

CLEAR CREEK INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT STUDENT CODE OF CONDUCT

Accessibility

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Purpose

The Student Code of Conduct is the District's response to the requirements of Chapter 37 of the Texas Education Code. The Code provides methods and options for managing students in the classroom and on school grounds, disciplining students, and preventing and intervening in student discipline problems.

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

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

In accordance with state law, the Code will be posted at each school campus or will be available for review at the office of the campus principal. Additionally, the Code will be posted on the District's web site. Parents will be notified of any conduct violation that may result in a student being suspended, placed in a DAEP or JJAEP, expelled, or taken into custody by a law enforcement officer under Chapter 37 of the Education Code.

Because the Student Code of Conduct is adopted by the District's board of trustees, it has the force of policy; therefore, in case of conflict between the Code and the student handbook, the Code will prevail.

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

School District Authority and Jurisdiction

Campus Behavior Coordinator

As required by law, a person at each campus must be designated to serve as the campus behavior coordinator. The designated person is the principal of the campus who is primarily responsible for maintaining student discipline.

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

The District has disciplinary authority over a student:

- During the regular school day 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, regardless of time or location;
- For any school-related misconduct, regardless of time or location;
- When retaliation against a school employee, board member, or volunteer occurs or is threatened, regardless of time or location;
- When criminal mischief is committed on or off school property or at a school-related event;
- For certain offenses committed within 300 feet of school property as measured from any point on the school's real property boundary line;
- For certain offenses committed while on school property or while attending a school-sponsored or school-related activity of another district in Texas;
- When the student commits a felony, as provided by Education Code 37.006 or 37.0081; and
- When the student is required to register as a sex offender.

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

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

In accordance with CCISD Board Policy FO(LOCAL) video/audio equipment may be used for safety purposes to monitor student behavior on buses and in common areas on District campuses.

Reporting Crimes

The principal and other school administrators as appropriate shall report crimes as required by law and shall call a Galveston County Sheriff's Department School Liaison Officer or other appropriate local law enforcement when an administrator suspects that a crime has been committed on campus.

"Parent" Defined

Throughout the Code and related discipline policies, the term "parent" includes a parent, legal guardian or other person having lawful control of the student.

Participating in Graduation Activities

The District has the right to limit a student's participation in graduation activities for violations of district policies including, but not limited to, FMH(LOCAL) and EIC(LOCAL).

Unauthorized Persons

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

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

Appeals regarding refusal of entry or ejection from district property may be filed in accordance with FNG(LOCAL) or GF(LOCAL), as appropriate.

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

Enforcement of Student Code of Conduct

In general, discipline will be designed to correct misconduct and to encourage all students to adhere to their responsibilities as citizens of the school community and, when necessary, to protect students, school employees or property, and to maintain essential order and discipline. Disciplinary action will draw on the professional judgment of teachers and administrators and on a range of discipline management techniques. Disciplinary action will be correlated to the seriousness of the offense, the student's age and grade level, the frequency of misconduct, the student's attitude, the effect of the misconduct on the school environment, whether the student acted in self-defense, intent or lack of intent at the time the student engaged in the conduct, a student's disciplinary history, or a disability that substantially impairs the student's capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of the student's conduct. Because of these factors, discipline for a particular offense (unless otherwise specified by law) may bring into consideration varying techniques and responses.

A student who violates campus or classroom rules that are not Student Code of Conduct violations may be disciplined by one or more of the discipline management techniques listed as consequences for general misconduct violations. For these violations, a teacher is not required to make a Student Code of Conduct violation report, but the principal or principal's designee shall notify the parents as soon as feasible using the Disciplinary Referral Form.

General Expectations of Students

Each student is expected to behave in a responsible manner by:

- A. Consciously participating in class and being supportive of an effective learning and teaching environment.
- B. Demonstrating courtesy and respect for others.
- C. Attending all classes, regularly and on time.
- D. Preparing for each class; taking appropriate materials and assignments to class.
- E. Being well groomed and dressing appropriately as defined by the District and/or campus dress code.
- F. Obeying all campus and classroom rules.

- G. Respecting the rights and privileges of students, teachers, and other district staff and volunteers.
- H. Respecting the property of others, including district property and facilities.
- I. Cooperating with and assisting the school staff in maintaining safety, order, and discipline.
- J. Paying required fees and fines unless waived.
- K. Adhering to the requirements of the Student Code of Conduct and exhibiting the district's Core Values.

General Conduct Violations

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

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

Academics

See Page 109 (Secondary Honor Code – parent and student signatures required)

Disregard for Authority

Students shall not:

- A. Fail to comply with directives given by school personnel (insubordination).
- B. Leave school grounds or school-sponsored events without permission of the appropriate school official.
- C. Disobey rules for conduct on district vehicles.
- D. Loiter in the parking lot or on school grounds.
- E. Refuse to accept discipline management techniques assigned by a teacher or principal.
- F. Be truant.

Mistreatment of Others

Students shall not:

- A. Use profanity or make obscene gestures.
- B. Engage in physically aggressive behavior including but not limited to pushing, scuffling or fighting. (For assault see DAEP Placement and Expulsion)
- C. Threaten a student, employee, or volunteer, including off school property if the conduct causes a substantial disruption to the educational environment.
- D. Engage in bullying, harassment, or making hit lists. (CCISD Board Policy FFI(LOCAL); See glossary for all three terms)
- E. Engage in conduct that constitutes sexual or gender-based harassment or sexual abuse, whether by word, gesture, or any other conduct, directed toward another person,

including a district student, employee, board member or volunteer. (CCISD Board Policy FFH(LOCAL))

- F. Engage in inappropriate or indecent exposure of private body parts.
- G. Engage in conduct that constitutes dating violence. (See glossary)
- H. Participate in hazing. (See glossary)
- I. Engage in name-calling, use racial slurs or make derogatory statements that school officials have reason to believe will substantially disrupt the school program or incite violence.
- J. Cause an individual to act through the use of or threat of force (coercion).
- K. Commit extortion or blackmail (obtaining money or an object of value from an unwilling person).
- L. Make written or verbal offensive or threatening remarks.
- M. Record the voice or image of another without the prior consent of the individuals being recorded or in any way that disrupts the educational environment or invades the privacy of others.
- N. Engage in inappropriate verbal, physical, or sexual conduct directed toward another person, including a district student, employee, or volunteer.

Property Offenses

Students shall not:

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

Possession of Prohibited Items

Students shall not possess or use:

- A. fireworks of any kind, smoke or stink bombs, or any other pyrotechnic device.
- B. a razor, box cutter, chain, or any other object used in a way that threatens or inflicts bodily injury to another person.
- C. a “look-alike” weapon.
- D. an air gun or BB gun.
- E. ammunition.
- F. *a location-restricted knife.
- G. a hand instrument designed to cut or stab another by being thrown.
- H. *a firearm.
- I. a stun gun or taser.
- J. A pocketknife, or any other small knife.
- K. mace or pepper spray.
- L. pornographic material.
- M. tobacco products, including cigarettes, e-cigarettes and any component part or accessory for an e-cigarette device, vaping device and other smokeless products.

- N. matches or a lighter except as part of an instructional program.
- O. a laser pointer for other than an approved use.
- P. any articles not generally considered to be weapons, including school supplies, when the principal or designee determines that a danger exists. (For weapons and firearms see DAEP Placement and Expulsion)
- Q. synthetic, herbal, or natural substances that may cause impairment.

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

Possession of Telecommunications Devices

Students shall not use a telecommunications device, including a cellular telephone or other electronic device in violation of district and campus rules or the Student Responsible Use Guidelines for Technology.

Illegal, Prescription, and Over-the-Counter Drugs

Students shall not:

- A. Possess, use, give, or sell alcohol or an illegal drug.
- B. Possess or sell seeds or pieces of marijuana in less than a usable amount.
- C. Possess, sell, give, consume or ingest marijuana or any prohibited substance in any form, including mixed with food or drink.
- D. Possess, use, give, or sell paraphernalia related to any prohibited substance. (See glossary for “paraphernalia”)
- E. Possess or sell look-alike drugs or attempt to pass items off as drugs or contraband.
- F. Abuse the student’s own prescription drug, give a prescription drug to another student, or possess or be under the influence of another person’s prescription drug on school property or at a school-related event. (See glossary for “abuse”)
- G. Abuse over-the-counter drugs. (See glossary for “abuse”)
- H. Be under the influence of prescription or over-the-counter drugs that cause impairment of the physical or mental faculties. (See glossary for “under the influence”)
- I. Have or take prescription drugs or over-the-counter drugs at school other than as provided by district policy.
- J. Possess, give, sell or use any item or substance that is used to simulate the effects or use of any illegal substance.
- K. Possess, give, sell or use items or substances not suitable for human consumption that are used to simulate the effects of illegal drug use.
- L. Be under the influence of any intoxicating or mind-altering substance.

Misuse of Technology Resources and the Internet

Students shall not:

- A. Violate the Student Responsible Use Guidelines for Technology, the District’s policies, and rules regarding technology use, or any agreements signed by the student or the student’s parent regarding the use of specific technology resources.
- B. Attempt to access or circumvent passwords or other security-related information of the District, students, or employees or upload or create computer viruses, including off

school property if the conduct causes a substantial disruption to the educational environment.

- C. Attempt to alter, destroy, or disable district technology resources including but not limited to computers and related equipment, district data, the data of others, or other networks connected to the district's system, including off school property if the conduct causes a substantial disruption to the educational environment.
- D. Use the Internet or other electronic communications to threaten district students, employees, or volunteers, including off school property if the conduct causes a substantial disruption to the educational environment.
- E. Send, post, or possess electronic messages that are abusive, obscene, sexually oriented, threatening, harassing, damaging to another's reputation, or illegal, including cyberbullying and "sexting" either on or off school property, if the conduct causes a substantial disruption to the educational environment.
- F. Use e-mail or social media to engage in or encourage illegal behavior or threaten school safety, including off school property if the conduct causes a substantial disruption to the educational environment.

Safety Transgressions

Students shall not:

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

Miscellaneous Offenses

Students shall not:

- A. Violate dress and grooming standards as communicated in the student handbook.
- B. Cheat or copy the work of another. (See Secondary Honor Code page 109)
- C. Gamble on school property.
- D. Falsify records, passes, or other school-related documents.
- E. Engage in actions or demonstrations that substantially disrupt or materially interfere with school activities.
- F. Engage in public displays of affection.
- G. Violate other communicated campus or classroom standards of behavior.
- H. Enter facilities designated for the opposite sex, or in facilities designed as Faculty Only Janitorial Only, or Custodial Only or other restricted areas.

Campus or classroom rules may be imposed in addition to those found in the Code. These rules may be posted in classrooms or distributed to students and may or may not constitute violations subject to disciplinary action under the Code of Conduct.

Discipline Management Techniques

Discipline will be designed to improve conduct and to encourage students to adhere to their responsibilities as members of the school community. Disciplinary action will draw on the professional judgment of teachers and administrators and on a range of discipline management techniques, including restorative discipline practices. Discipline will be correlated to the seriousness of the offense, the student's age and grade level, the frequency of misbehavior, the student's attitude, the effect of the misconduct on the school environment, and statutory requirements. Because of these factors, discipline for a particular offense including misconduct in a vehicle owned or operated by the District (unless otherwise specified by law) may bring into consideration varying techniques and responses.

Students with Disabilities

The discipline of students with disabilities is subject to applicable state and federal law in addition to the Student Code of Conduct. To the extent any conflict exists, state and/or federal law will prevail.

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

In deciding whether to order suspension, DAEP placement, or expulsion, the District will take into consideration a disability that substantially impairs the student's capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of the student's conduct.

Techniques

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

- A. Verbal correction.
- B. Cooling-off time or "time-out".
- C. Phone calls to parents.
- D. Seating changes within the classroom or vehicles owned or operated by the District.
- E. Temporary confiscation of items that disrupt the educational process.
- F. Rewards or demerits.
- G. Behavioral contracts.
- H. Office or other assigned area referral.
- I. Counseling by teachers, counselors, or administrative personnel.
- J. Parent-teacher conferences.
- K. Parent-administrator conferences.
- L. Grade reductions for academic dishonesty, copying, allowing others to copy work, and/or plagiarism.
- M. Schedule change/removal from course or class.
- N. Community service with parental approval.
- O. Detention (either during the school day or outside the student school day).
Transportation is the responsibility of the parent/guardian.
- P. Assigned school duties other than class tasks.

- Q. Withdrawal of privileges, such as participation in extracurricular activities, eligibility for seeking and holding honorary offices, or membership in school-sponsored clubs and organizations.
- R. Techniques or penalties identified in individual student organizations' extracurricular codes of conduct.
- S. Restriction or revocation of bus privileges of district transportation privileges.
- T. School-assessed and school-administered probation.
- U. In-school suspension or Out-of-school suspension, as specified in the Suspension section of this Code.
- V. Placement in a DAEP, as specified in the DAEP section of this Code.
- W. Placement and/or expulsion in an alternative educational setting, as specified in the Placement and/or Expulsion for Certain Serious Offenses section of this Code.
- X. Expulsion, as specified in the Expulsion section of this Code.
- Y. Referral to an outside agency or legal authority for criminal prosecution in addition to disciplinary measures imposed by the District.
- Z. Other strategies and consequences as determined by school officials.

Notification

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

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

Appeals

Parental questions or complaints regarding disciplinary measures taken should be addressed to the teacher or campus administration, as appropriate.

General Guidelines

Offenses resulting in detention, In-School Suspension, and suspension from school may be appealed to the campus principal within 2 working days of the recommended disciplinary action. The decision of the principal is final and may not be appealed. Non-Juvenile Justice Disciplinary Alternative Educational Placement (e.g., DAEP) may be appealed to the appropriate assistant superintendent. The decision of the assistant superintendent is final and may not be appealed.

Offenses resulting in recommendations for expulsion and Juvenile Justice AEP may be appealed to the campus principal or principal's designee, the Superintendent of Schools or Superintendent's designee, the School Board or School Board's designee, and finally a district court.

Removal from the Regular Educational Setting

Violation of classroom rules or general misconduct violations as outlined in the Student Code of Conduct will not necessarily result in the formal removal of the student from class or another placement, but may result in a routine referral to the principal or the principal's designee, or the use of any other discipline management technique.

If the student is referred to the principal or the principal's designee for disciplinary action, the principal or the principal's designee will make the decision on the appropriate disciplinary action. The principal or the principal's designee shall be sent a copy of the disciplinary referral by the teacher together with the disciplinary action taken, as soon as feasible after the student is sent to the principal or principal designee's office. A copy of the completed disciplinary referral form will be returned to the teacher, a copy sent home with the student, and a copy placed in the student's disciplinary file.

Removal from the School Bus

A 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.

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

Routine Referral

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

Formal Removal

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

- A. The student's behavior has been documented by the teacher as repeatedly interfering with the teacher's ability to teach his or her class or with the student's classmates' ability to learn, or
- B. The behavior is so unruly, disruptive, or abusive that the teacher cannot teach, and the students in the classroom cannot learn.

Procedure for Removal

- A. If the violation results in removal, the principal or principal's designee will schedule a conference within three (3) school days with the student's parent, the teacher, and the student.
- B. At the conference, the student is entitled to written or oral notice of the reasons for the removal, an explanation of the basis for the removal, and an opportunity to respond to the reasons for the removal. The student may not be returned to his/her regular classroom before the conference.
- C. After the conference, the principal or principal's designee will notify the student and parents of the consequences of the Student Code of Conduct violation.
- D. When a student is removed from the regular classroom and a conference with parents or a hearing is pending, the principal or principal's designee may place a student in:
 1. Another appropriate classroom.
 2. In-School Suspension.
 3. A DAEP.
 4. Suspension for a maximum of three (3) days provided the behavior could result in placement in a DAEP.

A teacher or administrator **must** remove a student from class if the student engages in behavior that under the Education Code requires or permits the student to be placed in a DAEP or expelled.

- E. When a student has been formally removed from class by a teacher for conduct against the teacher containing the elements of assault, aggravated assault, sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault, murder, capital murder, or criminal attempt to commit murder or capital murder, the student may not be returned to the teacher's class without the teacher's consent.
- F. When a student has been formally removed by a teacher for any other conduct, the student may be returned to the teacher's class without the teacher's consent, if the placement review committee determines that the teacher's class is the best or only alternative available.

In-School Suspension (ISS)

Disciplinary action resulting in ISS placement will be correlated to the seriousness of the offense, the student's age and grade level, the frequency of misconduct, the student's attitude or disability that substantially impairs the student's capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of the student's conduct, and the effect of the misconduct on the school environment. . In deciding whether to place a student in ISS, the District will take into consideration whether the student acted in self-defense, intent or lack of intent at the time the student engaged in the conduct, and the student's disciplinary history.

Behaviors Resulting in ISS

A student may be assigned to ISS if the student commits any of the following offenses on school property, or while attending a school-sponsored or school-related activity on or off school property.

- A. Academic dishonesty or copying the work of another, or allowing others to copy work.
In addition, academic dishonesty or copying will result in a grade of zero (0). The

Secondary Honor Code will apply for violations of academic dishonesty on major grades and may result in further consequences.

- B. Taking, displaying, or disseminating inappropriate or unauthorized pictures, photos, or drawings.
- C. Dress Code violations.
- D. Using profanity, vulgar language, or inappropriate obscene gestures, pictures, photos, or drawings.
- E. Physically aggressive behavior such as, but not limited to, pushing, scuffling, or fighting that is not defined as assault under Texas Penal Code §22.01(a)(1). Fighting may also result in charges being filed (The offense of assault under Texas Penal Code §22.01(a)(1) is addressed later in the Student Code of Conduct.).
- F. Stealing from students, staff, or the school.
- G. Damaging or vandalizing property owned by others. (Also, may be required to make restitution.) Depending upon the seriousness of the damage, the student may be expelled.
- H. Possession of fireworks, matches, stun guns, tasers or shocking devices (pens, lighters, etc.).
- I. Trespassing on school property, e.g. being on campus or in a school building at night, without a school official or when suspended, expelled or removed to another campus
- J. Hazing as defined by Board Policy FNCC(LEGAL) and the Education Code, Section 37.151.
- K. Name-calling, ethnic or racial slurs, or derogatory statements that school officials have reason to believe will substantially disrupt the school program or incite violence.
- L. Insubordination.
- M. Aggressive, disruptive action or group demonstration that school officials believe does or may substantially disrupt or materially interfere with the school program, school activities, or incites violence (This may also result in a citation.).
- N. Falsification of records, passes, or other school-related documents including, but not limited to, computer hacking, theft of, or misuse of software.
- O. Smoking, vaping, use of, or possession of tobacco products, including cigarettes, e-cigarettes and any component part or accessory for an e-cigarette or vaping device and other smokeless products.
- P. Possession of chemical stink/smoke bombs, pepper spray, or any pyrotechnic device.
- Q. Repeated general misconduct violations. (The District defines “repeated” to be 2 or more infractions of the general misconduct violations. These may be different violations or repeated violations of the same offense.)
- R. Gambling on school property.
- S. Truancy.
- T. Written or verbal offensive or threatening remarks.
- U. Bullying, harassment, or making hit lists, including off campus and online activity if it results in a substantial disruption of the educational environment.
- V. Violating technology use policies, rules, or agreements.
- W. Attempting to access or circumvent passwords or other security-related information of the District, students, or employees or uploading or creating computer viruses, including off school property if the conduct causes a substantial disruption to the educational environment.

- X. Attempting to alter, destroy, or disable district computer equipment, district data, the data of others, or other networks connected to the district's system, including off school property if the conduct causes a substantial disruption to the educational environment.
- Y. Using the Internet or other electronic communications to threaten district students, employees, or volunteers, including off school property if the conduct causes a substantial disruption to the educational environment.
- Z. Sending or posting electronic messages that are abusive, obscene, sexually oriented, threatening, harassing, damaging to another's reputation, or illegal, including off school property if the conduct causes a substantial disruption to the educational environment.
- AA. Using e-mail or Web sites at school to encourage illegal behavior or threaten school safety.

Process for Assigning ISS

- A. Inform student of accusations and provide an opportunity for student to present his/her side.
- B. Investigate as necessary.
- C. Decide upon the innocence or guilt of the student.
- D. If guilty, decide on the number of days to be assigned to ISS and inform student verbally and in writing.
- E. Written notice sent home to parent with student.
- F. Telephone call to parent.
- G. Student's counselor notified.
- H. Student's teachers are notified so that the lessons may be provided to ISS.
- I. Student brings all books to ISS.
- J. Upon finishing (completing) ISS, student receives completion form from ISS teachers or person responsible for ISS. Student meets with principal or assistant principal. Principal or assistant principal conferences with student who signs completion form. Student shows each teacher his completion form as he/she returns to each class.

Length of Assignment to ISS

The minimum length of assignment to ISS shall be one day and the maximum ten days per offense, unless the student commits a violation of the ISS rules or the Student Code of Conduct while assigned to ISS. This could result in the assignment of additional days to a maximum of ten days, suspension from school, or assignment to a disciplinary alternative education program, depending upon the seriousness of the offense.

Sanctions

A student who has been assigned to ISS may not participate in nor attend school-sponsored or school-related activities or extracurricular activities during the period of assignment.

Continuation of Coursework

If a student is removed from the regular classroom and placed in in-school suspension or another setting other than a disciplinary alternative education program, the District shall offer the student the opportunity to complete, before the beginning of the next school year, each course in which

the student was enrolled at the time of the removal. Such an opportunity may be provided by any method available, including a correspondence course, distance learning, or summer school.

Out-of-School Suspension

Misconduct

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

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

A student in grade 2 or below shall not be placed in out-of-school suspension unless, while on school property or while attending a school-sponsored or school-related activity on or off school property, the student engages in:

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

The District shall use a positive behavior program as a disciplinary alternative for students in grade 2 or below who commit general conduct violations instead of suspension or placement in a DAEP. The program shall meet the requirements of law.

Disciplinary action resulting in suspension will be correlated to the seriousness of the offense, the student's age and grade level, the frequency of misconduct, the student's attitude or a disability that substantially impairs the student's capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of the student's conduct, and the effect of the misconduct on the school environment. In deciding whether to order out of school suspension, the District will take into consideration:

- whether the student acted in self-defense (see glossary)
- intent or lack of intent at the time the student engaged in the conduct,
- the student's disciplinary history, or
- a disability that substantially impairs the student's capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of the student's conduct.

Process

A student who is to be suspended shall be entitled to participate in an informal conference during which the principal or principal's designee will advise the student of the conduct with which he or she is charged and will give the student the opportunity to explain his or her version of the incident. If the principal or principal's designee believes the student has engaged in prohibited conduct, the student will be suspended from school. The duration of a student's suspension, which cannot exceed three (3) school days, will be determined by the principal or principal's designee. Parents will be notified in writing.

Length of Suspension

State law allows a student to be suspended for up to three (3) school days per offense, with no limit on the number of times a student may be suspended in a semester or school year. The principal or principal's designee shall set the length of the suspension from school. When a student is suspended, the student is expected to be under the supervision of the parent, guardian or other responsible adult.

Sanctions

A student who has been suspended may not participate in or attend school-sponsored or school-related extracurricular and co-curricular activities during the period of suspension. Suspension from school is considered an excused absence. Students are to request makeup work when they return to school and will receive full credit for work missed if the work is made up in accordance with campus and classroom rules.

Disciplinary Alternative Education Program (DAEP)

Disciplinary action resulting in DAEP placement will be correlated to the seriousness of the offense, the student's age and grade level, the frequency of misconduct, the student's attitude or disability that substantially impairs the student's capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of the student's conduct, and the effect of the misconduct on the school environment. In deciding whether to place a student in DAEP, regardless of whether the action is "mandatory" or "discretionary," the District will take into consideration:

- whether the student acted in self-defense (see glossary)
- intent or lack of intent at the time the student engaged in the conduct,
- the student's disciplinary history, or
- a disability that substantially impairs the student's capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of the student's conduct.

A student who is expelled for an offense that otherwise would have resulted in a DAEP placement does not have to be placed in DAEP in addition to the expulsion.

Discretionary Placement: Misconduct That May Result in DAEP Placement

A student may be placed in a DAEP if the student commits any of the following offenses on school property or while attending a school-sponsored or school-related activity on or off school property.

- A. Throwing objects that can cause bodily injury or property damage.
- B. Committing extortion, coercion, or blackmail (obtaining money or another object of value from an unwilling person), or forcing an individual to act through the use of force or threat of force.
- C. Committing or assisting in a robbery or theft that does not constitute a felony according to the Texas Penal Code. (Felony robbery or theft offenses are addressed later in the Student Code of Conduct).
- D. Engaging in sexual contact.
- E. Engaging in conduct that constitutes sexual harassment or sexual abuse whether the conduct is by word, gesture, or any other sexual conduct, including requests for sexual favors, and the dissemination of sexually oriented materials.

- F. Possessing or selling look-alike drugs or weapons, stun guns, or items attempted to be passed off as drugs, weapons or contraband.
- G. Abusing the student's own prescription drug, giving a prescription drug to another student, or possessing or being under the influence of another person's prescription drug on school property or at a school related event.
- H. Having or taking prescription drugs or over-the-counter drugs at school other than as provided by district policy.
- I. Possessing drug paraphernalia.
- J. Possessing, giving, selling, or using any item or substance that is used to simulate the effects or use of any illegal substance.
- K. Possessing, giving, selling, or using items or substances not suitable for human consumption that are used to simulate the effects of illegal drug use.
- L. Being under the influence of any intoxicating or mind-altering substance.
- M. Repeated misbehavior if a student, after being placed in ISS, continues to violate the Student Code of Conduct. (The District defines "repeated" to be 2 or more violations of the Student Code of Conduct in general or repeated occurrences of the same violations.)
- N. Engaging in conduct that constitutes criminal mischief that is not punishable as a felony.
- O. Possessing, distributing, or downloading pornographic materials.
- P. "Sexting" or sending via computer or telecommunication device nude or sexually graphic or suggestive images of oneself or another student if the conduct is not punishable as a felony.
- Q. Kidnapping which is not aggravated kidnapping (for aggravated kidnapping, see Expulsions).
- R. Being involved in gang activity, including participating as a member or pledge, or soliciting another person to become a pledge or member of a gang: A gang is defined as "any group of two (2) or more persons whose purposes include the commission of illegal acts." No student on or about school property or at any school activity shall wear, possess, use, distribute, display or sell any clothing, jewelry, emblem, badge, symbol, sign or other things which are evidence of membership or affiliation in any gang; shall commit any act or omission in furtherance of the interests of any gang or gang activity, including but not limited to, soliciting others for membership in any gangs; requesting any person to pay protection or otherwise intimidating or threatening any person; inciting other students to set with physical violence upon any other person.
- S. Being involved in a public-school fraternity, sorority, or secret society, including participating as a member or pledge, or soliciting another person to become a pledge or member of a public-school fraternity, sorority, or secret society.
- T. Possessing of any razor or knife that does not meet the definition of location-restricted knife.
- U. Lighting or possession of fireworks or other objects.
- V. Repeated violations of possession, smoking, vaping, or use of tobacco, including electronic cigarettes, vaping devices and other smokeless products ("Repeated" meaning multiple violations).

- W. Repeated violations of physically aggressive behavior such as, but not limited to, pushing, scuffling, or fighting which is not defined as assault under Texas Penal Code §22.01(a)(1) (“Repeated” meaning multiple violations).
- X. Using chemical stink/smoke bombs, pepper spray, or other pyrotechnic device.
- Y. Possessing ammunition.
- Z. Constituting threat to the safety of the student body, staff or campus in general.
- AA. Bullying, harassment, or making hit lists, including off campus and online activity if it results in a substantial disruption of the educational environment.
- BB. Breach of computer security as defined by Texas Penal Code §33.02.
- CC. Disruption of a public performance or athletic event which includes but not limited to running onto the field, stage, or court during the event.

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

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

Mandatory Placement: Misconduct That Requires DAEP Placement

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

- A. Engages in conduct relating to a False Alarm or Report (including a bomb threat) or a terroristic threat involving a public school. [See Glossary]
- B. Commits the following offenses on school property or within 300 feet of school property as measured from any point on the school’s real property boundary line, or while attending a school-sponsored or school-related activity on or off school property:
 1. Engages in conduct punishable as a felony.
 2. Commits an assault (see glossary) under Texas Penal Code §22.01(a) (1).
 3. Sells, gives, or delivers to another person, or possesses, uses, or is under the influence of marijuana, a controlled substance, or a dangerous drug in an amount not constituting a felony offense, as defined by Chapter 483, Texas Health and Safety Code.
 4. Sells, gives, or delivers to another person an alcoholic beverage; commits a serious act or offense while under the influence of alcohol; or possesses, uses, or is under the influence of alcohol, if the conduct is not punishable as a felony offense. (School-related felony alcohol offenses are addressed in the Expulsion section.)
 5. Behaves in a manner that contains the elements of an offense relating to abusable volatile chemicals.
 6. Behaves in a manner that contains the elements of the offense of public lewdness or indecent exposure.

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

Sexual Assault and Campus Assignments

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

Process for Removal to a DAEP

The Board delegates to the principal the authority to remove a student to a DAEP. The duration of a student's placement in a DAEP will be determined by the principal as outlined above in this Code.

Within three (3) school days of receiving the Disciplinary Referral Form, the assistant principal will schedule a conference with the student's parent, as well as the teacher and student, if deemed necessary. Until a hearing can be held, the assistant principal may place a student in:

- A. Another appropriate classroom;
- B. In-School Suspension; and/or
- C. Out-of-School Suspension for a maximum of three (3) days.

At the conference, the student is entitled to written or oral notice of the reasons for the removal, an explanation of the basis for the removal, and an opportunity to respond to the reasons for the removal. Following valid attempts to require attendance, the District may hold the conference and make a placement decision regardless of whether the student or student's parents attend the conference.

If, after conducting the conference, the assistant principal believes that the student has engaged in conduct for which placement in a DAEP is an appropriate disciplinary sanction, the assistant principal shall inform the student and the student's parent(s) and issue the order to place the

student in a DAEP in accordance with the Student Code of Conduct. A copy of the order shall be forwarded to the student and parent(s). If the period of placement is inconsistent with the guidelines in this Code regarding length of placement, the order must give notice of the inconsistency.

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 school year to complete the assigned term. For placement in a DAEP to extend beyond the end of the school year, the principal must determine that:

- A. The student's presence in the regular classroom or campus presents a danger of physical harm to the students or others; or,
- B. The student has engaged in serious or persistent misbehavior that violates the Student Code of Conduct.

Review of Placement

If a student's placement in a disciplinary alternative education program is to extend beyond 60 days or the end of the next grading period, whichever is earlier, a student's parent or guardian is entitled to notice of and an opportunity to participate in a proceeding before the board of trustees of the school district or the board's designee, as provided by policy of the board of trustees of the District.

A student placed in a DAEP will be provided a review of the student's status by the principal or principal's designee at intervals not to exceed 120 days. At the review, the students or the student's parent(s)/guardian(s) shall be given the opportunity to present arguments for the student's return to the regular classroom or campus. In the case of a high school student, the student's progress toward graduation and the student's graduation plan will also be reviewed. The student may not be returned to the classroom of the teacher who removed the student without the removing teacher's consent, unless it is determined that the removing teacher's class is the best or only alternative available.

Length of Placement

Students-Age Six Through Grade Five:

The length of the assignment to a DAEP for a student age six through grade five will be determined by the principal based upon the seriousness of the offense, the disciplinary record of the student, the student's age, the student's attitude whether the student acted in self-defense, and the impact of the offense on the school environment. Below are the guidelines for length of assignment:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Length of Assignment</u>
Minimum	10 days
Normal	30 days
Maximum	Remainder of the semester*

*Unless the offense occurs in the last six weeks of a semester, in which case the student may be assigned to DAEP until the end of the following semester.

Students in Grades Six through Twelve:

Assignments to a DAEP will vary depending upon the seriousness of the offense, the disciplinary record of the student, and/or the age of the student, the attitude of the student, whether the student acted in self-defense, and the impact of the offense on the school environment. The principal, in making the assignment, shall specify the length of the assignment. Below are the guidelines for length of an assignment:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Length of Assignment</u>
Minimum	30 days
Maximum	Remainder of the school year *

*Unless the offense occurs in the last six weeks of the second semester of the school year, in which case the student may be assigned to DAEP until the end of the first semester of the following school year.

The limitations on the length of DAEP placement do not apply to a placement decision made based on certain serious offenses in accordance with Texas Education Code Section 37.0081,

Appeals

The decision of the assistant principal may be appealed to the principal by submitting a written letter of appeal to the principal within two (2) working days of receipt of the order of removal. The student shall report to the DAEP as scheduled while the appeals process is conducted. The decision of the principal may be appealed to the appropriate assistant superintendent by submitting a written letter of appeal to the assistant superintendent within two (2) days of receipt of the order of removal. The decision of the assistant superintendent is final and may not be appealed [See CCISD Board Policy FOC(LOCAL)]. Disciplinary consequences will not be deferred pending the outcome of an appeal.

Restrictions During Placement

A student placed in a DAEP may not participate in or attend any school-sponsored or school-related extracurricular or co-curricular activities during the period of his/her placement, including seeking or holding honorary positions and/or membership in school-sponsored clubs and organizations.

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

Additional Misconduct

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

Notice of Criminal Proceedings

The office of the prosecuting attorney will notify the district if a student was placed in a DAEP for certain offenses including any felony, unlawful restraint, indecent exposure, assault, deadly conduct, terroristic threats, organized crime, certain drug offenses, or possession of a weapon, and:

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

If a student was placed in a DAEP for such conduct, on receiving the notice from the prosecutor, the superintendent or designee will review the student's placement and schedule a review with the student's parent not later than the third day after the superintendent or designee receives notice from the prosecutor. The student may not be returned to the regular classroom pending the review.

After reviewing the notice and receiving information from the student's parent, the superintendent or designee may continue the student's placement if there is reason to believe that the presence of the student in the regular classroom threatens the safety of other students or teachers.

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

If the board confirms the decision of the superintendent or designee, the student and the student's parent may appeal to the Commissioner of Education. The student may not be returned to the regular classroom pending the appeal.

Withdrawal During Process

When a student violates the District's Code in a way that requires or permits the student to be placed in a DAEP and the student withdraws from the district before a placement order is completed, the District may complete the proceedings and issue a placement order. If the student then reenrolls in the district during the same or a subsequent school year, the district may enforce the order at that time, less any period of the placement that has been served by the student during enrollment in another district. If the appropriate administrator or the board fails to issue a placement order after the student withdraws, the next district in which the student enrolls may complete the proceedings and issue a placement order.

Continuation of Placement

If a student enrolling in CCISD has been placed in a DAEP by another Texas school district, a Texas open-enrollment charter school, or an out-of-state school district, CCISD may continue the placement if the prior school provides CCISD with a copy of the placement order, and in the case of an out of state school district, that district placed the student in a DAEP for reasons that would

also be reasons for such placement in CCISD. If an out-of-state district ordered placement for a period that exceeds one year, CCISD shall reduce the period of placement so that the aggregate period of removal does not exceed one year unless, after a review, the District determines that the student is a threat to the safety of other students or to District employees or extended placement is in the best interest of the student.

Continuation of Course Work

The District is required to provide in its DAEP courses necessary to fulfill a student's high school graduation requirements. The District shall offer a student removed to a disciplinary alternative education program an opportunity to complete coursework necessary to fulfill the student's graduation requirements through any method available, including a correspondence course, distance learning, or summer school, free of charge.

Students enrolled in AA, Pre-AP or AP courses will be serviced at the regular level while assigned to Clear Path Alternative School. Upon return to their home campus, students will have a choice of remaining in the AA, Pre-AP or AP classes or be placed in a regular level instruction class.

Students enrolled in elective courses will have those courses serviced through work assigned from their home campus teacher while enrolled in Clear Path Alternative School. The home campus teacher will be responsible for packaging assignments, projects, exams, etc., for a student assigned to CPAS and send it to CPAS. Staff at CPAS will monitor the work, projects, exam, etc., and return the work product to the home campus for their evaluation and assignment of grade.

Notice to Educators

A principal shall inform each educator who has responsibility for or is under the direction and supervision of an educator who has responsibility for, the instruction of a student who has engaged in any violation listed in Texas Education Code 37.006 of the student's misconduct. Each educator shall keep this information confidential.

Placement and/or Expulsion for Certain Serious Offenses

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

Registered Sex Offenders

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

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

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

- A. Threatens the safety of other students or teachers,
- B. Will be detrimental to the educational process, or

C. Is not in the best interests of the District's students.

Review Committee

At the end of the first semester of a student's placement in an alternative educational setting and before the beginning of each school year for which the student remains in an alternative placement, the District shall convene a committee, in accordance with state law, to review the student's placement. The committee will recommend whether the student should return to the regular classroom or remain in the placement. Absent a special finding, the board or its designee must follow the committee's recommendation.

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

Newly Enrolled Student

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

Appeal

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

Certain Felonies

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

- A. Have received deferred prosecution for conduct defined as aggravated robbery or a Title 5 felony offense;
- B. Have been found by a court or jury to have engaged in delinquent conduct for conduct defined as aggravated robbery or a Title 5 felony offense;
- C. Have been charged with engaging in conduct defined as aggravated robbery or a Title 5 felony offense;
- D. Have been referred to a juvenile court for allegedly engaging in delinquent conduct for conduct defined as aggravated robbery or a Title 5 felony offense; or
- E. Have received probation or deferred adjudication or have been arrested for, charged with, or convicted of aggravated robbery or a Title 5 felony offense.

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

- A. The date on which the student's conduct occurred,
- B. The location at which the conduct occurred,
- C. Whether the conduct occurred while the student was enrolled in the District, or

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

Hearing and Required Findings

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

- A. Threatens the safety of other students or teachers,
- B. Will be detrimental to the educational process, or
- C. Is not in the best interest of the District's students.

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

Length of Placement

The student is subject to the placement until:

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

Newly Enrolled Students

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

Expulsion

In deciding whether to order expulsion, regardless of whether the action is "mandatory" or "discretionary," the District will take into consideration whether the student acted in self-defense, intent or lack of intent at the time the student engaged in the conduct, the student's disciplinary history, or a disability that substantially impairs the student's capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of the student's conduct.

Discretionary Expulsion

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

A. Any Location

A student **may** be expelled for:

1. Engaging in bullying that encourages a student to commit or attempt to commit suicide.
2. Inciting violence against a student through group bullying.
3. Releasing or threatening to release intimate visual material of a minor or a student who is 18 years of age or older without the student's consent.
4. Conduct that contains the elements of assault under Penal Code §22.01(a) (1) in retaliation against a school employee or volunteer
5. Criminal mischief, if punishable as a felony.
6. Engaging in conduct that contains the elements of one of the following offenses against another student:

- Aggravated assault.
- Sexual assault.
- Aggravated sexual assault.
- Murder.
- Capital murder.
- Criminal attempt to commit murder or capital murder.
- Aggravated robbery

7. Breach of computer security (see glossary).
8. Engaging in conduct relating to a false alarm or report (including a bomb threat) or a terroristic threat involving a public school.

B. At School, Within 300 Feet, or at School Event

A student **may** be expelled for committing any of the following offenses on or within 300 feet of school property, as measured from any point on the school’s real property boundary line, or while attending a school-sponsored or school-related activity on or off school property:

1. Selling, giving, or delivering to another person, or possessing, using, or being under the influence of marijuana, a controlled substance, or a dangerous drug, if the conduct is not punishable as a felony.
2. Selling, giving, or delivering to another person, or possessing, using, or being under the influence of alcohol; or committing a serious act or offense while under the influence of alcohol, if the conduct is not punishable as a felony.
3. Engaging in conduct that contains the elements of an offense relating to abusable volatile chemicals.
4. Engaging in conduct that contains the elements of assault under Section 22.01(a) (1) against an employee or a volunteer.
5. Engaging in deadly conduct. (See glossary)

C. Within 300 Feet of School

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

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

D. Property of Another District

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

E. While in DAEP

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

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

Mandatory Expulsion: Misconduct That Requires Expulsion

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

1. Federal Law

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

2. Texas Penal Code or Board Policy

Carrying on or about the student's person the following, as defined by the Texas Penal Code:

- a. A handgun, defined by state law as any firearm designed, made, or adapted to be used with one hand.
- b. A location-restricted knife, as defined by state law. (See glossary.)
- c. A club, as defined in state law. (See glossary.)

3. Possessing, manufacturing, transporting, repairing, or selling a prohibited weapon, as defined in state law. (See glossary)

4. Behaving in a manner that contains elements of the following offenses under the Texas Penal Code:

- a. Aggravated assault, sexual assault, or aggravated sexual assault.
- b. Arson. (See glossary)
- c. Murder, capital murder, or criminal attempt to commit murder or capital murder.
- d. Indecency with a child.
- e. Aggravated kidnapping.

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

Under Age Ten

When a student under the age of ten engages in behavior that is expellable behavior, the student shall not be expelled, but shall be placed in a DAEP. A student under age six shall not be placed in a DAEP unless the student commits a federal firearm offense.

Expulsion Procedure and Appeal

The Board of Trustees delegates the authority to expel students to the Superintendent of Schools.

Written Notice

The parent(s)/guardian(s) of a student accused of committing an expellable offense shall be advised in writing of the alleged offense and the recommended disciplinary action.

Informal Conference

A student accused of committing an expellable offense is entitled to participate in an informal conference with the principal or the principal's designee and the student's parent(s)/guardian(s). Unless otherwise agreed by the principal and the student's parent(s)/guardian(s), such conference shall be conducted no later than three (3) school days after the principal or principal's designee is first advised of the alleged offense(s). The student's parent(s) or guardian(s) shall be advised in writing of the date and time of the meeting.

The purpose of the conference is to informally review the circumstances and evidence upon which the recommendation for expulsion is based. A student's parent(s)/guardian(s) may elect to waive the right to participate in a conference. Additionally, if the student's parent(s)/guardian(s) fails to attend a conference after reasonable attempts have been made to notify the parent/guardian of the date and time of the meeting, the principal or principal's designee may proceed in the absence of the student, parent/guardian, and/or other adult representing the student.

At the conclusion of the informal conference or within a reasonable period of time thereafter, the principal or principal's designee shall inform, in writing, the student and the student's parent/guardian or other adult representative of the outcome of the conference. A copy of such written notice shall also be forwarded to the Superintendent of Schools.

Appeal

A student's parent/guardian may appeal a recommendation for expulsion to the Superintendent of Schools by submitting a written request for a hearing to the Superintendent's office within three (3) school days of receipt of the recommendation.

Failure to request an appeal within the designated time will result in the Superintendent's acceptance of the recommendation for expulsion. Upon acceptance of the recommendation, the Superintendent of Schools shall issue an Order of Expulsion. If the period of expulsion is inconsistent with the guidelines herein, the order must give notice of the inconsistency.

Pending the outcome of the hearing process described below, the principal or principal's designee may place the student in: (1) another appropriate classroom; (2) in-school suspension; (3) out-of-school suspension for a maximum of three (3) days; (4) an alternative education program; and/or (5) any combination of the foregoing.

Upon receipt of a notice of appeal, the Superintendent shall convene an impartial evidentiary hearing to consider the proposed expulsion. The Superintendent may elect, at his/her option, to refer the matter to a hearing officer or a panel consisting of three (3) administrators designated to act on the Superintendent's behalf. In the event a hearing officer panel is appointed, he/she the panel members shall prepare a written recommendation to the Superintendent based upon the evidence presented at the hearing.

A student appealing a recommendation for expulsion is entitled to receive procedural due process as required by the federal and state constitutions. Procedural rights include the following:

- A. The right to be represented by legal counsel or an adult who is not a District employee, unless the District employee is the student's parent/guardian.
- B. Prior notice of potential witnesses for the District.
- C. An opportunity to testify and present evidence and witnesses in the student's defense.
- D. An opportunity to question witnesses called by the District at the hearing.

Expulsion hearings shall be recorded in some manner, either by a court reporter or audio recording.

Following the conclusion of the hearing described above, the Superintendent shall advise the student's parent(s)/guardian(s) of his/her decision with respect to the proposed expulsion.

Board Review

A student's parent(s)/guardian(s) may appeal the decision of the Superintendent to the Board of Trustees by submitting a written request to the Superintendent within two (2) school days of receipt of the decision. The Superintendent shall provide the parent(s)/guardian(s) with written notice of the date, time, and place of the Board's review within five (5) school days of the receipt of the appeal request.

The Board's review shall be based on the record developed before the Superintendent and/or hearing officer below. The Board may, at its discretion, elect to hear brief oral presentations of no longer than five (5) minutes each from the Superintendent or Superintendent's designee and the

student or the student's parent/guardian or other adult representative. The Board's review shall be conducted in closed session.

The Board may uphold or reverse the Superintendent's decision. If the Board upholds the expulsion decision, the Board shall direct the Superintendent to issue an Expulsion Order within three (3) school days.

A student may appeal an adverse expulsion decision to state district court in accordance with the provisions of the Texas Education Code.

Length of Expulsion

The length of an expulsion will be correlated to the seriousness of the offense, the student's age and grade level, the frequency of misbehavior, the student's attitude, and statutory requirements. Below are the guidelines for length of expulsion:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Length of Expulsion</u>
Minimum	75 days
Maximum	One calendar year*

*State and federal laws require a student to be expelled from the regular classroom for a period of at least one calendar year for bringing a firearm, as defined by federal law, to school. However, the Superintendent may modify the length of the expulsion on a case-by-case basis. The period of expulsion may not exceed one year unless, after a review, the District determines that the student is a threat to safety of other students or to District employees or extended placement is in the best interest of the student.

The District may provide educational services to the expelled student in a JJAEP.

An expelled student may be readmitted on the recommendation of the Placement Review Committee of the District while the student is completing any court disposition requirements the court imposes. The student may not be returned to the teacher's class where the offense occurred without the teacher's consent.

After the student has successfully completed any court disposition requirements the court imposes, including conditions of a deferred prosecution ordered by the court or such conditions required by the prosecutor or probation department, the District may not refuse to admit the student if the student meets the requirements for admission. However, the District may place the student in a DAEP.

Withdrawal During Process

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

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

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

Additional Misconduct

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

Sanctions

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

No district academic credit will be earned for work missed during the period of expulsion unless the student is enrolled in a JJAEP or another district-approved program. All expelled students will be referred to the JJAEP in the county in which they reside.

Newly Enrolled Students

The District will continue the expulsion of any newly enrolled student expelled from another district or an open-enrollment charter school until the period of the expulsion is completed.

If a student is expelled by a district in another state for a period that exceeds one year and the District continues the expulsion or places the student in a DAEP, the District will reduce the period of the expulsion or DAEP placement so that the entire period does not exceed one year, unless after a review it is determined that the student is a threat to the safety of other students or District employees, or that extended placement is in the best interest of the student.

Emergency Procedures

Emergency Removal to DAEP

The principal or principal's designee may immediately remove a student to a DAEP for behavior that is so unruly, disruptive, or abusive that the teacher cannot communicate with the class. The reason for removal must be a reason for which placement in a DAEP may be made on a nonemergency basis. Within a reasonable time after the emergency placement, but not later than the 10th day after the date of the placement, the student shall be accorded the same due process applicable to nonemergency DAEP placements.

Emergency Expulsion from School

In an emergency, the principal or principal's designee may immediately order the expulsion when people or property is in imminent harm if the principal or principal's designee reasonably believe that such action is necessary to protect persons or property from imminent harm. When an emergency expulsion occurs, the student 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 nonemergency basis. Within a reasonable amount of time after the emergency expulsion, but not later than the 10th day after the day of the expulsion, the student will be given appropriate due process. The due process is the same, as outlined in this code, as for a student facing expulsion. If emergency expulsion involves a student with disabilities who receives special education services, the term of the student's emergency expulsion is subject to the requirements of federal law and regulations and must be consistent with the consequences that would apply to a student without a disability.

Placement in a Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Program (JJAEP)

State law requires the Harris County and Galveston County Juvenile Boards to develop a juvenile justice alternative education program, which provides educational services to certain students who have been expelled.

The Board of Trustees will enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the county juvenile board outlining the juvenile board's responsibilities concerning the establishment and operation of the JJAEP and conditions on payments from the District to the juvenile board. An agreement between the school District and the county must provide for an expelled student to immediately attend the JJAEP from the date of expulsion. Students who are not eligible for admission in the JJAEP must be provided an educational program by the District.

Glossary

The glossary provides legal definitions and locally established definitions and is intended to assist in understanding terms related to the Student Code of Conduct.

Abuse is improper or excessive use.

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

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

Armor-piercing ammunition is 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 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,
 - iv. Knowing that it is located on property belonging to another,
 - v. Knowing that it has located within it property belonging to another, or
 - vi. 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.
- A crime that involves recklessly starting a fire or causing an explosion while manufacturing or attempting to manufacture a controlled substance and the fire or explosion damages any building, habitation or vehicle; or
- A crime that involves intentionally starting a fire or causing an explosion and in so doing:
 - a. Recklessly damages or destroys a building belonging to another, or
 - b. Recklessly causes another person to suffer bodily injury or death.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cyberbullying

is defined by Section 37.0832 of the Education Code as bullying that is done through the use of any electronic communication device, including through the use of a cellular or other type of telephone, a computer, a camera, electronic mail, instant messaging, text messaging, a social media application, an Internet website, or any other Internet-based communication tool.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Prevent or interrupt the occupation of a building, room, place of assembly, place to which the public has access, or aircraft, automobile, or other mode of conveyance.

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

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

Such term does not include an antique firearm.

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

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

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

Harassment is:

- Conduct that meets the definition established in CCISD Board Policies DIA(LOCAL) and FFH(LOCAL); or
- Conduct that threatens to cause harm or bodily injury to another student, including a District student, employee, board member, or volunteer; is sexually intimidating, causes physical damage to the property of another student; subjects another student to physical confinement or restraint; or maliciously and substantially harms another student's physical or emotional health or safety, as defined in Section 37.001(b)(2) of the Education Code.

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

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

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

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

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

Knuckles as defined by Texas Penal Code §46.01 are any instrument consisting of finger rings or guards made of a hard substance and designed or adapted for inflicting serious bodily injury or death by striking a person with a fist enclosed in the knuckles.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. A zip gun;
6. A tire deflation device;
7. An improvised explosive device; or
8. A firearm silencer, unless classified as a curio or relic by the U.S. Department of Justice or the actor otherwise possesses, manufactures, transports, repairs, or sells the firearm silencer in compliance with federal law.

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

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

Reasonable belief is a determination made by the superintendent or designee using all available information, including the information furnished under Article 15.27 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Self-defense includes those activities that do not escalate the situation and the minimum amount of force necessary to remove himself or herself from danger or harm.

Serious misbehavior means:

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

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

- Behavior that is grounds for permissible expulsion or mandatory DAEP placement.
- Behavior identified by the District as grounds for discretionary DAEP placement.
- Actions or demonstrations that substantially disrupt or materially interfere with school activities.
- Refusal to attempt or complete school work as assigned.
- Insubordination.
- Profanity, vulgar language, or obscene gestures.
- Leaving school grounds without permission.

- Falsification of records, passes, or other school-related documents.
- Refusal to accept discipline assigned by the teacher or principal.

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

Stun Gun is a weapon designed to stun or temporarily immobilize a victim, especially by delivering a high-voltage electric shock.

Switchblade is any knife with a blade that folds, closes, or retracts into the handle or sheath and that opens automatically by pressing a button or by the force of gravity or centrifugal force.

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

- Cause a reaction of any type by an official or volunteer agency organized to deal with emergencies;
- Place any person in fear of imminent serious bodily injury;
- 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;
- Cause impairment or interruption of public communications, public transportation, public water, gas, or power supply or other public service;
- Place the public or a substantial group of the public in fear of serious bodily injury; or
- Influence the conduct or activities of a branch or agency of the federal government, the state, or a political subdivision of the state (including the District).

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

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

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

- Improper relationship between educator and student under Section 21.12, Texas Penal Code;
- Voyeurism under Section 21.17, Texas Penal Code;
- Indecency with a child under Section 21.11, Texas Penal Code;
- Invasive visual recording under Section 21.15, Texas Penal Code;
- Disclosure or promotion of intimate visual material under Section 21.16, Texas Penal Code;
- Sexual coercion under Section 21.18, Texas Penal Code;
- Injury to a child, an elderly person, or a disabled person of any age under Section 22.04, Texas Penal Code;
- Abandoning or endangering a child under Section 22.041, Texas Penal Code;
- Deadly conduct under Section 22.05, Texas Penal Code;
- Terroristic threat under Section 22.07, Texas Penal Code;
- Aiding a person to commit suicide under Section 22.08, Texas Penal Code; and
- Tampering with a consumer product under Section 22.09, Texas Penal Code.

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

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

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

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