



Stephanie S. Elizalde, Ed.D.

Superintendent of Schools

Dear Families,

Welcome to the 2021-22 school year, and thank you for enrolling your child in Austin Independent School District. I am writing today to share with you the Student Code of Conduct and to explain how it fits into our overall mission of preparing your child with the knowledge and skills to thrive in college, career, and life.

One of our highest priorities at Austin ISD is providing a safe, engaging and supportive learning environment for every child, every day. To help us meet this goal, please read and review the 2021-22 Student Code of Conduct. This Code provides important information for families and students about the rights and responsibilities of all members of the AISD community.

After you have reviewed this guide with your child, please sign and date the enclosed Acknowledgment of Electronic Distribution of Student Code of Conduct form and return it to your child's teacher.

An electronic copy of this Code is available on the district website at <https://www.austinisd.org/family-support/conduct-code>. Please refer to it as needed throughout the school year.

Our goal is to foster an environment where everyone feels valued, respected, and included. With your help, every school in Austin ISD will be a place where every student is motivated to learn and faculty and staff enjoy meaningful and fulfilling work.

Thank you for helping to make our schools a safe place for learning.

Sincerely,

Stephanie S. Elizalde, Ed.D.
Superintendent
Austin ISD

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Mission

We prepare every student with the knowledge and skills to thrive in college, career, and life.

Vision

We are Austin's home for inclusive learning: high expectations for all children, high outcomes for every student.

Values

In our interactions with students, families, community stakeholders and each other, we commit to:

- **Caring** for every child to be **healthy, safe, engaged, supported, and challenged**.
- **Educational equity**, to ensure every child receives what is needed to develop to their full potential.
- **Innovation and academic excellence** to inspire the next generation of leaders, civically engaged citizens, creative and critical thinkers, and lifelong learners.
- Valuing **diversity, inclusion and meaningful engagement** of all voices as we collaborate to improve the common good.
- A **culture of respect, transparency, and data-informed decision making** to build trusting relationships with each other and those we serve.
- **Engaging** our employees and inviting their **collaboration** to make AISD a great place to work.
- **Aligning resources** to student needs, to be strategic stewards of financial and human capacities to achieve our vision and mission.

Equity Mission Statement

Support the district in consistent and equitable resource allocation, evaluation, development and implementation of tools, policies and practices to achieve racial and social equity for students, teachers, staff and the community, regardless of race, national origin, ability, socioeconomic status, language, religion, sexual orientation, sex, gender identity and expression, and other human differences.

Parents as Partners

Parents have an important role to play in the education of their children. Austin ISD sees parents as valued partners and asks that parents familiarize themselves with the Student Code of Conduct. School staff should keep parents/guardians informed of their child's behavior and work with them to address any areas of concern.

Annually, school officials must share the information in this document with students, parents/guardians and staff. The document is designed to help parents/guardians understand the standards that will help their students be safe at school.

It is important for parents/guardians and schools to communicate. Parents who want to discuss interventions in response to student behavior should contact their child's campus behavior coordinator.

If a student engages in inappropriate behavior, the principal or principal's designee (someone who the principal assigns) must inform the student's parent.

If you have questions or worries about student discipline, please call the Discipline Standard and Accountability Office at 512-414-2182.

Austin Independent School District Student Code of Conduct

Revised August 26, 2021`

Purpose

The Student Code of Conduct (“Code”) is AISD’s response to requirements of Chapter 37: Discipline; Law and Order of the Texas Education Code.

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

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

Rules of conduct and discipline shall not have the effect of discriminating on the basis of race, color, religion, gender, gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, national origin, disability, age, immigration status, or any other basis prohibited by law.

The links provided below direct you to Chapter 37 of the Texas Education Code and to Austin ISD board policy which can provide further detail to items referenced in this Student Code of Conduct.

TEC: <http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/?link=ED>

AISD policies, regulations, and exhibits: <http://pol.tasb.org/Home/Index/1146>

I. Expectations for Student Behavior

In order to achieve AISD’s mission, all students will demonstrate the attitude and skills to lead responsible, fulfilling and respectful lives; all students will understand the components of a healthy lifestyle. To ensure that students learn in a psychologically-, physically- and emotionally safe environment free from disruption, each student is expected to:

- Demonstrate courtesy and respect for others;
- Behave responsibly;
- Attend all classes regularly and on time;
- Avoid Code violations;
- Prepare for each class and take appropriate materials and assignments to class;
- Cooperate with or assist the school staff in maintaining safety, order and discipline;
- Be well-groomed and dress appropriately according to district or campus dress code;
- Respect the property of others, including district property and facilities;
- Respect the rights and privileges of other students, teachers and other district staff. staff; and

A student whose behavior shows disrespect for others, including interference with a person’s access to a public education and/or a safe environment, will be subject to disciplinary action. The district or individual schools may impose campus or classroom rules in addition to those found in the Code. These

rules may be listed in the campus student handbooks or posted in classrooms and may or may not constitute violations of the Code.

In general, discipline will be designed to correct the misconduct and to encourage all students to adhere to their responsibilities as citizens of the school community. Disciplinary action and the length of the assignment will draw on the professional judgement of teachers and administrators and on a range of discipline management techniques. Disciplinary action will be related to, but not limited to, the seriousness of the offense, the student's age and grade level, the frequency of misbehavior, the student's attitude, whether the student was acting in self-defense, the effect of the misconduct on the school environment, intent or lack of intent at the time the student engaged in the conduct, whether a student has a disability that substantially impairs the student's capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of their conduct (as required by law, IDEA, 504), and a student's status in the conservatorship of the Department of Family and Protective Services or a student's status as a student who is homeless. Because of these factors, varying techniques and responses may be considered for discipline for a particular offense (unless otherwise specified by law).

The following techniques may be used alone or in combination for Code and non-Code violations, such as campus or classroom rules:

- Verbal correction;
- Cooling-off time;
- Seating changes in the classroom or in vehicles owned or operated by the district;
- Counseling by teachers, counselors or administrative personnel;
- Parent-teacher conferences;
- Confiscation of items that disrupt the educational process;
- Behavioral contracts;
- Sending the student to the office or other assigned area, or to Student Support Centers (in-school suspension);
- Assignment to another classroom;
- Detention;
- Restriction or revocation of bus district transportation privileges;
- Assigned school duties other than class tasks;
- Withdrawal of privileges, such as participation in extracurricular activities and eligibility to seek and hold honorary offices;
- Techniques or penalties identified in individual student organizations' codes of conduct;
- School-assessed and school-administered probation;
- Grade reductions for cheating, plagiarism and as otherwise permitted by policy;
- Referral to an outside agency and/or legal authority for criminal prosecution in addition to disciplinary measures imposed by the district;
- Other strategies and consequences as specified by the Code or deemed appropriate by the campus administrators, such as suspension, removal or expulsion.

Note: Corporal punishment is not permitted in AISD.

When disciplinary consequences require a conference or hearing, the Campus Behavior Coordinator or principal will make valid attempts to inform the student and the student's parent/guardian of the time and place of the conference or hearing. The district may hold the conference or hearing regardless of whether the student, the student's parent/guardian or another adult representing the student attends. (See Notification on page 19.)

Discipline Authority

School rules and the district's authority to administer discipline apply whenever the interest of the school is involved on or off school grounds in conjunction with or independent of classes and school-sponsored activities. The district has disciplinary authority over a student:

- During the regular school day, when the student is within 300 feet of the school's real property boundary line, and while the student is going to and from school on district transportation.
- During lunch periods in which a student is allowed to leave campus.
- While the student is in attendance at any school-related activity, including summer school, regardless of time or location.
- For any school-related misconduct, regardless of time or location.
- When criminal mischief is committed on or off school property or at a school-related event.
- When retaliation against a school employee or volunteer occurs or is threatened, regardless of time or location.
- When a student engages in cyberbullying, as provided by Education Code 37.0832
- When the student commits a felony offense in the community, as provided by the Texas Education Code.
- Pursuant to any code of conduct adopted at the campus level relating to participation in a student club, organization or extracurricular activity.
- For certain mandatory DAEP and discretionary expulsion offenses, within 300 feet of school property as measured from any point on the school's real property boundary line.
- For any mandatory expulsion offense committed while on school property or while attending a school-sponsored or school-related activity of another district in Texas.
- When the student is required to register as a sex offender.

Campus Behavior Coordinator (CBC)

As required by law, a person at each campus must be designated to serve as the CBC. This person may be the principal of the campus or any other campus administrator selected by the principal. The CBC is primarily responsible for maintaining student discipline.

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

The principal or campus behavior coordinator and other school administrators as appropriate, in addition to disciplinary consequences, shall report misdemeanor and felony offenses committed on campus, to the appropriate law enforcement agency, as required by law (Education Code 37.015).

Searches

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

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

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

Security Personnel

To ensure sufficient security and protection of students, staff, and property, the board employs police officers, school resource officers (SROs), and security personnel. In accordance with law, the board has coordinated with the campus behavior coordinator and other district employees to ensure appropriate law enforcement duties are assigned to security staff. The law enforcement duties of district peace officers are listed in policy [CKE\(LOCAL\)](#).

The primary duties of District police officers shall be to perform law enforcement functions for the District that aid in protecting the safety and welfare of any person engaged in the educational process within the police officers' jurisdiction and in protecting the property, real and personal, of the District. In performance of these primary duties, police officers shall first attend to protecting persons and assets on school-owned property, and second, shall attend to protecting students, school personnel, and District personal property (assets) off District property but within the jurisdiction (District boundaries) of the police officers.

Secondary duties of District police officers shall be guided by Articles 2.13 and 14.03, Code of Criminal Procedure, involving non-school-related cases. Article 14.03 specifies offenses committed in the presence of a police officer. Intervention into other non-school-related cases shall be handled on an emergency basis and shall be concluded within a reasonable time. The District police officer shall notify the agency with primary jurisdiction and will release the responsibility of the case to that agency. The intent of the transfer of jurisdiction is to enable more effective protection of persons engaged in the educational process, not to provide regular police service to communities.

District security personnel assist school principals in maintaining order, resolving conflicts, and ensuring that safety rules are followed on school grounds.

Due Process

A student will be afforded due process consistent with this Code and state law before a decision is made to suspend a student from school, remove a student to the District Alternative Education Program (DAEP) or expel a student from school and place the student in the JJAEF. Although this Code describes in detail

the specific procedures for procedures applicable to disciplinary consequences, these general provisions apply any time a student is removed from a class or school setting for disciplinary reasons. The student will be given a notice of the allegations against them. If the student denies those allegations, school officials will provide an explanation specifying the reasons they believe misconduct has occurred. The student will be offered an opportunity to present their side of the story.

No later than the third-class day after the day on which a teacher or campus administrator removed the student from class, the CBC shall schedule a conference with the campus administrator, a parent or legal guardian of the student, the teacher who removed the student from class (if applicable) and the student. At the conference, the student will receive an explanation of the reasons for their removal and will have an opportunity to respond. The student may not return to their regular classroom pending this conference. The CBC will make good-faith attempts to invite the parent and student to the removal conference but may proceed with the disciplinary placement regardless of whether the student and parent are in attendance.

Before ordering a student's suspension, removal to DAEP, expulsion or placement in the JJAEP, the CBC will consider whether mitigating factors exist; that is, whether the student acted in self-defense, the intent or lack thereof at the time the student engaged in the misconduct, the student's disciplinary history, whether the student has a disability that substantially impairs the student's capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of the student's conduct, and a student's status in the conservatorship of the Department of Family and Protective Services or a student's status as a student who is homeless.

Following the conference, the CBC will provide the parent or legal guardian with written notice of the hearing's outcome, consistent with the appropriate provisions of the Code.

II. General Misconduct

A. Definition of General Misconduct

General misconduct is unacceptable or improper behavior of a student; that is, not following the policies of AISD, state laws and/or the Code.

At school, in vehicles owned or operated by the district and at all school-related activities, prohibited conduct and items include, but are not limited to, the following:

General Violations or Rules/Miscellaneous

- Cheating or copying another person's work.
- Violating the district or campus dress code.
- Inappropriate discharge of a fire extinguisher.
- Violating safety rules.
- Disobeying rules for conduct on school buses.
- Repeatedly violating communicated campus or classroom standards of behavior.
- Failure to comply with directives given by school personnel.
- Behaving in any way that disrupts the school environment or educational process.
- Leaving school grounds or school-sponsored events without permission.

- Damaging or vandalizing property owned by others.
- Defacing or damaging school property—including textbooks, lockers, furniture and other equipment—with graffiti (see glossary) or by other means.
- Falsification of paper or computer records, passes or other school related documents.
- Gambling.
- Stealing, theft or robbery.
- Engaging in conduct that constitutes criminal mischief.
- Engaging in any behavior that gives school officials reasonable cause to believe that such conduct will substantially disrupt the school program or incite violence.
- Violating any local, state or federal laws.
- Inappropriate Physical or Verbal Conduct, committing extortion, coercion or blackmail (obtaining money or another object of value from an unwilling person) or forcing an individual to act through use of force or threat of force.
- Recording the voice or image of another person(s) without that person(s)'s prior consent to be recorded or recording in any way that disrupts the educational environment or invades the privacy of others.
- Use of profanity, vulgar language or obscene gestures.
- Name-calling, using ethnic or racial slurs or giving derogatory statements that school officials have reason to believe will disrupt the school program or incite violence.
- Engaging in conduct that constitutes sexual harassment (see glossary) or gender-based harassment or sexual abuse, whether by word, gesture or any other sexual conduct, including request for sexual favors or requests for nude photos.
- Engaging in inappropriate physical or sexual contact.
- Harassment (see glossary).
- Dating violence (see glossary).
- Bullying (see glossary).
- Cyberbullying (see glossary).
- Hazing (see glossary).
- Throwing objects that can cause bodily injury or property damage.
- Fighting.
- Aggressive, disruptive actions or group demonstrations that substantially disrupt or materially interfere with school activities.
- Making false accusations or perpetuating hoaxes regarding school safety.
- Engaging in threatening behavior toward another student or district employee or property, including creating a hit list, defined as a list of people targeted to be harmed, using a firearm (see glossary), a knife, or any other object with the intent to cause bodily harm.
- Engaging in Assassin, or any other organized mock killing or elimination game which involves but is not limited to carrying out strikes, kills or hit lists, regardless of method (for example, toy guns or markers).

Threats

The District takes all threats seriously. Threats of any nature are taken seriously and investigated to the full extent allowable by law and district policy. Threats of any kind against a school, students or staff are not tolerated. All school threats are investigated by school officials and law enforcement.

Threats that result in evacuations, lockdowns, investigations by an official or agency organized to deal with emergencies, will result in the application of discipline policy. Any disciplinary action taken will be in accordance with TEC Chapter 37 and the Student Code of Conduct.

Please emphasize to your student that all such threats—made verbally or over any social media channel—are investigated immediately. Students may be detained or arrested on a charge of making a terroristic threat, even if the threat is not credible.

Harassment and Bullying

The district believes that all students learn best in an environment free from dating violence, discrimination, harassment and retaliation and that their welfare is best served when they are free from this prohibited conduct while attending school. Students are expected to treat other students and district employees with courtesy and respect, to avoid behaviors known to be offensive and to stop those behaviors when asked or told to stop. District employees are expected to treat students with courtesy and respect.

The board has established policies and procedures to prohibit and promptly respond to inappropriate and offensive behaviors that are based on a person's race, color, religion, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, national origin, disability, age, immigration status or any other basis prohibited by law. [See policy FFH.]

If you believe you are a victim of bullying, sexual harassment, or dating violence, report this information to a campus administrator or other adult immediately. (See <https://www.austinisd.org/respect-for-all/reporting>). All allegations are taken seriously and will be investigated immediately. (See FFH Title IX reporting) See <https://www.austinisd.org/respect-for-all/resources> for more information on resources available on AISD's website).

Upon receiving a report of prohibited conduct as defined by policy FFH, the district will determine whether the allegations, if proven, would constitute prohibited conduct as defined by that policy. If not, the district will refer to policy FFI to determine if the allegations, if proven, would constitute bullying, as defined by law and that policy. If the alleged prohibited conduct, if proven, would constitute prohibited conduct and would also be considered bullying as defined by law and policy FFI, an investigation of bullying will also be conducted.

To the extent possible, the district will respect the privacy of the student; however, limited disclosures may be necessary to conduct a thorough investigation and to comply with law. Allegations of prohibited conduct, which includes dating violence, discrimination, harassment and retaliation, will be promptly investigated.

During the investigation and when appropriate, the district will take interim action to address the alleged prohibited conduct.

If the district's investigation indicates that prohibited conduct occurred, appropriate disciplinary action and, in some cases, corrective action will be taken to address the conduct. The district may take disciplinary and corrective action even if the conduct that is the subject of the complaint was not unlawful.

David's Law and Discipline

A student may be removed from class and placed in a disciplinary alternative education program or expelled (Section 37.0052) if the student engages in "Bullying" or "Cyberbullying" as defined in Section 37.0832 that encourages a student to commit or attempt to commit suicide; or incites violence against a student through group bullying; or releases or threatens to release intimate visual material of a minor or student who is 18 years of age or older without the student's consent.

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

Prohibited Items to Distribute, Possess, Sell or Use

- Pornographic materials.
- Published or electronic material designed to promote or encourage illegal behavior or that could threaten school safety; this includes e-mail or Web sites used at school to encourage illegal behavior or threaten school safety.
- Glue or aerosol paint containing volatile chemicals and/or able to be abused.
- Alcoholic beverages (includes consumption before arriving at or while on school premises); committing a serious act or offense while under the influence of alcohol.
- Medicine available without a prescription in a manner inconsistent either with the medicine's intended use as indicated on the manufacturer's labeling or with district policy concerning the handling of such medicines.
- Prescription or over-the-counter drugs taken in violation of district policy [[FFAC \(Legal\)](#), [FFAC \(Local\)](#)].
- A student's own prescription drugs when given to another student or possessing or being under the influence of another person's prescription drug.
- Drug paraphernalia.
- Look-alike drugs or items imitating or mimicking drugs and contraband.
- Matches or lighters.
- Tobacco products, including cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, dissolvable tobacco products, traditional smokeless tobacco products including chewing tobacco and moist snuff

- Vape products, including electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) (see glossary), electronic vaping devices, personal vaporizers (PV) or electronic nicotine delivery systems, their accessories, and e-liquids.
- Selling, giving, delivering, possessing, using or being under the influence of any amount of marijuana or a controlled substance, or a dangerous drug.
- Any articles generally not considered weapons, including school supplies, when the principal or designee determines that a danger exists.
- Razors, box cutters, chains or other objects used in a way that threatens or inflicts bodily injury to another person.
- Knives, bladed instruments, switchblade knives, air guns, toy guns, chemical dispensing devices (see glossary), mace/pepper spray, fireworks, replica firearms, electronic stunning devices, ammunition and other dangerous items.
- A firearm (see glossary); a machine gun; a short-barrel firearm; a firearm silencer; armor-piercing ammunition; a zip gun; a location-restricted knife, defined as a knife with a blade over five-and-a-half inches; a butterfly knife; a club (see glossary); a prohibited weapon, such as an explosive weapon (see glossary); knuckles.
- Any item, other than those defined as firearms (see glossary) under state and federal, capable of propelling a projectile and causing injury by any means including, but not limited to, spring, compressed air, spring-piston, pneumatic or CO2. Examples include, but are not limited to, BB guns, Airsoft guns, pellet guns and any protective device designed to administer an electric shock.
- Possessing a homemade weapon, defined as a device or item that was manufactured, modified or adapted by an individual for the use or intended use of inflicting harm on another person.

Note that possession and use of paging devices or cellular telephones must be in accordance with District and campus policy.

Inappropriate Use of Computer/Internet/Email

- Violating policies, rules, or any agreements signed by the student or the student's parent regarding the use of technology resources. See [AISD's Acceptable Use Policy](#).
- Attempting to access or circumvent passwords or other security-related information of the district, students or employees or uploading or creating computer viruses, either on or off school property, if the conduct causes a substantial disruption to the educational environment.
- Attempting to alter, destroy or disable district technology resources, including but not limited to computers and related equipment, district data, the data of others or other networks connected to the district's system, either on or off school property, if the conduct causes a substantial disruption to the educational environment.
- Using email or websites to engage in or encourage illegal behavior or threaten school safety, including off property if the conduct causes a substantial disruption to the educational process.
- Sending, posting, or possessing electronic messages that are abusive, obscene, sexually oriented, threatening, harassing, damaging to another's reputation, or illegal, including cyberbullying (see glossary) and "sexting," either on or off school property if the conduct causes a substantial disruption to the educational environment or infringes on the rights of another student at school.

B. Consequences for General Misconduct

Students who engage in general misconduct as defined in Part A will be disciplined. Students will be disciplined via appropriate discipline management [techniques](#); removal from the regular classroom environment and placement in a Disciplinary Alternative Education Program (see III. B. [“Removal to a Disciplinary Alternative Education Program”](#)); or suspension, as detailed below.

Notification

The CBC shall promptly notify a student’s parent by phone or in person of any violation that may result in Student Support Center (in-school suspension) or out-of-school suspension, placement in a DAEP, placement in a JJAEP, or expulsion. The CBC shall also notify a student’s parent if a law enforcement officer takes custody of a student under the disciplinary provisions of the education code. A good faith effort shall be made on the day the action was taken to give the student written notification of the disciplinary action to deliver to the student’s parent/legal guardian. If the parent is unable to be reached by telephone or in person by 5:00 p.m. of the first business day after the day of the disciplinary action, the CBC shall send written notification by U.S. Mail. If the CBC is unable to provide notice to the parent, the principal or designee shall provide the notice.

Removal from the School Bus

Since the district’s primary responsibility when transporting students in district vehicles is to do so as safely as possible, the operator of the vehicle must focus on driving and not have their attention distracted by student misbehavior. Therefore, when appropriate disciplinary management techniques fail to improve student behavior or when specific misconduct warrants immediate removal, the bus driver may refer a student to the principal’s office to maintain effective discipline on the bus. The principal must employ additional discipline management techniques, as appropriate, which can include restricting or revoking a student’s bus riding privileges, in accordance with law.

Removal By Teacher [TEC 37.002(B) (D)]

A teacher also has the authority to remove a student. A teacher may remove from class a student who has been documented by the teacher to repeatedly interfere with the teacher’s ability to communicate effectively with the students in the class or with the ability of the student’s classmates to learn; or whose behavior the teacher determines is so unruly, disruptive or abusive that it seriously interferes with the teacher’s ability to communicate effectively with the students in the class or with the ability of the student’s classmates to learn [TEC 37.002 (b)]. A teacher or administrator may also remove a student from class for an offense for which a student may be suspended and/or placed in a Disciplinary Alternative Education Program [TEC 37.002 (d)]. If the following offenses are committed against the teacher, the student may not be returned to the class without the teacher’s consent: assault with bodily injury, aggravated assault, sexual assault, or aggravated sexual assault. The principal or appropriate administrator must send a copy of the teacher’s documentation or of the Code of Conduct violation to the student’s parent or legal guardian within 24 hours of receiving it.

Conference

When a student is removed from the regular classroom, a conference will be scheduled within three school days with the student's parent/legal guardian, the teacher and the student. Pending the conference, the principal or other appropriate administrator may place a student in:

- Another appropriate classroom.
- Student Support Centers (in-school suspension).
- A Disciplinary Alternative Education Program.
- Out-of-school suspension.

(See page 36 for students with disabilities.)

After the conference, the principal will notify the student and parent(s) of the consequences for the Code violation. When a student has been formally removed from class [TEC 37.002], the principal or other administrator may not return the student to the teacher's class without the appropriate teacher's consent unless the Placement Review Committee (described below) determines that the teacher's class is the best or only alternative.

Placement Review Committee [TEC 37.003]

Each school will establish a three-member committee composed of two teachers chosen by the faculty and one member chosen by the principal. In addition, there will be one alternate member chosen by the faculty. The purpose of this committee is to determine placement of a student when a teacher refuses the return of a student to the teacher's class and to make recommendations to the district regarding readmission of expelled students.

Suspension [TEC 37.005]

Students may be suspended for any behavior listed in the Code as a general misconduct violation, Disciplinary Alternative Education Program placement or expellable offense. In addition, suspensions may be used for students who have committed a removal or expulsion offense and for whom a conference or hearing is pending. AISD allows a student to be suspended from school for up to 2 school days per offense, with no limit on the number of times a student may be suspended in a semester or school year (See page 36 for students with disabilities). A student who is to be suspended will be afforded due process consisting of an informal conference with the principal or other appropriate administrator advising the student of the misconduct with which the student is charged and giving the student the opportunity to explain the student's version of the incident. The administrator will take into consideration any mitigating factors that may apply, including whether the student acted in self-defense, the intent or lack of intent at the time the student engaged in the conduct, the student's disciplinary history, whether the student has a disability that substantially impairs the student's capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of the student's conduct, and a student's status in the conservatorship of the Department of Family and Protective Services or a student's status as a student who is homeless. The principal or other appropriate administrator will determine the suspension duration. Any restrictions on participation in school-sponsored or school-related extracurricular and non-curricular activities will be determined by the principal or other appropriate administrator. A student may appeal the decision of the CBC to the

campus principal or designee. The student will remain on suspension pending any appeal. The campus principal's decision cannot be appealed.

If a student makes a threat but has not yet caused some sort of physical pain, injury, damage, or hostile action to themselves or others then the Safe and Supportive School Program team is responsible for removing punitive disciplinary options such as: in-school suspension, out-of-school suspension, student expulsion, removal to a disciplinary alternative education program (DAEP) or a juvenile justice alternative education program (JJAEP). Positive Behavior Intervention and Supports (PBIS), recommended by TEA, should be replacing the punitive disciplinary options.

No elementary student enrolled in a grade level below grade three shall be placed in out-of-school suspension, unless while on school property or while attending a school-sponsored or school-related activity on or off school property, the student engaged in: conduct that contains the elements of an offense related to weapons (unlawful carrying weapons or prohibited weapons); conduct that contains the elements of a violent offense (assault [see glossary], sexual assault, aggravated assault or aggravated sexual assault); or selling, giving or delivering to another person or possessing, using or being under the influence of any amount of marihuana or a controlled substance, a dangerous drug or an alcoholic beverage [TEC Section 37.005].

No student who is homeless may be placed in out-of-school suspension unless while on school property or while attending a school-sponsored or school-related activity on or off school property, the student engaged in: conduct that contains the elements of an offense related to weapons (unlawful carrying weapons or prohibited weapons); conduct that contains the elements of a violent offense (assault [see glossary], sexual assault, aggravated assault or aggravated sexual assault); or selling, giving or delivering to another person or possessing, using or being under the influence of any amount of marihuana or a controlled substance, a dangerous drug or an alcoholic beverage [TEC Section 37.005].

C. Behavior Subject to Removal to a DAEP

Mandatory Removals

A student must be placed in a Disciplinary Alternative Education Program if the student commits any of the following offenses on school property, including a parking lot, parking garage or other parking area owned by the school district; on a school bus; within 300 feet of the school's real property line; while attending a school-sponsored or school-related activity on or off school property [TEC Section 37.005]:

- Engaging in conduct punishable as a felony.
- Committing an assault with injury.
- Selling, giving, delivering, possessing, using or being under the influence of any amount of marihuana or a controlled substance or a dangerous drug, in an amount not constituting a felony offense.
- Selling, giving or delivering an alcoholic beverage; committing a serious act or offense while under the influence of alcohol.
- Possessing, using, or being under the influence of an alcoholic beverage.

- Behaving in a manner that contains the elements of an offense: relating to the abuse of glue or aerosol paint or relating to volatile chemicals; of public lewdness; of the offense of indecent exposure.
- Engaging in conduct that contains the elements of the offense of harassment under Section 42.07(a)(1), (2), (3), or (7), Penal Code, against an employee of the school district.

In addition, a student must be placed in a DAEP if the student:

- Engages in conduct that contains the elements of the offense of retaliation against any school employee, regardless of where or when the conduct occurs. (The Code's Expulsion section addresses committing retaliation in combination with another expellable offense.)
- Engages in "Bullying" as defined in Section 37.0832 that encourages a student to commit or attempt to commit suicide; or incites violence against a student through group bullying; or releases or threatens to release intimate visual material of a minor or student who is 18 years of age or older without the student's consent.
- Makes a terroristic threat; false alarm or report (see glossary) (e.g., bomb threats).
- Is ordered by a juvenile court to attend a district DAEP as a condition of probation (pertains to unexpelled students).
- Engages in conduct off campus and while the student is not in attendance at a school-sponsored or school-related activity and is:
 - Placed on deferred prosecution (see glossary) by Juvenile Court for conduct defined as aggravated robbery or a felony in Title V of the Penal Code (Title V includes both misdemeanor and felony offenses "against the person");
 - Found to have engaged in delinquent conduct (see glossary) for aggravated robbery or a felony as specified by Title V of the penal code;
 - Believed by the superintendent or the superintendent's designee to have engaged in aggravated robbery or conduct defined as a felony offense in Title V of the Penal Code.

A student under 10 years of age who engages in expellable conduct described in Section 37.007 shall receive educational services in the district's DAEP. A student under the age of six may not be removed to a DAEP (as described in 37.008) unless they commit a federal firearms offense.

Discretionary Removals

A student may also be removed from class and placed in a DAEP under Section 37.008 based on conduct occurring off campus and while the student is not in attendance at a school-sponsored or school-related activity if:

- The superintendent or the superintendent's designee has a reasonable belief that the student has engaged in conduct defined as a felony offense other than aggravated robbery or those defined in Title V of the penal code.
- The continued presence of the student in the regular classroom threatens the safety of other students or teachers or will be detrimental to the educational process.

In addition, students may be removed from class and placed in a DAEP who are found to be:

- Involved in a public-school fraternity, sorority, secret society or a gang, including participating as a member or pledge or soliciting another person to become a pledge or member of such a group.
- Involved in criminal street gang activity (see glossary)

A student **may** also be removed to a DAEP for serious or persistent misbehavior. The district defines “persistent” to be two or more violations of the Code or repeated occurrence of the same violation. A student may be removed for persistent misbehavior if behavioral interventions have not been successful and removal to a DAEP is deemed necessary to improve the student’s behavior. The district defines “serious” offenses as offenses that pose a physical danger to the student or others or to property.

D. Removal to a DAEP

The board delegates to the principal the authority to remove a student to a DAEP in which the student will be separated from other students for the entire school program day and will be provided instruction in the core subjects with the goal of reaching/maintaining grade level. Counseling will also be provided to the student. The duration of a student’s placement in a DAEP will be determined on a case-by-case basis. The maximum period of a DAEP placement is through the end of the current school year, unless the student is determined to be a threat to the safety of other students or district employees; or an extended placement is in the best interest of the student. The board delegates to the superintendent or designee the authority to consider appeals of such removals. The district will provide transportation for students assigned to the DAEP, so long as the students behave appropriately. Secondary students will be removed to the Alternative Learning Center (ALC) and elementary students will be removed to the Elementary Disciplinary Alternative Education Program (EDAEP).

Teacher/Administrator Removal [TEC 37.006]

A teacher shall remove a student from class and send the student to the principal or other appropriate administrator if the student engages in an offense specified under [TEC 37.006](http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/ED/htm/ED.37.htm#37.006) (<http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/ED/htm/ED.37.htm#37.006>). When a violation of TEC 37.006 is alleged, the principal or other appropriate administrator will schedule a conference with the student’s parent, teacher (if appropriate) and the student within three school days of receiving the violation report. The campus administrator will make a good-faith effort to schedule the hearing in collaboration with the student’s parent but may proceed with the hearing in absence of the parent if the parent does not attend the conference after a valid effort is made to secure the parent’s attendance. The duration of a student’s placement in a Disciplinary Alternative Education Program is the decision of the principal.

Until a conference can be held as a result of a teacher removal or administrator removal, the principal or other appropriate administrator may place a student in:

- Another appropriate classroom.
- Student Support Centers (in-school suspension).
- A DAEP.
- Out-of-school suspension.

Due process will be afforded at the conference. The principal or other appropriate administrator will explain the allegations against the student and give the student an opportunity to explain the student's version of the incident. Before ordering placement of the student in a DAEP, the Campus administrator will consider the following mitigating factors: whether the student acted in self-defense, the intent or lack of intent at the time the student engaged in the misconduct, the student's disciplinary history, and whether the student has a disability that substantially impairs the student's capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of the student's conduct. After the conference, if the student is placed in the DAEP, a written placement order shall be provided to the student and the parent, together with notice of the right to appeal the removal. The order will include notice of the school district's obligation to provide the student with the opportunity to complete coursework required for graduation at no expense to the student.

If the student's placement in a DAEP is inconsistent with the district's placement guidelines as set forth in this Code, the order must give notice of the inconsistency.

Appeal

The principal's decision to place a student in the DAEP may be appealed to the associate superintendent (Level I), the chief officer for school leadership_or designee (Level II), the superintendent or designee (Level III), and the board (Level IV). The board's decision is final. The appeal must be made in writing and must be received by the district within seven district business days of the date of the removal notice. The student will remain in the DAEP pending any appeal of the campus principal's decision.

A student and/or the student's parent or legal guardian may appeal to the board the superintendent's decision to continue a DAEP placement after the district has received notification of a prosecutor's decision not to prosecute or a court finding that the student is not guilty or did not engage in delinquent conduct (see glossary). The decision of the board may be appealed to the Texas Commissioner of Education as provided by TEC 37.006 (i).

Participation in Activities

The district does not permit a student who is placed in a DAEP to participate in any school-sponsored or school-related extracurricular or co-curricular activity, including seeking or holding honorary positions and/or membership in school-sponsored clubs or organizations.

Please see district policy FMH ([https://pol.tasb.org/Policy/Download/1146?filename=FMH\(LOCAL\).pdf](https://pol.tasb.org/Policy/Download/1146?filename=FMH(LOCAL).pdf)) concerning removals for graduating seniors and participation in commencement activities.

Review Every 20 Days

The Campus Behavior Support Teams (CBST) are required for students expelled for more than 20 days at the DAEP and JJAEP. The team must include parent or guardian, school counselor, campus behavior coordinator, classroom teacher, and any other personnel that know and support the student.

Every 20 days of the student's placement, the CBST must

- Review the student's disciplinary placement (behavior, academic progress, and attendance)
- Make decisions about the student's return to home campus.
- Develop a transition plan to ensure a successful retry from DAEP to home campus.
- Document CBST reviews and transition plans in eCST.

If the student was removed for an assaultive offense against the teacher, the student may not be returned to the classroom of the teacher who removed the student without the teacher's consent, unless the Placement Review Committee determines that this is the best or only available alternative.

Removal Beyond the End of the School Year

For placement in a DAEP to extend beyond the end of the school year, the principal or other appropriate administrator must determine that the student's presence in the regular classroom or campus presents a threat to the safety of other students or employees, or that long term placement is in the best interest of the student.

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

Students whose removals continue into the next school year are not prohibited from attending summer programs unless the campus principal determines that the student presents a threat to the safety of students or employees.

Emergency Placement in DAEP [Section 37.019]

In situations that the principal or an appropriate administrator consider to be emergencies, the principal may order the immediate placement of a student when a student is so unruly, disruptive or abusive that the student's presence seriously interferes with the teacher's ability to communicate effectively with the students in a class, the ability of the student's classmates to learn, or the operation of school or a school-sponsored or a school-related activity. As required by law, the student will be given the appropriate conference required for DAEP placement within ten days.

Admission of Removed Students

The district will decide on a case-by-case basis the placement of a student who enrolls in the district having been assigned to the DAEP in another district, including a district in another state or an open-enrollment charter school. The district may place the student in the district's DAEP or a regular classroom setting.

III. Placement and/or Expulsion for Certain Serious Offenses

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

A. Registered Sex Offenders

Upon receipt of notification in accordance with state law that a student is currently required to register as a sex offender, the district must remove the student from the regular classroom and determine appropriate placement unless the court orders placement in a JJAEP.

If the student is under any form of court supervision, including probation, community supervision or parole, the placement will be in either a DAEP or JJAEP for at least one semester (the equivalent of one semester is 87 school days).

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

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

Review Committee

At the end of the first semester of a student's placement in a DAEP or JJAEP and before the beginning of each school year for which the student remains in an alternative placement, the district shall convene the Campus Support Team, in accordance with state law, to review the student's placement. The committee, whose membership will include the appropriate associate superintendent or designee, will recommend whether the student should return to the regular classroom or remain in placement. Absent a special finding, the board's designee, the General Counsel, must follow the committee's recommendation.

The Admission, Review and Dismissal (ARD) committee must review the placement of a student with a disability who receives special education services.

Continuation of Placement

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

Appeal

A student or the student's parent/legal guardian may appeal the placement by requesting a conference among the board or its designee, the student and the student's parent/legal guardian. The conference is limited to the factual question of whether the student is required to register as a sex offender under Chapter 62 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedures. Under this section, any decision by the board's designee, the Chief Officer for School Leadership or designee is final and may not be appealed.

B. Certain Felonies

Regardless of whether placement or expulsion is required or permitted due to one of the reasons in the DAEP or Expulsions sections, in accordance with Texas Education Code 37.0081, a student may be expelled and placed in either a DAEP or JJAEP if the board or its designee, the associate superintendent, makes certain findings and the following circumstances exist in relation to aggravated robbery or a felony offense under Title V of the Texas Penal Code. The student must have:

- Received deferred prosecution (see glossary) for conduct defined as aggravated robbery or a Title V Felony Offense;
- Been found by a court or jury to have engaged in delinquent conduct (see glossary) for conduct defined as aggravated robbery or a Title V felony offense;
- Been charged with engaging in conduct defined as aggravated robbery or a Title V offense;
- Been referred to a juvenile court for allegedly engaging in delinquent conduct for conduct defined as aggravated robbery or a Title V offense;
- Received probation or deferred adjudication (see glossary) or been arrested for, charged with or convicted of aggravated robbery or a Title V felony offense.

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

- The date on which the student's conduct occurred;
- The location at which the conduct occurred;
- Whether the conduct occurred while the student was enrolled in the district;
- Whether the student has successfully completed any court disposition requirements imposed in connection with the conduct.

Hearing and Required Findings

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

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

Any decision of the board or its designee, the associate superintendent under this section is final and may not be appealed (see Expulsion).

Length of Placement

The student is subject to the placement until:

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

Continuation of a Placement

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

IV. Expulsion

A. Offenses Subject to Expulsion [Tec 37.007 and 37.125]

Mandatory Expulsions

A student **must** be expelled for any following offense if committed on school property, including a parking lot, parking garage, or other parking area owned by the school district, on a school bus or while attending a school-sponsored or school-related activity on or off school property:

- Bringing to school a firearm, as defined by federal law as:
 - Any weapon (including a starter gun), which will or is designed to or which 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.
 - Any destructive device, such as any explosive, incendiary or poison gas bomb or grenade.
- Use, exhibition or possession of the following, under the Texas Penal Code:
 - A firearm (defined as any device designed, made or adapted to expel a projectile through a barrel by using the energy generated by an explosion or burning substance or any device readily convertible to that use).
 - A location-restricted knife, defined as a knife with a blade over five-and-a-half inches.
 - A prohibited weapon, such as an explosive weapon (see glossary); a machine gun; a short-barrel firearm; a firearm silencer; armor-piercing ammunition; a zip gun; or a tire deflation device.
- Behavior containing the elements of the following under Texas Penal Code:
 - Aggravated assault, sexual assault or aggravated sexual assault.
 - Aggravated kidnapping.
 - Aggravated robbery.
 - Arson (see glossary).
 - Behavior punishable as a felony that involves being under the influence of, possession or use of, or the selling, giving or delivering to another person: any amount of marihuana or a controlled substance, a dangerous drug, or alcohol; or committing a serious act while under the influence of alcohol.
 - Continuous sexual abuse of a young child or disabled individual
 - Indecency with a child.
 - Murder, capital murder or criminal attempt to commit murder or capital murder; manslaughter; or criminally negligent homicide. Retaliation against a school employee

combined with one of the above-listed offenses on or off school property or at a school-related activity.

Discretionary Expulsions: Misconduct That May Result in Expulsion

Some of the following types of misconduct may result in mandatory placement in a DAEP, whether or not a student is expelled. (See Behavior Subject to Removal to DAEP on page 22)

Offenses Engaged in at Any Location

A student may be expelled for:

- Engaging in conduct that contains the elements of an offense under Section 22.01 of the Penal Code (assault with injury is when a person intentionally, knowingly or recklessly causes bodily injury to another, including the person's spouse) in retaliation against a school district employee or volunteer.
- Engaging in bullying as defined in Section 37.0832 that encourages a student to commit or attempt to commit suicide; or inciting violence against a student through group bullying; or releasing or threatening to release intimate visual material of a minor or student who is 18 years of age or older without the student's consent.
- Engaging in criminal mischief if punishable as a felony.
- Making a terroristic threat, false alarm or report (see glossary) (e.g., bomb threats) involving a public school.
- Engaging in conduct that contains the elements of offense of breach of computer security under section 33.02 of the Penal Code, if the conduct involves accessing a computer, computer network or computer system owned by or operated on behalf of a school district, and knowingly altering, damaging, deleting school district property or information, or committing a breach of any other computer, computer network or computer system [Chapter 37.007 (b)(5)].
- Engaging in conduct that contains the elements of one of the following offenses against another student, without regard to where the conduct occurs:
 - Aggravated assault, sexual assault or aggravated sexual assault.
 - Murder or capital murder.
 - Criminal attempt to commit murder or capital murder.

Offenses Engaged in at School, Within 300 Feet of School or at a School Event

A student may be expelled for:

- Engaging in any of the following offenses if committed on school property or within 300 feet of the school's real property line, or while attending a school-sponsored or school-related activity on or off school property:
 - Conduct that contains the elements of an offense under Section 22.01 of the Penal Code (assault with injury is when a person intentionally, knowingly or recklessly causes bodily injury to another, including the person's spouse) against a school district employee or volunteer.

- Conduct that contains the elements of the offense of deadly conduct (see glossary) under Section 22.05 of the Penal Code.
- Engaging in any following offense if committed within 300 feet of the school's real property boundary line:
 - Aggravated assault, sexual assault or aggravated sexual assault.
 - Arson (see glossary).
 - Continuous sexual abuse of a young child or disabled individual.
 - Felony drug or alcohol related offense.
 - Indecency with a child, aggravated kidnapping, manslaughter, criminally negligent homicide or aggravated robbery.
 - Murder, capital murder, or criminal attempt to commit murder or capital murder.
 - Use, exhibition, or possession of a firearm (see glossary), a location-restricted knife, or prohibited weapon.

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

A student may be expelled for serious misbehavior if a student is already in a DAEP and continues to violate the district's Code despite documented interventions at the DAEP.

B. Expulsion Procedures [TEC 37.007]

The board delegates the authority to expel students to the superintendent or the superintendent's designee. A student under 10 years of age who engages in expellable conduct described in Section 37.007 shall receive educational services in the district's Elementary DAEP. A student under the age of six may not be removed to a DAEP (as described in 37.008) unless they commit a federal firearms offense. The duration of a student's expulsion will be determined on a case-by-case basis. The maximum period for an expulsion is a calendar year unless it is determined that the student is a threat to the safety of other students or to the district employees or an extended placement is in the student's best interest. Students who commit offenses requiring expulsion at the end of one school year may be expelled to the next school year to complete the assigned term of expulsion. (See page 35 for students with disabilities.)

Hearing and Notice

Before a student may be expelled, the principal or other appropriate administrator serving as the designee of the board will schedule a hearing within a reasonable time. The student's parent or legal guardian will be invited in writing to attend the hearing. At the hearing, the student is entitled to receive notice of the reasons for the proposed expulsion. The student is entitled to be represented by the student's parent/guardian or another adult who can provide guidance to the student and is not an employee of the school district. The student may offer testimony and evidence in their defense. The principal or other appropriate administrator serving as the designee may set reasonable rules for the hearing. The school district will make good-faith efforts to inform the student and the student's parents or legal guardian of the time and place of the hearing; however, the district may hold the hearing

regardless of whether the student, the student's parent/guardian or other adult representing the student attends. Before an expulsion decision is made, the principal or other appropriate administrator serving as the designee must consider whether the student acted in self-defense, the intent or lack thereof at the time the student engaged in the conduct, the student's disciplinary history, and whether the student has a disability that substantially impairs the student's capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of the student's conduct, and a student's status in the conservatorship of the Department of Family and Protective Services or a student's status as a student who is homeless, regardless of whether the decision involves a mandatory or discretionary expulsion.

After the hearing, the campus administrator will make a written recommendation to the associate superintendent. The associate superintendent will make the decision to expel a student.

Students who are entitled to admission into AISD and are expelled from school will continue to be eligible to receive educational services in the Travis County Juvenile Alternative Education Program.

Placement Pending Hearing

Until a hearing can be held, the principal or other appropriate administrator may place the student in:

- Another appropriate classroom.
- A DAEP.
- Emergency expulsion for a period not to exceed ten school days.
- Out-of-school suspension.
- Student Support Centers (in-school suspension).

Notification

After the hearing, notification of the principal's or other appropriate administrator's recommendation will be provided to the parent/guardian and associate superintendent in writing. The associate superintendent's decision will be provided to the parent/legal guardian in writing. The decision will include notice of the right to appeal the expulsion decision. If the student is to be expelled, not later than the second business day after the hearing, the Office of Discipline will deliver to juvenile court a copy of the order expelling the student and information required by Section 52.04 of the Family Code.

Firearm Violations

State and federal law require a student to be expelled from the regular classroom for a period of at least one calendar year for bringing a firearm, as defined by federal law, to school. However, the superintendent or designee may modify the length of the expulsion on a case-by-case basis. Expelled students may receive educational services in the district's DAEP or the JJAEP. Students under the age of ten shall receive educational services in the district's Elementary DAEP.

Admission of Expelled Students

The district will decide on a case-by-case basis the placement of a student who is subject to an expulsion order from another district or open-enrollment charter school and who requests admission into the district.

Participation in Activities

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

Academic Credit

No district academic credit will be earned for work missed during the period of expulsion (unless the student is enrolled in a JJAEP).

Appeal

The student and/or the student's parent or guardian will be given notice of the right to appeal an expulsion decision. The appeal must be made in writing and received by the district within seven district business days of the date of the associate superintendent's expulsion order.

Appeals of the expulsion decisions shall be made to the chief officer for school leadership or designee (Level II), the superintendent or designee (Level III) and the board (Level IV). The board's decision may be appealed by trial *de novo* to the Travis County District Court. The student's expulsion order and placement will remain in place pending any appeal of the board's decision.

Emergency Expulsion [37.019]

In an emergency, the principal or other appropriate administrator may order the immediate expulsion of a student when the continued presence of the student on campus poses a danger of imminent harm to persons or property. When an emergency expulsion occurs, the student and parent/legal guardian will be given oral notice of the reason for the action. The reason must be a reason for which expulsion may be made on a non-emergency basis, and written notification will follow oral notification.

A student who is expelled on an emergency basis will be released to the student's parent, parent's representative, medical providers or law enforcement authorities. Within a reasonable amount of time after the emergency expulsion, but no later than the tenth day after the date of the emergency expulsion, the student will be given appropriate due process required for a student facing expulsion. For a student with disabilities the term of the student's emergency expulsion is subject to the requirements of federal law.

C. Placement in a Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Program (JJAEP) [TEC 37.011]

Students who are expelled under the provisions of this Code and who are subsequently placed on probation by the Travis County Juvenile Court will be ordered by the Court to attend an alternative education program operated by the Court. The board has entered into an agreement with the Travis County Juvenile Board outlining the Juvenile Board's responsibilities concerning the establishment and operation of the JJAEP and conditions for payment from the district to the Juvenile Board. Details of this relationship are defined in agreements available for public inspection upon request to the superintendent ([see https://www.austinisd.org/texas-public-information-act](https://www.austinisd.org/texas-public-information-act)).

V. Students with Disabilities

Protections for Students Not-yet-eligible

A student who has not been determined to be eligible for special education and related services and who has engaged in behavior that violates a code of student conduct may assert any of the previous protections if the district has knowledge that the student was a student with a disability before the behavior that precipitated the disciplinary action occurred. Basis of knowledge includes:

- The student's parent/legal guardian has expressed concern in writing to administrative personnel that the student is in need of special education and related services;
- The parent/guardian has requested an evaluation of the student; or
- The teacher of the student or other district personnel expressed specific concerns about a student's pattern of behavior directly to the director of special education or to other district supervisory personnel.

Note: If the student's parent/guardian has not allowed an evaluation of the student or has refused services or an evaluation determined that said student was not a student with a disability, the district shall not be deemed to have knowledge that the student is a student with a disability.

If the district does not have knowledge that the student is a student with a disability prior to taking disciplinary measures against the student, the student may be subject to disciplinary measures applied to students without disabilities who engage in comparable behaviors. If a request is made for an evaluation of the student during the time period in which the student is subject to disciplinary measures, the evaluation shall be conducted in an expedited manner. If the student is determined to be a student with a disability, the district shall take into consideration information provided by the evaluation and by the parent/legal guardian and shall provide special education and related services; pending the results of the evaluation, the student shall remain in the educational placement determined by school authorities.

Please see Texas Education Code 37.0021 for information on use of confinement, restraint, seclusion and time-out. (<http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/docs/ED/htm/ED.37.htm#37.0021>).

504 Eligible Students with Disabilities

This section is for students with disabilities under the Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments ACT (ADAAA/Reauthorized in 2008) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

Change of Placement: Prior to a change of placement, a student under the protection of Section 504 must undergo a reevaluation of their disability status in order to determine if the behavior in question is a manifestation of their disability. This takes the form of a Manifestation Determination (MD) 504 meeting, which must be completed before a 504 student may be ordered to an appropriate alternative education setting or any other change of placement.

The committee (comprised of person(s) knowledgeable about the student, the meaning of the evaluation data and placement options) must decide whether the misbehavior is a manifestation of a student's disability and must review the current 504 Accommodation Plan. The Section 504 Committee must include the campus 504 Coordinator, an administrator and a general education teacher; others may be

included as appropriate to the students' disability (for example, a nurse or counselor), but will not contribute to the manifestation determination. The MD meeting is considered a re-evaluation of the student's disability/disabilities; the MD script guides the Committee through that process. Once completed, the 504 Committee must consider whether the student's behavior warrants additional evaluation, beyond that contained in the reevaluation meeting discussion. If the behavior is found to be a manifestation of the student's disability, AISD may not *implement a disciplinary action that constitutes a significant change in the student's placement*. If the behavior is not found to be a manifestation of the student's disability, the student may be removed for the same amount of time as a student without a disability.

Special conditions may apply; the student with disabilities may be removed to an appropriate interim alternative placement for not more than 45 school days without regard to whether the behavior is determined to be a manifestation of the child's disability. Special circumstances include when the student:

- Carries a weapon to school or to a school function.
- Knowingly possesses or uses illegal drugs or sells or solicits the sale of a controlled substance while at school or a school function.
- Has inflicted serious bodily injury upon another person while at school, on school premises or at a school function.

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)

A student with disabilities may be removed to an appropriate Interim Alternative Education Setting (IAES), another setting or suspended for not more than 10 consecutive school days (to the extent such alternatives would be applied to students without disabilities). School personnel must consider any unique circumstances on a case-by-case basis when determining whether a change in placement is appropriate for the child with a disability who violates a code of student conduct.

Within 10 school days of any decision regarding a disciplinary change of placement due to a Code violation, the ARD committee must determine whether the behavior of the student is a manifestation of the student's disability. When making a manifestation determination, the ARD committee must review all relevant information in the student's file, including the student's Individualized Education Program (IEP), any teacher observations and any relevant information provided by the parents to determine if the conduct in question was caused by or had a direct and substantial relationship to the student's disability or if the conduct in question was the direct result of an IEP implementation failure. If either is applicable the conduct shall be determined to be a manifestation of the student's disability. If the behavior is determined to be a manifestation of the student's disability, the ARD committee must either:

1. Conduct a functional behavioral assessment and implement a behavioral intervention plan if such assessment for conduct was not completed prior to behavior;
2. Or if a behavioral intervention plan has been developed, the ARD shall review the plan, modify it, as necessary, to address the behavior and return the student to the placement from which they were removed, if both the parent/legal guardian and school agree to a change of placement as part of the modification of the behavioral intervention plan, or special circumstances exist.

Special Circumstance: School personnel may remove a student to an appropriate interim alternative placement for not more than 45 school days without regard to whether the behavior is determined to be a manifestation of the child's disability if the student:

- Carries a weapon to school or to a school function.
- Knowingly possesses or uses illegal drugs or sells or solicits the sale of a controlled substance while at school or a school function.
- Has inflicted serious bodily injury upon another person while at school, on school premises or at a school function.

The ARD committee shall determine the interim alternative education setting.

If the behavior is determined not to be a manifestation of the student's disability, disciplinary procedures applicable to students without disabilities may be applied to the student in the same manner and for the same duration in which the procedures would be applied to students without disabilities except that services during periods of the removal must be provided. If the school makes a disciplinary change in placement, within 10 school days after the change of placement, the school must [Section 37.004 (b-10)]:

1. Seek consent from the parent to conduct a functional behavior assessment, unless one has been done within the past year;
2. review any previous functional behavior assessment and/or behavior improvement plan; and
3. develop a behavior improvement plan or revise the existing one, as necessary.

When a student is removed from the current educational placement either because of special circumstance or because the behavior is not a manifestation of the student's disability, the ARD committee must determine educational services for a Free Appropriate Public Education (FAPE) which may be provided in an Interim Alternative Education Setting (IAES), so as to enable the child to continue to:

- Participate in the general education curriculum, although in another setting;
- Progress toward meeting the goals set out in the student's IEP;
- Receive, as appropriate, a functional behavioral assessment, behavioral intervention services and modifications designed to address the behavior violation so that it does not recur.

The ARD committee shall determine the interim alternative education setting.

After the tenth cumulative day of removal in a school year, the student must be provided educational services needed to receive a FAPE. Services must enable the student to: continue to participate in the general curriculum, although in another setting, and progress toward meeting the goals set out in the IEP.

On the date in which the decision is made to change a student's placement because of a code of conduct violation, the school must notify the parents/legal guardians of that decision and of all procedural safeguards.

Nothing in the Code shall be construed to prohibit the school district from reporting a crime committed by a student with a disability to appropriate authorities. When reporting a crime to authorities, the school

district must ensure that copies of the special education and disciplinary records of the student are transmitted for consideration by those authorities.

The child with a disability may not be disciplined for bullying, harassment or making a hit list until an ARD committee meeting has been held to review the conduct.

The parent/legal guardian of a student with a disability who disagrees with any decision regarding disciplinary placement or the manifestation determination may request a hearing ([see http://framework.esc18.net/Documents/Pro_Safeguards_ENG.pdf](http://framework.esc18.net/Documents/Pro_Safeguards_ENG.pdf)). During the appeal the child shall remain in the interim alternative educational setting pending the decision or until the expiration of the time period, whichever occurs first, unless the parent/legal guardian and the district otherwise agree. The state or district shall arrange for an expedited hearing, which shall occur within 20 school days of the date the hearing is requested; a determination shall be made within 10 school days after the hearing.

Appendix 1 Supports for All Students

Supports for All Students

Character Education

Character education is the deliberate effort to help people understand, care about and act upon core ethical values. An intentional and comprehensive character education initiative provides a lens through which every aspect of school becomes an opportunity for character development.

Here are some things we teach students, so they have good character in school and life. These traits should be modeled and maintained by adults and students.

Caring – Showing concern for the well-being of others.

Citizenship – Being an informed, responsible and caring participant in the community.

Courage – Doing the right thing in the face of difficulty and following the conscience instead of the crowd.

Honesty – Being truthful in word and action.

Hope – Believing in success.

Fairness – Demonstrating impartial, unbiased and equitable treatment for all.

Perseverance – Staying the course and not giving up: demonstrating commitment, pride, and a positive attitude in completing tasks.

Respect – Showing high regard for self, others and property.

Responsibility – Being accountable for individual behavior.

The Second Step Character Development Curricula promotes character development through the exploration of ethical issues across the curriculum, and teaches students how to solve conflicts fairly, creating safer schools that are free of intimidation, fear and violence, and are more conducive to learning.

Promoting Positive Student Behavior

School culture and climate have an effect on a students' relationship with peers or adults and how they do in school. Each school is expected to promote a positive and inclusive school culture that provides students a supportive environment that helps them grow socially, emotionally and academically. A student connects to school through participation in a wide range of pro-social (see glossary) activities. The connection with caring, supportive adults, coupled with a comprehensive program of prevention and intervention, provides students with the experiences, strategies, life skills and support needed to thrive.

Social and Emotional Learning (SEL) is a process for helping children and adults develop fundamental skills for life effectiveness. SEL teaches skills to help deepen our understanding of ourselves and others, our relationships so that we work effectively, empathetically, and ethically. These skills include:

- recognizing, positively managing, and reflecting on our emotions,
- developing caring and concern for others,
- establishing positive relationships,
- making responsible decisions, and
- handling challenging situations constructively and ethically.

When students develop SEL skills, they are less likely to engage in misconduct.

A school-wide, tiered framework of behavioral supports and interventions is essential to implementing progressive discipline. The goal of behavioral support is to foster resiliency, help students understand and follow school rules and support students in developing the skills they need to meet behavioral expectations.

Administrators, teachers, counselors and other school staff are expected to engage all students in intervention and prevention strategies that address a student's behavioral issues and discuss these strategies with the student and his/her parents/guardians.

If a student is having a hard time or has positive behavior support needs, there are lots of ways school staff can help. Intervention and prevention strategies include but are not limited to: Child Study Systems support and services that address personal and family circumstances; SEL; conflict resolution; peer mediation; collaborative negotiation; restorative circles; anger management; stress management; collaborative problem-solving; communication skills acquisition; the use of alternative instructional materials and/or methods; enrichment services; alternative class placement; development or review of functional behavioral assessments and behavioral intervention plans, which should be developed and/or reviewed as an early intervention strategy. If at any time, school officials suspect that a student's difficulties may be a result of a disability that may require special educational services, the student should be referred immediately to the CST.

Positive Behavior Supports

Understanding discipline as a "teachable moment" is necessary to a positive approach to discipline. Positive behavior supports use of incremental interventions to address inappropriate behavior with the goal of teaching prosocial behavior. Positive behavior support does not seek punishment. Instead, positive behavior support seeks accountability and behavioral change.

The goal of a positive behavior approach is to help students learn from their mistakes and not repeat negative behavior. This lets students:

- Know if they did any harm and what they could have done differently
- Take responsibility for their actions;
- Be given the opportunity to be empowered to participate in repairing harm
- Be given the opportunity to learn how to be a good friend and student while developing strategies and skills to use in the future; and
- Understand there is a progression of consequences if the behavior reoccurs.

School staff should make every reasonable effort to correct student behavior through guidance, interventions and other school-based strategies such as restorative practices.

Guidance interventions are essential because inappropriate behavior or violations of the Code may be a symptom of a more serious problem experienced in the life of the student. School staff must be sensitive to issues that may influence the behavior of students and respond in a manner that is most supportive of their needs.

Appropriate disciplinary responses should emphasize prevention and intervention, foster resiliency, prevent disruption to student's education and promote positive school culture. When a student's behavior results in a placement out of the classroom, the school should consider using peer mediation or restorative circles as a strategy to support a successful return to the student's regular classroom.

If a student has a disability and has behavior that impedes the student's participation in school, a functional behavior assessment (FBA) is an essential tool to understand the causes of the student's behavior. A behavioral intervention plan (BIP) after an FBA provides specific approaches to address the student's behavior.

Addressing the Behavioral Needs of Children

There is no simple solution to help students behave well. At the core of our response to students, we should ask the following questions: What do we see when the student is in front of us? What is the root cause of the behavior? What does the student need?

We do not ask: What is wrong with the student? Instead, we ask: What is going on with the student?

The following demonstrates AISD's approach to the Child Study System. Campuses can utilize this menu to support the implementation of alternatives to Suspension.

Tier I - Prevention

Cultural Proficiency and Inclusiveness (CP&I): Cultural proficiency is when an adult understands that their personal culture and background impacts the students they work with. Inclusiveness is a way of being that shows respect, understanding and acceptance. AISD's Cultural Proficiency and Inclusiveness work seeks to provide ongoing, professional learning opportunities for staff to engage in self-reflection regarding their interaction with students and their families in a manner that considers the diverse needs of all.

Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS): A broad range of systemic and individualized strategies with emphasis on proactive interventions for promoting, teaching, reinforcing and supporting positive student behaviors by all adults on campus while preventing problem behavior with all students.

Restorative Practices: originated within Indigenous communities to promote harmony amongst their tribes and as a strategy to solve problems peacefully. Over time restorative circles were gifted to and shared with individuals in the criminal justice and education systems by indigenous individuals perhaps as a way to invite the dominant culture to learn a different way of being in relationship with community members. In a school setting, there is a spectrum (see restorative continuum) in which restorative practices can be utilized. The more formal the practice, the more planning and time is required for the act to be successful. Restorative practices aim to work WITH students to build a positive classroom/school environment. The goal then is to SUPPORT students in a way that they possess a high level of belonging and agency to engage with peers and the adults in the school. A key element of

the restorative process is that, whenever possible, WITH also includes family, friends, the community and anyone impacted by the engagement in school.

Social and Emotional Learning (SEL): A research-driven approach where students learn critical life skills such as recognizing and managing emotions, solving problems effectively and establishing positive relationships through explicit instruction and adult-modeling.

Trust- Based Relational interventions (TBRI): A trauma-informed intervention designed to help students who have experienced abuse, neglect and/or trauma and students who are not responding to the learning environment.

Tier II Targeted Response

Assessment and Monitoring

- Campus and/or campus reflection questions
- Child Study Team Meeting or 504, ARD, or LPAC committee meeting as appropriate to conduct a Functional Behavior Assessment and develop a Behavior Improvement Plan (for 504 or special education students)
- Conference with parents/guardians and campus support personnel such as the parent support specialist and the Licensed Mental Health Professional (LMHP)
- Development or monitoring of an eCST (see glossary) academic or behavior plan in partnership with the student, teacher, MTSS coach and family
- Restorative circle (with support as needed by district staff)

Supports

- Classroom and peer observations from campus administration, MTSS coach, SEL and/or early childhood specialists to identify resources and academic or behavioral strategies
- Counseling with school counselor or by service provider (based on capacity)
- Development of a classroom Peace Area
- Development of a campus SEL mindfulness space
- Referral to a school mental health center or a licensed mental health professional

Tier III Intensive Response

Assessment and Monitoring

- Intensive Intervention District CST meeting co-facilitated by associate superintendent and PK-2 multi-tiered system of support coach to determine additional supports, resources, and/or personnel. Participants may include:
 - District: Associate superintendent or representative, counseling staff, multi-tiered system of support coaches, early child specialist, cultural proficiency and inclusiveness coordinator, 504/dyslexia staff, special education staff, SEL specialist and behavioral counselors
 - Family: Parent/guardian, student
 - Campus: Principal or representative, teacher/s, campus counselor, campus mental health resource officer (as relevant)
- LMHP administers a family needs intake to connect the family to community mental health providers to provide more intensive wraparound support for student and family (as relevant)

Supports

- Referral to school mental health centers/family resource center
- Referral to community partners and service providers available at school

Learning Support Center

- Intensive on-site instructional and behavioral support
- Intensive behavioral counseling by LMHP learning support center behavior counselor
- Individual Learning Plan in eCST

Appendix 2 Glossary

Glossary

Abuse is improper or excessive use.

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

1. Causes serious bodily injury to another;
2. Uses or exhibits a deadly weapon; or
3. Causes bodily injury to another person or threatens or places another person in fear of imminent bodily injury or death, if the other person is:
 - a. 65 years of age or older, or
 - b. A disabled person.

Alternative Learning Center (ALC). The Alternative Learning Center is the Disciplinary Alternative Education Program (DAEP) for the Austin Independent School District.

Armor-piercing Ammunition is handgun ammunition used in pistols and revolvers and designed primarily for the purpose of penetrating metal or body armor.

Arson is a crime that involves:

1. Starting a fire or causing an explosion with intent to destroy or damage:

- a. Any vegetation, fence or structure on open-space land; or
- b. Any building, habitation or vehicle:
 - i. Knowing that it is within the limits of an incorporated city or town;
 - ii. Knowing that it is insured against damage or destruction;
 - iii. Knowing that it is subject to a mortgage or other security interest, knowing it is located on property belonging to another;
 - iv. Knowing that it is located within property belonging to another; or
 - v. When the person starting the fire is reckless about whether the burning or explosion will endanger the life of some individual or the safety of the property of another.
2. Recklessly starting a fire or causing an explosion while manufacturing or attempting to manufacture a controlled substance and the fire or explosion damages any building, habitation or vehicle; or
3. Intentionally starting a fire or causing an explosion and in so doing:
 - a. Recklessly damaging or destroying a building belonging to another, or
 - b. Recklessly causing another person to suffer bodily injury or death.

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

Breach of Computer Security includes knowingly accessing a computer, computer network, or computer system without the effective consent of the owner as defined in Penal Code 33.02, if the conduct involves accessing a computer, computer network, or computer system owned by or operated on behalf of a school district; and the student knowingly alters, damages, or deletes school district property or information; or commits a breach of any other computer, computer network, or computer system.

Bullying means a single significant act or a pattern of acts by one or more students directed at another student that exploits an imbalance of power and involves engaging in written or verbal expression, expression through electronic means or physical conduct that a school district's board or the board's designee, the principal or other appropriate administrator determines:

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

This conduct is considered bullying if it:

1. Interferes with a student's educational opportunities; or
2. Substantially disrupts the operation of a classroom, school, school-sponsored or school-related activity.

The school has discipline authority if bullying:

1. Occurs on or is delivered to school property or to the site of a school-sponsored or school-related activity on or off school property,
2. Occurs on a publicly- or privately-owned school bus or vehicle being used for transportation of student to or from school or a school-sponsored or school-related activity; and
3. Cyberbullying that occurs off school property or outside of a school-sponsored or school-related activity.

Chemical Dispensing Device is a device designed, made or adapted for the purpose of causing an adverse psychological or physiological effect on a human being. This category does not include a small chemical dispenser sold commercially for personal protection.

Child Study Team (CST): All campuses have a CST led by an administrator or his/her designee. The purpose of the CST shall be to review student performance issues to provide and monitor interventions for students experiencing attendance, academic and/or behavioral challenges not effectively addressed with Tier I and Tier II supports. CSTs shall provide a student support plan to be used prior to a referral for additional assessment to determine eligibility for services such as special education. CSTs shall develop student intervention plans, monitor intervention effectiveness and document student progress through the eCST tool.

Club is an instrument specially designed, made or adapted for the purpose of inflicting serious bodily injury or death. A blackjack, mace, nunchucks and tomahawk are in the same category.

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

Criminal Street Gang is three or more persons having a common identifying sign or symbol or an identifiable leadership who continuously or regularly associates in the commission of criminal activities.

Cyberbullying is bullying that is done through the use of any electronic communication device, including through the use of a cellular or other type of telephone, computer, a camera, electronic mail, instant messaging, text messaging, a social media application, an Internet website or any other Internet-based communication tool.

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

Dating Violence occurs when a person in a current or past dating relationship uses physical, sexual, verbal or emotional abuse to harm, threaten, intimidate or control another person in the relationship. Dating violence also occurs when a person commits these acts against a person in a marriage or dating

relationship with the individual who is or was once in a marriage or dating relationship with the person committing the offense, as defined by Section 71.0021 of the Family Code.

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

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

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

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

Disciplinary Alternative Education Program (DAEP). It is a disciplinary setting for secondary students that have had a due process conference or hearing and are removed or expelled from the traditional school setting. See ALC.

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

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

eCST is an electronic tool to document supports, meetings and resources provided by the Child Study Team.

Elementary Disciplinary Alternative Education Program (EDAEP). It is a disciplinary setting for elementary students that have had a due process conference or hearing and are removed or expelled from the traditional school setting.

Equity: (The following is a working definition in AISD provided by Zaretta Hammond and according to the National Equity Project)

1. Reduces the *predictability* of who succeeds and who fails.
2. Interrupts *reproductive* practices that negatively impact struggling students of color.
3. Cultivates *the unique gifts and talents* of every student.

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

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

1. Cause action by an official or volunteer agency organized to deal with emergencies;
2. Place a person in fear of imminent serious bodily injury; or
3. Prevent or interrupt the occupation of a building, room or place of assembly.

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

1. Any weapon (including a starter gun) that will, is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive;
2. The frame or receiver of any such weapon;
3. Any firearm muffler or firearm; or silencer, defined as any device for silencing, muffling, or diminishing the report of a portable firearm: or
4. Any destructive device, such as any explosive, incendiary or poison gas bomb or grenade.

Such a term does not include an antique firearm.

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

Handgun is defined by Penal Code 46.01(5) as any firearm that is designed, made or adapted to be fired with one hand.

Harassment is conduct that:

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

d. Sending repeated electronic communications in a manner reasonably likely to harass, annoy, alarm, abuse, torment, embarrass, or offend another.

Hazing is defined by Section 37.151 of the Education Code as an intentional, knowing, or reckless act, on or off campus, by one person alone or acting with others, that endangers the mental or physical health or safety of a student directed against a student for the purpose of pledging, initiation into, affiliation with, holding office in, or maintaining membership in a student organization. If the act meets the elements in Education Code 37.151, including:

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

Hit List is a list of people targeted to be harmed, using a firearm, a knife or any object to be used with intent to cause bodily harm.

Holistic Approach to Conflict would be to help students understand the nature of conflict, what defense mechanisms it triggers in them and how to take responsibility for those feelings. It can then equip students with the skills needed to approach the conflict so that all parties can move forward in a healthy way.

Incremental Interventions are disciplinary interventions that use a range of graded disciplinary actions and responses in order to control and manage behavioral issues.

Intimate Visual Material is visual material that depicts a person with the person's intimate parts exposed or engaged in sexual conduct [Civil Practice and Remedies Code Section 98B.001(2)].

Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Program (JJAEP). The Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Program is a disciplinary setting for secondary students that have had a due process hearing and are expelled from the traditional school setting. Students are assigned to a JJAEP program as a result of violating Texas Education Code Chapter 37 listed offenses which include: 1) mandatory expulsion from their home school for serious infractions of the Student Code of Conduct, 2) discretionary expulsions for serious infractions that occur off-campus as well as other infractions of the Student Code of Conduct, or 3) are court ordered due to Title V offenses or probation conditions.

Location-Restricted Knife is defined by Texas Penal Code 46.01(6) as a knife with a blade of over five and one-half inches.

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

Machine Gun is any firearm that is capable of shooting more than two shots automatically without manual reloading by a single function of the trigger.

Out-of-School Suspension is defined as a temporary exclusion from school and school activities. Suspension from school may be used alone for violations of school rules or the Code. In addition, suspensions may be used for students who have committed a removal or expulsion offense and for whom a conference or hearing is pending.

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

Peer Mediation is problem-solving youth-to-youth. In peer mediation, two or more students involved in a dispute meet in a private, safe and confidential setting to work out problems with the assistance of a trained student mediator.

Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS) is an evidence-based three-tiered framework for improving and integrating all of the data, systems, and practices affecting student outcomes every day. It is a commitment to addressing student behavior through systems change.

Possession means actual care, custody, control or management of an object or substance. A student shall be considered in possession of any substance or object prohibited or regulated by this code if the substance or object is:

1. On the student's person or in the student's personal property, including but not limited to the student's clothing, purse, telecommunications or electronic devices, book bag or briefcase;
2. In any private vehicle used by the student for transportation to or from school or school-related activities, including but not limited to an automobile, truck, motorcycle or bicycle; or
3. In any school property used by the student, including but not limited to a locker or a desk.

Proactive Intervention:

1. Being proactive is defined as serving to prepare for, intervene in or control an expected occurrence or situation, especially a negative or difficult one; anticipatory: proactive measures against crime.
2. Proactive interventions would anticipate a known behavior as opposed to reactive interventions, which are interventions that are used only once the behavior occurs. They are consequences (or reactions) to the behavior. The goal is to cut short the behavior to minimize damage.

Progressive Discipline uses incremental interventions, whenever possible, to address inappropriate behavior with the ultimate goal of teaching prosocial behavior.

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

1. The following items, unless registered with the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives or otherwise not subject to that registration requirement or unless the item is classified as a curio or relic by the U.S. Department of Justice: An explosive weapon;
 - a. A machine gun;
 - b. A short-barrel firearm;
2. Armor-piercing ammunition;

3. A chemical dispensing device;
4. A zip gun;
5. A tire deflation device; or
6. An improvised explosive device; or

Prosocial Behaviors/Activities are any actions intended to help others. One motivation for prosocial behavior is altruism, or the desire to help others with no expectation of reward.

Public School Fraternity, Sorority, Secret Society or Gang means an organization composed wholly or in part of students seeking to perpetuate the organization by taking on additional members from a school's student population based on a decision by membership rather than by the free choice of a qualified student. Educational organizations listed in Section 37.121(d) of the Education Code are exempted from this definition.

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

Restorative Circle Process is a community process for supporting those in conflict. It brings together the three parties to a conflict — those who have acted, those directly impacted and the wider community — within an intentional systematic context to dialogue as equals. The restorative circle process should only be used for harm situations at campuses that have restorative practices fully and deeply implemented at Tier 1.

School-wide Tiered Framework: Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS) is a multi-tiered framework that is utilized to achieve important behavior changes. It requires adopting and organizing evidence-based behavioral interventions into an integrated continuum that enhances academic and social behavior outcomes for all students.

Self-Defense is the use of force against another to the degree a person reasonably believes the force is immediately necessary to protect themselves.

Sexual harassment of a student, including harassment committed by another student or third party, includes unwelcome sexual advances; requests for sexual favors; or sexually motivated physical, verbal, or nonverbal conduct when the conduct is so severe, persistent, or pervasive that it:

1. Affects a student's ability to participate in or benefit from an educational program or activity, or creates an intimidating, threatening, hostile, or offensive educational environment;
2. Has the purpose or effect of substantially or unreasonably interfering with the student's academic performance; or
3. Otherwise adversely affects the student's educational opportunities.

Examples of sexual harassment of a student may include sexual advances; request for sending nudes; touching intimate body parts or coercing physical contact that is sexual in nature; jokes or

conversations of a sexual nature; and other sexually motivated conduct, contact, or communications, including electronic communication and online communication.

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

Social and Emotional Learning (SEL) is the process through which children and adults acquire and effectively apply knowledge, attitudes and skills necessary to understand and manage emotions, set and achieve positive goals, feel and show empathy for others, establish and maintain positive relationships and make responsible decisions.

Socially and Emotionally-Safe: An experience in which one feels safe to express emotions, security and confidence to take risks and feel challenged and excited to try something new. Emotionally safe learning environments can be achieved by making SEL an essential part of education.

Student Support Centers (In-School Suspension) is defined as a placement of a student in a location separate from the classroom under the supervision of a teacher or other staff person where the student continues to receive instruction in each course to the extent possible. This does not include time-out arrangements between teachers or specific behavior management programs operated by campuses.

Suspension: See listing for “Student Support Centers (In-School Suspension)” and “Out-of-School Suspension.”

Terroristic Threat is a threat of violence to any person or property with intent to:

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

Title V offenses are those crimes listed in Title V of the Texas Penal Code that involve injury to a person and may include:

- Murder, manslaughter, or homicide under Sections 19.02–.05;
- Kidnapping under Section 20.03;
- Trafficking of persons under Section 20A.02;
- Smuggling or continuous smuggling of persons under Sections 20.05–.06;
- Assault under Section 22.01;

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

[See FOC(Exhibit).]

Under the Influence means a student’s faculties are noticeably impaired by alcohol and/or drugs though the student need not be legally intoxicated. Impairment of a person’s physical and/or mental faculties may be evidenced by a pattern of abnormal or erratic behavior, and/or the presence of physical symptoms of drug or alcohol use or by admission.

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

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