

273 **Expulsion and Suspension Policies**

The Principal may suspend a student for up to ten (10) school days. The Superintendent may expel a student for up to eighty (80) school days, and in some instances one (1) year.

In the event that, in the opinion of the Superintendent or his/ her designee, a student's presence at the School creates a health risk, presents a danger to other persons or property or seriously disrupts the functions of the School, the student may be removed from the premises without formal suspension or expulsion procedures, with notice and procedures to follow the removal in accordance with R.C. §3313.66.

A student shall be expelled for one (1) year for bringing a firearm to the School or onto School Property (any Property owned, used or leased by the School for School, School extracurricular or School-related events).

A student may also be expelled for a period not to exceed one (1) year for:

1. bringing a firearm to an interscholastic competition, an extracurricular event, or any other School program or activity that is located at a School or on School Property;
2. bringing a knife to the School, onto School Property or to an interscholastic competition, an extracurricular event or any other program or activity sponsored by the School or which the School is a participant;
3. possessing a firearm or knife at School, on School Property, or at an interscholastic competition, an extracurricular event, or any other School program or activity which firearm or knife was initially brought onto School Property by another person;
4. committing an act that is a criminal offense when committed by an adult that results in serious physical harm to persons or serious physical harm to property;
5. making a bomb threat to a School building or to any premises at which a School activity is occurring at the time of the threat.

A firearm is defined as any weapon, including a starter gun, which will or is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive, the frame or receiver of any such weapon, any firearm muffler or silencer, or any destructive device. A destructive device, includes but is not limited to, any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than four (4) ounces, missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one quarter ounce, mine, or other similar device.

A knife is defined as any cutting instrument consisting of at least one sharp blade.

The specific circumstances under which the Superintendent may modify a one (1) year expulsion could include:

1. a recommendation from the group of persons knowledgeable of the student's educational needs in accordance with The Individual with Disabilities Education Act;
2. the student was unaware that s/he was possessing a firearm or knife;
3. the student did not understand that the item s/he possessed was considered a firearm or knife;
4. the student brought the item to School as part of an educational activity and did not realize it would be considered a firearm or knife; and
5. the student may be eligible for participation in an alternative program.

A student may be expelled for up to eighty (80) days for serious misconduct or rules violations, or for other just cause.

During the period of suspension, removal, or expulsion the student may not attend or participate in any School functions without permission from the Superintendent. The student may enter School facilities only when given permission by the Superintendent or if accompanied by a parent or guardian who accepts responsibility for the student's actions and/or behavior at the facility.

While serving an out-of-school suspension or expulsion, the Board [☐ does or ☐ does not] authorize students to receive instructional services from the School. If students are authorized to receive instructional services from the School, then such instructional services shall include the following:

The Board also authorizes the Superintendent to suspend a student from any or all co-curricular or extra curricular activities for misconduct or rules violations. The length of suspension shall be determined by the Superintendent commensurate with the seriousness of the student's misconduct or rules violations in accordance with the Code of Conduct. Participation in extra-curricular activities is a privilege and not a right. Accordingly, students prohibited from participating in all or part of any extra-curricular activity, are not entitled to notice, hearing or appeal rights.

If the Principal determines that a student's behavior on a School vehicle violates School rules, s/he may suspend the student from School bus riding privileges for

the length of time deemed appropriate for the violation and remediation of the behavior.

The Board authorizes the Superintendent the option to require a student to perform community service in conjunction with, or in place of a suspension or expulsion, except when an expulsion is imposed for bringing a firearm to School or onto School Property.

The Board designates the Superintendent as its representative at all hearings regarding the appeal of a suspension. The [X] Board, or [] _____, the Board's designee, will hear the appeal of an expulsion.

The Superintendent shall be responsible for implementing this policy and ensuring compliance with applicable laws.

A copy of this Policy is to be posted in common areas of the School and made available to students and parents upon request.

Due Process Rights

Suspension

The following procedure does not apply to in-school suspensions. The Principal may suspend a student if the following procedure is met:

1. Prior to the imposition of the suspension, a written Notice of Intent to suspend will be given to the student, which contains the following:
 - a. The reasons for the intended suspension; and
 - b. If the suspension is based on one of the serious criminal offenses for which permanent exclusion is allowed, and if the student is age 16 or older, the notice must also indicate the possibility that the Superintendent may seek permanent exclusion.
2. The student must be allowed an informal hearing before the Principal or his/her designee to challenge the reasons for the intended suspension or otherwise explain his actions. The student is not entitled to call witnesses at this informal hearing.
3. Within one school day after the suspension is imposed, the Principal or his/her designee shall provide written notification to the parent, guardian, or custodian of the student and the treasurer of the Board of Directors of the suspension. The notice must contain the following:
 - a. The reasons for the suspension;

- b. Notification of the right to appeal to the Board of Directors or its designee. The intent to appeal must be in writing and received by the Board of Directors within 14 days after receiving the notice.
- c. The right to representation at all appeals;
- d. The right to a hearing before the Board or its designee (the Superintendent); and
- e. The right to request that the hearing be held in executive session.

If the suspension is based on one of the serious criminal offenses for which permanent exclusion is allowed, and the student is age 16 or older, the notice must also indicate the possibility that the Superintendent may seek permanent exclusion.

Suspensions imposed during the last ten days of the school year may be carried over into the following school year. However, only the Superintendent may impose a carryover suspension.

Expulsion

Only the Superintendent may expel a student. The following procedure is required:

1. Prior to the imposition of the expulsion, the Superintendent must provide not only the student, but also the parent, guardian, or custodian written notice of his intention to expel. The notice must include the following:
 - a. The reasons for the intended expulsion; and
 - b. The time and place for a hearing, which must be not less than three nor more than five school days after giving the notice, unless the period is extended by the Superintendent at the request of the student, his parent, custodian, guardian or representative. The parent, guardian, or custodian must be sent written notice of any extension, and the subsequent notice should contain the same information required in the original notice.
 - c. If the student is age 16 or older and the expulsion is for one of the serious criminal offenses for which permanent exclusion is allowed, the notice must also indicate the possibility that the Superintendent may seek permanent exclusion.
2. A hearing must be scheduled not less than three or more than five school days after giving the notice, for the student and his parent, guardian, custodian or representative to appear in person before the Superintendent to challenge the reasons for the expulsion or otherwise explain his/her actions.
3. Within one school day after the expulsion is imposed, the Superintendent shall provide written notification to the parent, guardian, or custodian of the student and

the treasurer of the Board of Directors of the expulsion. The notice must include the following:

- a. The reasons for the expulsion;
- b. Notification of the right to appeal to the Board of Directors or its designee. The intent to appeal must be in writing and received by the Board of Directors within 14 days after receiving the notice.
- c. The right to representation at all appeals;
- d. The right to an appeal hearing before the Board or its designee;
- e. The right to request that the hearing be held in executive session;
- f. If the expulsion is based on one of the serious criminal offenses for which permanent exclusion is allowed, and the student is age 16 or older, the notice must also indicate the possibility that the Superintendent may seek permanent exclusion;
- g. When the Superintendent expels a student for more than twenty days or for any period of time extending into the next semester or school year, the School shall provide, along with this notice, the student and his parent, guardian or custodian with information about services or programs offered by public and private agencies that work toward improving those aspects of the student's attitudes and behaviors that contributed to the incident giving rise to the expulsion. The information must include names, addresses, and phone numbers or the appropriate public and private agencies.

During the period of expulsion, the School may, but is not required to, continue educational services in an alternative setting.

The Superintendent is required to follow through on expellable offenses even if the student in question withdraws from the School prior to the hearing or the Superintendent's decision.

The Superintendent may apply any remaining part or all of the period of expulsion into the following year.

Prohibition of Corporal Punishment

All teachers, administrators, non-licensed School employees and School bus drivers are prohibited from inflicting or causing to be inflicted corporal punishment as a means of discipline upon a pupil attending the School. However, they may, within the scope of their employment, use and apply such amount of force and restraint as is reasonable and necessary to quell a disturbance threatening physical injury to others, to obtain possession of weapons or other dangerous objects upon

the person or within the control of the pupil, for the purpose of self defense or for the protection of persons or property.

RC 3313.66-.662; 3321.13(B)(4); 4510.32(B); 20 USC 7151(b)(1); NCLB 4141(b)(1).

See **Appendix 273-A** Notice of Intended Suspension from School; **Appendix 273-B** Notice of Emergency Removal and Intent to Suspend from School; **Appendix 273-C** Notice of Suspension from School; **Appendix 273-D** Notice of Rights Re: Suspension from School; **Appendix 273-E** Notice of Intended Expulsion from School; **Appendix 273-F** Notice of Emergency Removal and Intent to Expel from School; **Appendix 273-G** Notice of Expulsion from School; **Appendix 273-H** Notice of Rights Re: Expulsion from School (for Use for Expulsions of 20 School Days or Less Only); **Appendix 273-I** Notice of Rights Re: Expulsion from School (for Use for Expulsions of More than 20 School Days Only).

274 Permanent Exclusion of Non-Disabled Students

In accordance with the law, the Board may seek to permanently exclude a student, sixteen (16) years of age or older, who has been convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for the reason of the following offenses:

1. carrying a concealed weapon or conveying or possessing a deadly weapon or dangerous ordinance on property owned or controlled by the Board or at an activity held under the auspices of this Board;
2. possessing, selling, or offering to sell controlled substances on property owned or controlled by the Board or at an activity under the auspices of this Board; and
3. complicity to commit any of the above offenses, regardless of where the complicity occurred.

In accordance with law, any student, sixteen (16) years of age or older, who has been convicted or adjudicated delinquent for committing the following offenses may be subject to permanent exclusion:

- A. rape, gross sexual imposition or felonious sexual penetration;
- B. murder, manslaughter, felonious or aggravated assault; and
- C. complicity to commit offenses described in paragraphs A and B, regardless of where the complicity occurs.

The above statement of policy on permanent exclusion is to be posted in a central location in each School facility as well as made available to students, upon request.

If the Superintendent has adequate evidence that a student, sixteen (16) years old or older at the time of the offense, has been convicted of or is an adjudicated delinquent resulting from any of the above offenses, s/he shall submit a written recommendation to the Board that the student should be permanently excluded from the public School by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction (State Superintendent). The recommendation is to be accompanied by the evidence, other information required by statute, and the name and position of the person who should present the School's case to the State Superintendent. The Board, after considering all the evidence, including the hearing of witnesses, shall take action within fourteen (14) days after receipt of the Superintendent's recommendation.

If the Board adopts the resolution, the Board shall submit it to the State Superintendent, together with the required documents and the name of the person designated by the Board as its representative to present the case to the State Superintendent. A copy of the resolution shall be sent to both the student and his/her parents.

If the Board fails to pass the resolution, it shall so notify the Superintendent, in writing, who, in turn, shall provide written notification of the Board's action to both the student and his/her parents.

If the State Superintendent rejects the Board's request, the School shall re-admit the student in accordance with statute and Board guidelines. If the State Superintendent acts on the Board's request, his/her actions and those of the School shall be in accord with the procedures described in Ohio Revised Code §3313.66.

R.C. 3313.662

275 Discipline/Suspension/ Expulsion of Disabled Students

In matters relating to the disciplining of disabled students, the Board shall abide by Federal and State laws regarding suspension and expulsion. The Superintendent will follow the guidelines below and ensure they are properly used when disciplining any student with a disability.

Removals of Not More Than 10 Days- The 10-Day Rule

The School may unilaterally remove a student with a disability who violates a code of student conduct from the student's current placement for not more than 10 school days. This option may be used only if the disciplinary action is consistent with actions taken against nondisabled students. The School may place students removed under the 10-day rule in an appropriate interim alternative educational

setting (“IAES”) if applicable (see below), another setting, or suspend them. Removals under the 10-day rule are not considered a “change of placement” and the School is not obligated to provide services to students during those removals. The School can use the 10-day rule to remove a student for either a single removal of 10 consecutive school days; or a series of shorter-term removals over the course of the school year that are more than 10 consecutive school days during that school year, so long as those removals do not constitute a pattern of removals (and therefore, a change of placement). When a removal is not a change of placement, an IEP meeting is not required. However, if one or more IEP team members believe that modifications are needed to the Student’s behavior plan, the team shall meet to modify the plan and its implementation to the extent the team determines necessary.

Removals of More than 10 Days - Change of Placement

A change of placement occurs if a removal is for more than 10 consecutive school days; or if a student is subjected to a series of removals which accumulate to over 10 school days, that constitute a pattern. If a change of placement occurs (after a MDR (see below)), then the School must notify the parents or guardians of that decision. This notice must inform the parents or guardians of all the procedural safeguards accorded under the law. These safeguards include a manifestation determination review, a right to receive services, and a continuation of services for a free appropriate public education. The School must provide services that:

- enable the student to continue to participate in the general education curriculum (although in another setting); and
- enable the student to progress toward meeting the goals set out in the student’s IEP.

Manifestation Determination Review (“MDR”)

The School will conduct a MDR to examine a student's behavior before imposing disciplinary consequences that would amount to a change of placement. The purpose of the MDR is to determine whether a student's disability caused, influenced or otherwise impacted the student's behavior in question. To make this determination, the student’s IEP team is required to review certain information and determine whether the behavior causing the disciplinary infraction is or is not a manifestation of the student's disability.

The MDR is not required for disciplinary removals that do not constitute a change of placement, that is, less than 10 school days per incident or a series of removals accumulating to more than 10 school days in one school year that do not constitute a pattern.

No later than the date on which the decision to take a disciplinary action which may be a change of placement is made, the School must notify the parents or guardians of that decision and of all procedural safeguards, including the MDR. The School

and the parents or guardians must determine which members of the IEP team are relevant to conduct the manifestation determination. The team will review all relevant information in the student's file to determine whether the conduct in question was caused by, or had a direct and substantial relationship to, the student's disability or was the direct result of the School's failure to implement the IEP. If the team determines that either condition is applicable for the student, it must determine that the conduct is a manifestation of the student's disability.

Manifestation - If the team determines that the behavior was a manifestation of the student's disability, the full IEP team must meet the following requirements:

- conduct a functional behavior assessment and implement a behavior intervention plan for the student, unless the School conducted a functional behavior assessment prior to the manifestation determination;
- if the IEP team already developed a behavior intervention plan, it must review and modify the plan as necessary to address the behavior; and
- return the student to the placement from which he or she was removed, 45-day rule exception applies.

No Manifestation - If the team determines that the behavior was NOT a manifestation of the disability, the School may discipline the student using the relevant disciplinary procedures applicable to students without disabilities in the same manner and for the same duration, continuing to provide services to students with disabilities.

If a student's behavior was not a manifestation of the disability, the School will still take steps to attend to the student's behavior. The student must receive, as appropriate, a functional behavior assessment, behavioral intervention services and modifications designed to address the behavior violation in order to attempt to prevent a reoccurrence.

Exceptions to the MDR Requirement – The Unilateral Change in Placement and 45-Day Rule

School personnel may remove a student to an IAES for up to 45 school days, without a prior MDR or IEP meeting, when a student:

- carries or possesses a weapon (a device, instrument, material or substance, animate or inanimate, that is used for, or is readily capable of causing death or serious bodily injury, except that the term does not include a pocket knife with a blade of less than 2 1/2 inches in length);
- knowingly possesses or uses illegal drugs (a controlled substance not legally possessed or used under the supervision of a licensed health care professional, or legally possessed or used under any other authority under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. §812) or under any other provision of federal law),

or sells or solicits the sale of a controlled substance (a drug or other substance identified under Schedule I, II, III, IV or V in the Controlled Substances Act); or

- has inflicted serious bodily injury on another person (a cut, abrasion, bruise, burn or disfigurement, physical pain, illness, impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ or mental faculty, or any other injury, no matter how temporary).

This authority can be exercised if a student commits any of the offenses described above at the School, on the School premises or at a School function.

The IEP team will meet subsequent to the unilateral placement in an IAES, and must determine what the permanent setting will be, take steps to modify the student's IEP, as appropriate, provide appropriate behavioral intervention services and modifications designed to address the behavior violation so that it does not recur, and continue to provide the student with educational services to enable him or her to participate in the general education curriculum and to progress toward IEP goals.

The School must still do a MDR, but it can occur after the removal to the 45-day setting. If the conduct is a manifestation of the student's disability, the School must still meet all of the requirements outlined above for the MDR, with the additional exception that the student stay in the alternative placement for 45 school days, regardless of the outcome of the manifestation.

Due Process Complaint

Parents or guardians who disagree with any decision regarding placement or the outcome of an MDR may appeal the decision through the filing of a due process complaint, and may request an expedited due process hearing.

The School may request a hearing to change a student's placement if the School believes that maintaining the student's current placement is substantially likely to result in injury to the student or others. Under those circumstances, the hearing officer may order a change in placement of a student with a disability to an IAES for a period of up to 45 school days if the hearing officer agrees with the School's assessment.

During any due process proceedings, the student's placement, through a disciplinary action, must not change unless the parents/guardians and the School agree otherwise, or upon admissions to the School and parent/guardian consent. The School may change the student's placement when taking disciplinary actions that constitute a change of placement against students with disabilities, or students who may be eligible for IDEA services.

In the case where a student has been placed in an IAES, the student will remain in the IAES chosen by the School, pending the hearing officer's decision or until the

time period expires, whichever occurs first, unless the parent and school agree otherwise. An expedited hearing will be arranged during an IAES appeal and will occur within 20 days of the hearing request, and the hearing officer must make a determination within 10 school days after the hearing.