

S-3: Administrative Procedures

Student Conduct and Discipline



REFERENCES

[Board Policy S-3](#)
[Special Education Handbook](#)
[Board Policy G-19: Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Harassment, and Retaliation Prohibited](#)
[Board Policy G-20: Bullying, Cyberbullying, Hazing, and Abusive Conduct Prohibited](#)
[S-3: Gang Signs, Symbols, Signals, Words, and Conduct Prohibited](#)

DEFINITIONS

Bullying: See, G-20: Administrative Procedures, Bullying, Cyberbullying, Hazing, and Abusive Conduct Prohibited.

Corporal Punishment: The intentional infliction of physical pain upon the body of a student as a disciplinary measure.

Emergency: A situation in which property or human life is in jeopardy and the prompt summoning of aid is essential to the preservation of human life or property.

Emergency Safety Intervention: The use of seclusion or physical restraint when a student presents an immediate danger to self or others. An emergency safety intervention shall not be used for disciplinary purposes.

Expulsion: Removal from a school for more than 10 school days without an offer of alternative educational services.

False Report: A report made by an individual when the individual knows, at the time that he or she makes the report, that the report is inaccurate or false.

Gang: A group of three or more people who form an allegiance and engage in criminal activity, which uses violence or intimidation to further its criminal objectives. A gang may have a name, turf, colors, symbols, distinct dress, or any combination of the preceding characteristics.

Gang-related Activity: A dangerous or disruptive activity, which may include, but is not limited to, the following:

- A. wearing, possessing, using, distributing, displaying or selling any clothing, clothing decoration, jewelry, emblem, badge, tattoos, manner of grooming, symbol, sign or other item which evidences membership in a gang;
- B. body signals or movements which are recognized as denoting a gang or is a sign, signal or movement utilized in connection with gang communications,
- C. using a name which is associated with or attributable to a gang;
- D. engaging in any activity, including posturing, which is determined to be related to or affiliated with any known or unknown gang;
- E. soliciting students to become gang members, participation in gang initiation or ceremonies, engaging in gang-related violence or threats of violence;
- F. threatening others, including threats by brandishing a weapon or a replica of a weapon on school campus, or at a supervised school function;
- G. engaging in any behavior undertaken in such a manner as to be reasonably likely to incite violence or endanger persons or property; or
- H. designating turf or an area for gang activities, occupation or ownership.

Harassment: See, G-19.A.: Administrative Procedures, Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Harassment, and Retaliation Prohibited.

Parent: For purposes of these administrative procedures and the corresponding board policy, "parent" means:

- A. a biological or adoptive parent;
- B. a legal guardian or other individual legally authorized to make educational decisions for the child;
- C. an individual, with whom the child lives, who is acting as a parent in the absence of a natural parent or a guardian;
- D. a foster parent if the authority of the biological or adoptive parents to make educational decisions on the child's behalf has been terminated or specifically limited by a court order;
- E. in the absence of any individual qualified under parts A-D, a surrogate parent appointed pursuant to the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act; and/or
- F. a stepparent if the stepparent is present on a day-to-day basis with the natural parent and child, and the other parent is absent from the home. A stepparent who is not present on a day-to-day basis in the home of the child does not have rights under Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act ("FERPA") with respect to the child's education records. Stepparents without guardianship of a child do not have the authority to enroll or register a child in school.

"Parent" does not include the state or any political subdivision of government.

Physical Escort: A temporary touching or holding of the hand, wrist, arm, shoulder, or back for the purpose of guiding a student to another location.

Physical Restraint: A personal restriction immobilizing or significantly reducing students' ability to move their arms, legs, body, or head freely.

Reasonable Suspicion: Reasonable suspicion is satisfied when two conditions exist: (1) the search is justified at its inception, meaning that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the search will reveal evidence that the student has violated or is violating the law or school rules, and (2) the search is reasonably related in scope to the circumstances that justified the search, meaning that the measures used to conduct the search are reasonably related to the objectives of the search and that the search is not excessively intrusive in light of the student's age and sex and the nature of the offense.

Retaliation: See Board Policies G-19: Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Harassment, and Retaliation Prohibited, and G-20: Bullying, Cyberbullying, Hazing, and Abusive Conduct Prohibited.

School Administrator: For the purposes of these procedures, school administrator means the principal, assistant principal, or the principal's designee who must be a licensed staff member.

Seclusion: Seclusionary time out that is the involuntary confinement of a student alone in a room or area from which the student is physically prevented from leaving, including:

- A. placing a student in a locked room; or
- B. placing a student in a room where the door is blocked by furniture or held closed by staff.

Suspension: Removal from school for a defined period of time with an offer of educational services to the suspended student.

Tobacco Paraphernalia: Any equipment, product, or material of any kind which is used, intended for use, or designed for use to package, repackage, store, contain, conceal, ingest, inhale, or otherwise introduce a tobacco product or an electronic cigarette substance into the human body. See, Utah Code Ann. §76-10-104.1.

PROCEDURES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

I. Student Conduct and Discipline

Each school must have written standards for student behavior expectations, including self-discipline, citizenship, civic skills, and social skills. Feedback and input from school administrators, instruction and support staff, students, parents, school community council members and/or other community members should be used in developing these standards. Schools shall also adopt and enforce rules and standards that cover topics including but not limited to, school and classroom management, adult supervision, and disruptive behaviors. Such school rules and standards must be compatible with board policies, district administrative procedures, and state and federal law. The district's Special Education Handbook must be followed when issues involve special education students.

- A. Each school will have Positive Behavioral Interventions & Supports ("PBIS") guidelines that include:
 - 1. written behavioral expectations applicable across school settings;
 - 2. effective instructional practices for the explicit teaching of student expectations, including self-discipline, citizenship, civic skills, and social skills; that are taught explicitly;
 - 3. systemic methods for reinforcement of expected behaviors;
 - 4. uniform methods for correcting behavioral errors;
 - 5. uniform methods for at least annually evaluating school level data to determine the efficiency and effectiveness of PBIS and school rules;
 - 6. training for students, faculty, and staff related to student self-discipline, good citizenship, and recognizing and preventing disruptive behaviors, including overt aggression, covert or relational aggression, and gang involvement;
 - 7. uniform methods for achieving harassment and discrimination free learning; and
 - 8. articulating pathways for students to repair harm, resolve conflict with peers, and restore standing within the classroom after a behavior infraction.
- B. Each school must also develop a Positive Behavior Plan to address the causes of student use of tobacco, alcohol, electronic cigarette products, and other controlled substances through promoting positive behaviors. The plan shall address issues including peer pressure, mental health, and creating positive relationships. The plan may include programs, clubs, service opportunities, and pro-social activities.
 - 1. The school principal shall create the plan based on input from students, parents, and staff through discussions at SIC and SCC meetings; and submit the proposed plan to the board for approval.
 - a. Plans must be submitted to the director of social and emotional learning and prevention services ("director of SEL & PS") by the first week in November. The director of SEL & PS will ensure they are placed on the agenda for the next board meeting.
 - 2. The school principal shall also designate either an assistant principal, school counselor, or teacher leader as a "positive behaviors specialist" to administer the plan.
 - a. Annually, the positive behavior specialist must submit a report to the board detailing how the plan was implemented in the prior year.

- i. By May 1 of each year, the positive behavior specialists must submit their reports to the director of social and emotional learning.
 - ii. The director of SEL & PS will ensure that the reports are placed on the agenda for the next board meeting.
- C. Annually before the start of the school year, every school must designate a "school safety specialist" who is responsible for supporting school safety initiatives, including overseeing the performance of any required threat assessments.
 1. The school safety specialist should be an administrator who has completed the district's threat assessment training.
- D. A continuum of school rules and standards, including those that deal with habitually disruptive students, must be developed through a cooperative effort of the administration, instructional and support staff, students, parents, and community members.
 1. Schools must provide parental outreach and education regarding the school's PBIS plan and how the plan can provide a discrimination and harassment free environment.
- E. School rules will be clearly stated and written with clear expectations and consequences.
- F. School rules, the board's conduct and discipline policy, these procedures, and S-3: Gang Signs, Symbols, Signals, Words, and Conduct Prohibited ("gang identifiers") will be made available to students upon their registration, and through student handbooks, school and district websites, and other forms of communication.
- G. School rules, the board's conduct and discipline policy, these procedures, and gang identifiers will be distributed to and reviewed with students annually.
- H. Schools will obtain parents' signatures acknowledging receipt of the school rules, the board's student conduct and discipline policy, these procedures, and gang identifiers.
- I. Each school will develop a continuum of multi-tiered systems of support and intervention strategies to assist students whose behavior in school does not meet reasonable expectations. Specific student skill building interventions that may be provided in a classroom or by the school counselor include, but are not limited to, training on: responsible decision-making, relationship skills, social awareness, self-management, self-awareness, self-esteem, and specific pathways to repair harm.
- J. Each school must develop consistent processes to collect student discipline data and incident or infraction data, including collection of the number of days of student suspensions and data collected from the school's climate survey.
- K. Administrators are responsible for disciplining students and enforcing these administrative procedures. A school resource officer ("SRO") should only be involved in school discipline when necessary to prevent harm to students, faculty or staff.
- L. Parents will be notified when their student has committed a moderate or serious infraction or is being suspended, including in-school suspensions. Parents may also be notified when their student commits a minor infraction. See, Section III below.

II. Detaining Elementary School Students After School

- A. Elementary students shall not be detained after school for disciplinary purposes.
- B. An elementary student may be detained after school for health or safety reasons, to participate in special activities, or for a short period of time (no more than 30 minutes) in order to support the student in completing schoolwork.
- C. If it is necessary to detain an elementary student after regular school hours, the following procedures must be followed:
 1. The student's parent must be contacted before 12:00 p.m. to: inform him/her of the school's intention to detain the student after school that day; explain the reason(s) for that decision, and receive authorization from the parent to detain the student.
 - a. If a student is detained for health or safety reasons, notification to the parent prior to the detention may not be possible. In such cases, every effort must be made to contact the parent immediately upon learning that the student needs to be detained.
 2. Notification should be made by an administrator or a licensed staff member.
 3. Notification should be documented in PowerSchool and include:
 - a. Name and grade of the student who was detained.
 - b. Name of the individual who made contact with parent.
 - c. Date and time of contact with parent.
 - d. Date and time that student was detained.
 - e. Reason for detaining student.
 - f. Verification that student was released to parent, law enforcement, or medical personnel.

III. Due Process

- A. Students are entitled to both procedural and substantive due process when their continued attendance is in question. Substantive due process requires that any disciplinary actions imposed by a school administrator not be arbitrary, capricious, or unfair.
- B. Minimal Due Process: If a school administrator intends to suspend a student for 10 days or less, the following procedures must be followed prior to the student's suspension.
 - 1. The student hears a brief explanation of the reason(s) for the intended suspension.
 - 2. The student has an opportunity to tell the student's side of the story.
 - 3. The school administrator documents in PowerSchool the meeting/conversation with the student.
 - 4. Students and parents must be notified immediately of the school's intent to suspend.
 - 5. If the school intends to suspend the student immediately, parents should be notified immediately.
 - a. Parents who cannot immediately pick-up a student can request an in-school suspension for the remainder of that school day.
 - b. Students younger than 14 should only be released into their parent's custody or pursuant to arrangements made between the school administrator and parent.
 - c. Students 14 and older should be released to a parent and should never be sent from school prior to the end of the school day without permission from a parent or emergency contact.
- C. Formal Due Process: If a school administrator intends to expel or suspend a student for more than 10 days, the procedures outlined above in Minimal Due Process must be given to the student as well as:
 - 1. written notice of the reasons for the suspension provided to the student and parents;
 - 2. notice of the opportunity for a timely district-level family intake meeting and safe school consequences meeting; and
 - 3. notice of appeal rights and procedures.
- D. If a student and/or parent is offered the opportunity to explain, and/or have a district-level safe school consequences meeting, and the student and/or parent refuses that opportunity, due process is satisfied.

IV. Range of Behaviors and Continuum of Disciplinary Procedures

- A. Minor infractions: Minor infractions are violations of school rules that are usually handled by teachers in the classroom. Chronic or excessive minor infractions can become moderate or serious infractions and result in referral to the school administrator for more severe disciplinary consequences. Minor infractions can result in loss of privileges, phone calls home, in-school suspensions, etc. Restricting daily recess periods will not be used as discipline at the elementary level. Examples of minor infractions include, but are not limited to:
 - 1. disrespect, including put downs, talking back;
 - 2. public displays of affection;
 - 3. inappropriate language and actions;
 - 4. tardies;
 - 5. disruptive behavior including talk-outs, chronic talking, and out-of-seat;
 - 6. bus misconduct; or
 - 7. horseplay.
- B. Moderate or serious infractions: If a student violates a school rule, board policy, or a district administrative procedure resulting in the student's referral to the school administrator for disciplinary action, the administrator will determine an appropriate course of action.
 - 1. Disciplinary action may be taken by the school administrator for an incident involving a student in locations other than on school grounds, at school-sponsored activities, or while being transported in a district designated vehicle, if the student's action threatens or does harm to the school, school property, or persons associated with the school.
 - 2. The decision to discipline a student will be made by the school administrator after investigation of the incident.
 - 3. The type and length of discipline is based on factors such as previous violations, severity of conduct, and other relevant educational concerns. The recommended discipline must be consistent with that imposed on similarly situated students committing a similar violation. When appropriate, students may be placed on remedial discipline plans or behavior contracts.
 - 4. Consequences that may be imposed by a school administrator include, but are not limited to, loss of privileges, removal from a school-sponsored team or activity, including school-sponsored transportation, in-school suspension, suspension from school for up to 10 consecutive school days, and other reasonable disciplinary consequences. Restricting participation in daily recess periods will not be used as punishment for elementary students.
 - a. Before imposing any of the above consequences on a student with a disability, please refer to Section XII.

- C. Moderate Incidents to be Handled at the School Level
1. Most incidents involving student behavior should be handled at the school level without the need for district involvement and/or a district-level safe school consequences meeting. School administrators have the authority to suspend students for up to 10 consecutive school days for violating a school rule, board policy, district administrative procedure, or any state or local law.
 2. A school administrator must notify the student's parent if the student has destroyed, defaced or vandalized school property.
 3. Before suspending any student for less than 10 days, the student is entitled to minimal due process, but is not entitled to formal due process, i.e., the student is not entitled to a district-level family intake meeting, safe school consequences meeting, or appeal process (see Section III above.) Please note that additional due process requirements are associated with G-19/G-20 investigations for discrimination, bullying, cyber-bullying, harassment, etc.
 - a. The school administrator should provide the student/parent with written notification of the decision to suspend, and the discipline and interventions being imposed. (Again, the requirements associated with G-19/G-20 investigations are more stringent).
 4. Student actions that may warrant such a suspension include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. frequent or flagrant willful disobedience;
 - b. mutual combat, fighting, or simple assault where there is only minor injury or limited threats of violence;
 - c. defaming or making false statements about students or staff;
 - d. destroying, defacing or vandalizing school property, or property that belongs to students, teachers or other school personnel;
 - e. criminal mischief;
 - f. stealing;
 - g. possessing or using tobacco, tobacco paraphernalia, or tobacco products including electronic cigarettes and hookah (see Section IX, Drug and Alcohol Violations, below for more information on appropriate interventions and consequences);
 - h. repeated acts of relational aggression (which may be in connection with a G-19/G-20 investigation);
 - i. engaging in gang-related activity that is dangerous or disruptive;
 - j. using profane, obscene, indecent, abusive, immoral, or highly offensive language and/or gestures (which may be in connection with a G-19/G-20 investigation);
 - k. making indecent propositions or exhibitions (which may be in connection with a G-19/G-20 investigation);
 - l. wearing, possessing, or displaying clothing, apparel, bandanas, head gear, or jewelry bearing insignia, initials, names symbols or any other emblem or writing which is drug, alcohol, or gang related;
 - m. gambling;
 - n. minor incidents of sexually inappropriate behavior that do not rise to the level of sexual harassment;
 - o. trespassing (administrators may also contact the district's executive director of policy and legal services for assistance with issuing official trespass warnings);
 - p. isolated, minor instances of bullying, cyber-bullying, hazing, harassment, or abusive conduct (in connection with a G-19/20 investigation);
 - q. engaging in any unethical academic behavior including cheating, plagiarism, forging records, altering student records and hacking; and
 - r. possession, control, or use of an alcoholic beverage.
 5. Students suspended for one or two days shall have makeup homework available to them upon their return to school. Students will be given the same number of days as they were suspended to complete the assignments and turn them into their teacher(s).
 6. For students suspended for three days up to 10 days, parents can make arrangements for make-up work during the suspension period.
- D. Serious Incidents that Require a District-Level Safe School Consequences Meeting and Response
1. Some incidents of student behavior are so severe that they warrant a district-level response and safe school committee meeting.
 - a. Any incident which warrants an expulsion or suspension of 10 days or more must be referred to the district for a district-level safe school consequences meeting; in these situations, students are entitled to formal due process.
 2. Students will be referred to the district and may be issued a longer suspension or expulsion for:

- a. Any serious violation of law or board policy that affects another student or staff member, including actions which pose a significant threat, including harm to self or others, to the welfare, safety or morals of a student, school personnel, or the operation of the school.
 - b. Any serious violation occurring in a school building, in or on school property, or in conjunction with any school activity, including but not limited to:
 - i. the possession, control, or actual or threatened use of a real weapon, explosive or noxious/flammable material. Weapons include any firearm, knife, martial arts instrument, chains, or other materials or devices whether designed for use as a weapon or for some other use;
 - ii. the actual or threatened use of a look-alike weapon with the intent to intimidate another person or to disrupt normal school activities;
 - iii. the possession, control, distribution or sale of a drug or controlled substance, imitation controlled substance, or drug paraphernalia (see Section IX, Drug and Alcohol Violations, below for more information on appropriate interventions and consequences); or
 - iv. making a false report of an emergency at a school. (See, Definitions, for further information on what constitutes an emergency or false report.)
 - c. The commission of an act involving the use of force or the threatened use of force which if committed by an adult would be a felony or class A misdemeanor.
 - d. The commission of a serious violation of Board Policy G-19: Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Harassment, and Retaliation Prohibited.
 - e. The commission of a serious violation of Board Policy G-20: Bullying Cyber-bullying, Hazing, and Abusive Conduct Prohibited, including when a student has been found to have engaged in a violent felony or sexual misconduct related to hazing (through either a legal process or internal investigation).
 - f. The commission of a sexually inappropriate act that is serious in nature but that does not rise to the level of sexual harassment.
 - i. When determining whether the sexually inappropriate behavior was serious in nature, due consideration will be given to the effect on the victim.
 - g. Aggravated assault, which includes:
 - i. assault committed with a weapon or any other dangerous object;
 - ii. assault with the intent to commit another felony crime such as rape or robbery; and/or
 - iii. assault that results in serious physical injury to another individual.
 - h. Repeated offenses from Section IV.C.4. above, e.g., a student continues to engage in bullying or harassing behavior despite the documented implementation of appropriate lower-level interventions and discipline.
3. Serious violations may be reported to law enforcement officials.
 4. A student who commits a violation of Section D.2.b. involving a real or look alike weapon, explosive or flammable material shall be expelled from school for a period of not less than one year unless the safe school committee recommends and the board of education approves a lesser discipline. See, Section XIII below.
 5. If a student is expelled or suspended for 10 or more days or expelled, documentation of such disciplinary action must be placed in the student's cumulative file.
 6. The decision resulting from the district-level safe school consequences meeting may be appealed using the appeals process outlined in Section XVI.
 - a. Disciplinary decisions made by the board of education are final and may not be appealed.
 7. The district may deny admission to a student who has been expelled from another school during the preceding 12 months. Procedures for appealing the denial of admission are outlined in S-1: Administrative Procedures, School Admissions.
- E. Violent Felonies or Sexual Crimes
1. If the district is notified by a law enforcement agency, court representative, or other state agency that a student has committed a violent felony or sexual crime, the district will work to create and implement a reintegration plan in accordance with Section IX.B. below.
 2. The district will notify the SRO of any student who is on probation.
 3. The student will be referred for a district safe school hearing if appropriate.
 - a. The school or district will review the specific circumstances of each incident in determining whether a crime that occurred off school property must be addressed by the school and/or district. The school and/or district will review factors, including but not limited to:

- i. Whether the event occurred in conjunction with a district- or school-sponsored event or activity;
- ii. Whether the event created a substantial disruption to the school or work environment; and/or
- iii. Whether the victim or target of the crime was a student or school employee.

F. Transfers due to disciplinary issues

School administrators are not allowed to unilaterally transfer a student to another school based solely on disciplinary or behavior issues. Disciplinary issues that warrant such a transfer must be referred to the district's safe schools specialist for a possible safe school consequences meeting. Only upon the recommendation of the safe schools committee can a student be required to transfer to another school.

V. Notification of Dangerous Weapons on School Grounds

- A. If a student is on school grounds in the possession of a dangerous weapon and that information is reported to, or known by, a school employee, the school employee must notify the principal immediately.
- B. After receiving such notification, the principal must notify the school's SRO or another law enforcement officer and the director of SEL/PS.
- C. In order to ensure accurate data for state reporting, any incident involving a dangerous weapon must be properly entered into PowerSchool.

VI. Corporal Punishment

- A. School personnel shall not inflict or cause the infliction or corporal punishment upon a student.
 - 1. Child abuse reporting and investigation requirements apply to complaints of corporal punishment.
 - 2. Evidence of corporal punishment that exceeds reasonable discipline may result in criminal or civil liability.
- B. School personnel who inflict corporal punishment on a student will be subject to discipline up to and including termination. Disciplinary actions and appeals of such actions are governed by Board Policy P-4: Discipline of District Employees, its accompanying administrative procedures, and any applicable written/negotiated employee agreement.

VII. Emergency Safety Interventions

A school employee may not subject a student to physical restraint or seclusionary time out unless such action is utilized as a necessary emergency safety intervention ("ESI") in compliance with these procedures and consistent with evidence-based practices.

- A. General Requirements
 - 1. Teachers and other personnel who may work directly with students shall be trained on the use of effective alternatives to ESI, as well as the safe use of ESI and release criteria.
 - 2. An ESI may only be used for maintaining safety and may not be used as a means of discipline or punishment.
- B. Students with Disabilities Receiving Special Education Services

Use of ESI for a student with a disability receiving specialized educational services under IDEA or Section 504 shall comply with all applicable state and federal laws, and the district's Special Education Handbook.
- C. Physical Escort

A school employee may use a less intrusive means, including a physical escort, to address circumstances described below in subsection D.
- D. Physical Restraint
 - 1. A school employee may use reasonable and necessary physical restraint as an ESI only:
 - a. in self defense
 - b. to protect the student or another person from physical injury;
 - c. to remove a violent student from a situation;
 - d. to take possession of a weapon, or other dangerous objects in the possession or under the control of a student; or
 - e. to stop the student from destroying property, when physical safety is at risk.
 - 2. If an employee uses physical restraint as an ESI on a student, use of the following restraints are prohibited:
 - a. prone, or face-down physical restraint;
 - b. supine, or face-up physical restraint;
 - c. physical restraint which obstructs the airway or adversely affects the student's primary mode of communication;
 - d. mechanical restraint, except for protective, stabilizing, or legally required mechanical restraints, such as seatbelts or safety equipment used to secure students during transportation; or
 - e. chemical restraint, except as prescribed by a licensed physician, or other qualified health professional, for the standard treatment of a student's medical or psychiatric condition and implemented in compliance with a student's approved Health Care Plan.

3. All physical restraint shall:
 - a. be applied for the minimum time necessary to ensure safety and a release criteria must be implemented;
 - b. be discontinued as soon as the imminent danger of physical harm to self or others has dissipated;
 - c. be discontinued if the student is in severe distress; and
 - d. never be imposed for more than 30 minutes.
- E. Seclusionary Time Out
 1. A school employee may, when acting within the scope of employment, place a student in grade 1 or higher in seclusionary time out as an ESI only under the following circumstances:
 - a. the student presents an immediate danger of serious physical harm to self or others;
 - b. less restrictive interventions have failed.
 - c. the employee uses the minimum time necessary to ensure safety and uses a release criteria;
 - d. any door remains unlocked;
 - e. at all times the student is within line of sight of an employee who is familiar with the student;
 - f. the student is not placed in a seclusionary timeout for more than 30 minutes; and
 - g. the employee continuously reviews the decision to use seclusion.
 2. Seclusion may not be used:
 - a. as an intervention or disciplinary practice;
 - b. for coercion, retaliation, or humiliation; or
 - c. due to inadequate staffing or for the staff member's convenience.
 3. The employee must document the reason for using seclusion, the duration of the seclusion, and any alternatives strategies attempted.
- F. Parent Notification
 1. If a crisis situation occurs requiring an ESI be used, the school or employee shall notify the student's parent and the school administrator immediately. The school or employee shall notify the director of student services as soon as possible and no later than the end of the school day.
 2. If the ESI is applied for longer than fifteen minutes, the school shall immediately notify the student's parent and school administration.
 3. Parent notifications made under this section shall be documented in the student information system, e.g. PowerSchool, as required by Utah Admin. Code R277-609-6(C)(4).
 4. Within 24 hours of using ESI, the school shall notify the parent that they may request a copy of any notes or additional documentation taken during the crisis situation.
 5. Upon request of a parent, the school shall provide a copy of any notes or additional documentation taken during a crisis situation.
 6. A parent may request a time to meet with school staff and administration to discuss the crisis situation.
- G. ESI Committee
 1. The district shall establish an ESI committee which includes:
 - a. at least two administrators;
 - b. at least one parent of a student enrolled in the district, appointed by the district; and
 - c. at least two certified educational professionals with behavior training and knowledge in both state rules and the board's student conduct and discipline policies.
 2. The committee shall:
 - a. meet often enough to monitor the use of ESI within the district;
 - b. determine and recommend professional development needs;
 - c. develop policies for dispute resolution processes to address concerns regarding disciplinary actions; and
 - d. create and communicate uniform district methods for evaluation of the efficiency and effectiveness of each school's rules and standards.
 3. The district shall collect, maintain, and periodically review the documentation or records regarding the use of ESI in district schools.
 4. The district shall annually provide documentation of any school, program or district use of ESI to the State Superintendent of Schools.

VIII. General Procedures for Any Suspension or Expulsion

- A. School administrators will provide written notification to parents of all suspensions, including in-school suspensions. Notification should be provided to parents either in person, or through regular or electronic mail; however, it may be sent home with the suspended student if the administrator notifies the parent that the notification will be delivered using that method.

- B. All suspensions will be clearly and thoroughly documented on the district's student information system in the incidents reporting section, e.g., PowerSchool Incidents/Log Entries.
- C. When a student has been suspended for a serious violation, the student's re-admission is dependent upon the student presenting satisfactory evidence in a reinstatement meeting that the student will not be a danger to self, others or school property.
 - 1. Schools will also hold a reentry meeting and create a reentry plan which should include restorative practices to ensure a student's smooth and appropriate transition back into school following a suspension.
 - a. Before any student returns from a suspension, the school administrator will schedule a reentry meeting with the student/parent to review the expectations and interventions in place, and/or the implementation of any necessary behavior/safety plans.
 - b. The purposes of the reentry meeting are to check in with the student/parent; ensure that the student understands the expectations, consequences and plans; and demonstrate the administrator's support for getting the student back on track.
 - c. Schools should consider including in the plan supports for the student that may include: academic and social skill building lessons with the school counselor; social emotional skill building support such as Adverse Childhood Experiences ("ACES") training; conflict resolution training; empathy skill building; mindfulness skill building; utilizing a grump meter; utilizing calming spaces; or making a referral to an appropriate outside service provider.
 - 2. Schools should also consider appointing a staff member to serve as an adult advocate for the student. The advocate will communicate with the student's parent regarding academic and behavior data and communicate with teachers on the student's schedule prior and subsequent to the student's re-entry into school.
- D. A student's suspension or expulsion becomes a part of the student's cumulative record. Staff will code each day the student is absent for an out-of-school suspension as an "S" in the district's student information system; an in-school suspension should be coded with an "I".
- E. Suspended students must remain on the school's membership rolls, and they must be counted as absent during the period of their suspension.
- F. During the time any student is suspended from school, the student is prohibited from being on campus, riding on any district or school sponsored transportation (including district buses), being a spectator, or a participant at any school function or activity unless the student receives prior authorization from the school administrator.

IX. School Procedures Following Court Notification

- A. Designation of School Representative
 - 1. If a school receives notice that a student has been referred to a court, an agency, or a law enforcement officer due to an allegation that the student allegedly committed an offense on school property that is a class C misdemeanor, an infraction, or a status offense:
 - a. The school must appoint a school representative to continue to engage with the student and the student's family through the court process.
 - i. The appointed school representative may not be a school resource officer.
 - ii. The appointed school representative must be a school administrator or counselor.
- B. Reintegration Plan
 - 1. If a school or the district receives notification from the juvenile court or a law enforcement agency that a student was arrested for, charged with, or adjudicated in the juvenile court for a serious offense (as that term is defined in Utah Code §80-6-103), the school shall develop a reintegration plan for the student with a multidisciplinary team, the student, and the student's parent.
 - a. A reintegration plan must be developed within five school days after the day on which the school or district receives a notification.
 - b. The multidisciplinary team will be overseen and coordinated by the director of student services, who will be responsible for including a school administrator, a juvenile court representative, a representative from the Division of Juvenile Justice Services, and anyone else that is deemed relevant in crafting an appropriate reintegration plan.
 - c. If the student has committed a violent felony or sexual crime, the school resource officer will provide input, either in writing or verbally, for the team to consider regarding the safety risks the student may pose upon reintegration.
 - d. The reintegration plan shall address:
 - i. a behavioral intervention for the student;
 - ii. a short-term mental health or counseling service for the student;
 - iii. an academic intervention for the student; And

- iv. if the serious offense was directed at a school employee or another student within the school, notification of the reintegration plan to that school employee or student and the student's parent.
- e. If necessary, the school may deny admission to the student until the school completes the reintegration plan.
- f. A school district may not reintegrate a student into a school where:
 - i. a student or staff member has a protective order against the student being reintegrated; or
 - ii. a student or staff member is the victim of a violent felony or sexual crime committed by the student being reintegrated.
- g. Notwithstanding Section IX.B.1 above, the district may elect to not integrate a student into a school if the student has committed, or allegedly committed, a forcible felony.
 - i. If the district elects to not integrate a student under Section IX.B.g, the district shall provide alternative education options for the student.
- h. In these circumstances, the team must determine an alternative placement for the student. In determining an alternative placement, the team must comply with all applicable laws, including but not limited to the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act ("IDEA").

X. Habitual Disruptive Behavior

- A. Definitions
 - 1. Qualifying minor means any school-age minor who is at least nine years old or turns nine years old at any time during the school year.
 - 2. Disruptive behavior means behavior outlined in Sections IV.C.3 and IV.D.2 above.
- B. Notice of Disruptive Student Behavior
 - 1. A Notice of Disruptive Student Behavior may only be issued to a qualifying minor.
 - 2. A Notice of Disruptive Student Behavior may only be issued by a school administrator.
 - 3. A Notice of Disruptive Student Behavior shall be issued when the student has:
 - a. engaged in disruptive behavior (that does not result in a suspension or expulsion) three times during the school year; or
 - b. engaged in disruptive behavior that results in suspension or expulsion once during the school year.
 - 4. A Notice of Disruptive Student Behavior shall be mailed by certified mail to, or served on, a parent of the qualifying minor. The school administrator must also document in the district's student information system that a Notice of Disruptive Student Behavior has been sent.
 - 5. A Notice of Disruptive Behavior requires that the student and parent meet with the school administration to discuss the disruptive behavior.
 - 6. The student and/or parent may contest a Notice of Disruptive Student Behavior in the following manner:
 - a. a written appeal must be made within 10 school days of receiving the notice;
 - i. if the notice is written by an assistant principal or other designee, the appeal must be sent to the principal; or
 - ii. if the notice is written by the principal, the appeal must be sent to the appropriate network director;
 - b. The individual hearing the appeal will review the documentation, discuss the matter with the student and/or parent, and render a written decision within 10 school days of receiving the appeal.
 - 7. A school representative shall provide the student's parent a list of resources available to assist the parent resolving the student's disruptive behavior issues.
 - 8. The school shall establish procedures for a school counselor or other designated school representative to work with a student in order to attempt to resolve the student's disruptive behaviors.
- C. Habitual Disruptive Student Behavior Notice
 - 1. The Habitual Disruptive Student Behavior Notice may only be issued to a student who has received a Notice of Disruptive Student Behavior, and:
 - a. engages in disruptive behavior, that does not result in suspension or expulsion, at least six times during the school year;
 - b. engages in disruptive behavior that does not result in suspension or expulsion at least three times during the school year, and engages in disruptive behavior that results in suspension or expulsion at least once during the school year; or
 - c. engages in disruptive behavior that results in suspension or expulsion at least twice during the school year.
 - 2. A Habitual Disruptive Student Behavior Notice may only be issued by a principal.
 - 3. The Notice shall be mailed by certified mail to, or served on, the parent of the student.

4. The student and/or parent may contest a Habitual Disruptive Student Behavior Notice by filing a written appeal with the executive director of school leadership and support) within 10 school days.
 - a. the executive director of school leadership and support to hear the appeal.
 - i. The executive director hearing the appeal will review the documentation, discuss the matter with the student and/or parent, and render a written decision within 10 school days of receiving the appeal.
5. Within five days after the notice is issued, the school administration shall provide documentation to the parent of the efforts made by the school to resolve the student's disruptive behavior.

XI. Drug and Alcohol Violations

- A. General principles:
 1. All drug and alcohol violations must be reported to a law enforcement officer.
 2. A student shall be suspended or expelled from school for any of the following reasons:
 - a. use, control, possession, distribution, sale, or arranging for the sale of an illegal drug or controlled substance (which includes alcohol), an imitation controlled substance, or drug paraphernalia in a school building, in a school vehicle, on district property, or in conjunction with any school activity;
 - b. misuse or abuse, distribution, sale, or arranging for the sale of prescription medication at school or a school function; or
 - c. misuse or abuse of over-the-counter medication, or sharing, distributing, selling or arranging for the sale of over-the-counter remedies.
- B. Violations by elementary students, grades K – 3
School administrators must file a report with the Department of Child & Family Services for all drug and alcohol violations at these grade levels. School administrators will assign consequences and social and emotional supports, as needed.
- C. Violations by elementary students, grades 4 – 6
 1. First offense: Parents will be notified, and students will be suspended for one day for their first drug and alcohol violation. School administrators will refer the student to the student services committee to determine site-level interventions and support.
 2. Second offense: Parents will be notified, and students will be suspended for up to three days. School administrators will refer the student to the school counselor for additional interventions and support.
 3. Third offense: Parents will be notified and the student will be suspended for up to five days. The student must also complete the Insight program with their parent and provide a certificate of completion to school administration. Failure to complete a pre-approved drug intervention program ("D.I. program") course may result in a safe school committee consequences referral.
 4. Additional drug/alcohol violations by the same student may warrant longer suspensions and a safe school committee consequences referral.
- D. Violations by secondary students, grades 7 – 12
 1. First offense: Parents will be notified and students will be suspended for up to three days. School administrators will refer the student to the student services committee to determine site-level interventions and support.
 2. Second offense: Parents will be notified and students will be suspended for up to five days. The student must also complete D.I program with their parent and provide a certificate of completion to school administration. Failure to complete a D.I. program course may result in a safe school consequences referral.
 3. Third offense: Parents will be notified and the student will be suspended for 10 days, and the student will be referred to a safe school consequences meeting. The district Safe School Committee may recommend the student be referred to peer court or be transferred to an alternative school placement.
 4. Additional drug/alcohol violations by the same student may warrant longer suspensions, subsequent safe school consequences referrals, and/or longer alternative school placements.
 5. If the violation involves the sale or distribution of drugs or controlled substances: Students must be suspended for up to 10 school days and must be referred for a district-level safe school consequences meeting if the administrator can provide evidence that the student has sold or distributed drugs, controlled substances, imitation drugs, imitation controlled substances, or any other illegal substance. The district-level safe school committee may require the student to complete a D.I. program with their parent and submit a certificate of completion to school administration.
 - a. Additional consequences may be assigned if the student continues to engage in the sale or distribution of drugs or controlled substances; and/or fails to complete the Insight program as required.
 - b. Additional consequences may include a referral to peer court or an alternative school placement.

6. In addition to a D.I. program, students may be required to attend the following classes if appropriate to the circumstances:
 - a. Under the Influence (alcohol)
 - b. Marijuana 101
 - c. Nicotine 101 (smoking and vaping)
 - d. Other Drugs (illicit drugs and prescription abuse)
 - e. Conflict-Wise (bullying, fighting, abusive behavior)
 - f. Respect & Resolve (unhealthy behavior)

Additionally, a Parent-Wise class is available free of charge for all parents.

E. Violations by high school seniors

1. In addition to the disciplinary measures listed above, high school seniors who violate the district's drug and alcohol policy or these procedures during the last quarter of the school year will also not be allowed to participate in graduation exercises unless they successfully complete the Insight program or another alternative program prior to the date of the graduation exercises.
2. High school seniors who are referred to a district-level safe school consequences meeting for sale or distribution of drugs or illegal substances will comply with the ruling of the Safe School Committee.
3. The diploma will be awarded upon the student's completion of the graduation requirements and will not be withheld under this disciplinary procedure.

XII. Tobacco and E-Cigarette Violations

A. General principles:

1. All tobacco and e-cigarette violations must be reported to a school administrator.
2. Tobacco violations, including the use of e-cigarettes, can be handled by school administrators without a law enforcement referral; a referral to the SRO may be made at the discretion of the principal.
3. Administrators shall confiscate any and all electronic cigarette products found in the possession of a student.
 - a. Upon confiscation of an electronic cigarette product, the administrator must dispose of the product in a secured hazardous waste disposal container.
 - b. The administrator is not allowed to return any electronic cigarette product to the student or the student's parent.
4. A student in possession of an e-cigarette that contains an illegal drug or controlled substance will be disciplined in accordance with Section XI of these procedures.

B. Violations by elementary students, grades K – 3

1. School administrators will assign consequences and social and emotional supports, as needed.
2. School administrators will notify the student's parent of the situation and whether any products were confiscated.

C. Violations by elementary students, grades 4 – 6

1. First offense: Parents will be notified, and school administrators will refer the student to the student services committee to determine site-level interventions and support.
2. Second offense: Parents will be notified, and students may be suspended for one day. School administrators will refer the student to the school counselor for additional interventions and support.
3. Third offense: Parents will be notified and the student may be suspended for up to three days. The student must also complete the Insight program with their parent or the Clearing the Vapor program and provide a certificate of completion to school administration. Failure to complete the designated program may result in a district safe school referral.
4. Additional tobacco and e-cigarette violations by the same student or evidence that a student is selling or distributing tobacco or e-cigarette products may warrant additional interventions, longer suspensions, and/or a district safe school referral.

D. Violations by secondary students, grades 7 – 12

1. First offense: Parents will be notified and students may be suspended for one day. School administrators will refer the student to the student services committee to determine site-level interventions and support.
2. Second offense: Parents will be notified and students may be suspended for up to three days. The student must also complete the Insight program with their parent or the Clearing the Vapor program and provide a certificate of completion to school administration. Failure to complete the designated course may result in a district safe school referral.
3. Third offense: Parents will be notified and the student may be suspended for up to five days, and referred to tobacco cessation program.
 - a. The following tobacco cessation services are available to all individuals who wish to stop using tobacco products:

- b. The Utah Tobacco Quit Line (1.800.QUIT.NOW) provides telephone-based counseling, support materials, and referrals to local classes and additional assistance when appropriate. Callers may also qualify for free nicotine replacement therapy.
 - c. Utah QuitNet (www.utahquitnet.com) provides quitting guides, peer support through message boards and email, expert advice and other services to help people quit using tobacco.
 - d. Tobacco Free Resource Line (1.877.220.3466 or theTRUTH@utah.gov) provides materials including brochures, Quit Line cards, posters and fact sheets.
- 4. Additional tobacco and e-cigarette violations by the same student or evidence that a student is selling or distributing tobacco or e-cigarette products may warrant additional interventions, longer suspensions and a referral for a district-level safe school consequences meeting.
- E. Violations by high school seniors
 - 1. In addition to the disciplinary measures listed above, high school seniors who violate the district's tobacco and e-cigarette policy or these procedures during the last quarter of the school year may not be allowed to participate in graduation exercises unless they successfully complete the Insight program, Clearing the Vapor program, or another alternative program prior to the date of the graduation exercises.
 - 2. High school seniors who are referred to a district-level safe school consequences meeting will comply with the ruling of the safe school committee.
 - 3. The diploma will be awarded upon the student's completion of the graduation requirements, and will not be withheld under this disciplinary procedure.

XIII. Gang-related Activities Prohibited

Engaging in any gang-related activity on school property, at a school activity, and/or in school sponsored transportation is prohibited. The district will cooperate with members of the Salt Lake City Police Department or other agencies to educate district employees, parents, and students of current identifiers that commonly denote gang membership or affiliation. In addition to the items identified in these administrative procedures as prohibited gang attire or gang symbols, document S-3: Gang Signs, Symbols, Signals, Words, and Conduct Prohibited outlines current gang indicators that may result in student disciplinary action.

- A. School officials will publish the gang identifiers document in student handbooks and on district and school websites, and the document will be provided annually to students and parents through the registration process, in their home language. Notice of any updates to the list of prohibited gang activity and/or gang symbols will be broadcast through School Messenger. The updated document will also be available in school offices and on the district website.
- B. Wearing a specific color by itself will not be cause for discipline, nor will just wearing a cross or Star of David without augmentation or alteration.
- C. Faculty and personnel shall report suspected gang activity to their school administrator or law enforcement.
- D. Subject to the search and seizure provisions of these procedures, gang paraphernalia, apparel, or weapons may be confiscated by school authorities at any time.
- E. If appropriate, the student must remove suspected gang attire and should be given substitute clothing.
- F. Students who have been disciplined for gang-related activity may, as part of their disciplinary consequence, be barred from attending or participating in extracurricular activities.
- G. When gang activity is suspected, students must still be afforded due process in accordance with Section III.A-C.

XIV. Students with Qualified Disabilities

If a student has a qualified disability under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act ("IDEIA") or Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (Section 504), the school administrator will explain separate procedures that may apply based on the procedural safeguards provided by the IDEIA and Section 504. Students with qualified disabilities have certain rights regarding cumulative days of suspension.

- A. If a student with any qualified disability has violated a school rule, board policy, or district administrative procedure, contact the student's special education teacher before determining consequences that may include suspension from school.
- B. A district-level safe school consequences meeting for a student with any qualified disability (IDEIA or Section 504) will not be scheduled until the principal is certain that all due process requirements for that student have been met, including, if appropriate the holding of a manifestation determination.
- C. Contact the designated special education consultant or supervisor, or the district's Section 504 coordinator, for assistance.
- D. Students with qualified disabilities are subject to the one-year expulsion imposed for violations involving firearms, explosives, and flammable materials.
- E. Students with qualified disabilities who are studying under an Individualized Education Program ("IEP") may not be expelled or have their school placement changed without an IEP team meeting being held, except for serious violations including weapons, drugs, or serious bodily injury.

XV. District-Level Safe School Procedures

- A. If a school administrator is recommending a suspension of more than 10 consecutive school days or expulsion or the student has committed a safe school violation, the school administrator must contact the safe schools specialist.
- B. The school administrator will complete the incident report on the district's student information system. The administrator will complete and submit the following materials to the district discipline specialist in student services: a copy of camera footage (if any) of the incident, a safe school incident investigation report, the formal letter that was sent home to the student's parents, other relevant evidence, witness statements, and if applicable, a victim statement and victim's parent impact statement.
- C. Once the information above has been submitted, the SSD will call to schedule the district-level safe school consequences meeting and notify the parent and other participants of the date and time.
- D. The student will serve an out of school suspension until the safe school consequences meeting has been held and a determination of the appropriate consequences has been made.
- E. The student and parent are expected to attend an intake meeting and may present evidence relevant to determining the appropriate consequence.
- F. If the student and parent fail to attend the intake meeting, the right to present their position will be considered waived, and the safe school disciplinary meeting may proceed without the parent and student.
- G. Consequences will be determined by the safe schools committee, who will review all the documentation and notes from the intake meeting.
 - 1. In cases involving a suspension, the safe schools committee will issue a written decision to the student and parent within five business days of the safe school consequences meeting.
 - 2. In cases in which an expulsion is mandated by state law, the safe schools committee will either:
 - a. issue a written decision informing the student and parent that the student has been expelled; or
 - b. make a recommendation to the board of education that the student not be expelled and that some type of lesser discipline be imposed.
 - i. If the safe schools committee makes a recommendation to the board of education for lesser discipline, such recommendation will be placed on the agenda of the next public board meeting.
 - 1) The student and parent(s) will be informed of the board's decision by the director of SEL/PS as soon as practicable after the board meeting.
 - 2) The board's decision is final and not appealable.
 - 3. The parent or student should inform the safe schools specialist whether they would like to receive the decision electronically or have a hard copy mailed to their home address.
- H. The safe schools committee may impose any of the following: placing the student on alternative study; suspending or expelling the student from school for a period of time; or disciplining the student in other ways in accordance with state and federal law.
 - 1. The district's student discipline specialist will follow-up with the student on a regular basis regarding any conditions required by the committee.
 - 2. The student discipline specialist will support the student, and work with the school to create a restorative plan for a student's re-entry at the home school or with a transition to Horizonte.
 - 3. The student discipline specialist will advocate for school level support that may include academic and social skill building with the school counselor and/or social emotional skill building support such as Adverse Childhood Experiences ("ACES") training, conflict resolution training, empathy skill building, mindfulness skill building, utilizing a grump meter, utilizing calming spaces, or making a behavioral health referral.
 - 4. The district safe schools specialist will communicate with the student's parent regarding academic and behavior data and communicate with school administrators and teachers on the student's needs prior and subsequent to the student's re-entry into school.
- I. If a student is suspended for more than 10 consecutive school days and the parent rejects alternative educational services offered by the district, the parent becomes responsible for undertaking an alternative educational plan sufficient to ensure that the student's education continues during the period of suspension. Any costs associated with alternative educational services not provided by the district are the responsibility of the parent.

XVI. Appeals Processes

- A. The parent may make a written appeal of the decision of the safe schools committee by mailing, through the USPS, or hand delivering the appeal to the safe schools specialist. Any appeal must be made within 10 calendar days of the date of the decision. In special circumstances the safe schools specialist may accept an appeal submitted electronically; please contact the safe schools specialist for approval and directions on electronically submitting an appeal.
- B. Appeals will only be considered and acted upon if they are based on one or more of the following:

1. evidence of bias or ill will on the part of a member of safe school committee;
 2. new evidence or documentation that was not available during the safe school consequences meeting that would be determinative or impact the outcome; or
 3. evidence that the safe school committee failed to thoroughly consider the evidence and testimony.
- C. A director within the school leadership and support department will review the appeal and render a written decision and notify parents through USPS within 15 business days.
 - D. The decision of the assigned director may be appealed to the superintendent.
 - E. The appeal to the superintendent must be made in writing and mailed through the USPS or hand delivered to the superintendent within 10 calendar days of the decision of the appeals committee. An appeal to the superintendent may not be made through electronic means.
 - F. The superintendent may choose to hold a meeting with the student and parent.
 - G. The superintendent will render a written decision on the appeal and notify parents through USPS within 15 school days of receipt of the appeal.
 - H. During the appeals process, the student will adhere to the decision of the safe schools committee until such decision is reversed, unless otherwise prohibited by state or federal law.

XVII. Searches

All students will be free from unreasonable searches of their persons, clothing, and other personal property. School disciplinary procedures may be brought against a student who fails to comply with a reasonable inspection request of a school administrator. However, in order to provide and preserve a safe environment for all students and staff, a school administrator has the authority to conduct reasonable and limited searches of students, lockers, personal property, and vehicles parked on school property under the following conditions:

- A. the school administrator has reasonable suspicion to believe that the search will produce evidence of a violation of the law or school rules (see, reasonable suspicion in Definitions section above);
- B. the search is conducted in a manner that is rationally related to the reasonable suspicion and not excessively intrusive in light of the age and sex of the student and the nature of the suspected infraction;
- C. items found during a search may be confiscated by a school administrator and turned over to the police for inspection or retained by a school administrator for use in a school or district disciplinary proceeding; and
- D. the police may be contacted or called if the school administrator determines there is a serious and immediate threat to the physical safety of students, school personnel, or the public.

XVIII. Search of Person or Personal Property

- A. The search of a student will be conducted in a private area of the school by a school administrator of the same sex as the student being searched.
 1. In instances where no school administrator is in the building who is of the same sex as the student that needs to be searched, the administrator shall designate a licensed educator to perform the search at the direction of the administrator. The administrator shall be present during the search to ensure that the scope of the search is proper and that it is carried out in an appropriate manner.
 - a. In situations in which a student requests that a different administrator perform the search of their person, the administrator shall determine whether the request is made in good faith, and if so, shall grant the request.
- B. Any search of a student or the student's personal property will be observed by an objective third party, for example, an administrator, teacher or police officer, of the same sex as the student who is being, or whose belongings are being, searched.
- C. The nature and scope of a search must be reasonable in light of the suspected infraction and any concern for safety and order in the school.
- D. A school administrator may ask students to remove their hat, coat, shoes and socks, turn pockets inside out, and roll up sleeves to see if the student being searched is hiding contraband. Under no circumstances may a school administrator require students to remove other items of clothing during the search.
- E. A school administrator may perform a "pat down" of the exterior of the student's clothing but must refrain from touching students in any other way during the search.
- F. If this limited search does not reveal suspected contraband and school administrators still have a reasonable suspicion that the student is concealing contraband in the student's inner clothing (i.e., hiding drugs, weapons or other contraband underneath shirts, pants or underwear), law enforcement shall be summoned.
- G. A school administrator shall thoroughly document the details of any search conducted of a student's person or property.
- H. In general, all questioning and searching of students conducted by law enforcement will be in accordance with Board Policy S-7: Law Enforcement Access to Students and Student Records, and related administrative procedures.

XIX. Search of Locker, Desk, or Other Storage Area

While lockers, desks, and other storage areas are provided to students by the school, students have no right or expectation of privacy in any such areas. These areas are solely school property, and therefore, the school retains control and access to all lockers, desks, and other storage areas. These areas are assigned to students for their use on the condition that they will be used in a manner consistent with the law and school rules. A school administrator may conduct inspections or searches of these areas at any time, with or without the student present, and with or without cause, in order to fulfill their responsibility of maintaining proper control and management of the school. Once a locker, desk or other storage area is opened for search, any search of student belongings contained within the locker must comply with the guidelines for searches of personal belongings stated above in Section XVI.

XX. Search of Student Vehicles Parked on School Property

A school administrator who has reasonable grounds to believe that the search of a student's vehicle will produce evidence of a violation of policy or law may ask the driver of the vehicle to open the vehicle and may inspect the vehicle in the driver's presence. If a driver fails to comply with the requests of the school administrator, or if an inspection reveals any evidence of a violation, the school administrator may take measures reasonably calculated to maintain the safety and control and management of the school, including revoking a student's parking privilege. A school administrator may disable the vehicle until police or parents can be summoned.

XXI. Searching Students and Personal Property While at School-Sponsored Activities

- A. The authorization to search shall apply to all situations in which the student is under the jurisdiction of the district, including all students participating in extracurricular activities and athletics, dually enrolled students, and students taking online courses, when applicable.
- B. A school administrator has no obligation to contact parents before an administrator detains and/or questions a student. Depending on the particular circumstances of the search, notifying parents of the student search is often best practice.

XXII. Training

Annually, all employees with responsibility for working with students shall receive mandatory professional development training on topics which include the use of restorative approaches to address negative behavior, appropriate role of school resource officers and school administrators, juvenile court processes, adolescent development, mental health, conflict resolution and de-escalation techniques, alternative to the juvenile justice system, and the rights of students.