2020-2021

STUDENT CODE OF CONDUCT

WINNSBORO ISD

If you have difficulty accessing the information in this document because of disability, please contact campus principal.
Notices

- The District welcomes parent involvement and involves parents in the educational system.
- Students have the right to opt out of surveys and data collection activities (for surveys not funded by USDE).
- Students have the right to opt out of a nonemergency invasive physical exam/screening (except for screenings as permitted or required by law).
- Parents have the right to request the professional qualifications of teachers and staff.
- The district provides human sexuality instruction and parents have the right to remove their child from this instruction without penalty.
- Students have the right to request a transfer to a safe public school.
- The district provides assistance to students who have learning difficulties.
- Parents have the right to request student records and the right to access these records.
- Consent to release directory information is requested by the district.
- Parents have the right to restrict student information from being provided to military recruiters and institutions of higher education.
- Warning is given to parents about potential results of a student’s failure to attend school.
- The district offers career and technical education (CTE) programs, along with a statement of nondiscrimination in regard to eligibility for these programs.
- See high school handbook for automatic admission guidelines (“top 10 percent” rule).
- Students have the opportunity to earn college credit. See high school handbook.
- Students have the opportunity to enroll in a course through the Texas Virtual School Network (TxVSN).
- All campuses are gang-free zones and gun-free zones.
- See campus handbooks or campus principal for grading guidelines of the grade level, subject area, or campus.
- The district will comply with children’s physical activity requirements.
- School Health Advisory Council (SHAC) meetings will be held during the school year.
- Parents have the right to obtain a child’s physical fitness assessment.
- Notification that the district has adopted policies and has procedures regarding penalties for tobacco use by students or others. See campus handbooks.
- Assistance for homeless students may be requested through the campus counselor.
- Required immunizations are listed in this handbook.
- Contact food service director at 903-342-5716 for information on school lunch/meal programs.
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Student Code of Conduct

Accessibility

If you have difficulty accessing the information in this document because of disability, please contact the campus principal at WES – 903-342-3548, WMIS – 903-342-6426, WJHS – 903-342-5711 or WHS – 903-342-6341.

Purpose

The Student Code of Conduct (“Code”) is the district’s response to the requirements of Chapter 37 of the Texas Education Code.

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

The law requires the district to define misconduct that may—or must—result in a range of specific disciplinary consequences including removal from a regular classroom or campus, 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 Student Code of Conduct has been adopted by the Winnsboro ISD Board of Trustees and developed with the advice of the district-level committee. This Code provides information to parents and students regarding standards of conduct, consequences of misconduct, and procedures for administering discipline. It remains in effect during summer school and at all school-related events and activities outside the school year until an updated version adopted by the board becomes effective for the next school year.

In accordance with state law, the Code shall be posted at each school campus or shall be available for review at the office of the campus principal. Additionally, the Code shall be available at the office of the campus behavior coordinator 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 Student Code of Conduct is adopted by the district’s board of trustees, it has the force of policy; therefore, in case of conflict between the Code and the Student Handbook, the Code 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 authority of the district to administer discipline apply whenever the interest of the district is involved, on or off school grounds, in conjunction with or independent of classes and school-sponsored activities.

The district has disciplinary authority over a student:

1. During the regular school day and while the student is going to and from school or a school-sponsored or school-related activity on district transportation;
2. During lunch periods in which a student is allowed to leave campus;
3. While the student is in attendance at any school-related activity, regardless of time or location;
4. For any school-related misconduct, regardless of time or location;
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 cyberbullying, as provided by Education Code 37.0832;
7. When criminal mischief is committed on or off school property or at a school-related event;
8. For certain offenses committed within 300 feet of school property as measured from any point on the school's real property boundary line;
9. For certain offenses committed while on school property or while attending a school-sponsored or school-related activity of another district in Texas;
10. When the student commits a felony, as provided by Education Code 37.006 or 37.0081; and
11. When the student is required to register as a sex offender.

Campus Behavior Coordinator

As required by law, a person at each campus must be designated to serve as the campus behavior coordinator. The designated person may be the principal of the campus 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 campus behavior coordinator. Contact information may be found at www.winsboroisd.org.

Threat Assessment and Safe and Supportive School Team

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

Searches

District officials may conduct searches of students, their belongings, and their vehicles in accordance with state and federal law and district policy. Searches of students shall be conducted in a reasonable and nondiscriminatory manner. Refer to the district’s policies at FNF(LEGAL) and FNF(LOCAL) for more information regarding investigations and searches.
The district has the right to search a vehicle driven to school by a student and parked on school property whenever there is reasonable suspicion to believe it contains articles or materials prohibited by the district.

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

**Reporting Crimes**

The principal 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**

To ensure sufficient security and protection of students, staff, and property, the board employs police officers. In accordance with law, the board has coordinated with the campus behavior coordinator and other district employees to ensure appropriate law enforcement duties are assigned to security staff. The law enforcement duties of district peace officers are listed in policy CKE(LOCAL). The law enforcement duties of district security personnel are: the safety and welfare of any person in the jurisdiction of the police officer; and the property of the school district.

**“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.

**Participating in Graduation Activities**

The district has the right to limit a student’s participation in graduation activities for violating the district’s Code.

Participation might include a speaking role, as established by district policy and procedures.

**Unauthorized Persons**

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

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

Appeals regarding refusal of entry or ejection from district property may be filed in accordance with policies FNG(LOCAL) or GF(LOCAL), as appropriate. However, the timelines for the district’s
grievance procedures shall be adjusted as necessary to permit the person to address the board in person within 90 days, unless the complaint is resolved before a board hearing.

See DAEP—Restrictions During Placement on page 24, for information regarding a student assigned to DAEP at the time of graduation.
Standards for Student Conduct

Each student is expected to:

- Demonstrate courtesy, even when others do not.
- Behave in a responsible manner, always exercising self-discipline.
- Attend all classes, regularly and on time.
- Prepare for each class; take 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. Chapter 37 requires the Code to include standards that schools expect from students. Modify the list to emphasize conduct the district would like to encourage.
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 18, DAEP Placement on page 20, Placement and/or Expulsion for Certain Offenses on page 27, and Expulsion on page 30, certain 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 in that section on page 16.

Disregard for Authority

Students shall not:

- Fail to comply with directives given by school personnel (insubordination).
- Leave school grounds or school-sponsored events without permission.
- Disobey rules for conduct in district vehicles.
- Refuse to accept discipline management techniques 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 27.)
- Threaten a district student, employee, or volunteer, including off school property, 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 or a student who is 18 years of age or older without the student’s consent.
- Engage in conduct that constitutes sexual or gender-based harassment or sexual abuse, whether by word, gesture, or any other conduct, directed toward another person, including a district student, employee, board member, or volunteer.
- Engage in conduct that constitutes dating violence. (See glossary.)
- Engage in inappropriate or indecent exposure of private body parts.
- Participate in hazing. (See glossary.)
- Cause an individual to act through the use of or threat of force (coercion).
- Commit extortion or blackmail (obtaining money or an object of value from an unwilling person).
- 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.

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 27.)
• 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.
• 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 27.)

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 location-restricted knife;
• *A club;
• *A firearm;
• A stun gun;
• Mace or pepper spray;
• Pornographic material;
• Tobacco products; cigarettes; e-cigarettes; and any component, part, or accessory for an e-cigarette device;
• Matches or a lighter;
• A laser pointer for other than 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 27. 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 cellular telephone, 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 an illegal drug. (Also see DAEP Placement on page 20 and Expulsion on page 30 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 of the physical or mental faculties. (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 (see below).
- Cheat or copy the work of another.
- 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. These rules may be posted in classrooms or given to the student and may or may not constitute violations of the Code.

**Student Dress and Grooming**

The school district will determine student's dress and grooming standards. No student’s dress or grooming will disrupt, interfere with, disturb, or distract from school activities, create a health or other hazard to the student's safety or to the safety of others.

**Guideline for Dress and Grooming.**

- Tank tops no less than 3 inches width at shoulder.
- Tops with string or spaghetti straps may not be worn. No halter tops.
General Conduct Violations

- No leggings unless top is 3 inches above knee.
- Jeans - No exposed skin four (4) inches above the knee. Fringed is acceptable.
- No shorts shorter than 3 – 4 inches above the knee.
- Dresses, skirts and all split garments must be no shorter than three (3) inches above the knee. The slit on garments must follow the 3 inch rule.
- Pants must be worn at the waist of the student and must not be in excess of one size at the waist and fastened by a belt.
- Students must wear appropriate undergarments at all times especially with sleeveless clothing.
- No dark glasses (unless prescribed by a physician).
- **Acceptable apparel:** walking shorts; city shorts; skorts; pleated, gathered, loose fitting shorts; neatly hemmed jeans; short overalls; dressy skirts with hose.
- **Unacceptable apparel:** tight fitting shorts; wind shorts; bicycle shorts; cut-offs; gym shorts; beach shorts; excessively short shorts or skirts; tube tops; long trench coats; excessively baggy pants or pants with oversize legs.
- Garments may not be worn which are obscene, suggestive, gang related, have objectionable words, phrases (ethnic or sexual), pictures or advertisements that are inappropriate in an educational setting.
- No shoes should be worn that will mar the floor in any way.
- Shoes must be worn.
- Tops worn with jeans, skirts, and shorts must be long enough to be tucked in so midriff does not show.
- No earrings shall be worn by male students and no excessively long earrings shall be worn by girls (principal’s discretion). No body earrings shall be worn. Visible piercing other than girls’ ears are not allowed. Merely covering with tape or band aids is not acceptable. The piercing must be removed.
- No earlobe-stretching practice devices known as “gauging” shall be worn.
- No mouth jewelry known as “grills” shall be worn.
- All tattoos and body art must be covered so that it does not show.
- Parents will be called to bring clothing to school if their child is dressed inappropriately
- No pajamas or boxer shorts or pajama-like clothing.
- Students in violation of the hair or dress code will be assigned to ISS until violation is corrected.
- Students must be in dress code when they arrive on campus.
- Dress code will be enforced at all functions in which students are representing Winnsboro ISD.

The principal will make the final decision on all dress code violations.

Hair Guidelines. Hair should be cut so it is off the eyes, off the collar and no longer than the middle of the ears (tragus) on the sides. Students’ hair must be maintained in a neat and clean condition.

- No facial hair.
- No side burns below ear lobes.
- No unusual or unnatural hair color.
- No unusual haircuts such as spikes or Mohawks.
- No symbols cut into hair.
- No rakes, picks or bandannas.
• No pony tails or “tails” shall be worn by males.

The principal will make the final decision regarding appropriateness of length, cleanliness, and neatness of a student's hair.
Discipline Management Techniques

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.

Students with Disabilities

The discipline of students with disabilities is subject to applicable state and federal law in addition to the Student Code of Conduct. To the extent any conflict exists, 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 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 Student 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 or other 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 individual student organizations’ extracurricular standards of behavior.
• Restriction or revocation of district transportation privileges.
• School-assessed and school-administered probation.
• Corporal punishment, unless the student’s parent or guardian has provided a signed statement prohibiting its use.
• Out-of-school suspension, as specified in Out-of-School Suspension on page 18.
• Placement in a DAEP, as specified in DAEP on page 20.
• Placement and/or expulsion in an alternative educational setting, as specified in Placement and/or Expulsion for Certain Offenses on page 27.
• Expulsion, as specified in Expulsion on page 30.
• 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.
• Directed release of noxious, toxic, or unpleasant spray, mist, 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.
Discipline Management Techniques

- 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 by the use of 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 campus behavior coordinator 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 campus behavior coordinator shall also notify a student’s parent if the student is taken into custody by a law enforcement officer under the disciplinary provisions of the Education Code. A good faith effort shall be made on the day the action was taken to provide to the student for delivery to the student’s parent written notification of the disciplinary action. If the parent has not been reached by telephone or in person by 5:00 p.m. of the first business day after the day the disciplinary action was taken, the campus behavior coordinator 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 campus behavior coordinator, 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 campus behavior coordinator’s office, or the central administration office or through Policy On Line at the following address: https://pol.tasb.org/Home/Index/1268.

The district shall not delay a disciplinary consequence while a student or parent pursues a grievance.
Removal from the School Bus

A bus driver may refer a student to the principal’s office or the campus behavior coordinator’s office to maintain effective discipline on the bus. The principal or campus behavior coordinator must employ additional discipline management techniques, as appropriate, which can include restricting or revoking a student’s bus riding privileges.

Since the district’s primary responsibility in transporting students in district vehicles is to do so as safely as possible, the operator of the vehicle must focus on driving and not have his or her attention distracted by student misbehavior. Therefore, when appropriate disciplinary management techniques fail to improve student behavior or when specific misconduct warrants immediate removal, the principal or the campus behavior coordinator may restrict or revoke a student’s transportation privileges, in accordance with law.
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 campus behavior coordinator’s office as a discipline management technique. The campus behavior coordinator shall employ alternative discipline management techniques, including progressive interventions. A teacher or administrator may remove a student from class for a behavior that violates this Code to maintain effective discipline in the classroom.

Formal Removal

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

1. The student’s behavior has been documented by the teacher as repeatedly interfering with the teacher’s ability to teach his or her class or with the student’s classmates’ ability to learn; or
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 campus behavior coordinator 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 campus behavior coordinator 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 campus behavior coordinator or other administrator may place the student in:

- Another appropriate classroom.
- In-school suspension.
- 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

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

Misconduct

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

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

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

The district shall use a positive behavior program as a disciplinary alternative for students below grade 3 who commit general conduct violations instead of suspension or placement in a DAEP. The program shall meet the requirements of law.

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 campus behavior coordinator or appropriate administrator, who shall advise the student of the alleged misconduct. The student shall have the opportunity to respond to the allegation before the administrator makes a decision.

The campus behavior coordinator 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 campus behavior coordinator 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.

**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 a 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.
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.

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

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 campus behavior coordinator 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 Placement: Misconduct That May Result in DAEP Placement

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

Misconduct Identified in State Law

In accordance with state law, a student may be placed in a DAEP for any one 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, 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.
- Persistent misbehavior and/or attendance problems.

In accordance with state law, a student may be placed in a DAEP if the superintendent or the superintendent’s designee has reasonable belief (see glossary) that the student has engaged in conduct punishable as a felony, other than aggravated robbery or 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 campus behavior coordinator may, but is not required to, place a student in a DAEP for off-campus conduct for which DAEP placement is required by state law if the administrator does not have knowledge of the conduct before the first anniversary of the date the conduct occurred.

**Mandatory Placement: Misconduct That Requires DAEP Placement**

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

- 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 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:
  - 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 marijuana, a controlled substance, or a dangerous drug in an amount not constituting a felony offense. 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. (School-related felony drug offenses are addressed in Expulsion on page 30.) (See glossary for “under the influence.”)
  - Sells, gives, or delivers to another person an alcoholic beverage; commits a serious act or offense while under the influence of alcohol; or possesses, uses, or is under the influence of alcohol, if the conduct is not punishable as a felony offense. (School-related felony alcohol offenses are addressed in Expulsion on page 30.)
  - 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 30.)
- 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

If a student has been convicted of continuous sexual abuse of a young child or children or convicted of or placed on deferred adjudication for sexual assault or aggravated sexual assault against another student on the same campus, and if the victim’s parent or another person with the authority to act on behalf of the victim requests that the board transfer the offending student to another campus, the offending student shall be transferred to another campus in the district. If there is no other campus in the district serving the grade level of the offending student, the offending student shall be transferred to a DAEP.

Process

Removals to a DAEP shall be made by the district hearing officer.

Conference

When a student is removed from class for a DAEP offense, the district hearing officer or appropriate administrator shall schedule a conference within three school days with the student’s parent, the student, and the teacher, in the case of a teacher removal.

At the conference, the campus behavior coordinator or appropriate administrator shall inform the student, orally or in writing, of the reasons for the removal and shall give the student an explanation of the basis for the removal and an opportunity to respond to the reasons for the removal.

Following valid attempts to require attendance, the district may hold the conference and make a placement decision regardless of whether the student or the student’s parents attend the conference.

Consideration of Mitigating Factors

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

7. Self-defense (see glossary),
8. Intent or lack of intent at the time the student engaged in the conduct,
9. The student’s disciplinary history,
10. A disability that substantially impairs the student’s capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of the student’s conduct, or
11. A student’s status in the conservatorship of the Department of Family and Protective Services (foster care), or
12. A student’s status as homeless.
Placement Order

After the conference, if the student is placed in the DAEP, the district hearing officer shall write a placement order. A copy of the DAEP placement order 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 the DAEP and the length of placement is inconsistent with the guidelines included in this Code, the placement order shall give notice of the inconsistency.

Coursework Notice

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

Length of Placement

The district hearing officer 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 commit offenses requiring placement in a DAEP at the end of one school year may be required to continue that placement at the start of the next school year to complete the assigned term of placement.
For placement in a DAEP to extend beyond the end of the school year, the campus behavior coordinator 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 district hearing officer.

**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://pol.tasb.org/Home/Index/1268.

Appeals shall begin at Level One with the campus principal.

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.

**Restrictions During Placement**

State law prohibits a student placed in a DAEP for reasons specified in state law from attending or participating in school-sponsored or school-related extracurricular activities.

A student placed in a DAEP shall not be provided transportation unless he or she is a student with a disability who is entitled to transportation in accordance with the student’s individualized education program (IEP) or Section 504 plan.

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 Project Graduation.
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 district hearing officer 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 parent may appeal to the Commissioner of Education. The student may not be returned to the regular classroom pending the appeal.
Withdrawal During Process

When a student violates the district’s Code in a way that requires or permits the student to be placed in a DAEP and the student withdraws from the district before a placement order is completed, the district hearing officer 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 may enforce the order at that time, less any period of the placement that has been served by the student during enrollment in another district. If the campus behavior coordinator 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.

Newly Enrolled Students

The district shall continue the DAEP placement of a student who enrolls in the district and was assigned to a DAEP in an open-enrollment charter school or another district.

A newly enrolled student with a DAEP placement from a district in another state shall be placed as any other newly enrolled student if the behavior committed is a reason for DAEP placement in the receiving district.

If the student was placed in a DAEP by a school district in another state for a period that exceeds one year, this district, by state law, shall reduce the period of the placement so that the total placement does not exceed one year. After a review, however, the placement may be extended beyond a year if the district determines that the student is a threat to the safety of other students or employees or the extended placement is in the best interest of the student.

Emergency Placement Procedure

When an emergency placement is necessary because the student’s behavior is so unruly, disruptive, or abusive that it seriously interferes with classroom or school operations, the student shall be given oral notice of the reason for the action. Not later than the tenth day after the date of the placement, the student shall be given the appropriate conference required for assignment to a DAEP.

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. See policy FOCA(LEGAL) for more information.
Placement and/or Expulsion for Certain Offenses

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

Registered Sex Offenders

Upon receiving notification in accordance with state law that a student is currently required to register as a sex offender, the 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 shall be in either DAEP or JJAEP for at least one semester.

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

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 shall recommend whether the student should return to the regular classroom or remain in the placement. Absent a special finding, the board or its designee must follow the committee’s recommendation.

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

Newly Enrolled Student

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

Appeal

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

Certain Felonies

Regardless of whether placement or expulsion is required or permitted by one of the reasons in the DAEP Placement or Expulsion sections, in accordance with Education Code 37.0081,
Placement and/or Expulsion for Certain Offenses

student may be expelled and placed in either DAEP or JJAEP if the board or campus behavior coordinator makes certain findings and the following circumstances exist in relation to aggravated robbery or a felony offense under Title 5 (see glossary) of the Penal Code. The student must:

- Have received deferred prosecution for conduct defined as aggravated robbery or a Title 5 felony offense;
- 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;
- Have been charged with engaging in conduct defined as aggravated robbery or a Title 5 felony offense;
- 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
- 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:

4. The date on which the student’s conduct occurred,
5. The location at which the conduct occurred,
6. Whether the conduct occurred while the student was enrolled in the district, or
7. Whether the student has successfully completed any court disposition requirements imposed in connection with the conduct.

Hearing and Required Findings

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

8. Threatens the safety of other students or teachers,
9. Will be detrimental to the educational process, or
10. 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.

Placement Review

A student placed in a DAEP or JJAEP 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.
Expulsion

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

4. Self-defense (see glossary),
5. Intent or lack of intent at the time the student engaged in the conduct,
6. The student’s disciplinary history,
7. A disability that substantially impairs the student’s capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of the student’s conduct,
8. A student’s status in the conservatorship of the Department of Family and Protective Services (foster care), or
9. 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 20)

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

Within 300 Feet of School

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

- 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, or aggravated robbery.
- Continuous sexual abuse of a young child or children.
- Felony drug- or alcohol-related offense.
- 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 DAEP

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

1. Deliberate violent behavior that poses a direct threat to the health or safety of others;
2. Extortion, meaning the gaining of money or other property by force 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.

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 children.
  ▪ Behavior punishable as a felony that involves selling, giving, or delivering to another person, or possessing, using, or being under the influence of marijuana, a controlled substance, a dangerous drug, or alcohol; or committing a serious act or offense while under the influence of alcohol.
• 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.

**Process**

If a student is believed to have committed an expellable offense, the campus behavior coordinator or other appropriate administrator shall schedule a hearing within a reasonable time. The student’s parent shall be invited in writing to attend the hearing.

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

• Another appropriate classroom.
• In-school suspension.
• Out-of-school suspension.
• DAEP.

**Hearing**

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

5. 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,
6. An opportunity to testify and to present evidence and witnesses in the student’s defense, and
7. An opportunity to question the witnesses called by the district at the hearing.
8. 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 trustees delegates to the district hearing officer 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 hear statements made by the parties at the review and shall 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.

**Expulsion Order**

Before ordering the expulsion, the board or campus behavior coordinator shall take into consideration:

9. Self-defense (see glossary),
10. Intent or lack of intent at the time the student engaged in the conduct,
11. The student’s disciplinary history,
12. A disability that substantially impairs the student’s capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of the student’s conduct,
13. A student’s status in the conservatorship of the Department of Family and Protective Services (foster care), or
14. A student’s status as homeless.

If the student is expelled, the board or its 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 district police officer 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:

15. The student is a threat to the safety of other students or to district employees, or
16. 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 has violated the district’s Code in a way that requires or permits expulsion from the district and the student withdraws from the district before the expulsion hearing takes place, the district may conduct the hearing after sending written notice to the parent and student.

If the student then 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 campus behavior coordinator or the board 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:

17. The out-of-state district provides the district with a copy of the expulsion order, and
18. 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:

19. The student is a threat to the safety of other students or district employees, or
20. 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.
Miscellaneous

A. Interrogations and Searches. School district administrators may conduct routine inspections and searches of students' lockers and desks. Vehicles on school property are also subject to search.

Areas such as lockers, which are owned and jointly controlled by the district, may be searched if reasonable cause exists to believe that contraband is inside the locker. Students shall not place, keep, or maintain any article or material in school-owned lockers that is forbidden by district police or that would lead school officials to reasonably believe that it would cause a substantial disruption on school property or at a school-sponsored function.

Searches of students' outer clothing and pockets may be conducted if reasonable cause exists. Highly intrusive invasions of a student's privacy, such as searches of the student's person, shall be conducted only if probable cause exists to believe that the student possesses contraband. Administrators and teachers have the right to question students regarding their conduct or the conduct of others.

B. Police Questioning of Students. For police questioning of a student in school, the following guidelines shall apply:

- The principal shall verify and record the identity of the officer or other lawful authority and request an explanation of the need to question or interview the student at school.
- Unless the interviewer objects, the principal ordinarily shall make reasonable efforts to notify the student's parents or other person having lawful control of the student. The parent need not be present for questioning.
- Unless the interviewer objects, the principal or designee shall be present during the questioning or interview.

C. Arrested Students. Before a student at school is arrested or taken into custody by a law enforcement officer or other legally authorized person, the principal shall verify the official's identity and to the best of his or her ability, verify the official's authority to take custody of the student, and then shall deliver over the student. The principal shall immediately notify the Superintendent and, unless the officer or other authorized person objects, shall notify the parent or other person having lawful control of the student.

D. Physical Restraint. Any district employee may, within the scope of employee's duties, use and apply physical restraint to a student that the employee reasonably believes is necessary in order to:

- Protect a person, including the person using physical restraint, from physical injury.
- Obtain possession of a weapon or dangerous object.
- Protect property from serious damage.
- Remove a student refusing a lawful command of a school employee, from a specific location, including a classroom or other school property, in order to restore order or impose disciplinary measures.
- Restrain an irrational student.
E. Detentions. For minor infractions of the code of conduct or other policies and regulations, teachers may detain students after school hours. Before assigning a student to detention, the teacher shall inform the student of the conduct that allegedly constitutes the violation. The student shall be given an opportunity to explain his/her version of the incident. When detention is used, notice shall first be given to the student’s parent or legal guardian to inform the parent of the reason for the detention and permit arrangements for the necessary transportation of the student. Except in the case of a student who is 18 or older, the detention shall not begin until the parent has been notified. The student’s parent or guardian, if the student is a minor, may be required to provide transportation when the student has been assigned to detention.

F. Student Parking. All students who drive to school must park in the school parking lot. Parking in the school parking lot shall be by permit only. [See FFFD (Local)]

G. Medication Guidelines. Medication should be administered at home whenever possible. However, medication can be administered during school hours when the following guidelines are adhered to:

1. All medication must be in the original container, properly labeled with the student’s name, type of medication, and direction for administration.
2. Medication is to be age appropriate, supplied by the parent, and kept in the clinic.
3. A written request to administer medication is received from the parent/guardian.
4. Prescription medication is prescribed by the physician licensed to practice medicine in the United States or by a nurse practitioner who has prescriptive rights and is working under the directives of a licensed physician.
5. Non-prescription medication requires a written physician’s request or prescription if administered for longer than 3 consecutive days, administered more than 5 doses within two weeks, or as requested by the school nurse if usage has presented possible health concerns.
6. Sample medications requires a written prescription.

The Nurse Practice Act requires clarification of any order or treatment regimen that the nurse has reason to believe is inaccurate, non-efficacious, or contraindicated by consulting with the appropriate licensed practitioner.

For medications prescribed by a physician that are to be given three times daily, we encourage students to take one dose before school, one after school, and one at bedtime, unless otherwise advised by your physician.

H. Student Prescribed Self-Administered Medications. When the parent has previously written consent to emergency treatment on the district’s form, a student with asthma or severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) may be permitted to possess and use prescribed asthma or anaphylaxis medication at school or school-related events only if he or she has written authorization from his/her parent and a physician or other licensed health-care provider. The student must also demonstrate to his/her physician or health-care provider and to the school nurse the ability to use the prescribed medication, including any device required to administer the medication. If the
student has been prescribed asthma or anaphylaxis medication for use during the school day, the student and parents should discuss this with the school nurse or principal.

In accordance with a student’s individual health plan for management of diabetes, a student with diabetes will be permitted to possess and use monitoring and treatment supplies and equipment while at school or at a school-related activity. See the school nurse or principal for information. [See policy FFAF]

I. Student Transfers. Student transfers are approved one time per year on an individual student basis. Transfer students must make application to transfer each year.

J. Seat Belts on School Buses. State law now requires seat belts on all new buses. WISD has three buses with seat belts. All bus riders are REQUIRED to use the seat belt when being transported. This is a safety issue that is not optional, according to state law. Disciplinary action will be taken for those students who violate the rule. If persistent violations of the rule occur, a student may be removed from riding the bus indefinitely. All drivers must require compliance with this law.

**Career and Technical Education Methods of Administration (MOA)**
(Public Notification of Nondiscrimination in Career and Technical Education Programs)

Winnsboro ISD offers career and technical education programs in family consumer science, agriculture, health science, scientific research and design (Robotics) and business. Admission to these programs is based on age appropriateness, interest, aptitude, and class space available.

It is the policy of Winnsboro ISD not to discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex or handicap in its vocational programs, services or activities as required by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended; Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972; and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended.

It is the policy of Winnsboro ISD not to discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, handicap, or age in its employment practices as required by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended; Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972; the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended; and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended.

Winnsboro ISD will take steps to assure that lack of English language skills will not be a barrier to admission and participation in all educational and vocational programs.

For information about your rights or grievance procedures, contact the Title IX Coordinator, and/or the Section 504 Coordinator, Pam Norwood at pam.norwood@winnsboroisd.org, at 207 E. Pine St., Winnsboro, TX 75494, 903-342-3737.
Aiding Students Who Have Learning Difficulties or Who Need Special Education or Section 504 Services

For those students who are having difficulty in the regular classroom, all school districts and open enrollment charter schools must consider tutorial, compensatory, and other academic or behavior support services that are available to all students, including a process based on Response to Intervention (RtI). The implementation of RtI has the potential to have a positive impact on the ability of districts and charter schools to meet the needs of all struggling students.

If a student is experiencing learning difficulties, his or her parent may contact the individual(s) listed below to learn about the school’s overall general education referral or screening system for support services. This system links students to a variety of support options, including making a referral for a special education evaluation or for a Section 504 evaluation to determine if the student needs specific aids, accommodations, or services. A parent may request an evaluation for special education or Section 504 services at any time.

**Special Education Referrals:**
If a parent makes a written request for an initial evaluation for special education services to the director of special education services or an administrative employee of the school district or open enrollment charter school, the district or charter school must respond no later than 15 school days after receiving the request. At that time, the district or charter school must give the parent a prior written notice of whether it agrees to or refuses to evaluate the student, along with a copy of the *Notice of Procedural Safeguards*. If the school district or charter school agrees to evaluate the student, it must also give the parent the opportunity to give written consent for the evaluation.

Please note that a request for a special education evaluation may be made verbally and does not need to be in writing. Districts and charter schools must still comply with all federal prior written notice and procedural safeguard requirements and the requirements for identifying, locating, and evaluating children who are suspected of being a child with a disability and in need of special education. However, a verbal request does not require the district or charter school to respond within the 15-school-day timeline.

If the district or charter school decides to evaluate the student, it must complete the student’s initial evaluation and evaluation report no later than 45 school days from the day it receives a parent’s written consent to evaluate the student. However, if the student is absent from school during the evaluation period for three or more school days, the evaluation period will be extended by the number of school days equal to the number of school days that the student is absent.

There is an exception to the 45-school-day timeline. If a district or charter school receives a parent’s consent for the initial evaluation at least 35 but less than 45 school days before the last instructional day of the school year, it must complete the written report and provide a copy of the report to the parent by June 30 of that year. However, if the student is absent from school for three or more days during the evaluation period, the June 30th due date no longer applies. Instead, the general timeline of 45 school days plus extensions for absences of three or more days will apply.
Upon completing the evaluation, the district or charter school must give the parent a copy of the evaluation report at no cost.

Additional information regarding special education is available from the district or charter school in a companion document titled *Parent’s Guide to the Admission, Review, and Dismissal Process*.

**Contact Person for Special Education Referrals:**
The designated person to contact regarding options for a student experiencing learning difficulties or regarding a referral for evaluation for special education services is: Mary Ellen Knight at 903-347-6611 or mary.knight@winnsboroisd.org.

**Section 504 Referrals:**
Each school district or charter school must have standards and procedures in place for the evaluation and placement of students in the district’s or charter school’s Section 504 program. Districts and charter schools must also implement a system of procedural safeguards that includes notice, an opportunity for a parent or guardian to examine relevant records, an impartial hearing with an opportunity for participation by the parent or guardian and representation by counsel, and a review procedure.

**Contact Person for Section 504 Referrals:**
The designated person to contact regarding options for a student experiencing learning difficulties or regarding a referral for evaluation for Section 504 services is: Pam Norwood at 903-342-3737 or pam.norwood@winnsboroisd.org.

**Additional Information:**
The following websites provide information and resources for students with disabilities and their families.

- Legal Framework for the Child-Centered Special Education Process
- Partners Resource Network
- Special Education Information Center
- Texas Project First

**Drug-Free Schools Requirement**
The District prohibits the unlawful distribution, possession, or use of illicit drugs and alcohol on school premises or as part of any of the District’s activities.

Anyone who violates this prohibition shall be subject to disciplinary sanctions as outlined in this document. Additional sanctions may include referral to drug and alcohol counseling or rehabilitation programs.
Compliance with these requirements and prohibitions is mandatory. (This notice complies with notice requirements imposed by the federal Drug-free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 [20 U.S.C. 3224a and 34 CFR 86.201])

If there is a conflict between the Student Code of Conduct and School Board Policy, the School Board Policy will be followed.

Asbestos
The Asbestos Hazards Emergency Response Act, passed in 1986, requires school to inspect their facilities for asbestos and asbestos-containing building materials and to develop an asbestos management plan for maintaining and/or removing identified asbestos or asbestos-containing building materials in a manner consistent with the rules set forth by the Environmental Protection Agency. The Winnsboro Independent School District conducted the required asbestos inspection in 1989 and developed an asbestos management plan. Subsequent reinspections have to be conducted every three years. The results of these inspections and a copy of the asbestos management plan are available in the principals’ office.

Pesticides
As a part of our commitment to provide your child with a safe, pest-free learning environment, the Winnsboro Independent School District may periodically apply pesticides to help manage insects, weeds or pathogens. Pesticide applications are part of our integrated pest management (IPM) program, which relies largely on non-chemical forms of pest control. Pesticide applications on Winnsboro Independent School District property are made only by trained and licensed technicians. Should you have questions about this district’s pest management program or wish to be notified in advance of pesticide applications, you may contact our IPM coordinator.
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:

21. Causes serious bodily injury to another;
22. Uses or exhibits a deadly weapon; or
23. 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:
   f) 65 years of age or older, or
   g) 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:

1. A crime that involves starting a fire or causing an explosion with intent to destroy or damage:
   h) Any vegetation, fence, or structure on open-space land; or
   i) Any building, habitation, or vehicle:
      1) Knowing that it is within the limits of an incorporated city or town,
      2) Knowing that it is insured against damage or destruction,
      3) Knowing that it is subject to a mortgage or other security interest,
      4) Knowing that it is located on property belonging to another,
      5) Knowing that it has located within it property belonging to another, or
      6) 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. A crime that involves recklessly starting a fire or causing an explosion while manufacturing or attempting to manufacture a controlled substance and the fire or explosion damages any building, habitation, or vehicle; or

3. A crime that involves intentionally starting a fire or causing an explosion and in so doing:
   j) Recklessly damages or destroys a building belonging to another, or
   k) Recklessly causes another person to suffer bodily injury or death.

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

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

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

1. Has the effect or will have the effect of physically harming a student, damaging a student’s property, or placing a student in reasonable fear of harm to the student’s person or of damage to the student’s property;
2. Is sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive enough that the action or threat creates an intimidating, threatening, or abusive educational environment for a student;
3. Materially and substantially disrupts the educational process or the orderly operation of a classroom or school; or
4. Infringes on the rights of the victim at school.
Bullying includes cyberbullying. (See below) This state law on bullying prevention applies to:

5. 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;
6. 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
7. 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. A blackjack, nightstick, mace, and tomahawk are in the same category.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. Cause action by an official or volunteer agency organized to deal with emergencies;
9. Place a person in fear of imminent serious bodily injury; or
10. 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:

11. 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;
12. The frame or receiver of any such weapon;
13. Any firearm silencer or firearm weapon; or
14. Any destructive device, such as any explosive, incendiary or poison gas bomb, or grenade.

Such term does not include an antique firearm.

**Firearm silencer** is defined by Penal Code 46.01 as any device designed, made, or adapted to muffle the report of a 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:

15. Conduct that meets the definition established in district policies DIA(LOCAL) and FFH(LOCAL);
16. 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 Section 37.001(b)(2) of the Education Code; or
17. 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:

   i) Initiating communication and, in the course of the communication, making a comment, request, suggestion, or proposal that is obscene, as defined by law;
   m) 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;
   n) Conveying, in a manner reasonably likely to alarm the person receiving the report, a false report, which is known by the conveyor to be false, that another person has suffered death or serious bodily injury; and
   o) Sending repeated electronic communications in a manner reasonably likely to harass, annoy, alarm, abuse, torment, embarrass, or offend another.

**Hazing** is defined by Section 37.151 of the Education Code as an intentional, knowing, or reckless act, on or off campus, by one person alone or acting with others, 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:

18. Any type of physical brutality;
19. 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;
20. An activity that induces, causes, or requires the student to perform a duty or task that violates the Penal Code; and
21. 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 Section 37.001(b)(3) of the Education Code as a list of people targeted to be harmed, using a firearm, a knife, or any other object to be used with intent to cause bodily harm.

Improvised explosive device is defined by 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, clothing, purse, or backpack; a private vehicle used for transportation to or from school or school-related activities, including, but not limited to, an automobile, truck, motorcycle, or bicycle; telecommunications or electronic devices; or 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:

22. 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:
   p) An explosive weapon;
   q) A machine gun;
   r) A short-barrel firearm;

23. Armor-piercing ammunition;
24. A chemical dispensing device;
25. A zip gun;
26. A tire deflation device;
27. An improvised explosive device; or
28. A firearm silencer, unless classified as a curio or relic by the U.S. Department of Justice or the actor otherwise possesses, manufactures, transports, repairs, or sells the firearm silencer in compliance with federal law.

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

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

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

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

**Serious misbehavior means:**

29. Deliberate violent behavior that poses a direct threat to the health or safety of others;
30. Extortion, meaning the gaining of money or other property by force or threat;
31. Conduct that constitutes coercion, as defined by Section 1.07, Penal Code; or
32. Conduct that constitutes the offense of:
   s) Public lewdness under Penal Code 21.07;
   t) Indecent exposure under Penal Code 21.08;
   u) Criminal mischief under Penal Code 28.03;
   v) Hazing under Education Code 37.152; or
   w) 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 school work as assigned.
- Insubordination.
- Profanity, vulgar language, or obscene gestures.
- Leaving school grounds without permission.
- Falsification of records, passes, or other school-related documents.
- Refusal to accept discipline assigned by the teacher or principal.

**Short-barrel firearm** is defined by 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:

33. Cause a reaction of any type by an official or volunteer agency organized to deal with emergencies;
34. Place any person in fear of imminent serious bodily injury;
35. 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;
36. Cause impairment or interruption of public communications; public transportation; public water, gas, or power supply; or other public service;
37. Place the public or a substantial group of the public in fear of serious bodily injury; or
38. 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 children under Section 21.02;
- Bestiality under Section 21.09;
- Improper relationship between educator and student under Section 21.12;
- Voyeurism under Section 21.17;
- Indecency with a child under Section 21.11;
- Invasive visual recording under Section 21.15;
- Disclosure or promotion of intimate visual material under Section 21.16;
- Sexual coercion under Section 21.18;
- Injury to a child, an elderly person, or a disabled person of any age under Section 22.04;
- Abandoning or endangering a child under Section 22.041;
- Deadly conduct under Section 22.05;
- Terroristic threat under Section 22.07;
- Aiding a person to commit suicide under Section 22.08; and
- Tampering with a consumer product under Section 22.09.

[See FOC(EXHIBIT).]

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

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

Zip gun is defined by Penal Code 46.01 as a device or combination of devices, not originally a firearm, but adapted to expel a projectile through a smooth-bore or rifled-bore barrel by using the energy generated by an explosion or burning substance.
# 2020 - 2021 Texas Minimum State Vaccine Requirements for Students Grades K - 12

This chart summarizes the vaccine requirements incorporated in the Texas Administrative Code (TAC), Title 25 Health Services, §§97.61-97.72. This document is not intended as a substitute for the TAC, which has other provisions and details. The Department of State Health Services (DSHS) is granted authority to set immunization requirements by the Texas Education Code, Chapter 38.

## IMMUNIZATION REQUIREMENTS

A student shall show acceptable evidence of vaccination prior to entry, attendance, or transfer to a public or private elementary or secondary school in Texas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine Required (Attention to notes and footnotes)</th>
<th>Minimum Number of Doses Required by Grade Level</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grades K - 6th</td>
<td>Grade 7th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis (DTPA/DTTP/DTP/Td/Tdap)</td>
<td>5 doses or 4 doses</td>
<td>3 dose primary series and 1 booster dose of Tdap / Td within the last 5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For K - 6th grade: 5 doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine; 1 dose must have been received on or after the 4th birthday. However, 4 doses meet the requirement if the 4th dose was received on or after the 4th birthday. For students aged 7 years and older, 3 doses meet the requirement if 1 dose was received on or after the 4th birthday. For 7th grade: 1 dose of Tdap is required if at least 5 years have passed since the last dose of tetanus-containing vaccine.* For 8th - 12th grade: 1 dose of Tdap is required when 10 years have passed since the last dose of tetanus-containing vaccine.* Td is acceptable in place of Tdap if a medical contraindication to pertussis exists.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polio</td>
<td>4 doses or 3 doses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles, Mumps, and Rubella (MMR)</td>
<td>2 doses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis B</td>
<td>3 doses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varicella</td>
<td>2 doses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meningococcal (MCV4)</td>
<td>1 dose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis A</td>
<td>2 doses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Shaded area indicates that the vaccine is not required for the respective grade.

† Notes on the back page, please turn over.†

Rev. 01/2020
Receipt of the dose up to (and including) 4 days before the birthday will satisfy the school entry immunization requirement.

Serologic evidence of infection or serologic confirmation of immunity to measles, mumps, rubella, hepatitis B, hepatitis A, or varicella is acceptable in place of vaccine.

Previous illness may be documented with a written statement from a physician, school nurse, or the child’s parent or guardian containing wording such as: “This is to verify that (name of student) had varicella disease (chickenpox) on or about (date) and does not need varicella vaccine.” This written statement will be acceptable in place of any and all varicella vaccine doses required.

Information on exclusions from immunization requirements, provisional enrollment, and acceptable documentation of immunizations may be found in §97.62, §97.66, and §97.68 of the Texas Administrative Code, respectively and online at https://www.dshs.texas.gov/immunize/school/default.shtm.

Exemptions

Texas law allows (a) physicians to write medical exemption statements which clearly state a medical reason exists that the person cannot receive specific vaccines, and (b) parents/guardians to choose an exemption from immunization requirements for reasons of conscience, including a religious belief. The law does not allow parents/guardians to elect an exemption simply because of inconvenience (for example, a record is lost or incomplete and it is too much trouble to go to a physician or clinic to correct the problem). Schools should maintain an up-to-date list of students with exemptions, so they may be excluded in times of emergency or epidemic declared by the commissioner of public health.

Instructions for requesting the official exemption affidavit that must be signed by parents/guardians choosing the exemption for reasons of conscience, including a religious belief, can be found at www.dshs.texas.gov/immunize/school/exemptions.aspx. The original Exemption Affidavit must be completed and submitted to the school.

For children claiming medical exemptions, a written statement by the physician must be submitted to the school. Unless it is written in the statement that a lifelong condition exists, the exemption statement is valid for only one year from the date signed by the physician.

Provisional Enrollment

All immunizations must be completed by the first date of attendance. The law requires that students be fully vaccinated against the specified diseases. A student may be enrolled provisionally if the student has an immunization record that indicates the student has received at least one dose of each specified age-appropriate vaccine required by this rule. Student must not be overdue for the next dose in a series to be considered provisional. To remain enrolled, the student must complete the required subsequent doses in each vaccine series on schedule and as rapidly as is medically feasible and provide acceptable evidence of vaccination to the school.

A school nurse or school administrator shall review the immunization status of a provisionally enrolled student every 30 days to ensure continued compliance in completing the required doses of vaccination. If, at the end of the 30-day period, a student has not received a subsequent dose of vaccine, the student is not in compliance and the school shall exclude the student from school attendance until the required dose is administered.

Additional guidelines for provisional enrollment of students transferring from one Texas public or private school to another, students who are dependents of active duty military, students in foster care, and students who are homeless can be found in the TAC, Title 25 Health Services, Sections 97.66 and 97.69.

Documentation

Since many types of personal immunization records are in use, any document will be acceptable provided a physician or public health personnel has validated it. Validation includes a signature, initials, or stamp. An immunization record generated from an electronic health record must include clinic contact information and the provider’s signature/stamp, along with the vaccine name and vaccination date (month, day, and year). An official record generated from a health authority is acceptable. An official record received from school officials, including a record from another state is acceptable.

Texas Department of State Health Services • Immunization Unit • MC-1946 • P.O. Box 149347 • Austin, TX 78714-9347 • (800) 252-9152

Stock No. 6-14

Rev. 01/2020
BACTRICAL MENINGITIS

What is meningitis?

Meningitis is an inflammation of the covering of the brain and spinal cord—also called the meninges. It can be caused by viruses, parasites, fungi, and bacteria. Viral (aseptic) meningitis is common; most people recover fully. Medical management of viral meningitis consists of supportive treatment and there is usually no indication for the use of antibiotics. Parasitic and fungal meningitis are very rare. Bacterial meningitis is very serious and may involve complicated medical, surgical, pharmaceutical, and life support management.

There are two common types of bacteria that cause meningitis:

- Strep pneumoniae causes pneumococcal meningitis; there are over 80 subtypes that cause illness
- Neisseria meningitides-meningococcal meningitis; there are 5 subtypes that cause serious illness-A, B, C, Y, W-135

What are the symptoms?

Someone with meningitis will become very ill. The illness may develop over one or two days, but it can also rapidly progress in a matter of hours. Not everyone with meningitis will have the same symptoms.

Children (over 1 year old) and adults with meningitis may have:

- Severe Headache
- High temperature
- Vomiting
- Sensitivity to bright lights
- Neck stiffness, joint pains
- Drowsiness or confusion

*In both children and adults, there may be a rash of tiny, red-purple spots or bruises caused by bleeding under the skin. These can occur anywhere on the body. They are a sign of blood poisoning (septicemia), which sometimes happens with meningitis, particularly the meningococcal strain.

How serious is bacterial meningitis?

If it is diagnosed early and treated promptly, the majority of people make a complete recovery. In some cases it can be fatal or a person may be left with a permanent disability, such as deafness, blindness, amputations or brain damage (resulting in mental retardation or paralysis) even with prompt treatment.

How is bacterial meningitis spread?

Fortunately, none of the bacteria that cause meningitis are as contagious as diseases like the common cold or the flu, and they are not spread by casual contact or by simply breathing the air where a person with meningitis has been. The germs live naturally in the back of our noses and
throats, but they do not live for long outside the body. They are spread when people exchange saliva (such as by kissing; sharing drinking containers, utensils, or cigarettes).

The germ does not cause meningitis in most people. Instead, most people become carriers of the germ for days, weeks or even months. Being a carrier helps to stimulate your body's natural defense system. The bacteria rarely overcomes the body's immune system and causes meningitis or another serious illness.

**What is the risk of getting bacterial meningitis?**

The risk of getting bacterial meningitis in all age groups is about 2.4 cases per 100,000 population per year. However, the highest risk group for the most serious form of the disease, meningococcal meningitis, is highest among children 2 to 18 years old.

**How is bacterial meningitis diagnosed?**

The diagnosis is usually based on a combination of clinical symptoms and laboratory results from spinal fluid and blood. Spinal fluid is obtained by a lumbar puncture (spinal tap).

**How can bacterial meningitis be prevented?**

Do not share food, drinks, utensils, toothbrushes, or cigarettes. Limit the number of persons you kiss.

Vaccines against pneumococcal disease are recommended both for young children and adults over 64. A vaccine against four meningococcal serogroups (A, C, Y, W-135) is available. These four groups cause the majority of meningococcal cases in the United States. This vaccine is recommended by some groups for college students, particularly freshmen living in dorms or residence halls. The vaccine is safe and effective (85-90%). It can cause mild side effects, such as redness and pain at the injection site lasting up to two days. Immunity develops within 7 to 10 days after the vaccine is given and lasts for up to 5 years.

**What you should do if you think you or a friend might have bacterial meningitis?**

Seek prompt medical attention.

**For more Information:**

Your school nurse, family doctor, and the staff at your local or regional health department office are excellent sources for information on all communicable diseases. You may also call your local health department or Regional Texas Department of Health office to ask about meningococcal vaccine. Additional information may also be found at the web sites for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov) and the Texas Department of Health: [www.tdh.state.tx.us](http://www.tdh.state.tx.us).
Questioning Students

District officials may question a student regarding the student's own conduct or the conduct of other students. In the context of school discipline, students may not refuse to answer questions based on a right not to incriminate themselves.

For provisions pertaining to student questioning by law enforcement officials or other state or local governmental authorities, see GRA(LOCAL).

District Property

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. Students have no expectation of privacy in District property. Students shall be fully responsible for the security and contents of District property assigned to them. No student shall place or keep in a desk, locker, District-provided technology, or similar item any article or material prohibited by law, District policy, or the Student Code of Conduct. Students shall be responsible for any prohibited item found in District property provided to the student.

Searches in General

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.

District officials may initiate a search in accordance with law, including, for example, based on reasonable suspicion, voluntary consent, or pursuant to District policy providing for suspicionless security procedures, including the use of metal detectors.

In accordance with the Student Code of Conduct, students are responsible for prohibited items found in their possession, including items in their personal belongings or in vehicles parked on District property.

Reasonable-Suspicion Searches

Searches should be reasonable at their inception and in scope. If there is reasonable suspicion to believe that searching a student's person, belongings, or vehicle will reveal evidence of a violation of the Student Code of Conduct, a District official may conduct a search in accordance with law and District regulations.

Suspicionless Searches

For purposes of this policy, a suspicionless search is a search carried out based on lawful security procedures, such as metal detector searches or random drug testing.

Metal Detector Searches

In order to maintain a safe and disciplined learning environment, the District reserves the right to subject students to metal detector searches when entering a District campus and at off-campus, school-sponsored activities.
Use of Trained Dogs

The District reserves the right to use trained dogs to conduct screening for concealed prohibited items. Such procedures shall be unannounced. The dogs shall not be used with students; however, students may be asked to leave personal belongings in an area that will be screened. If a dog alerts to an item or an area, it may be searched by District officials.

Random Drug-Testing Program

The District requires the random drug-testing of any student in grades 7-12 who chooses to participate in school-sponsored extracurricular activities or request a permit to park a vehicle on school property.

The Superintendent shall develop regulations for the implementation of the District's random student drug-testing program that address the following:

1. Covered activities and purpose of the program;
2. Written consent and confidentiality of results;
3. Testing procedures and collection process; and
4. Applicable consequences.

Appeal

A student or parent may appeal a decision made under the random drug-testing program in accordance with FNG(LOCAL). The student shall be ineligible for participation in extracurricular activities or reinstatement of parking privileges while the appeal is pending.
Drug Testing Procedures

We are testing students to provide a deterrent to drug use.

1. Confidentiality will be a top district priority.

2. The district will be doing urinalysis, hair analysis, breath analysis or any other approved method that measures alcohol or drugs in the body.

3. All students who participate in UIL sports and extracurricular activities and drive to school are subject to random drug testing.

4. Qualified non-district personnel collecting the samples will do all collecting at the school facility. Administrators may be present while collecting.

5. Only students who return the signed parent permission slip will be allowed to participate in the respective activities in which they are involved. The signed permission slip authorizes the child to be in the activity and also subjects them to drug and alcohol testing. Drug testing is a requirement to participate not an option.

6. All samples will be taken in a controlled environment set up by the company the district hires to do the testing. All samples will follow a strict chain of custody.

7. Random students will be tested once a month over a ten-month period from August to May.

8. A second test will be performed on all positive tests for confirmation.

9. A student refusal to test will count the same as a positive test result.

10. Parents should list all prescription drugs and dosages on the authorization form. Positive test results that result from legally prescribed medication will be determined negative.

11. A chosen student who is absent will be tested on the day they return if possible.

12. If a student cannot produce a sample at the time of testing, the school nurse will collect a sample at a later time that same day.

13. The school will test any student at parent request if the parent agrees to pay for the test, and if time and circumstances allow.

Drug testing costs less than $20.00 per child and is a small price to pay for saving a child’s life.
Winnsboro Independent School District
Extra-Curricular/Parking Program
Drug Testing Authorization

Student Name: 

Parent/Guardian’s Name: 

Date: 

I acknowledge that I received a copy of Winnsboro ISD’s Extra-Curricular Activity/Parking Program Drug Testing Policy. I understand that parking in the school lot is a privilege not a right, and subject to random drug testing. I recognize and understand that I could be asked to provide a sample for drug analysis. I consent to any such testing as part of WISD’s drug testing policy. I agree that I will not refuse to take any such test or otherwise dispute the District’s right to conduct any such test(s) on me. I have been given the right to ask questions about the drug testing policy and I fully understand its provisions.

Listed below are the prescription drugs and dosages my son/daughter takes on a permanent basis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Dosage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Dosage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*Please list additional prescription drugs on a separate sheet and attach to this authorization.

My son/daughter does not take any prescription medication on a permanent basis.

Student’s Signature: ___________________________ Date:____________________

Parent/Guardian’s Signature: ___________________________ Date:____________________

This document will be valid during the student’s U.I.L. Extra-Curricular participation.

207 E. Pine Street
Winnsboro, TX 75494
Fax: 903-342-3380
Winnsboro Independent School District

Student Name: ___________________________ Grade __________________

Parent/Guardian’s Name: ___________________________

Date: ________________________________

I, ________________________________, give my permission for my son/daughter to receive corporal punishment from an administrator according to state and local policies.

Signature of Student’s Parent/Guardian ________________________________

Home Address ________________________________

Home Phone Number ________________________________
Winnsboro Independent School District

Student Name: __________________________________________

Parent/Guardian's Name: __________________________________

Date: ________________________________________________

I, ____________________________________________, give my permission for my son/daughter to be absent from school for the following reasons:

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

Signature of Student's Parent/Guardian ________________________

Home Address ____________________________________________

Home Phone Number ________________________________________
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Winnsboro ISD Student Code of Conduct
Electronic Distribution

Dear Student and Parent:

My child and I have been offered the option to receive a paper copy of or to electronically access at www.winnsboroisd.org the Winnsboro ISD Student Code of Conduct for the 2020–21 school year.

I accept responsibility for accessing the Student Code of Conduct by visiting the web address listed above.

I understand that if I wish to receive a paper copy of the Student Code of Conduct, I must request a copy from the school’s main office.

I understand that the Student Code of Conduct contains information that my child and I may need during the school year. I also understand that all students will be held accountable for their behavior and will be subject to the disciplinary consequences outlined in the Student Code of Conduct. If I have any questions regarding this Code of Conduct, I will direct those questions to the principal (WES – 903-342-3548; WMIS – 903-342-6426; WJHS – 903-342-5711; WHS – 903-342-3641).

Student’s name (print): 

Student’s signature: 

Parent’s name (print): 

Parent’s signature: 

Date: 