



2024-2025 Student Code of Conduct

Table of Contents

Student Code of Conduct	4
Accessibility	4
Purpose	4
School District Authority and Jurisdiction	4
Campus Behavior Coordinator	6
Reporting Crimes	6
Security Personnel	6
“Parent” Defined	7
Standards for Student Conduct	7
General Conduct Violations	8
Disregard for Authority	8
Mistreatment of Others	8
Property Offenses	9
Possession of Prohibited Items	9
Possession of Telecommunications or Other Electronic Devices	9
Illegal, Prescription, and Over-the-Counter Drugs	9
Misuse of Technology Resources and the Internet	10
Safety Transgressions	10
Miscellaneous Offenses	10
Discipline Management Techniques	12
Students with Disabilities	12
Techniques	12
Prohibited Aversive Techniques	13
Notification	13
Appeals	14
Removal from the School Bus	14
Routine Referral	14
Formal Removal	15
Returning a Student to the Classroom	15
Out-of-School Suspension	15
Misconduct	15
Process	16
In School Suspension (ISS)	17
Reasons for ISS	17
Procedure for ISS	17
Disciplinary Alternative Education Program (DAEP) Placement	17
Nature of a Disciplinary Alternative Education Program	17
Placement and/or Expulsion For Serious Offenses	20
Discretionary Placement: Misconduct That May Result in DAEP Placement	22
Misconduct Identified in State Law	23
Mandatory Placement: Misconduct That Requires DAEP Placement	23
Sexual Assault and Campus Assignments	24
Consideration of Mitigating Factors	24
Placement Order	24

DAEP at Capacity	24
Coursework Notice	25
Length of Placement	25
Exceeds One Year	25
Exceeds School Year	25
Exceeds 60 Days	25
Appeals	25
Restrictions During Placement in DAEP	26
Placement Review	26
Additional Misconduct	26
Notice of Criminal Proceedings	26
Withdrawal During Process	27
Hearing and Required Findings	27
Length of Placement	27
Expulsion	27
Discretionary Expulsion: Misconduct That May Result in Expulsion	27
Any Location	27
At School, Within 300 Feet, or at a School Event	28
While in a DAEP	28
Mandatory Expulsion: Misconduct That Requires Expulsion	29
Under Federal Law	29
Under the Penal Code	29
Under Age Ten	29
Process	30
Hearing	30
Expulsion Order	30
Length of Expulsion	31
Withdrawal During Process	31
Additional Misconduct	31
Restrictions During Expulsion	31
Emergency Expulsion Procedures	32
DAEP Placement of Expelled Students	32
Transition Services	32
Glossary	36

Student Code of Conduct

Accessibility

If you have difficulty accessing the information in this document because of disability, please contact the Office of Student Services at 512-268-2141.

Purpose

The Student Code of Conduct (“Code of Conduct”), as required by Chapter 37 of the Texas Education Code, provides methods and options for managing student behavior, preventing and intervening in student discipline problems, and imposing discipline.

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

This Code of Conduct has been adopted by the *Hays Consolidated Independent School District* board of trustees and developed with the advice of the district-level planning and decision-making committee. It provides information to parents and students regarding standards of conduct, consequences of misconduct, and procedures for administering discipline. This Code of Conduct remains in effect during summer school and at all school-related events and activities outside the school year until the board adopts an updated version for the next school year.

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

Because the Code of Conduct is adopted by the district’s board of trustees, it has the force of policy. In the event of a conflict between the Code of Conduct and the Student Handbook, the Code of Conduct shall prevail.

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

School District Authority and Jurisdiction

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

The district has disciplinary authority over a student:

1. During the regular school day; including any remote instruction activity regardless of location and while the student is going to and from school or a school-sponsored or school related activity on district transportation.
2. While the student is traveling on district transportation;
3. During lunch periods in which a student is allowed to leave campus;
4. At any school-related activity, regardless of time or location;
5. For any school-related misconduct, regardless of time or location;
6. When retaliation against a school employee, board member, or volunteer occurs or is threatened, regardless of time or location;
7. When a student engages in cyberbullying, as defined by Texas Education Code 37.0832;
8. When criminal mischief is committed on or off school property or at a school-related event;
9. For certain offenses committed within 300 feet of school property as measured from any point on the school’s real property boundary line;
10. For certain offenses committed while on school property or while attending a school- sponsored or school-related activity of another district in Texas;

11. When the student commits a felony, as provided by Texas Education Code 37.006 or 37.0081; and
12. When the student is required to register as a sex offender.

Searches and Interviews

The principal/CBC or designee has the legal authority and responsibility to investigate violations of the Student Code of Conduct and to interview students regarding the student's own conduct or the conduct of other students without prior notice to parents/guardians or the consent of parents/guardians to do so. District staff, including law enforcement officers, exercise this authority to maintain the safety and security of the school environment and to prevent the disruption of instructional programs.

To conduct an efficient and effective investigation and to avoid causing undue alarm, parents/guardians will be notified at the discretion of the administrator conducting the investigation. and when it is appropriate to do so without interfering with the investigation.

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

The district has the right to search a vehicle driven to school by a student and parked on school property whenever there is reasonable suspicion to believe it contains articles or materials prohibited by the district. If a vehicle subject to search is locked, the student shall be asked to unlock the vehicle. If the student refuses, the District shall contact the student's parents. If the parents also refuse to permit the vehicle to be searched, the District may contact local law enforcement officials and turn the matter over to them. The District may, in certain circumstances, contact law enforcement even if permission to search is granted.

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

In limited circumstances and in accordance with applicable law, a student's personal telecommunication device may be searched by authorized personnel if there is reason to suspect that the device contains evidence of wrongdoing.

In the context of school discipline, students have no claim to the right not to incriminate themselves. Students are expected to provide any information about their misconduct or that of other students. School officials may search a student's outer clothing, pockets, or property by establishing reasonable suspicion or securing the student's voluntary consent. A search is reasonable if it meets both of the following criteria:

1. The action is justified at the inception, i.e., the school official has reasonable grounds for suspecting that the search will uncover evidence of a Student Code of Conduct violation or a criminal offense.
2. The scope of the search is reasonably related to the circumstances justifying the search, i.e., the measures adopted are reasonably related to the age and sex of the student and the nature of the violation.

An individual search is considered reasonable if the student leaves the school grounds without permission and returns during the school day on foot or in a vehicle, and/or is found in an unauthorized area of the District facility or grounds.

For safety and security reasons, a principal/CBC or designee may conduct blanket searches of all students' backpacks or bags, any classrooms, wings, departments, sections, and/or utilize designated key access points for campus entrances as deemed appropriate throughout the school year.

Vehicles on or within 300 feet of district property may be searched if there is reasonable suspicion that the search will result in evidence of a violation of the Student Code of Conduct, or a criminal offense has been committed. Students shall be responsible for any prohibited items found on their person, lockers, or vehicles

while on District property or at school- sponsored or school-related activities. If a vehicle subject to search is locked, the student shall be asked to unlock the vehicle. If the student refuses to permit the vehicle to be searched, the District may contact local law enforcement officials.

Lockers and desks are the property of the Hays CISD and are subject to inspection/search. Inspections of lockers may be conducted by school authorities for any reason at any time, without notice, without student consent, and without a search warrant.

School District's Authority to Discipline

When students violate the Student Code of Conduct by disrupting learning or by putting the safety of themselves or others at risk, they are subject to disciplinary action. Hays CISD may discipline a student during the following instances:

1. During the regular school day and while the student is traveling to and from school or a school-sponsored or school-related activity on District transportation.
2. For offenses committed on school property of another district in Texas.
3. For offenses committed within 300 feet of school property as measured from any point on the school's real property boundary line.
4. When criminal mischief is committed on or off school property, or at a school-related event.
5. When retaliation against a school employee, board member, or volunteer occurs or is threatened, regardless of time or location.
6. When a student engages in bullying/cyberbullying, as provided by TEC 37.0832.
7. When the student commits a felony, as provided by TEC 37.006, 37.0081.
8. When the student is required to register as a sex offender.
9. While the student attends any school-related activity, regardless of time or location.

For any school-related misconduct, regardless of time or location. The District has the right:

1. To limit a student's participation in graduation activities for violating the District's Student Code of Conduct. Participation might include a speaking role, as established by District policy and procedures.
2. To refuse entry onto school or District grounds to persons who do not have legitimate business at the school or the District facility.
3. To revoke parking privileges.
4. To revoke the intra-district or interdistrict transfer of a student.
5. To search a student or vehicle driven to school by a student and parked on school property whenever there is reasonable suspicion to believe it contains articles or materials prohibited by the District.
6. To search or inspect at any time, without notice, desks, lockers, District-provided technology, or similar items that are the property of the District and are provided for student use as a matter of convenience.

Campus Behavior Coordinator

As required by law, a person at each campus must be designated to serve as the campus behavior coordinator (CBC). The designated person may be the principal or any other campus administrator selected by the principal. The campus behavior coordinator is primarily responsible for maintaining student discipline. The district shall post on its website and in the Student Handbook, for each campus, the email address and telephone number of the person serving as CBC. Contact information may be found at and at <https://www.hayscisid.net/contacts>

Reporting Crimes

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

Security Personnel

The board utilizes Texas Peace Officers through the Hays County Sheriff's Office as School Resource Officers (SROs) and security personnel to ensure the security and protection of students, staff, and property. In accordance with law, the board has coordinated with the CBC and other district employees to ensure appropriate

law enforcement duties are assigned to these persons. Provisions addressing the various types of security personnel can be found in the CKE policy series. The law enforcement duties of district peace officers are listed in policy CKE (LOCAL).

“Parent” Defined

Throughout the Code of Conduct and related discipline policies, the term “parent” includes a parent, legal guardian, or other person having lawful control of the child.

Standards for Student Conduct

Discipline shall be designed to improve conduct and to encourage students to adhere to their responsibilities as members of the school community. Disciplinary action shall draw on the professional judgment of teachers and administrators and on a range of discipline management techniques, including restorative practices. Discipline shall be based on 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.

In deciding whether to order suspension, removal to a DAEP or expulsion--regardless of whether the decision concerns a mandatory or discretionary action under the Texas Education Code--the District will take into consideration:

1. self-defense;
2. intent or lack of intent at the time the student engaged in the conduct;
3. the student’s disciplinary history;
4. a disability that substantially impairs the student’s capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of the student’s conduct;
5. A student’s status in the conservatorship of the Department of Family and Protective Services (foster care); or
6. A student’s status as homeless.

If appropriate, the District shall also consider the student’s age, attitude, the seriousness of the offense, and the potential effect of the misconduct on the school environment. These disciplinary actions apply equally to all students, except as provided under Board Policy and legal requirements related to students with disabilities.

In considering self-defense, self-defense may be considered as a mitigating circumstance only when the student has a reasonable belief that the student’s response is immediately necessary to protect himself/herself against the other’s use or attempted use of improper force that could result in serious bodily injury. Reasonable belief in the school setting means a belief that would be held by the campus behavior coordinator or other appropriate administrator in the same circumstances as the actor.

Each student is responsible for making every effort to avoid the use of any force and is expected to remove himself or herself from the situation if at all possible. The District does not condone or authorize students to use force against another individual, even if that individual provokes or instigates a fight or altercation.

A student’s parent or guardian will be notified in writing of a violation of the student code of conduct committed by the student that results in suspension, removal to a disciplinary alternative education program, or expulsion.

Each student is expected to:

- Demonstrate courtesy, even when others do not.
- Behave in a responsible manner.
- Exercise self-discipline.
- Attend all classes regularly and on time.
- Bring appropriate materials and assignments to class.
- Meet district and campus standards of grooming and dress.
- Obey all campus and classroom rules.
- Respect the rights and privileges of students, teachers, and other district staff and volunteers.
- Respect the property of others, including district property and facilities.

- Cooperate with and assist the school staff in maintaining safety, order, and discipline.
- Adhere to the requirements of the Student Code of Conduct.

Because of significant variations in student conduct, it is not always possible for the SCOC to address each and every act of student misbehavior. To that end, the district retains discretion to address student misconduct that is inconsistent with these nine standards even though the conduct may not be specifically included in the SCOC.

General Conduct Violations

The categories of conduct below are prohibited at school, in vehicles owned or operated by the district, and at all school-related activities, but the list does not include the most severe offenses. In the subsequent sections on **Out-of-School Suspension** on page 28, **DAEP Placement** on page 30, **Placement and/or Expulsion for Certain Offenses** on page 40, and **Expulsion** on page 40, those offenses that require or permit specific consequences are listed. Any offense, however, may be severe enough to result in **Removal from the Regular Educational Setting** as detailed on page 24.

Disregard for Authority

Students shall not:

- Fail to comply with directives given by school personnel.
- Leave school grounds or school-sponsored events without permission.
- Disobey rules for conduct in district vehicles.
- Refuse to accept discipline or consequence assigned by a teacher or principal.

Mistreatment of Others

Students shall not:

- Use profanity or vulgar language or make obscene gestures.
- Fight or scuffle. (For assault, see **DAEP—Placement and/or Expulsion for Certain Offenses** on page 30.)
- Horseplay, roughhousing, and other playful behavior that, though not intended to harm, presents a reasonable risk of harm and threatens the safety of others.
- Name-calling, ethnic or racial slurs, derogatory statements, or other language prohibited by law or policy that school employees reasonably believe could substantially disrupt the school environment or incite violence.
- Threaten a district student, employee, or volunteer, whether on or off school property or by electronic means, if the conduct causes a substantial disruption to the educational environment.
- Engage in bullying, cyberbullying, harassment, or making “hit lists”.
(See **glossary** for all four terms.)
- Release or threaten to release intimate visual material of a minor student.
- Release or threaten to release intimate visual material of a student who is 18 years of age or older without the student’s consent.
- Engage in 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.
- Consensual hugging, touching, or other displays of affection that interfere with, detract from, or disrupt the school environment.
- Engage in conduct that constitutes dating violence. (See **glossary**.)
- Engage in inappropriate or indecent exposure of private body parts.
- Participate in hazing. (See **glossary**.)
- Coerce an individual to act through the use or threat of force.
- Commit extortion or blackmail.
- Engage in inappropriate verbal, physical, or sexual conduct directed toward another person, including a district student, employee, or volunteer.
- Record the voice or image of another without the prior consent of the individual being recorded or in any way that disrupts the educational environment or invades the privacy of others.
- Retaliating against a student for (1) reporting either a violation of the SCOC or bullying, or (2) participating in an investigation of a violation of the SCOC or bullying.

Property Offenses

Students shall not:

- Damage or vandalize property owned by others. (For felony criminal mischief, see **DAEP— Placement and/or Expulsion for Certain Offenses** on page 30.)
- Deface or damage school property, including textbooks, technology and electronic resources, lockers, furniture, and other equipment, with graffiti or by other means.
- Steal from students, staff, or the school.
- Attempting to start or starting a fire on or in any property owned, used, or controlled by a student, the district, or district employees, officials, or volunteers.
- Commit or assist in a robbery or theft, even if it does not constitute a felony according to the Penal Code. (For felony robbery, aggravated robbery, and theft, see **DAEP— Placement and/or Expulsion for Certain Offenses** on page 30.)
- Enter, without authorization, district facilities that are not open for operations.

Possession of Prohibited Items

Students shall not possess or use:

- Fireworks of any kind, smoke or stink bombs, or any other pyrotechnic device;
- A razor, box cutter, chain, or any other object used in a way that threatens or inflicts bodily injury to another person;
- A “look-alike” weapon that is intended to be used as a weapon or could reasonably be perceived as a weapon;
- An air gun or BB gun;
- Ammunition;
- A hand instrument designed to cut or stab another by being thrown;
- A firearm silencer or suppressor;
- *A location-restricted knife;
- *A club;
- *A firearm;
- A stun gun;
- Knuckles;
- A pocket knife or any other small knife;
- Mace or pepper spray;
- Pornographic material;
- Tobacco products, cigarettes, e-cigarettes, and any component, part, or accessory for an e-cigarette device (*HB 114 requires mandatory placement in a DAEP for any offenses related to e-cigarettes*);
- Matches or a lighter;
- A laser pointer, unless it is for an approved use; or
- Any articles not generally considered to be weapons, including school supplies, when the principal or designee determines that a danger exists.

*For weapons and firearms, see **DAEP—Placement and/or Expulsion for Certain Offenses** on page 30. In many circumstances, possession of these items is punishable by mandatory expulsion under federal or state law.

Possession of Telecommunications or Other Electronic Devices

Students shall not:

- Use a telecommunications device, including a cell phone, or other electronic device in violation of district and campus rules.

Illegal, Prescription, and Over-the-Counter Drugs

Students shall not:

- Possess, use, give, or sell alcohol or any prohibited substance/illegal drug. (Also see **DAEP Placement** on page 30 and **Expulsion** on page 40 for mandatory and permissive consequences under state law.)
- Possess or sell seeds or pieces of marijuana in less than a usable amount.

- Possess, use, give, or sell paraphernalia related to any prohibited substance. (See **glossary** for “paraphernalia.”)
- Possess, use, abuse, or sell look-alike drugs or attempt to pass items off as drugs or contraband.
- Abuse the student’s own prescription drug, give a prescription drug to another student, or possess or be under the influence of another person’s prescription drug on school property or at a school-related event. (See **glossary** for “abuse.”)
- Abuse over-the-counter drugs. (See **glossary** for “abuse.”)
- Be under the influence of prescription or over-the-counter drugs that cause impairment to the body or mind. (See **glossary** for “under the influence.”)
- Have or take prescription drugs or over-the-counter drugs at school other than as provided by district policy.

Misuse of Technology Resources and the Internet

Students shall not:

- Violate policies, rules, or agreements signed by the student or the student’s parent regarding the use of technology resources.
- Attempt to access or circumvent passwords or other security-related information of the district, students, or employees or upload or create computer viruses, including off school property if the conduct causes a substantial disruption to the educational environment.
- Attempt to alter, destroy, or disable district technology resources including, but not limited to, computers and related equipment, district data, the data of others, or other networks connected to the district’s system, including off school property if the conduct causes a substantial disruption to the educational environment.
- Use the internet or other electronic communications to threaten or harass district students, employees, board members, or volunteers, including off school property if the conduct causes a substantial disruption to the educational environment or infringes on the rights of another student at school.
- Send, post, deliver, or possess electronic messages that are abusive, obscene, sexually oriented, threatening, harassing, damaging to another’s reputation, or illegal, including cyberbullying and “sexting,” either on or off school property, if the conduct causes a substantial disruption to the educational environment or infringes on the rights of another student at school.
- Use the internet or other electronic communication to engage in or encourage illegal behavior or threaten school safety, including off school property if the conduct causes a substantial disruption to the educational environment or infringes on the rights of another student at school.

Safety Transgressions

Students shall not:

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

Miscellaneous Offenses

Students shall not:

- Violate dress and grooming standards as communicated in the Student Handbook. The district prohibits any clothing, grooming, or display of images that cause, or in the principal or designee’s judgment may reasonably be predicted to cause, disruption of or interference with school activities. The district also prohibits the wearing or display of pictures, writings, images or symbols that 1) are lewd, vulgar, sexually-explicit, or obscene; 2) seek to demonstrate or recruit gang membership; 3) are discriminatory, harassing, or threatening towards others on the basis of their race, sex, disability, ethnicity, religion, or

gender (including, but not limited to, display of a political flag); or 4) advertise or promote tobacco products, alcoholic beverages, drugs, or any other substance prohibited by policy.

- Display of the confederate flag while on district property and while at district or school sponsored events.
- Engage in academic dishonesty, which includes cheating or copying the work of another student, plagiarism, and unauthorized communication between students during an examination.
- Inappropriate exposure of a student's private body parts which are ordinarily covered by clothing, including through such acts as mooning, streaking, or flashing.
- Refusing to cooperate with an investigation or questioning of a district employee, including but not limited to any attempt to evade, avoid, or delay said investigation or questioning.
- Failing to wear and/or provide proper identification upon request of a district employee.
- Failing to immediately report to a school employee knowledge of a device, object, substance, or event that the student suspects could cause harm to self or others.
- Violating District policies or rules for computer use, Internet access, technology, or other electronic communications or imaging devices.
- Failing to comply with guidelines applicable to student speakers who are speaking at school- sponsored or school-related events. (See FNA (Local)).
- Gamble.
- Falsify records, passes, or other school-related documents.
- Engage in actions or demonstrations that substantially disrupt or materially interfere with school activities.
- Repeatedly violate other communicated campus or classroom standards of conduct.

The district may impose campus or classroom rules in addition to those found in the Code of Conduct.

These rules may be posted in classrooms or given to the student and may or may not constitute violations of the Student Code of Conduct.

Criminal Charges or Classifications

If a student is charged with a crime or engages in conduct punishable as or that contains the elements of a crime for which disciplinary actions are mandated by law, the student may be disciplined based on the law enforcement officer's classification and/or the criminal charge(s) accepted by the county district attorney (DA). Certain offenses require mandatory removal to a disciplinary alternative education program (DAEP) and while others require mandatory expulsion. In some circumstances, a student may be arrested for an offense which initially requires mandatory removal to a DAEP; however, after completion of the criminal investigation, if charges are upgraded to an offense classified as an expellable offense, the school will be required to recommend expulsion based upon the officer's classification or charges being filed. Since school discipline does not have to meet the same standards of evidence as law enforcement, the disciplinary assignment is not reduced or dropped based on the outcome of the criminal case which might include a motion to dismiss, deferred adjudication, deferred prosecution, etc.

In addition, there are certain criminal charges, which occur off-campus at non-school-sponsored or non-school-related events, for which the district is required to remove the student from the regular classroom setting. Upon notification from a law enforcement agency that such a crime has been committed, the school will recommend appropriate disciplinary actions. If the charges for one of these off-campus offenses are later reduced or dropped and documentation of the reduction can be provided, the district will reconsider the disciplinary action. If the charges remain and the student receives deferred adjudication or deferred prosecution, the student will be required to complete the disciplinary assignment.

Bus Safety and Seatbelts

Hays CISD buses are equipped with seat belts for students. All students are expected to wear their seatbelt in the designated manner while the bus is in operation.

- Safe operation of the bus is the responsibility of the driver. Compliance with safety protocols regarding the safety equipment is the responsibility of the rider.
- Any violations may result in campus discipline. A campus referral will be sent to the parent for follow up with their student regarding the district and state safety requirements.
- Consequences could include suspension or revocation of the student's transportation privileges.

Disruption of Transportation

Any person other than a primary or secondary grade student who intentionally disrupts, prevents, or interferes with the lawful transportation of students to and from school on a vehicle owned or operated by the District or to or from activities sponsored by a school on a vehicle owned and/or operated by the District shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. It is an exception to the application of the offense that, at the time the person engaged in the prohibited conduct, the person was younger than 12 years of age. (TEC § 37.126)

Additional Rules

The HCISD Student Code of Conduct is not inclusive of program-specific or location-specific rules, such as campus, transportation, clubs, organizations, and extracurricular activities. Students may be given consequences under these additional rules as well as possible disciplinary actions that align with the SCOC.

Consequences for the aforementioned misbehavior include up to any of those outlined in this Student Code of Conduct including, within the discretion of the campus discipline personnel/campus behavior coordinator, assignment to a disciplinary alternative education program or expulsion.

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

Discipline Management Techniques

Discipline shall be designed to improve conduct and encourage students to be responsible members of the school community. Disciplinary action shall draw on the professional judgment of teachers and administrators and on a range of discipline management techniques, including restorative practices. Discipline shall be based on 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.

Students with Disabilities

The discipline of students with disabilities is subject to applicable state and federal law in addition to the Code of Conduct. In the event of any conflict, the district shall comply with federal law. For more information regarding discipline of students with disabilities, see policy FOF (LEGAL).

In accordance with the Education Code, a student who receives special education services may not be disciplined for conduct meeting the definition of bullying, cyberbullying, harassment, or making hit lists (see **glossary**) until an Admission, Review, and Dismissal (ARD) committee meeting has been held to review the conduct.

In deciding whether to order suspension, DAEP placement, or expulsion, regardless of whether the action is mandatory or discretionary, the district shall take into consideration a disability that substantially impairs the student's capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of the student's conduct.

Techniques

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

- Verbal correction, oral or written.
- Cooling-off time or a brief "time-out" period, in accordance with law.
- Seating changes within the classroom or vehicles owned or operated by the district.
- Temporary confiscation of items that disrupt the educational process.
- Rewards or demerits.
- Behavioral contracts.

- Counseling by teachers, school counselors, or administrative personnel.
- Parent-teacher conferences.
- Behavior coaching.
- Anger management classes.
- Mediation (victim-offender).
- Classroom circles.
- Family group conferencing.
- Grade reductions for cheating, plagiarism, and as otherwise permitted by policy.
- Detention, including outside regular school hours.
- Sending the student to the office, another assigned area, or to in-school suspension.
- Assignment of school duties, such as cleaning or picking up litter.
- Withdrawal of privileges, such as participation in extracurricular activities, eligibility for seeking and holding honorary offices, or membership in school-sponsored clubs and organizations.
- Penalties identified in student organizations' extracurricular standards of behavior.
- Restriction or revocation of district transportation privileges.
- School-assessed and school-administered probation.
- Out-of-school suspension, as specified in **Out-of-School Suspension** on page 16.
- Placement in a DAEP, as specified in **DAEP** on page 15.
- Expulsion and/or placement in an alternative educational setting, as specified in **Placement and/or Expulsion for Certain Offenses** on page 21.
- Expulsion, as specified in **Expulsion** on page 21.
- Referral to an outside agency or legal authority for criminal prosecution in addition to disciplinary measures imposed by the district.
- Other strategies and consequences as determined by school officials.

Prohibited Aversive Techniques

Aversive techniques are prohibited for use with students and are defined as techniques or interventions intended to reduce the reoccurrence of a behavior by intentionally inflicting significant physical or emotional discomfort or pain. Aversive techniques include:

- Using techniques designed or likely to cause physical pain, other than corporal punishment as permitted by district policy. [See policy FO (LOCAL).]
- Using techniques designed or likely to cause physical pain by electric shock or any procedure involving pressure points or joint locks.
- st, or substance near a student's face.
- Denying adequate sleep, air, food, water, shelter, bedding, physical comfort, supervision, or access to a restroom facility.
- Ridiculing or demeaning a student in a manner that adversely affects or endangers the learning or mental health of the student or constitutes verbal abuse.
- Employing a device, material, or object that immobilizes all four of a student's extremities, including prone or supine floor restraint.
- Impairing the student's breathing, including applying pressure to the student's torso or neck or placing something in, on, or over the student's mouth or nose or covering the student's face.
- Restricting the student's circulation.
- Securing the student to a stationary object while the student is standing or sitting.
- Inhibiting, reducing, or hindering the student's ability to communicate.
- Using chemical restraints.
- Using time-out in a manner that prevents the student from being able to be involved in and progress appropriately in the required curriculum or any applicable individualized education program (IEP) goals, including isolating the student using physical barriers.
- Depriving the student of one or more of the student's senses, unless the technique does not cause the student discomfort or complies with the student's IEP or behavior intervention plan (BIP).

Notification

The CBC 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 CBC 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 to provide written notice of the disciplinary action to the student, on the day the action was taken, for delivery to the student's parent. 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 CBC shall send written notification by U.S. Mail. If the campus behavior coordinator is not able to provide notice to the parent, the principal or 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

Questions from parents regarding disciplinary measures should be addressed to the teacher, campus administration, or CBC, as appropriate. Appeals or complaints regarding the use of specific discipline management techniques should be addressed in accordance with policy FNG (LOCAL). A copy of the policy may be obtained from the principal's office, the CBC's office, or the central administration office or through Policy On Line at the following address: <https://www.hayscisd.net/Page/327>

The district shall not delay a disciplinary consequence while a student or parent pursues a grievance. In the instance of a student who is accused of conduct that meets the definition of sexual harassment as defined by Title IX, the district will comply with applicable federal law, including the Title IX formal complaint process. See policies FFH (LEGAL) and (LOCAL).

Removal from the School Bus

A bus driver may refer a student to the principal's office or the CBC's office to maintain effective discipline on the bus. The principal or CBC 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 vehicle operator must focus on driving and not be distracted by student misbehavior. Therefore, when appropriate disciplinary management techniques fail to improve student behavior or when specific misconduct warrants immediate removal, the principal or the CBC may restrict or revoke a student's transportation privileges, in accordance with law.

In addition to compliance with the SCOC, students are expected to comply with the following transportation rules:

- Enter and exit transportation in an orderly manner at the designated stop
- Remain seated in designated seats facing forward
- Keep aisles clear of books, bags, instruments, feet, or other obstructions
- Comply with lawful directives issued by the driver
- Follow the driver's rules for food or beverages
- Do not extend any body part, clothing, or other article outside of the transportation
- Keep hands, feet, other body parts, or objects to yourself
- Refrain from making loud or distracting noises
- Do not obstruct the driver's view
- Do not throw objects inside the transportation or out of the windows or doors
- Do not mark, deface, destruct, or tamper with seats, window, emergency doors, or other equipment

Removal from the Regular Educational Setting

In addition to other discipline management techniques, misconduct may result in removal from the regular educational setting in the form of a routine referral or a formal removal.

Routine Referral

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

Conduct to maintain effective discipline in the classroom.

Formal Removal

A teacher may initiate a formal removal from class if:

1. A student's behavior has been documented by the teacher as repeatedly interfering with the teacher's ability to teach the class or with another students' ability to learn; or
2. The behavior is so unruly, disruptive, or abusive that the teacher cannot teach, and the students in the classroom cannot learn.

Within three school days of the formal removal, the CBC or appropriate administrator shall schedule a conference with the student's parent, the student, the teacher who removed the student from class, and any other appropriate administrator.

At the conference, the CBC or appropriate administrator shall inform the student of the alleged misconduct and the proposed consequences. The student shall have an opportunity to respond to the allegations.

When a student is removed from the regular classroom by a teacher and a conference is pending, the CBC or other administrator may place the student in:

- Another appropriate classroom.
- ISS.
- Out-of-school suspension.
- 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. When removing for those reasons, the procedures in the subsequent sections on DAEP or expulsion shall be followed.

Returning a Student to the Classroom

A student who 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 may not be returned to the teacher's class without the teacher's consent.

A student who has been formally removed by a teacher for any other conduct may be returned to the teacher's class without the teacher's consent if the placement review committee determines that the teacher's class is the best or only alternative available.

Out-of-School Suspension

Misconduct

Students may be suspended for behavior listed in the Code of Conduct 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 below grade 3 or a student who is homeless 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 sections 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.

Except as provided by Texas Education Code § 37.005(c), the Board's designee may suspend a student who engages in misconduct as outlined in this Code.

A suspension may not exceed three school days per behavior violation; however, there is no limit on the number of suspensions an individual student may receive.

Students below grade three or a student who is homeless may only be suspended under the following limited circumstances described in TEC § 37.005(c):

1. conduct that contains the elements of an offense related to weapons under Section 46.02 or 46.05, Penal Code;
2. conduct that contains the elements of a violent offense under Section 22.01, 22.011, 22.02, or 22.021, Penal Code; or
3. selling, giving, or delivering to another person or possessing, using, or being under the influence of any amount of marihuana or a controlled substance, as defined by Chapter 481, Health and Safety Code, or by 21 U.S.C. Section 801 et seq.

Before being suspended, a student shall have an informal conference with the campus behavior coordinator or appropriate administrator, who shall advise the student of the alleged misconduct. The student shall be given the opportunity to respond to the allegation before the administrator makes a decision.

In deciding whether to order out-of-school suspension, the principal, campus behavior coordinator, or other appropriate administrator shall take into consideration self-defense (see glossary), intent or lack of intent at the time the student engaged in the conduct, the student's disciplinary history, a disability that substantially impairs the student's capability to appreciate the wrongfulness of the student's conduct, a student's status in the conservatorship of the Department of Family and Protective Services (foster care), or a student's status as homeless. When a student is assigned Out- of-School Suspension (OSS), the student is not permitted on school district property and restricted from participation in school-sponsored or school-related extracurricular or co-curricular activities.

Upon return to school, the student shall request his or her missing assignments from each teacher. Work completed and returned within the time designated by the teacher, with the time allowed not to exceed one day for each day of suspension, will be accepted with a maximum grade of 80. The student will be counted present toward meeting the 90% attendance rule.

The decision of the Board's designee to suspend a student is final and not appealable. However, notice of the reason(s) for suspension and an informal opportunity for the student to give his or her side of the story is required.

Coursework During Suspension

The district shall ensure a student receives access to coursework for foundation curriculum courses while the student is placed in in-school or out-of-school suspension, including at least one method of receiving this coursework that doesn't require the use of the internet.

A student removed from the regular classroom to in-school suspension or another setting, other than the DAEP, will have an opportunity to complete before the beginning of the next school year each course the student was enrolled in at the time of removal from the regular classroom. The district may provide the opportunity by any method available, including a correspondence course, another distance learning option, or summer school. The district will not charge the student for any method of completion provided by the district

Process

State law allows a student to be suspended for no more than three school days per behavior violation, with no limit on the number of times a student may be suspended in a semester or school year.

Before being suspended a student shall have an informal conference with the CBC or appropriate administrator, who shall inform the student of the alleged misconduct and give the student an opportunity to respond to the allegation before the administrator makes a decision.

The CBC shall determine the number of days of a student's suspension, not to exceed three school days.

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

1. Self-defense (see **glossary**),
2. Intent or lack of intent at the time the student engaged in the conduct,
3. The student's disciplinary history,
4. A disability that substantially impairs the student's capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of the student's conduct,
5. A student's status in the conservatorship of the Department of Family and Protective Services (foster care), or
6. A student's status as homeless.

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

In School Suspension (ISS)

Reasons for ISS

Students may be placed in ISS for any misconduct listed in any category of the SCOC.

Procedure for ISS

The student will be informed of the reason for placement in ISS and be given an opportunity to respond before the administrator's decision is final. While in ISS the student will complete assignments from his or her teacher.

Disciplinary Alternative Education Program (DAEP) Placement

The DAEP shall be provided in a setting other than the student's regular classroom. An elementary school student may not be placed in a DAEP with a student who is not an elementary school student. The district shall make reasonable efforts to provide for the continuing education of a student removed to an alternative education program. A student placed in an alternative education program is prohibited from attending or participating in building sponsored or school-related activities.

For purposes of DAEP, elementary classification shall be kindergarten–grade 5 and secondary classification shall be grades 6–12.

Summer programs provided by the district shall serve students assigned to a DAEP in conjunction with other students.

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

In deciding whether to place a student in a DAEP, regardless of whether the action is mandatory or discretionary, the CBC shall take into consideration:

1. Self-defense (see **glossary**),
2. Intent or lack of intent at the time the student engaged in the conduct,
3. The student's disciplinary history,
4. A disability that substantially impairs the student's capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of the student's conduct,
5. A student's status in the conservatorship of the Department of Family and Protective Services (foster care), or
6. A student's status as homeless.

Nature of a Disciplinary Alternative Education Program

1. Is provided in a setting other than a student's regular classroom;

2. Is located on or off a regular school campus;
3. Provides for the students who are assigned to the disciplinary alternative education program to be separated from students who are not assigned to the program;
4. Focuses on English language arts, mathematics, science, history, and self-discipline;
5. Provides for students' educational and behavioral needs;
6. Provides for supervision and counseling;
7. Provides a student removed to a disciplinary alternative education program an opportunity to complete a foundation curriculum course in which the student was enrolled at the time of removal and which is required for graduation before the beginning of the next school year.
8. The school district may provide the student an opportunity to complete coursework through any method available, including a correspondence course, distance learning, or summer school.
9. A student younger than six (6) years of age may not be removed from class and placed in the Alternative Learning Center.

An elementary school student may not be placed in the Alternative Learning Center with any other student who is not an elementary school student.

Disciplinary Alternative Education Program (DAEP) Requirements

Conference

1. A conference shall be held not later than the third class day after the day on which a student is removed from class by the teacher [TEC § 37.002(b)] or by the campus behavior coordinator or other appropriate administrator [TEC § 37.006], the student's parent or guardian, the teacher removing the student (if any), and the student.
2. The student is entitled to written or oral notice of the reasons for the removal, an explanation of the basis for the removal to the DAEP, and an opportunity to respond to the reasons for the removal.
3. Following the conference, and whether or not each requested person is in attendance after valid attempts to require the person's attendance, the campus behavior coordinator or other appropriate administrator shall order the placement of the student as provided in § 37.002 or § 37.006 of the Texas Education Code, as applicable, for a period consistent with this Student Code of Conduct.
4. Before a Board's designee places a student in a disciplinary alternative education program for a period that extends beyond the end of the school year, the Board's designee must determine that:
 - a. the student's presence in the regular classroom program or at the student's regular campus presents a danger of physical harm to the student or to another individual; or
 - b. the student has engaged in serious or persistent misbehavior that violates the district's Student Code of Conduct.
5. A student placed in a disciplinary alternative education program in another district that enrolls in Hays CISD before the expiration of the period of placement will continue disciplinary alternative education program placement until the term of placement expires. Hays CISD may also place a student in a disciplinary alternative education program if
 - a. the student was placed in a disciplinary alternative education program by an open-enrollment charter school under section 12.131 and the charter school provides to the district a copy of the placement order; or
 - b. the student was placed in a disciplinary alternative education program by a school district in another state and
 - i. the out-of-state district provides to the district a copy of the placement order; and
 - ii. the grounds for the placement by the out-of-state district are grounds for placement in Hays CISD.
6. If a student was placed in a disciplinary alternative education program by a school district in another state for a period that exceeds one year and if that placement is continued, Hays CISD shall reduce the period of the placement so that the aggregate period 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.
7. A student placed in an alternative education program shall be provided a review of the student's status including a review of the student's academic status by the Board's designee at intervals not to exceed 120 days.

- a. In the case of a high school student, the Board's designee, with the student's parent or guardian, shall review the student's progress toward graduation and establish a specific graduation plan for the student.
 - b. The District is not required to provide in the District's DAEP a course not specified under Texas Education Code § 37.008.
 - c. At the review, the student or the student's parent or guardian must be given the opportunity to present arguments for the student's return to the regular classroom or campus.
8. In determining the length of assignment for the student, the principal, or assistant principal may consider:
 - a. the seriousness of the offense,
 - b. the discipline record of the student,
 - c. the age of the student,
 - d. the effect of the misconduct on the school environment, and/or previous assignments of other students for similar misconduct.
9. Discipline assignments will not exceed one calendar year absent a finding that the student is a threat to the safety of other students or to district employees.
10. For seniors who are eligible to graduate and are assigned to a DAEP at the time of graduation, the placement in the program will continue through graduation, and the student will not be allowed to participate in the graduation ceremony and related graduation activities, unless otherwise specified in the DAEP placement order.
11. If a student withdraws from the district before an order for placement in a disciplinary alternative education program is entered, the principal or Board's designee, as appropriate, may complete the proceedings and enter an order.
12. If the student subsequently enrolls in the district during the same or subsequent school year, the district may enforce the order at that time, except for any period of the placement that has been served by the student on enrollment in another district that honored the order.
13. If the principal or Board's designee fails to enter an order after the student withdraws, the next district in which the student enrolls may complete the proceedings and enter an order.
14. If, during the term of a placement order, a student engages in additional conduct for which placement in a disciplinary alternative education program or expulsion is required or permitted, additional proceedings may be conducted regarding that conduct and the principal or Board, as appropriate, may enter an additional order as a result of those proceedings.

Placement Review

A student placed in a DAEP shall be provided a review of his or her status, including academic status, by the campus behavior coordinator or the board's designee at intervals not to exceed 120 days. In the case of a high school student, the student's progress toward graduation and the student's graduation plan shall also be reviewed. At the review, the student or the student's parent shall be given the opportunity to present arguments for the student's return to the regular classroom or campus. The student may not be returned to the classroom of a teacher who removed the student without that teacher's consent.

Appeals Procedures for DAEP Assignments

1. In order to appeal, the student or his/her parent or guardian must notify the campus administrator in writing of the desire to do so within two (10) school days from the date he/she or they were informed of the decision for the placement in a DAEP. If no appeal is taken within two (10) school days, the decision of DAEP placement shall be final.
2. Any notice of appeal shall contain the student's name, the date of issuance of the decision under appeal, the name of the official whose decision is under appeal, the aspects of the decision which the student wishes to appeal, and the grounds for such appeal. If the student or parent will be represented in a conference at any level by an attorney, the District must be notified in advance of the conference so that the administration can obtain equal representation. Failure to do so will result in the need to reschedule the conference.
3. The Board designates the Superintendent or the Superintendent's designee to hear appeals of DAEP assignments.

4. In the event of an appeal, the campus administrator who received the appeal request shall notify the Superintendent or Superintendent's designee who shall arrange a time for hearing the appeal. The Superintendent or the Superintendent's designee shall notify the parent or guardian of the time and place of the hearing. The hearing shall be held within ten (10) school days of the date of filing the appeal, unless the parent or guardian agrees to an extension.
5. Pending the appeal, the student shall be assigned to and shall attend the DAEP.
6. At the hearing of the appeal, the Superintendent or Superintendent's designee shall confer with the campus administration and the student and his/her parent or guardian, review the record, and determine whether the DAEP placement should be sustained or reversed, or if the period of time of the assignment should be modified.
7. The student's parent or guardian shall be notified in writing within ten (10) school days of the date of the appeal hearing of the decision of the Superintendent or the Superintendent's designee.

Transition Services

In accordance with law and district procedures, campus staff shall provide transition services to a student returning to the regular classroom from an alternative education program, including a DAEP or JJAEP. See Policies FOCA (LEGAL) and FODA (LEGAL) for more information.

Emergency DAEP Placement

The principal, campus behavior coordinator, or appropriate administrator may order a student to be immediately placed in an alternative education program if it is reasonably believed that the student's behavior is so unruly, disruptive, or abusive that it interferes with:

1. A teacher's ability to communicate effectively with students in a class;
2. The ability of the student's classmates to learn;
3. The operation of the school or school sponsored activity; or
4. If the appropriate administrator reasonably believes that eminent harm is likely.

At the time of the emergency placement the student shall be given oral notice of the reasons for emergency placement in a DAEP. The reason must be a reason for which placement in a disciplinary alternative education program may be made on a non-emergency basis.

Within a reasonable time, but not later than the 10th day after the date of the placement, the student will be afforded appropriate due process as outlined in this code. The principal, campus behavior coordinator, or appropriate administrator shall not be liable for civil damages for an emergency placement.

Placement and/or Expulsion For Serious Offenses

This section includes two categories of serious offenses for which the Texas 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 district 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 a 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:

1. Threatens the safety of other students or teachers;
2. Will be detrimental to the educational process; or
3. 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.

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.

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 questions 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 Mandatory Removal or Expulsion Offenses, in accordance with the Texas 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 of the Penal Code. The student must:

1. Have received deferred prosecution for conduct defined as aggravated robbery or a Title 5 felony offense;
2. 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;
3. Have been charged with engaging in conduct defined as a Title 5 felony offense;
4. 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
5. Have received probation or deferred adjudication or have been arrested for, charged with, or convicted of aggravated robbery or a Title 5 felony offense.

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

1. The date on which the student's conduct occurred;
2. The location at which the conduct occurred;
3. Whether the conduct occurred while the student was enrolled in the District; or
4. Whether the student has successfully completed any court disposition requirements imposed in connection with the conduct.

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

1. Threatens the safety of other students or teachers;
2. Will be detrimental to the educational process; or
3. Is not in the best interests 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.

The student is subject to the placement until:

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

Placement Review

A student placed in a DAEP under these circumstances is entitled to a review of his or her status, including academic status, by the campus behavior coordinator or board's designee at intervals not to exceed 120 days. In the case of a high school student, the student's progress toward graduation and the student's graduation plan shall also be reviewed. At the review, the student or the student's parent shall have the opportunity to present arguments for the student's return to the regular classroom or campus.

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.

Disciplinary Appeals

Questions from parents regarding disciplinary measures should be addressed to the teacher or campus administration, as appropriate. Appeals or complaints regarding the use of specific discipline management techniques should be addressed in accordance with policy FNG (LEGAL). A copy of the policy may be obtained from the principal's office, the central administration office, or through Policy On Line at the following address: <http://pol.tasb.org/Home/Index/621>.

The District shall not delay a disciplinary consequence while a student or parent pursues a grievance.

Any notice of appeal shall contain the student's name, the date of issuance of the decision under appeal, the name of the official whose decision is under appeal, the aspects of the decision which the student wishes to appeal, and the grounds for such appeal. If the student or parent will be represented in a conference at any level by an attorney, the District must be notified at least 24 hours in advance of the conference so that the administration can obtain equal representation. Failure to do so will result in the need to reschedule the conference.

Discretionary Placement: Misconduct That May Result in DAEP Placement

A student may be placed in a DAEP for the following conduct violations:

- Possessing, giving, buying, or selling less than a usable amount of stems, seeds, or other pieces of marijuana
- Possessing, using, selling, buying, or giving paraphernalia (see glossary) related to any prohibited substance, including but not limited to marijuana, a controlled substance (see glossary), a dangerous drug (see glossary), or an alcoholic beverage (*see glossary*)
- Abusing the student's own prescription drug or using it in a way other than prescribed; giving, buying, or selling a prescription drug; possessing, using, or being under the influence of another person's prescription drug
- Offering to sell or buy any amount of marijuana, a controlled substance (see glossary), a dangerous drug (see glossary), an abusable volatile chemical (see glossary), a prescription drug, or an alcoholic beverage (see glossary)
- Preparing a hit list (see glossary)
- Committing any offense included in the list of General Conduct Violations in this SCOC
- Engaging in persistent (see glossary) misbehavior that violates this SCOC

Misconduct Identified in State Law

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

- Engaging in bullying that encourages a student to commit or attempt to commit suicide.
- Inciting violence against a student through group bullying.
- Releasing or threatening to release intimate visual material of a minor or of a student who is 18 years of age or older without the student's consent.
- Involvement in a public-school fraternity, sorority, or secret society, or gang including participating as a member or pledge, or soliciting another person to become a pledge or member of a public-school fraternity, sorority, secret society, or gang. (*See glossary.*)
- Involvement in criminal street gang activity. (*See glossary.*)
- Any criminal mischief, including a felony.
- Assault (no bodily injury) with threat of imminent bodily injury.
- Assault by offensive or provocative physical contact.

In accordance with state law, a student **may** be placed in a DAEP if the superintendent or the superintendent's designee has reasonable belief (see **glossary**) that the student engaged in conduct punishable as a felony, other than aggravated robbery or those listed as offenses in Title 5 (see **glossary**) of the 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 CBC **may** 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:

- Engages in conduct relating to a false alarm or report (including a bomb threat) or a terroristic threat involving a public school. (*See glossary.*)
- Commits the following offenses on school property, within 300 feet of school property as measured from any point on the school's real property boundary line, or while attending a school-sponsored or school-related activity on or off school property:
 - Engages in conduct punishable as a felony.
 - Commits an assault (*see glossary*) under Penal Code 22.01(a)(1).
 - Sells, gives, or delivers to another person or possesses, uses, or is under the influence of a controlled substance, or a dangerous drug in an amount not constituting a felony offense. (School-related felony drug offenses are addressed in *Expulsion* on page 56.) (*See glossary* for "under the influence", "controlled substance," and "dangerous drug.")
 - Sells, gives, or delivers to another person or possesses, uses, or is under the influence of marijuana or THC. A student with a valid prescription for low-THC cannabis as authorized by Chapter 487 of the Health and Safety Code does not violate this provision.
 - 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.
 - Sells, gives, or delivers to another person or possesses or uses an e-cigarette.
 - Behaves in a manner that contains the elements of an offense relating to abusable volatile chemicals.
 - Behaves in a manner that contains the elements of the offense of public lewdness or indecent exposure. (*See glossary.*)
- Engages in conduct that contains the elements of an offense of harassment against an employee under Penal Code 42.07(a)(1), (2), (3), or (7).
- Engages in expellable conduct and is between six and nine years of age.
- Commits a federal firearms violation and is younger than six years of age.
- Engages in conduct that contains the elements of the offense of retaliation against any school employee or volunteer on or off school property. (Committing retaliation in combination with another expellable offense is addressed in **Expulsion** on page 28.)
- Engages in conduct punishable as aggravated robbery or a felony listed under Title 5 (see **glossary**) of the Penal Code when the conduct occurs off school property and not at a school-sponsored or

school-related event and:

- The student receives deferred prosecution (see **glossary**),
- A court or jury finds that the student has engaged in delinquent conduct (see **glossary**), or
- The superintendent or designee has a reasonable belief (see **glossary**) that the student engaged in the conduct.

Sexual Assault and Campus Assignments

A student shall be transferred to another campus if:

- The student has been convicted of continuous sexual abuse of a young child or disabled individual or convicted of or placed on deferred adjudication for sexual assault or aggravated sexual assault against another student on the same campus; and
- The victim's parent or another person with the authority to act on behalf of the victim requests that the board's designee transfer the offending student to another campus.

If there is no other campus in the district serving the grade level of the offending student, the offending student shall be transferred to a DAEP.

Consideration of Mitigating Factors

In deciding whether to place a student in a DAEP, regardless of whether the action is mandatory or discretionary, the CBC shall take into consideration:

1. Self-defense (see **glossary**),
2. Intent or lack of intent at the time the student engaged in the conduct,
3. The student's disciplinary history,
4. A disability that substantially impairs the student's capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of the student's conduct,
5. A student's status in the conservatorship of the Department of Family and Protective Services (foster care), or
6. A student's status as homeless.

Placement Order

After the conference, if the student is placed in a DAEP, the CBC shall write a placement order. A copy of the DAEP placement order and information for the parent or person standing in parental relation to the student regarding the process for requesting a full individual and initial evaluation of the student for purposes of special education services shall be sent to the student and the student's parent.

Not later than the second business day after the conference, the board's designee shall deliver to the juvenile court a copy of the placement order and all information required by Section 52.04 of the Family Code.

If the student is placed in a DAEP and the length of placement is inconsistent with the guidelines included in this Code of Conduct, the placement order shall give notice of the inconsistency.

DAEP at Capacity

If a DAEP is at capacity at the time the CBC is deciding placement for conduct related to marijuana, THC, an e-cigarette, alcohol, or an abusable volatile chemical, the student shall be placed in ISS then transferred to a DAEP for the remainder of the period if space becomes available before the expiration of the period of the placement.

If a DAEP is at capacity at the time the CBC is deciding placement for a student who engaged in violent conduct, a student placed in a DAEP for conduct related to marijuana, THC, an e-cigarette, alcohol, or an abusable volatile chemical may be placed in ISS to make a position in the DAEP available for the student who engaged in violent conduct. If a position becomes available in a DAEP before the expiration of the period of the placement for the student removed, the student shall be returned to a DAEP for the remainder of the period.

Coursework Notice

The parent or guardian of a student placed in DAEP shall be given written notice of the student's opportunity to complete, at no cost to the student, a foundation curriculum course in which the student was enrolled at the time of removal and which is required for graduation. The notice shall include information regarding all methods available for completing the coursework.

Length of Placement

The CBC shall determine the duration of a student's placement in a DAEP.

The duration of a student's placement shall be determined case by case based on the seriousness of the offense, the student's age and grade level, the frequency of misconduct, the student's attitude, and statutory requirements.

The maximum period of DAEP placement shall be one calendar year, except as provided below.

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

The district shall administer the required pre- and post-assessments for students assigned to DAEP for a period of 90 days or longer in accordance with established district administrative procedures for administering other diagnostic or benchmark assessments.

Exceeds One Year

Placement in a DAEP may exceed one year when a review by the district determines that the student is a threat to the safety of other students or to district employees.

The statutory limitations on the length of a DAEP placement do not apply to a placement resulting from the board's decision to place a student who engaged in the sexual assault of another student so that the students are not assigned to the same campus.

Exceeds School Year

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

For placement in a DAEP to extend beyond the end of the school year, the CBC or the board's designee must determine that:

1. The student's presence in the regular classroom or campus presents a danger of physical harm to the student or others, or
2. The student has engaged in serious or persistent misbehavior (see **glossary**) that violates the district's Code.

Exceeds 60 Days

For placement in a DAEP to extend beyond 60 days or the end of the next grading period, whichever is sooner, a student's parent shall be given notice and the opportunity to participate in a proceeding before the board or the board's designee.

Appeals

Questions from parents regarding disciplinary measures should be addressed to the campus administration.

Student or parent appeals regarding a student's placement in a DAEP should be addressed in accordance with policy FNG(LOCAL). A copy of this policy may be obtained from the principal's office, the campus behavior coordinator's office, the central administration office, or through Policy on Line at the following address: <https://www.hayscisd.net/Page/327>.

Appeals shall begin at level one with the CBC or other administrator.

The district shall not delay disciplinary consequences pending the outcome of an appeal. The decision to place a student in a DAEP cannot be appealed beyond the board.

The district will provide transportation to and from DAEP. This transportation privilege may be revoked if the student does not follow the transportation rules, refuses to cooperate with the driver or other district personnel involved in providing transportation or violates any provision of the SCOC during transport. The district does not permit a student who is placed in a DAEP to participate in any school-sponsored or school-related extracurricular or co-curricular activity, including seeking or holding honorary positions and/or membership in school-sponsored clubs and organizations.

Restrictions During Placement in DAEP

Students placed in DAEP for any mandatory or discretionary reasons are not allowed to attend or participate in school-sponsored or school-related extracurricular or co-curricular activities during the period of DAEP placement. This restriction applies until the student fulfills the DAEP assignment at this or another school district.

Other DAEP Related Information

The district will provide transportation to and from DAEP. This transportation privilege may be revoked if the student does not follow the transportation rules, refuses to cooperate with the driver or other district personnel involved in providing transportation or violates any provision of the SCOC during transport.

For seniors who are eligible to graduate and are assigned to a DAEP at the time of graduation, the last day of placement in the program shall be the last instructional day, and the student shall be allowed to participate in the graduation ceremony and related graduation activities unless otherwise specified in the DAEP placement order.

Placement Review

A student placed in a DAEP shall be provided a review of his or her status, including academic status, by the campus behavior coordinator or the board's designee at intervals not to exceed 120 days. In the case of a high school student, the student's progress toward graduation and the student's graduation plan shall also be reviewed. At the review, the student or the student's parent shall be given the opportunity to present arguments for the student's return to the regular classroom or campus. The student may not be returned to the classroom of a teacher who removed the student without that teacher's consent.

Additional Misconduct

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

Notice of Criminal Proceedings

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

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

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

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

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

student's parent, and the superintendent or designee, and confirm or reverse the decision of the superintendent or designee. The board shall make a record of the proceedings.

If the board confirms the decision of the superintendent or designee, the student and the student's parents 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 of Conduct 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 CBC may complete the proceedings and issue a placement order. If the student then re-enrolls in the district during the same or a subsequent school year, the district shall 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 CBC 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.

Hearing and Required Findings

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

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

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

Length of Placement

The student is subject to the placement until:

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

Expulsion

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

1. Self-defense (see **glossary**),
2. Intent or lack of intent at the time the student engaged in the conduct,
3. The student's disciplinary history,
4. A disability that substantially impairs the student's capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of the student's conduct,
5. A student's status in the conservatorship of the Department of Family and Protective Services (foster care), or
6. A student's status as homeless.

Discretionary Expulsion: Misconduct That May Result in Expulsion

Some of the following types of misconduct may result in mandatory placement in a DAEP, whether or not a student is expelled. (See **DAEP Placement** on page 15.)

Any Location

A student **may** be expelled for:

- Engaging in bullying that encourages a student to commit or attempt to commit suicide.
- Inciting violence against a student through group bullying.
- Releasing or threatening to release intimate visual material of a minor or of a student who is 18 years of age or older without the student's consent.
- Conduct that contains the elements of assault under Penal Code 22.01(a)(1) in retaliation against a

- school employee or volunteer.
- Criminal mischief, if punishable as a felony.
- Engaging in conduct that contains the elements of one of the following offenses against another student:
 - Aggravated assault.
 - Sexual assault.
 - Aggravated sexual assault.
 - Murder.
 - Capital murder.
 - Criminal attempt to commit murder or capital murder.
 - Aggravated robbery.
- Breach of computer security. (See **glossary**.)
- Engaging in any conduct containing the elements of a false alarm or report (including a bomb threat) or a terroristic threat involving a public school.

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

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

- Selling, giving, or delivering to another person, or possessing, using, or being under the influence of any amount of marijuana, a controlled substance, or a dangerous drug. A student with a valid prescription for low-THC cannabis as authorized by Chapter 487 of the Health and Safety Code does not violate this provision. (See glossary for "under the influence.")
- Selling, giving, or delivering 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.
- Engaging in conduct that contains the elements of an offense relating to abusable volatile chemicals.

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

- Aggravated assault, sexual assault, or aggravated sexual assault.
- Arson. (See **glossary**.)
- Murder, capital murder, or criminal attempt to commit murder or capital murder.
- Indecency with a child.
- Aggravated kidnapping.
- Manslaughter.
- Criminally negligent homicide.
- Aggravated robbery.
- Continuous sexual abuse of a young child or disabled individual.
- Felony controlled substance or dangerous drug offenses, not including THC.
- Unlawfully carrying on or about the student's person a handgun or a location-restricted knife, as these terms are defined by state law. (See **glossary**.)
- Possessing, manufacturing, transporting, repairing, or selling a prohibited weapon, as defined by state law. (See **glossary**.)
- Possession of a firearm, as defined by federal law. (See **glossary**.)

Property of Another District

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

While in a DAEP

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

1. Deliberate violent behavior that poses a direct threat to the health or safety of others;

2. Extortion, meaning the gaining of money or other property by force or threat;
3. Conduct that constitutes coercion, as defined by Penal Code 1.07; or
4. Conduct that constitutes the offense of:
 - a. Public lewdness under Penal Code 21.07;
 - b. Indecent exposure under Penal Code 21.08;
 - c. Criminal mischief under Penal Code 28.03;
 - d. Hazing under Education Code 37.152; or
 - e. Harassment under Penal Code 42.07(a)(1) of a student or district employee.

Mandatory Expulsion: Misconduct That Requires Expulsion

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

Under Federal Law

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

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

Under the Penal Code

- Unlawfully carrying on or about the student's person the following, in the manner prohibited by Penal Code 46.02:
 - A handgun, defined by state law as any firearm designed, made, or adapted to be used with one hand. (See **glossary**.) *Note:* A student may not be expelled solely on the basis of the student's use, exhibition, or possession of a firearm that occurs at an approved target range facility that is not located on a school campus; while participating in or preparing for a school-sponsored, shooting sports competition or a shooting sports educational activity that is sponsored or supported by the Parks and Wildlife Department; or a shooting sports sanctioning organization working with the department. [See policy FNCG (**LEGAL**).]
 - A location-restricted knife, as defined by state law. (See **glossary**.)
- Possessing, manufacturing, transporting, repairing, or selling a prohibited weapon, as defined in state law. (See **glossary**.)
- Behaving in a manner that contains elements of the following offenses under the Penal Code:
 - Aggravated assault, sexual assault, or aggravated sexual assault.
 - Arson. (See **glossary**.)
 - Murder, capital murder, or criminal attempt to commit murder or capital murder.
 - Indecency with a child.
 - Aggravated kidnapping.
 - Aggravated robbery.
 - Manslaughter.
 - Criminally negligent homicide.
 - Continuous sexual abuse of a young child or disabled individual.
 - Behavior punishable as a felony that involves selling, giving, or delivering to another person or possessing, using, or being under the influence of a controlled substance or a dangerous drug.
- 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.

Emergency Expulsion

When an emergency expulsion is necessary to protect persons or property from imminent harm, the student shall be given verbal notice of the reason for the action. See Tex. Educ. Code § 37.019. The reason must be a reason for which placement in a disciplinary alternative education program or expulsion may be made on a non emergency basis. Within ten days after the date of the emergency expulsion, the student shall be given appropriate due process required for a student facing expulsion.

Process

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

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

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

Hearing

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

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

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

The board of trustee's delegates to the principal or district designee authority to conduct hearings and expel students.

Board Review of Expulsion

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

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

The board shall consider and base its decision on evidence reflected in the record and any statements made by the parties at the review. The board shall make and communicate its decision orally at the conclusion of the presentation. Consequences shall not be deferred pending the outcome of the hearing. (see Policy FOD (LOCAL) for further detail at <https://pol.tasb.org/Policy/Code/621?filter=FOD>).

Expulsion Order

Before ordering the expulsion, the principal or district designee shall take into consideration:

1. Self-defense (see **glossary**),
2. Intent or lack of intent at the time the student engaged in the conduct,
3. The student's disciplinary history,
4. A disability that substantially impairs the student's capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of the student's conduct,
5. A student's status in the conservatorship of the Department of Family and Protective Services (foster care), or
6. A student's status as homeless.

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

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

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

Length of Expulsion

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

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

An expulsion may not exceed one year unless, after review, the district determines that:

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

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

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

Withdrawal During Process

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

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

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

Additional Misconduct

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

Restrictions During Expulsion

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

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

Newly Enrolled Students

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

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

If a student is expelled by a district in another state for a period that exceeds one year and the district continues the expulsion or places the student in a DAEP, the district shall reduce the period of the expulsion or DAEP placement so that the entire period does not exceed one year, unless after a review it is determined that:

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

Emergency Expulsion Procedures

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

DAEP Placement of Expelled Students

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

Transition Services

In accordance with law and district procedures, campus staff shall provide transition services for a student returning to the regular classroom from placement in an alternative education program, including a DAEP or JJAEP. See policies FOCA(LEGAL) and FODA(LEGAL) for more information.

Criminal Trespass Warning (CTW)

A principal/CBC, designee, or school district police officer may refuse to allow a person to enter on or may eject a person from property under the District's control if the person refuses to leave peaceably on request and:

- The person poses a substantial risk of harm to any person; or
- The person behaves in a manner that is inappropriate for a school setting and:
 - The administrator or officer issues a verbal warning to the person that the person's behavior is inappropriate and may result in the person's refusal of entry or ejection; and
 - The person persists in that behavior.
 - Identification may be required of any person on school property or property under the District's control.
- A CTW under this section may not exceed two years. [TEC 37.105]

Any parent/guardian who has been issued a CTW will be provided the opportunity to participate in their child's Admission, Review, and Dismissal committee or in the child's team established under Section 504, Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. Section 794), in accordance with federal law. Accommodation can be arranged by contacting the campus principal.

A CTW appeal may be made by following the District's grievance procedure outlined in Board Policy FNG (Local) and submitting a complaint form. Both the policy and complaint form are located on the District's website at <https://pol.tasb.org/PolicyOnline?key=621>.

Fighting

Individual or group fights at school, school sponsored events, school related activities, or while on District transportation will not be tolerated. Students found to be encouraging others to fight is prohibited.

Parents/guardians of students involved will be notified. Students who engage in fighting will be subject to disciplinary consequences such as, but not limited to, suspension and removal to an alternative education placement.

Selling of Items by Individuals

The selling of items within the school is restricted to clubs/approved school organizations or by special permission by the principal/CBC.

Expectations for Reporting Offenses

The safety of students is a high priority and goal for the District. All stakeholders (staff, students, parents and community members) have an obligation to assist the District in creating and maintaining a safe and orderly environment free of bullying, teasing, harassment, violence, weapons, etc. We appreciate all help and support in assisting the District to reach this goal.

Anytime someone has information about a student in Hays CISD that is experiencing any form of mistreatment or about any potential danger to any student or staff member of the school, the expectation is for the information to be reported directly to campus or District administration.

Tobacco or Vape on District Property

Hays CISD prohibits the following in accordance with TEC 38.006 and Texas Health and Safety Code Section 161.081:

1. Any adult and/or student from smoking cigarettes, tobacco, tobacco products, electronic, vapor, smokeless or any other substitute form of cigarettes, tobacco, or tobacco-like products, as well as the use of any devices which are used for the purpose of ingesting or transmitting any type of tobacco or tobacco-like products at a school-related or school-sanctioned activity on or off school property.
2. Students from possessing or using cigarettes, tobacco, tobacco products, electronic, vapor, smokeless or any other substitute form of cigarettes, tobacco, or tobacco-like products, as well as the use of any devices which are used for the purpose of ingesting or transmitting any type of tobacco, or tobacco-like products at a school-related or school-sanctioned activity on or off school property.

Hays CISD will ensure that school personnel will enforce the tobacco/vape rules. State law prohibits the possession, purchase, consumption or acceptance of an electronic cigarette, cigarette or tobacco product by an individual who is younger than 21 years of age. An offense under state law is punishable by a fine. Additionally, students will face disciplinary consequences which shall include a DAEP placement or an expulsion for a THC or CBD related violation.

Threat Assessment and Safe and Supportive School Team

The Texas Education Code 37.115(a)(1) requires campus behavioral threat assessment teams, tracking of actions taken relative to students who make threats, and notification of parents if threats are made. The Texas Education Code mandates a Safe and Supportive Schools Program Team.

All Hays CISD campuses have trained threat assessment teams called CSTAT; Campus Student Threat Assessment Team [see Texas Education Code 37.220]. Members include a campus administrator, school counselor, and student resource officer. The team may also include a campus staff member who is familiar with and has a rapport with student(s) involved. Threat assessments are investigative not punitive. Threat assessment is an investigative process. Parents of the victim and alleged aggressor are contacted during the investigation. Once the team determines if the threat is transient (not serious) or substantive (serious, very serious) the team must consider interventions and resources needed to ensure support for all students involved.

Investigative Process

When an office discipline referral is submitted, the administrator follows an investigative process. This process includes the following steps:

1. The student will have the opportunity to provide a written or dictated statement on the appropriate incident report.
2. If there is a discrepancy between the discipline office referral form and the student's incident report or for other investigative purposes, witness statements are collected from those who observed the incident and agree to provide information about what they observed.
3. Administrators collect and review pertinent student information such as special education/504 status and discipline history.
4. Administrators shall take into consideration whether any of the following mitigating factors were involved in the incident:
 - a. Self-defense (see glossary),
 - b. Intent or lack of intent at the time the student engaged in the conduct,
 - c. The student's disciplinary history,
 - d. A disability that substantially impairs the student's capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of the student's conduct.
 - e. A student's status in the conservatorship of the Department of Family and Protective Services (foster care), or
 - f. A student's status as homeless.
5. Administrators consider police involvement and/or information furnished under Article 15.27, Code of Criminal Procedure, if criminal activity was involved.
6. A decision regarding consequences is then determined pursuant to Student Code of Conduct.
7. Administrators notify the parent and other pertinent individuals following the investigation; however, behavior of other students involved in an incident cannot be shared due to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA).

Within 24 hours of concluding the investigation and rendering a decision, all documentation relating to the student's discipline referral will be entered into the school data systems.

Transfer Options

In addition to the penalties and consequences set forth in this Student Code of Conduct, pursuant to state law, on the request of a parent or other person with authority to act on behalf of a student who is a victim of bullying/sexual harassment/dating violence, a student who is a victim of such conduct as determined by the Board of Trustees or designee, may receive a transfer to another classroom at the campus which the victim was assigned at the time of the bullying/sexual harassment/dating violence occurred; or a campus in the school district other than the campus to which the victim was assigned at the time of the bullying/sexual harassment/dating violence occurred.

The Board of Trustees or the Board's designee shall verify that a student has been a victim of bullying/sexual harassment/dating violence before transferring the student under this section. Past student behavior may be considered when identifying bullying/sexual harassment/dating violence.

The determination by the Board of Trustees or the Board's designee is final and may not be appealed. The district is not required to provide transportation to a student who transfers to another campus. There are no hearings or appeals for a transfer due to bullying/sexual harassment/dating violence behavior.

The Board may transfer the student who engaged in bullying to:

1. another classroom at the campus to which the victim was assigned at the time the bullying occurred; or
2. a campus in the district other than the campus to which the victim was assigned at the time the bullying occurred, in consultation with a parent or other person with authority to act on behalf of the student who engaged in bullying.

The transfer of a student with a disability who receives special education services and who engaged in bullying may be made only by a duly constituted ARD committee under TEC 37.004.

Glossary

Abuse is improper or excessive use.

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

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

Armor-piercing ammunition is defined by Penal Code 46.01 as handgun ammunition used in pistols and revolvers and designed primarily for the purpose of penetrating metal or body armor.

Arson is defined in part by Penal Code 28.02 as a crime that involves:

1. Starting a fire or causing an explosion with intent to destroy or damage:
 - a. Any vegetation, fence, or structure on open-space land; or
 - b. Any building, habitation, or vehicle:
 - i. Knowing that it is within the limits of an incorporated city or town,
 - ii. Knowing that it is insured against damage or destruction,
 - iii. Knowing that it is subject to a mortgage or other security interest,
 - 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.
2. Recklessly starting a fire or causing an explosion while manufacturing or attempting to manufacture a controlled substance if the fire or explosion damages any building, habitation, or vehicle; or
3. Intentionally starting a fire or causing an explosion and in so doing:
 - a. Recklessly damaging or destroying a building belonging to another, or
 - b. Recklessly causing another person to suffer bodily injury or death.

Assault is defined in part by Penal Code 22.01 as intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causing bodily injury to another; intentionally or knowingly threatening another with imminent bodily injury; or intentionally or knowingly causing physical contact with another that can reasonably be regarded as offensive or provocative.

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

Bullying is defined 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 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 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 Penal Code 46.01 as an instrument, specially designed, made, or adapted for the purpose of inflicting serious bodily injury or death by striking a person with the instrument, and includes but is not limited to a blackjack, nightstick, mace, and tomahawk.

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

Criminal street gang is defined by Penal Code 71.01 as 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 Education Code 37.0832 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

description and a component, part, or accessory for the device, regardless of whether the component, part, or accessory is sold separately from the device.

Explosive weapon is defined by 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 under Penal Code 42.06 occurs when a person knowingly initiates, communicates, or circulates a report of a present, past, or future bombing, fire, offense, or other emergency that he or she knows is false or baseless and that would ordinarily:

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

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

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

Such a term does not include an antique firearm.

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

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

Harassment includes:

1. Conduct that meets the definition established in district policies DIA(LOCAL) and FFH(LOCAL);
2. Conduct that threatens to cause harm or bodily injury to another person, including a district student, employee, board member, or volunteer; is sexually intimidating; causes physical damage to the property of another student; subjects another student to physical confinement or restraint; or maliciously and substantially harms another student's physical or emotional health or safety, as defined in Education Code 37.001(b)(2); or
3. Conduct that is punishable as a crime under Penal Code 42.07, including the following types of conduct if carried out with the intent to harass, annoy, alarm, abuse, torment, or embarrass another:
 - a. Initiating communication and, in the course of the communication, making a comment, request, suggestion, or proposal that is obscene, as defined by law;
 - b. Threatening, in a manner reasonably likely to alarm the person receiving the threat, to inflict bodily injury on the person or to commit a felony against the person, a member of the person's family or household, or the person's property;
 - c. Conveying, in a manner reasonably likely to alarm the person receiving the report, a false report, which is known by the conveyor to be false, that another person has suffered death or serious bodily injury;
 - d. Causing the telephone of another to ring repeatedly or making repeated telephone communications anonymously or in a manner reasonably likely to harass, annoy, alarm, abuse, torment, embarrass, or offend another;
 - e. Making a telephone call and intentionally failing to hang up or disengage the connection;
 - f. Knowingly permitting a telephone under the person's control to be used by another to commit an offense under this section;
 - g. Sending repeated electronic communications in a manner reasonably likely to harass, annoy, alarm, abuse, torment, embarrass, or offend another; and

- h. Publishing on an internet website, including a social media platform, repeated electronic communications in a manner reasonably likely to cause emotional distress, abuse, or torment to another person, unless the communications are made in connection with a matter of public concern, as defined by law; or
- i. Making obscene, intimidating, or threatening telephone calls or other electronic communications from a temporary or disposable telephone number provided by an internet application or other technological means.

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

1. Any type of physical brutality;
2. An activity that subjects the student to an unreasonable risk of harm or that adversely affects the student's mental or physical health, such as sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement to small spaces, calisthenics, or consumption of food, liquids, drugs, or other substances;
3. An activity that induces, causes, or requires the student to perform a duty or task that violates the Penal Code; or
4. Coercing a student to consume a drug or alcoholic beverage in an amount that would lead a reasonable person to believe the student is intoxicated. **Hit list** is defined in Education Code 37.001(b)(3) 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 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 Penal Code 21.08 as an offense that occurs when a person exposes the person's anus or any part of the person's 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 Civil Practices and Remedies Code 98B.001 and Penal Code 21.16 as visual material that depicts a person with the person's intimate parts exposed or engaged in sexual conduct. "Visual material" means any film, photograph, video tape, negative, or slide of any photographic reproduction or any other physical medium that allows an image to be displayed on a computer or other video screen and any image transmitted to a computer or other video screen.

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

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

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

Machine gun as defined by 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:

1. Clothing, purse, or backpack;
2. 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;
3. Telecommunications or electronic devices; or
4. Any school property used by the student, including, but not limited to, a locker or desk.

Prohibited weapon under Penal Code 46.05(a) means:

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

Public lewdness is defined by 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, when the person 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 Education Code 37.121(d) are excepted from this definition.

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

Self-defense is the use of force against another to the degree a person reasonably believes is immediately necessary to protect himself or herself.

Serious misbehavior means:

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

Terroristic threat is defined by Penal Code 22.07 as a threat of violence to any person or property with intent

to:

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

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

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

- Murder, manslaughter, or homicide under Sections 19.02–.05;
- Kidnapping under Section 20.03;
- Trafficking of persons under Section 20A.02;
- Smuggling or continuous smuggling of persons under Sections 20.05–.06;
- Assault under Section 22.01;
- Aggravated assault under Section 22.02;
- Sexual assault under Section 22.011;
- Aggravated sexual assault under Section 22.021;
- Unlawful restraint under Section 20.02;
- Continuous sexual abuse of a young child or disabled individual under Section 21.02;
- Bestiality under Section 21.09;
- Improper relationship between educator and student under Section 21.12;
- Voyeurism under Section 21.17;
- Indecency with a child under Section 21.11;
- Invasive visual recording under Section 21.15;
- Disclosure or promotion of intimate visual material under Section 21.16;
- Sexual coercion under Section 21.18;
- Injury to a child, an elderly person, or a disabled person of any age under Section 22.04;
- Abandoning or endangering a child under Section 22.041;
- Deadly conduct under Section 22.05;
- Terroristic threat under Section 22.07;
- Aiding a person to commit suicide under Section 22.08; and
- Tampering with a consumer product under Section 22.09.

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 in-fluence" need not be legally intoxicated to trigger disciplinary action.

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

Zip gun is defined by Penal Code 46.01 as a device or combination of devices that was not originally a firearm and is adapted to expel a projectile through a smooth-bore or rifled-bore barrel by using the energy generated by an explosion or burning substance.

Chapter 37 Discipline Chart