

STUDENT EXPULSION

At times, the behavior of a student can be considered so serious as to justify total removal from the educational program for a prolonged period of time. Actions meriting expulsion are outlined in the student code of conduct. A student cannot be expelled from school solely because of unexcused absences. **When an employee has actual knowledge that the behavior is sexual harassment, the Title IX Coordinator must be contacted. The Title IX sexual harassment grievance process will be followed, if applicable, prior to imposing any discipline that cannot be imposed without resolution of the Title IX process.**

Only the Superintendent may expel a student. Expulsion is the removal of a student for more than 10 days, but not more than one year. An expulsion can extend beyond the end of the school year if there are fewer school days than expulsion days remaining. The Superintendent may apply any remaining part or all of the period of the expulsion to the following school year.

The Superintendent may require a student to perform community service in conjunction with or in place of an expulsion. The Board may adopt guidelines to permit the Superintendent to impose a community service requirement beyond the end of the school year in lieu of applying the expulsion into the following school year.

Whenever possible, principals will consult with a mental health professional under contract with the District or school prior to expelling a student in grades pre-K through three. If needed, the principal or mental health professional will assist the student's parent in locating additional mental health services.

Beginning with the 2019-2020 academic year, the District will reduce the number of expulsions for non-serious offenses, as defined by State law, for students in grades pre-K through three in accordance with State law. Such expulsions will be eliminated by the 2021-2022 school year.

The Superintendent shall give the student and parent(s) written notice of the intended expulsion, including reasons for the intended expulsion. The student and parent(s) or representative have the opportunity to appear on request before the Superintendent/designee to challenge the action or to otherwise explain the student's actions. This notice shall state the time and place to appear, which must not be fewer than three days nor more than five days after the notice is given.

Within 24 hours of the expulsion, the Superintendent shall notify the parent(s) of the student and the Treasurer.

The notice shall include the reasons for the expulsion, the right of the student or parent(s) to appeal to the Board or its designee, the right to be represented at the appeal and the right to request that the hearing be held in executive session.

The Superintendent will initiate expulsion proceedings against a student who has committed an act that warrants expulsion even if the student withdraws from school before the Superintendent has held the hearings or made the decision to expel the student.

Permanent Exclusion

If the offense is one for which the District may seek permanent exclusion, the notice shall contain that information.

Appeal to the Board

A student or a student's parent(s) may appeal the expulsion by the Superintendent to the Board or its designee. The expulsion appeal must be within 14 calendar days after the notice of intent to expel was provided to the student, parent, guardian or custodian. The appeal request shall be in writing to the Treasurer and at the request of the student or of the student's parent(s) or attorney, the meeting may be held in executive session. The student may be represented in all such appeal proceedings and is granted a hearing before the Board or its designee. All witnesses are sworn and a verbatim record is kept of the hearing. The decision of the Board shall be acted upon at a public meeting. The student may be excluded from school during the appeal process.

Appeal to the Court

Under State law, the decision of the Board may be further appealed to the Court of Common Pleas.

Any student who is expelled from school for more than 20 days or into the following semester or school year is referred to an agency that works towards improving the student's attitudes and behavior. The Superintendent provides the student and his/her parent(s) with the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the public and private agencies providing such services.

[Adoption date:]

LEGAL REFS.: **Education Amendments of 1972, Title IX; 20 USC 1681 et seq.**
ORC Chapter 2506
3313.66; 3313.661; 3313.662; 3313.668

CROSS REFS.: **ACAA, Sexual Harassment**
ECAB, Vandalism
IGCI, Community Service
JEGA, Permanent Exclusion
JFC, Student Conduct (Zero Tolerance)
JFCF, Hazing and Bullying (Harassment, Intimidation and Dating Violence)
JFCJ, Weapons in the Schools
JG, Student Discipline
JGD, Student Suspension
JGDA, Emergency Removal of Student

NOTE: House Bill (HB) 410 (2016) prohibits districts from disciplining a student based solely on the basis of the student being absent from school without legitimate excuse.

HB 318 (2018) restricts out-of-school suspensions and expulsions for students in grades pre-K through three unless the behavior rises to a certain level specified in State law. It is recognized that these forms of discipline are commonly used as a behavior management tool and therefore the General Assembly established a gradual phase in.

For each of the school years 2018-2019, 2019-2020, 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 each school district must report to Ohio Department of Education (ODE) the number of out-of-school suspensions and expulsions issued to a student in grades pre-K through three categorized by the following offenses:

- Type 1 - A serious offense for which suspension or expulsion is required or authorized by law*
- Type 2 - An offense not classified as a Type 1 serious offense, but for which the school determined suspension or expulsion was necessary to protect the immediate health and safety of the student, the student's classmates, or the staff and teachers*
- Type 3 - Any other offense not described above*

Using the numbers reported for the 2018-2019 school year as a baseline each district must reduce the number of Type 3 suspensions and expulsions according to the following schedule to be in compliance with the revised law:

- 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 – 0% reduction in Type 3 suspensions and expulsions*
- 2019-2020 – 25% reduction in Type 3 suspensions and expulsions*
- 2020-2021 – 50% reduction in Type 3 suspensions and expulsions*
- 2021-2022 – 100% reduction in Type 3 suspensions and expulsions*

For the 2021-2022 school year and going forward all suspensions and expulsions for students in any of grades pre-K through three can only be for Type 1 or Type 2 offenses. Type 3 offenses must be at zero.

Reporting after the 2021-2022 school year will only be required if ODE determines that continued reporting of the information is needed to effectively carry out the requirements of HB 318.

HB 477 addresses the potential liability related to the procurement of mental health services for students. Under amended Ohio Revised Code 3313.668 a school district, school board member, or district employee is not liable for damages in a civil action for injury, death, or loss to person or property allegedly arising from a district employee's decision not to procure mental health services for a suspended or expelled student. There is an exception to this liability protection where the decision is made with malicious purpose, in bad faith, or in wanton or reckless manner. This new language does not eliminate, limit or reduce any other immunity or defense to which the district, board member, or employee may be entitled to under the law.

On May 6, 2020, the U.S. Department of Education issued the long-awaited final Title IX regulations, which go into effect August 14, 2020. The Title IX regulations specifically define sexual harassment and establish detailed procedures for how school districts must respond to allegations of sexual harassment. Districts must follow the Title IX complaint process before the imposition of any disciplinary sanctions or other actions that are not supportive measures when the behavior is sexual harassment. This requirement will likely impact a district's current procedures for handling student discipline. Districts should ensure that all sexual harassment complaints are handled in accordance with the Title IX regulations that are outlined in ACAA, Sexual Harassment and ACAA-R, Sexual Harassment Grievance Process.

THIS IS A REQUIRED POLICY