and/or state laws. Consequences may include suspension and/or DAEP or CAP or JJAEP placement. These offenses include, but are not limited to:

- Any felony violation charge as defined by the Texas Penal Code, including: aggravated assault, sexual assault, or aggravated sexual assault, arson, murder, capital murder, or criminal attempt to commit murder, indecency with a child, aggravated kidnapping, retaliation against a school employee on or off school premises, committing a serious act while under the influence of alcohol
- Any behavior listed by state law or district policy as "mandatory removal" to a DAEP
- Any behavior listed by state law or district policy as "mandatory expulsion"
- Engaging in conduct relating to a false alarm or report (including a bomb threat) or a terroristic threat involving a public school. DISTRICT MANDATED REMOVAL; STATE DISCRETIONARY EXPULSION (CAP)
- Robbery, which is defined as the taking of personal property of another against his/her will; accomplished by means of force or fear
- Burglary of a Santa Fe Independent School District facility.
- Felony criminal mischief. DISTRICT MANDATED REMOVAL; STATE DISCRETIONARY EXPULSION (CAP)
- Possession, giving/delivering narcotics, dangerous drugs (including synthetics), inhalants, or alcohol as provided in Board Policy FNCF (LOCAL) (LEGAL); this includes felony (STATE MANDATORY EXPULSION) and non-felony dangerous substances and prescription medications prescribed for the violator or not prescribed for the violator (not felony possession)
- Possession, giving/delivering prohibited drugs, alcohol, or an abusable volatile chemical of any amount - DISTRICT MANDATED REMOVAL; STATE DISCRETIONARY EXPULSION (CAP)
- Sexual harassment, defined as intimidating conduct of a sexual nature which may include such things as using offensive names for body parts, teasing with body parts, requesting or demanding sexual favors, name calling of a sexual nature, unwanted physical contact of a sexual nature
- Sex violations, which are defined to include sexual assault and offenses against chastity, common decency, morals and the like (refer to Code of Conduct for specific consequences, which could include expulsion)
- Any conduct which contains the elements of the offense of public lewdness, including indecent exposure
- Extortion, which is defined as obtaining money or information from another by coercion or intimidation
- Assault and/or aggravated assault on school district personnel or volunteers resulting in injury. DISTRICT MANDATED REMOVAL; STATE DISCRETIONARY EXPULSION (CAP)
- Possession, use, and/or concealment of a firearm, illegal knife, club, or other prohibited weapon (definition in TPC 46.01) STATE AND FEDERAL MANDATORY EXPULSION
- Deadly conduct (action with intent to harm another). DISTRICT MANDATED REMOVAL; STATE DISCRETIONARY EXPULSION (CAP)
- Serious and persistent violations of the Internet Acceptable Use Policy/Procedures

LEVEL IV DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

All Level IV infractions are subject to Level I, II and/or III Disciplinary actions listed above and additionally may be subject to, but are not limited to:

Discretionary DAEP Placement

- Permanent removal by a teacher from class (Teacher has removed the student from classroom and denied the student the right to return. TEC §37.003 has been invoked.) – TEC §37.002(c)
- Based on conduct occurring off campus and while the student is not in attendance at a school-sponsored or school-related activity for felony offenses not in Title 5, Penal Code- TEC §37.006(d) and TEC §37.007(b)(4)
- Violation of student code of conduct not included under TEC §37.006, 37.007, or 37.002(c)
- Possessed, purchased, used or accepted a cigarette or tobacco product as defined in the Health and Safety Code, Section 3.01, chapter 161.252
- School-related gang violence
- Fighting/Mutual Combat-Excludes all offenses under Penal Code §22.01
- Engages In Deadly Conduct – TEC §37.007(b)(2)(D)
- Used, Exhibited, Or Possessed A Non-Illegal Knife As Defined By Student Code Of Conduct And As Allowed Under TEC §37.007. (Knife blade equal to or less than 5.5 inches)
- Student Is Required To Register As A Sex Offender Under Chapter 62 Of The Code Of Criminal Procedure And Is Not Under Court Supervision - TEC §37.305. The offense(s) for which the student is required to register as a sex offender must have occurred on or after Sept. 1, 2007

Mandatory DAEP Placement

- Conduct punishable as a felony-TEC §37.006(a)(2)(A)
- Possessed, sold, or used marijuana (including synthetic) or other controlled substance- TEC §37.006(a)(2)(C) and 37.007(b) for under the influence
- Possessed, sold, used, or was under the influence of an alcoholic beverage-TEC §37.006(a)(2)(D) and 37.007(b)
- Abuse of a volatile chemical- TEC §37.006(a)(2)(E)
- Public lewdness or indecent exposure-TEC §37.006(a)(2)(F)
- Retaliation against school employee-TEC §37.006(b) and 37.007(d)
- Based on conduct occurring off campus and while the student is not in attendance at a school-sponsored or school-related activity for felony offenses in Title 5, Penal Code- TEC §37.006(c) , TEC §37.007(b)(4), and TEC §37.0081
- Terroristic threat-TEC §37.006(a)(1) or 37.007(b)(1)
- Assault under Penal Code Section 22.01(a)(1) against a school district employee or volunteer-TEC §37.007(b)(2)(C)
- Assault under Penal Code Section 22.01(a)(1) against someone other than a school district employee or volunteer-TEC §37.006(a)(2)(B)
- False Alarm/False Report –TEC §§37.006(a)(1) and 37.007(b)
- Student Is Required To Register As A Sex Offender Under Chapter 62 Of The Code Of Criminal Procedure And Is Under Court Supervision - TEC §37.304. The offense(s) for

which the student is required to register as a sex offender must have occurred on or after Sept. 1, 2007

Mandatory Expulsion

- Used, exhibited, or possessed a firearm-TEC §37.007(a)(1)(A) and/or 37.007(e) brings a firearm to school.
- Used exhibited, or possessed an illegal knife-TEC §37.007(a)(1)(B)
- Used exhibited, or possessed an illegal Club-TEC §37.007(a)(1)(C)
- Used exhibited, or possessed a Prohibited weapon under Penal Code Section 46.05-TEC §37.007(a)(1)(D)
- Arson-TEC §37.007(a)(2)(B)
- Murder, capital murder, criminal attempt to commit murder, or capital murder-TEC §37.007(a)(2)(C)
- Indecency with a child-TEC §37.007(a)(2)(D)
- Aggravated kidnapping-TEC §37.007(a)(2)(E)
- Aggravated assault under Penal Code Section 22.02 against a school district employee or volunteer-TEC §37.007(d)
- Aggravated assault under Penal Code Section 22.02 against someone other than a school district employee or volunteer-TEC §37.007(a)(2)(A)
- Sexual assault under Penal Code Section 22.011 or aggravated sexual assault under 22.021 against a school district employee or volunteer-TEC §37.007(d)
- Sexual assault under Penal Code Section 22.011 or aggravated sexual assault under 22.021 against someone other than a school district employee or volunteer-TEC §37.007(a)(2)(A)
- Felony Controlled Substance Violation-TEC §37.007(a)(3)
- Felony alcohol violation-TEC §37.007(a)(3)
- Aggravated Robbery-TEC §37.007(a)(2)(F), TEC §37.006(C)-(D) (HB 9680)
- Manslaughter – TEC §37.007(a)(2)(G)
- Criminally Negligent Homicide – TEC §37.007(a)(2)(H)
- Continuous Sexual Abuse Of Young Child Or Children Under Penal Code §21.02 Occurring on school property or while attending a school-sponsored or school-related activity on or off school property.

Compulsory Attendance

Compulsory attendance laws apply to students until the age of 19. (TEC 25.085) (FEA LOCAL)

State law requires students to be in attendance at least 90% of the required time. Santa Fe ISD requires students to be in attendance at least 95% of the required time.

Students who are at least six years of age, or who have been previously enrolled in first grade, and who have not yet reached their 19th birthday shall attend school for the entire period the program is offered, unless exempted as indicated below. Students enrolled in prekindergarten or kindergarten shall attend school.

A person who voluntarily enrolls in school or voluntarily attends school after the person's 19th birthday shall attend school each school day for the entire period the program of instruction is offered.

After the third unexcused absence of a person who voluntarily enrolls, a district shall issue a warning letter to the person that states the person's enrollment may be revoked for the remainder of the school year if the person has more than five unexcused absences in a semester.

A district may revoke for the remainder of the school year the enrollment of a person who has more than five unexcused absences in a semester, except a school district may not revoke the enrollment of a person under this provision on a day on which the person is physically present at school.

A person whose enrollment is revoked for exceeding this limit may be considered an unauthorized person on school grounds for the purposes of Education Code 37.107 regarding trespassing.

Glossary

Abuse is improper or excessive use.

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

1. Causes serious bodily injury to another;
2. Uses or exhibits a deadly weapon; or
3. 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:
 - a. 65 years of age or older, or
 - b. A disabled person.

Armor-piercing ammunition is defined by Texas 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 Texas Penal Code 28.02 as:

1. A crime that involves starting a fire or causing an explosion with intent to destroy or damage:
 - a. Any vegetation, fence, or structure on open-space land; or
 - b. 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:
 - a. Recklessly damages or destroys a building belonging to another, or
 - b. Recklessly causes another person to suffer bodily injury or death.

Assault is defined in part by Texas 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.

Behavior Coordinator is defined as the administrator who is assigning the disciplinary consequence.

Breach of Computer Security includes knowingly accessing a computer, computer network, or computer system without the effective consent of the owner as defined in Texas 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 and 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 to:

1. 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;
2. 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 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 Texas 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 Texas Penal Code 46.01 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.

Criminal street gang is 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.

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 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 Texas 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 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:

1. Cause action by an official or volunteer agency organized to deal with emergencies;
2. Place a person in fear of imminent serious bodily injury; or

3. 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:

1. 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;
2. The frame or receiver of any such weapon;
3. Any firearm muffler or firearm weapon; or
4. 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 Texas Penal Code 46.01 as any device designed, made, or adapted to muffle the report of a firearm.

Graffiti are 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 Texas Penal Code 46.01 as any firearm that is designed, made, or adapted to be fired with one hand.

Harassment is:

1. Conduct that meets the definition established in district policies DIA(LOCAL) and FFH(LOCAL); or
2. 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.

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, that endangers the mental or physical health or safety of a student for the purpose of pledging, initiation into, affiliation with, holding office in, or maintaining membership in an organization.

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 Texas 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 Texas Penal Code 21.08 as an offense that occurs when a person exposes his or her anus or any part of his or her 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 Texas Civil Practices and Remedies Code 98B.001 and Texas 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 Texas Penal Code 46.01(6) as a knife with a blade over five and one-half inches.

Knuckles as defined by Texas Penal Code 46.01 are 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 Texas 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 other school property used by the student, including, but not limited to, a locker or desk.

Prohibited weapon under Texas Penal Code 46.05(a) means:

1. 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:
 - a. An explosive weapon;
 - b. A machine gun;
 - c. A short-barrel firearm;
2. Knuckles;
3. Armor-piercing ammunition;
4. A chemical dispensing device;
5. A zip gun;
6. A tire deflation device;
7. An improvised explosive device; or
8. 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 Texas 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

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 a determination made by the superintendent or designee using all available information, including the information furnished 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:

1. Deliberate violent behavior that poses a direct threat to the health or safety of others;
2. Extortion, meaning the gaining of money or other property by force or threat;
3. Conduct that constitutes coercion, as defined by Section 1.07, Penal Code; or
4. Conduct that constitutes the offense of:
 - a. Public lewdness under Section 21.07, Penal Code;
 - b. Indecent exposure under Section 21.08; Penal Code;
 - c. Criminal mischief under Section 28.03, Penal Code;
 - d. Personal hazing under Section 37.152, Education Code; or
 - e. Harassment under Section 42.07(a)(1), Penal Code, 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 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 a threat of violence to any person or property with intent to:

1. Cause a reaction of any type by an official or volunteer agency organized to deal with emergencies;
2. Place any person in fear of imminent serious bodily injury;
3. 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;
4. Cause impairment or interruption of public communications; public transportation; public water, gas, or power supply; or other public service;
5. Place the public or a substantial group of the public in fear of serious bodily injury; or
6. 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 Section 46.01 of the Penal Code 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 Texas Penal Code that typically involve injury to a person and may include:

- Murder, manslaughter, or homicide under Sections 19.02, – .05, Texas Penal Code;
- Kidnapping, under Section 20.03, Texas Penal Code;
- Trafficking of persons, under Section 20A.02, Texas Penal Code;
- Smuggling or continuous smuggling of persons, under Sections 20.05 – .06, Texas Penal Code;
- Assault, under Section 22.01, Texas Penal Code;
- Aggravated assault, under Section 22.02, Texas Penal Code;
- Sexual assault under Section 22.011, Texas Penal Code;
- Aggravated sexual assault under Section 22.021, Texas Penal Code;
- Unlawful restraint under Section 20.02, Texas Penal Code;
- Continuous sexual abuse of a young child or children under Section 21.02, Texas Penal Code;
- Bestiality under Section 21.09, Texas Penal Code;
- Improper relationship between educator and student under Section 21.12, Texas Penal Code;

- Voyeurism under Section 21.17, Texas Penal Code;
 - Indecency with a child under Section 21.11, Texas Penal Code;
 - Invasive visual recording under Section 21.15, Texas Penal Code;
 - Disclosure or promotion of intimate visual material under Section 21.16, Texas Penal Code;
- Code;
- Sexual coercion under Section 21.18, Texas Penal Code;
 - Injury to a child, an elderly person, or a disabled person of any age under Section 22.04, Texas Penal Code;
- Abandoning or endangering a child under Section 22.041, Texas Penal Code;
 - Deadly conduct under Section 22.05, Texas Penal Code;
 - Terroristic threat under Section 22.07, Texas Penal Code ;
 - Aiding a person to commit suicide under Section 22.08, Texas Penal Code; and
 - Tampering with a consumer product under Section 22.09, Texas Penal Code.

[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 Texas 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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