## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2011

H HOUSE BILL 736

Short Title:	Amend Law Re: School Discipline.	(Public)
Sponsors:	Representatives Langdon, Luebke, Daughtry, and Lucas (Primary Sponsors).	
	For a complete list of Sponsors, see Bill Information on the NCGA Wel	b Site.
Referred to:	Education.	

## April 7, 2011

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO REORGANIZE THE GENERAL STATUTES RELATING TO SCHOOL

DISCIPLINE; PREVENT LITIGATION BY ADDING DEFINITIONS TO AND

CLARIFYING AMBIGUITIES IN THE CURRENT LAW; CODIFY EXISTING CASE

LAW; AND INCREASE LOCAL CONTROL AND FLEXIBILITY REGARDING DISCIPLINE.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

**SECTION 1.** G.S. 115C-390 and 115C-391 are repealed.

**SECTION 2.** Article 27 of the General Statutes is amended by adding the following new sections:

### "§ 115C-390.1. State policy and definitions.

- (a) In order to create and maintain a safe and orderly school environment conducive to learning, school administrators and teachers need adequate tools to maintain good discipline in schools. However, the General Assembly also recognizes that removal of students from school, while sometimes necessary, can exacerbate behavioral problems, diminish academic achievement, and hasten school drop-out. School discipline must balance these interests, to provide a safe and productive learning environment, to continually teach students to respect themselves, others, and property; and to conduct themselves in a manner that fosters their own learning and the learning of those around them.
  - (b) The following definitions apply in this section:
    - Alternative education services. Part or full-time programs, wherever situated, providing direct or computer-based instruction that allow a student to progress in one or more core academic courses. Alternative education services include programs established by the local board of education in conformity with G.S. 115C-105.47A and local board of education regulations.
    - (2) Corporal punishment. The intentional infliction of physical pain upon the body of a student as a disciplinary measure.
    - (3) Educational property. Any school building or bus, school campus, grounds, recreational area, athletic field, or other property of a local school administrative unit under the control of any local board of education or charter school.
    - (4) Expulsion. The indefinite exclusion of a student from school enrollment for disciplinary purposes.



- Firearm. Any weapon (including a starter gun) which will or is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive; the frame or receiver of any such weapon; or any firearm muffler or firearm silencer. This shall not include an inoperable antique firearm, a BB gun, stun gun, air rifle, or air pistol. 18 U.S.C. § 921(a)3.

  Long-term suspension. The exclusion for more than ten school days of a
  - (6) Long-term suspension. The exclusion for more than ten school days of a student from school attendance for disciplinary purposes from the school to which the student was assigned at the time of the disciplinary action. If the offense leading to the long-term suspension occurs before the final quarter of the school year, the exclusion may be no longer than the remainder of the current school year. If the offense leading to the long-term suspension occurs during the final quarter of the school year, the exclusion may include a period up to the remainder of the current school year and the first semester of the following school year.
  - (7) Parent. Includes a parent, legal guardian, legal custodian, or other caregiver adult who is acting in the place of a parent and is entitled to enroll the student in school under Article 25 of this Chapter.
  - (8) Powerful explosive. Any bomb, grenade, mine, dynamite cartridge, or other similar device with significant explosive or incendiary capacity.
  - (9) Principal. Includes the principal and the principal's designee.
  - (10) Short-term suspension. The exclusion of a student from school attendance for disciplinary purposes for up to ten school days from the school to which the student was assigned at the time of the disciplinary action.
  - (11) Substantial evidence. Such relevant evidence as a reasonable person might accept as adequate to support a conclusion; it is more than a scintilla or permissible inference.
  - (12) Superintendent. Includes the superintendent and the superintendent's designee.
  - (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Article, the policies and procedures for the discipline of students shall be consistent with the requirements of Gun Free Schools Act, 20 U.S.C. § 7151, Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), 29 U.S.C. § 1400 et seq., Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. § 701 et seq., and with other federal laws and regulations.

### "§ 115C-390.2. Discipline policies.

- (a) Local boards of education shall adopt policies to govern the conduct of students and establish procedures to be followed by school officials in disciplining students. These policies must be consistent with the provisions of this Article and the constitutions, statutes, and regulations of the United States and the State of North Carolina.
- (b) Board policies shall include or provide for the development of a Code of Student Conduct that notifies students of the standards of behavior expected of them, conduct that may subject them to discipline, and the range of disciplinary measures that may be used by school officials.
- (c) Board policies may authorize suspension for conduct not occurring on educational property, but only if the student's conduct otherwise violates the Code of Student Conduct and the conduct has or is reasonably expected to have a direct and immediate impact on the orderly and efficient operation of the schools or the safety of individuals in the school environment.
- (d) Board policies may not allow students to be long-term suspended or expelled from school solely for truancy or tardiness offenses and may not allow short-term suspension of more than two days for such offenses.
- (e) <u>Board policies may not impose mandatory long-term suspensions or expulsions for specific violations unless otherwise provided in state or federal law.</u>

- (f) Board policies shall minimize the use of long-term suspension and expulsion by restricting the availability of long-term suspension or expulsion to those offenses deemed to be serious violations of the board's Code of Student Conduct that either threaten the safety of students, staff, or school visitors or threaten to substantially disrupt the educational environment. Examples of conduct that would not be deemed to be a serious violation include the use of inappropriate or disrespectful language, noncompliance with a staff directive, dress code violations, and minor physical altercations that do not involve weapons or injury. The principal may, however, in his or her discretion, determine that aggravating circumstances justify treating a minor offense as a serious violation.
- (g) Board policies may not prohibit the superintendent and principals from considering the student's intent, disciplinary and academic history, the potential benefits to the student of alternatives to suspension, and other mitigating or aggravating factors when deciding whether to recommend or impose long-term suspension.
- (h) Board policies shall include the procedures to be followed by school officials in suspending, expelling, or administering corporal punishment to any student, which shall be consistent with this Article.
- (i) Each local board shall publish all policies, administrative procedures, or school rules mandated by this section and make them available to each student and his parent at the beginning of each school year and upon request.
- (j) <u>Local boards of education are encouraged to include in their Safe Schools Plans, adopted pursuant to G.S. 115C-105.47, research-based behavior management programs that take positive approaches to improving student behaviors.</u>
- (k) School administrators are encouraged to use a full range of responses to violations of disciplinary rules, such as conferences, counseling, peer mediation, behavior contracts, instruction in conflict resolution and anger management, detention, academic interventions, community service, and other similar tools that do not remove a student from the classroom or school building.

### "§ 115C-390.3. Reasonable force.

- (a) School personnel may use physical restraint only in accordance with G.S. 115C-391.1.
- (b) School personnel may use reasonable force to control behavior or to remove a person from the scene in those situations when necessary:
  - (1) to correct students;
  - (2) to quell a disturbance threatening injury to others;
  - (3) to obtain possession of weapons or other dangerous objects on the person, or within the control, of a student;
  - (4) for self-defense;
  - (5) for the protection of persons or property; or
  - (6) to maintain order on school property, in the classroom, or at a school-related activity on or off school property.
- (c) Notwithstanding any other law, no officer or employee of the State Board of Education or of a local board of education shall be civilly liable for using reasonable force in conformity with State law, State or local rules, or State or local policies regarding the control, discipline, suspension, and expulsion of students. Furthermore, the burden of proof is on the claimant to show that the amount of force used was not reasonable.

### "§ 115C-390.4. Corporal Punishment.

(a) Each local board of education shall determine whether corporal punishment will be permitted in its school administrative unit. Notwithstanding a local board of education's prohibition on the use of corporal punishment, school personnel may use physical restraint in accordance with federal law and G.S. 115C-391.1 and reasonable force pursuant to G.S. 115C-390.3.

- (b) To the extent that corporal punishment is permitted, the policies adopted for the administration of corporal punishment shall include at a minimum the following.
  - (1) Corporal punishment shall not be administered in a classroom with other students present.
  - Only a teacher, principal, or assistant principal may administer corporal punishment and may do so only in the presence of a principal, assistant principal, or teacher who shall be informed beforehand and in the student's presence of the reason for the punishment.
  - (3) An appropriate school official shall provide the student's parent with notification that corporal punishment has been administered, and the official who administered the corporal punishment shall provide the student's parent a written explanation of the reasons and the name of the second school official who was present.
  - (4) The school shall maintain records of each administration of corporal punishment, and the reasons for its administration.
  - (5) In no event shall excessive force be used in the administration of corporal punishment. Excessive force includes force that results in injury to the child that requires medical attention beyond simple first aid.
  - (6) Corporal punishment shall not be administered on a student who is a child with a disability as defined in G.S. 115C-106.3(1) or on a student with a disability who is covered under section 504 of the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, 29 U.S.C. § 794, whose parent has stated in writing that corporal punishment shall not be administered on that student. In school administrative units where corporal punishment is permitted, parents shall be given a form to make such an election at the beginning of the school year or when the student first enters the school during the year. If a parent has not submitted in writing that corporal punishment shall not be used on the student, then the form shall be presented to the parent at the first individualized education program or section 504 plan meeting held during the school year.
- (c) Each local board of education shall report annually to the State Board of Education, in a manner prescribed by the State Board of Education, on the number of times that corporal punishment was administered. The report shall be in compliance with the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, 20 U.S.C. § 1232g, and shall include the following.
  - (1) The number of students who received corporal punishment.
  - (2) The number of students who received corporal punishment who were also students with disabilities and were eligible to receive special education and related services under the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, 20 U.S.C. § 1400 et seq.
  - (3) The grade level of the students who received corporal punishment.
  - (4) The race, gender, and ethnicity of the students who received corporal punishment.
  - (5) The reason for the administration of the corporal punishment for each student who received corporal punishment.

### "§ 115C-390.5. Short-term suspension.

- (a) The principal shall have authority to impose short-term suspension on a student who willfully engages in conduct that violates a provision of the Code of Student Conduct authorizing short-term suspension.
- (b) If a student's short-term suspensions accumulate to more than ten days in a semester, to the extent the principal has not already done so, he or she shall invoke the mechanisms

provided for in the applicable Safe Schools Plan adopted pursuant to G.S. 115C-105.47(b)(5) and (b)(6).

- (c) A student subject to short-term suspension shall be provided:
  - (1) the opportunity to take textbooks home for the duration of the suspension;
  - (2) upon request, the right to receive all missed assignments and, to the extent practicable, the materials distributed to students in connection with the assignment; and
  - (3) the opportunity to take any quarterly, semester, or grading period examinations missed during the suspension period.

#### "§ 115C-390.6. Short-term suspension procedures.

- (a) Except as authorized in this section, no short-term suspension shall be imposed upon a student without first providing the student an opportunity for an informal hearing with the principal. The notice to the student of the charges may be oral or written and the hearing may be held immediately after the notice is given. The student has the right to be present, to be informed of the charges and the basis for the accusations, and to make statements in defense or mitigation of the charges. If the student is unable to understand the hearing, the parent shall also be given notice and shall have a right to participate in the hearing.
- (b) The principal may impose a short-term suspension without providing the student an opportunity for a hearing if the presence of the student creates a direct and immediate threat to the safety of other students or staff, or substantially disrupts or interferes with the education of other students or the maintenance of discipline at the school. In such cases, the notice of the charges and informal hearing described in subsection (a) above shall occur as soon as practicable.
- (c) The principal shall provide notice to the student's parent of any short-term suspension, including the reason for the suspension and a description of the alleged student conduct upon which the suspension is based. The notice shall be given by the end of the workday during which the suspension is imposed when reasonably possible, but in no event more than two days after the suspension is imposed. The notice shall be given by certified mail, telephone, facsimile, e-mail, or any other method reasonably designed to achieve actual notice.
- (d) If English is the second language of the parent, the notice shall be provided in the parent's primary language, when the appropriate foreign language resources are readily available, and in English, and both versions shall be in plain language and shall be easily understandable.

## "§ 115C-390.7. Long-term suspension.

- (a) A principal may recommend to the superintendent the long-term suspension of any student who willfully engages in conduct that violates a provision of the Code of Student Conduct that authorizes long-term suspension. Only the superintendent has the authority to long-term suspend a student.
- (b) Before the superintendent's imposition of a long-term suspension, the student must be provided an opportunity for a hearing consistent with G.S. 115C-390.8.
- (c) If the student recommended for long-term suspension declines the opportunity for a hearing, the superintendent shall review the circumstances of the recommended long-term suspension. Following such review, the superintendent may impose the suspension if is it consistent with board policies and appropriate under the circumstances, may impose another appropriate penalty authorized by board policy, or may decline to impose any penalty.
- (d) If a teacher is assaulted or injured by a student and as a result the student is long-term suspended or reassigned to alternative education services, the student shall not be returned to that teacher's classroom unless the teacher consents.
- (e) <u>Disciplinary reassignment of a student to a full-time educational program that meets</u> the academic requirements of the Standard Course of Study as provided in G.S. 115C-81 and provides the student with the opportunity to make timely progress towards graduation and

grade promotion is not a long-term suspension requiring the due process procedures described in G.S. 115C-390.8.

## "§ 115C-390.8. Long-term suspension procedures.

- (a) When a student is recommended by the principal for long-term suspension, the principal shall give written notice to the student's parent. The notice shall be provided to the student's parent by the end of the workday during which the suspension was recommended when reasonably possible or as soon thereafter as practicable. The written notice shall provide at least the following information:
  - (1) a description of the incident and the student's conduct that led to the long-term suspension recommendation;
  - <u>a reference to the provisions of the Code of Student Conduct that the student is alleged to have violated;</u>
  - (3) the specific process by which the parent may request a hearing to contest the decision, including the number of days within which the hearing must be requested;
  - (4) the process by which a hearing will be held, including, at a minimum, the procedures described in subsection (e) of this section;
  - (5) notice that the parent is permitted to retain an attorney to represent the student in the hearing process;
  - (6) the extent to which the local board policy permits the parent to have an advocate, instead of an attorney, accompany the student to assist in the presentation of his or her appeal;
  - (7) notice that the parent has the right to review and obtain copies of the student's educational records before the hearing; and
  - (8) a reference to the local board policy on the expungement of discipline records as required by G.S. 115C-402.
- (b) Written notice may be provided by certified mail, fax, e-mail, or any other written method reasonably designed to achieve actual notice of the recommendation for long-term suspension.
  - (1) All notices described in this section shall be written in plain English, and shall include the following information translated into the dominant non-English language used by residents within the local school administrative unit:
    - <u>a.</u> the nature of the document, i.e., that it is a long-term suspension notice;
    - b. the process by which the parent may request a hearing to contest the long-term suspension; and
    - c. the identity and phone number of a school employee that the parent may call to obtain assistance in understanding the English language information included in the document.
  - When school personnel are aware that English is not the primary language of the parent or guardian, the notice shall be written in both English and in the primary language of the parent or guardian when the appropriate foreign language resources are readily available.
- (c) No long-term suspension may be imposed on a student until an opportunity for a formal hearing is provided to the student. If a hearing is timely requested, it shall be held and a decision issued before a long-term suspension is imposed, except as otherwise provided in this subsection. The student and parent shall be given reasonable notice of the time and place of the hearing.
  - (1) If no hearing is timely requested, the superintendent shall follow the procedures described in G.S. 115C-390.7(c).

- (2) If the student or parent requests a postponement of the hearing, or if the hearing is requested beyond the time set for such request, the hearing shall be scheduled but the student shall not have the right to return to school pending the hearing.
- (3) If neither the student nor parent appears for the scheduled hearing, after having been given reasonable notice of the time and place of the hearing, the parent and student are deemed to have waived the right to a hearing and the superintendent shall conduct the review required by G.S. 115C-390.7(c).
- (d) The formal hearing may be conducted by the local board of education, by the superintendent, or by a person or group of persons appointed by the local board or superintendent to serve as a hearing officer or hearing panel. Neither the board nor the superintendent may appoint any individual to serve as a hearing officer or on a hearing panel who is under the direct supervision of the principal recommending suspension. If the hearing is conducted by an appointed hearing officer or hearing panel, such officer or panel shall determine the relevant facts and credibility of witnesses based on the evidence presented at the hearing. Following the hearing, the superintendent or local board shall make a final decision regarding the suspension. The superintendent or board must adopt the hearing officer's or panel's factual determinations unless they are not supported by substantial evidence in the record.
- (e) <u>Long-term suspension hearings shall be conducted in accordance with policies adopted by the board of education. Such policies shall offer the student procedural due process including, but not limited to, the following.</u>
  - (1) The right to be represented at the hearing by counsel or, in the discretion of the local board, a non-attorney advocate.
  - (2) The right to be present at the hearing, accompanied by his or her parents.
  - (3) The right of the student, parent, and the student's representative to review before the hearing, any audio or video recordings of the incident and, consistent with federal and state student records laws and regulations, the information supporting the suspension that may be presented as evidence at the hearing, including statements made by witnesses related to the charges consistent with subsection (h) below.
  - (4) The right of the student, parent, or the student's representative to question witnesses appearing at the hearing.
  - (5) The right to present evidence on his own behalf, which may include written statements or oral testimony, relating to the incident leading to the suspension, as well as any of the factors listed in G.S. 115C-390.2(g).
  - (6) The right to have a record made of the hearing.
  - (7) The right to make his or her own audio recording of the hearing.
  - (8) The right to a written decision, based on substantial evidence presented at the hearing, either upholding, modifying, or rejecting the principal's recommendation of suspension and containing at least the following information:
    - a. the basis for the decision, including a reference to any policy or rule that the student is determined to have violated;
    - b. notice of what information will be included in the student's official record pursuant to G.S. 115C-402; and
    - <u>c.</u> <u>the student's right to appeal the decision and notice of the procedures</u> for such appeal.
- (f) Following the issuance of the decision, the superintendent shall implement the decision by authorizing the student's return to school or by imposing the suspension reflected in the decision.

- (g) Unless the decision was made by the local board, the student may appeal the decision to the local board in accordance with G.S. 115C-45(c) and policies adopted by the board. Notwithstanding the provisions of G.S. 115C-45(c), a student's appeal to the board of decision upholding a long-term suspension must be heard and a final written decision issued in not more than 30 calendar days following the request for such appeal.
- (h) Nothing in this section shall compel school officials to release names or other information that could allow the student or his representative to identify witnesses when such identification could create a safety risk for the witness.
- (i) A decision of the local board to uphold the long-term suspension of a student is subject to judicial review in accordance with Article 4 of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes. The action must be brought within 30 days of the local board's decision. A person seeking judicial review shall file a petition in the superior court of the county where the local board made its decision. Local rules notwithstanding, petitions for judicial review of a long-term suspension shall be set for hearing in the first succeeding term of superior court in the county following the filing of the certified copy of the official record.

### "§ 115C-390.9. Alternative education services.

- (a) Students who are long-term suspended must be offered alternative education services unless the superintendent provides a significant or important reason for declining to offer such services. The following may be significant or important reasons, depending on the circumstances and the nature and setting of the alternative education services.
  - (1) The student exhibits violent behavior.
  - (2) The student poses a threat to staff or other students.
  - (3) The student substantially disrupts the learning process.
  - (4) The student otherwise engaged in serious misconduct that makes the provision of alternative educational services not feasible.
  - (5) Educationally appropriate alternative education services are not available in the district due to limited resources.
  - (6) The student failed to comply with reasonable conditions for admittance into an alternative education program.
- (b) If the superintendent declines to provide alternative education services to the suspended student, the student may seek review of such decision by the local board of education as permitted by G.S. 115C-45(c)(2). If the student seeks such review, the superintendent shall provide to the student and the local board, in advance of the board's review, a written explanation for the denial of services together with any documents or other information supporting the decision.

# "§ 115C-390.10. 365-day suspension for gun possession.

(a) All local boards of education shall develop and implement written policies and procedures, as required by the federal Gun Free Schools Act, requiring suspension for 365 calendar days of any student who is determined to have brought or been in possession of a firearm or powerful explosive on educational property, or to a school-sponsored event off of educational property. A principal shall recommend to the superintendent the 365-day suspension of any student believed to have violated board policies regarding weapons. The superintendent has the authority to suspend for 365 days a student who has been recommended for such suspension by the principal when such recommendation is consistent with board policies. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the superintendent may modify, in writing, the required 365-day suspension for an individual student on a case-by-case basis. The superintendent shall not impose a 365-day suspension if the superintendent determines that the student took or received the firearm or powerful explosive from another person at school or found the firearm or powerful explosive at school, provided that the student delivered or reported the firearm or powerful explosive as soon as practicable to a law enforcement officer

- or a school employee and had no intent to use such firearm or powerful explosive in a harmful or threatening way.
- (b) The principal must report all incidents of firearms or powerful explosive on educational property or at a school-sponsored event as required by G.S. 115C-288(g) and State Board of Education policy.
- (c) Nothing in this provision shall apply to a firearm that was brought onto school property for activities approved and authorized by the local board of education, provided that the local board of education has adopted appropriate safeguards to protect student safety.
- (d) At the time the student and parent receive notice that the student is suspended for 365 days under this subsection, the superintendent shall provide notice to the student and the student's parent of the right to petition the local board of education for readmission pursuant to G.S. 115C-390.12.
- (e) The procedures described in G.S. 115C-390.8 apply to students facing a 365-day suspension pursuant to this section.
- (f) Students who are suspended for 365 days pursuant to this section shall be considered for alternative educational services consistent with the provisions of G.S. 115C-390.9.

### "§ 115C-390.11. Expulsion.

- (a) Upon recommendation of the superintendent, a local board of education may expel any student 14 years of age of older whose continued presence in school constitutes a clear threat to the safety of other students or school staff. Prior to the expulsion of any student, the local board must conduct a hearing to determine whether the student's continued presence in school constitutes a clear threat to the safety of other students or school staff. The student must be given reasonable notice of the recommendation in accordance with G.S. 115C-390.8(a) and (b), as well as reasonable notice of the time and place of the scheduled hearing.
  - (1) The procedures described in G.S. 115C-390.8(e)(1)-(8) apply to students facing expulsion pursuant to this section, except that the decision to expel a student by the local board of education shall be based on clear and convincing evidence that the student's continued presence in school constitutes a clear threat to the safety of other students and school staff.
  - A local board of education may expel any student subject to G.S. 14-208.18 in accordance with the procedures of this section. Prior to ordering the expulsion of a student, the local board of education shall consider whether there are alternative education services that may be offered to the student. As provided by G.S. 14-208.18(f), if the local board of education determines that the student shall be provided educational services on school property, the student must be under the supervision of school personnel at all times.
  - At the time a student is expelled under this subsection, the student shall be provided notice of the right to petition for readmission pursuant to G.S. 115C-390.12.
- (b) During the expulsion, the student is not entitled to be present on any property of the local administrative unit and is not considered a student of the local board of education. Nothing in this section shall prevent a local board of education from offering access to some type of alternative educational services that can be provided to the student in a manner that does not create safety risks to other students and school staff.

### "§ 115C-390.12. Request for readmission.

(a) All students suspended for 365 days or expelled may, after 180 calendar days from the date of the beginning of the student's suspension or expulsion, may request in writing readmission to the school administrative unit. The local board of education shall develop and publish written policies and procedures for the readmission of all students who have been expelled or suspended for 365 days, which shall provide, at a minimum, the following process.

1	(1)	The pi	rocess for 365-day suspended students.
2	<del></del>	<u>a.</u>	At the local board's discretion, either the superintendent or the local
3		· <u></u>	board itself shall consider and decide on petitions for readmission. If
4			the decision-maker is the superintendent, the superintendent shall
5			offer the student an opportunity for an in-person meeting. If the
6			decision-maker is the local board of education, the board may offer
7			the student an in-person meeting or may make a determination based
8			on the records submitted by the student and the superintendent.
9		<u>b.</u>	The student shall be readmitted if the student demonstrates to the
10		<u> </u>	satisfaction of the board or superintendent that the student's presence
11			in school no longer constitutes a threat to the safety of other students
12			or staff.
13		<u>c.</u>	A superintendent's decision not to readmit the student may be
14		<u></u>	appealed to the local board of education pursuant to G.S. 115C-45(c).
15			The superintendent shall notify the parents of the right to appeal.
16		<u>d.</u>	There is no right to judicial review of the board's decision not to
17		_	readmit a 365 day suspended student.
18		<u>e.</u>	A decision on readmission under this subsection must be issued
19		_	within 30 days of the petition.
20	<u>(2)</u>	The pr	cocess for expelled students.
21	<del></del>	<u>a.</u>	The board of education shall consider all petitions for readmission of
22		_	expelled students, together with the recommendation of the
23			superintendent on the matter and shall rule on the request for
24			readmission. The board shall consider the petition based on the
25			records submitted by the student and the response by the
26			administration and shall allow the parties to be heard in the same
27			manner as provided by G.S. 115C-45(c).
28		<u>b.</u>	The student shall be readmitted if the student demonstrates to the
29			satisfaction of the board or superintendent that his or her presence in
30			a school no longer constitutes a clear threat to the safety of other
31			students or staff.
32		<u>c.</u>	A decision by a board of education to deny readmission of an
33			expelled student is not subject to judicial review.
34		<u>d.</u>	An expelled student may subsequently request readmission not more
35			often than every six months. The local board of education is not
36			required to consider subsequent readmission petitions filed sooner
37			than six months after the previous petition was filed.
38		<u>e.</u>	A decision on readmission under this subsection must be issued
39			within 30 days of the petition.
40	<u>(b)</u> <u>If a st</u>	udent is	s readmitted under this section, the board and the superintendent have
41			ident to any program within the school system and to place reasonable
42	conditions on the		
43			vas assaulted or injured by a student, and as a result the student was
44	expelled, the stud	dent sha	all not be returned to that teacher's classroom following readmission

- unless the teacher consents."

**SECTION 3.** G.S. 115C-391.1(i) reads as rewritten:

Nothing in this section modifies the rights of school personnel to use reasonable force as permitted under G.S. 115C 390 G.S. 115C-390.3 or modifies the rules and procedures governing discipline under G.S. 115C 391(a).G.S. 115C-390.1 through G.S. 115C-390.12."

**SECTION 4.** G.S. 115C-12(27) reads as rewritten:

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Reporting Dropout Rates, Corporal Punishment, Suspensions, Expulsions, and Alternative Placements. – The State Board shall report by March 15 of each yearannually to the Joint Legislative Education Oversight Committee and the Commission on Improving the Academic Achievement of Minority and At-Risk Students on the numbers of students who have dropped out of school, been subjected to corporal punishment, been suspended, been expelled, been reassigned for disciplinary purposes, or been placed in amprovided alternative program-education services. The data shall be reported in a disaggregated manner—and, reflecting the school administrative unit, race, gender, grade level, ethnicity, and disability status of each affected student. Such data shall be readily available to the public. The State Board shall not include students that have been expelled from school when calculating the dropout rate. The Board shall maintain a separate record of the number of students who are expelled from school and the reasons for the expulsion."

### **SECTION 5.** G.S. 115C-45(c)(1) reads as rewritten:

"(1) The discipline of a student under G.S. 115C-391(c), (d), (d1), (d2), (d3), or (d4); G.S. 115C-390.1 through G.S. 115C-390.12;"

### **SECTION 6.** G.S. 115C-105.47(b)(6) reads as rewritten:

"(6) Mechanisms for assessing the needs of disruptive and disorderly students and students who are at risk of academic failure, and providing them with services to assist them in achieving academically and in modifying their behavior, behavior, including any positive behavior management or positive behavior support programs that have been adopted, and removing them from the classroom when necessary."

### **SECTION 7.** G.S. 115C-105.47(b)(13) reads as rewritten:

- "(13) Direction to school improvement teams within the local school administrative unit to consider the special conditions at their schools and to incorporate into their school improvement plans the appropriate components of the local plan for:
  - a. maintaining safe and orderly schools; and
  - b. addressing the needs of students who are at risk of academic failure or who are disruptive or—both, both, and including the components of any positive behavior management or positive behavior support programs that have been adopted."

## **SECTION 8.** G.S. 115C-238.29B(b)(11) reads as rewritten:

"(11) The procedures by which students can be excluded from the charter school and returned to a public school. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, any local board may refuse to admit any student who is suspended or expelled from a charter school due to actions that would lead to suspension or expulsion from a public school under G.S. 115C-391 G.S. 115C-390.5 through G.S. 115C-390.11 until the period of suspension or expulsion has expired."

### **SECTION 9.** G.S. 115C-238.29F(g)(7) reads as rewritten:

"(7) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a charter school may refuse admission to any student who has been expelled or suspended from a public school under G.S. 115C-391—G.S. 115C-390.5 through G.S. 115C-390.11 until the period of suspension or expulsion has expired."

### **SECTION 10.** G.S. 115C-276(r) reads as rewritten:

"(r) To Maintain Student Discipline. – The superintendent shall maintain student discipline in accordance with Article 27 of this Chapter and shall keep data on each student to

whom corporal punishment was administered, who was suspended for more than 10-daysdays, who was reassigned for disciplinary reasons, or who was expelled. This data shall include the race, gender, age, grade level, ethnicity, and agedisability status of each student, the duration of suspension for each student, whether an alternative education was considered or services were provided for each student, and whether a student had multiple suspensions: in that academic year."

**SECTION 11.** G.S. 115C-288(e) reads as rewritten:

"(e) To Discipline Students and to Assign Duties to Teachers with Regard to the Discipline, General Well-being, and Medical Care of Students. – The principal shall have authority to exercise discipline over the pupils of the school under policies adopted by the local board of education as prescribed by G.S. 115C-391(a). in accordance with G.S. 115C-390.1 through G.S. 115C-390.12. The principal shall-may use reasonable force pursuant to discipline students under G.S. 115C-390 pursuant to G.S. 115C-390.5 and may suspend or dismiss pupils under students G.S. 115C-391. G.S. 115C -390.5. The principal shall assign duties to teachers with regard to the general well-being and the medical care of students under G.S. 115C-307 and Article 26A of this Chapter."

**SECTION 12.** G.S. 115C-366 reads as rewritten: "§ 115C-366. Assignment of student to a particular school.

...

(a5) Notwithstanding any other law, a local board may deny admission to or place reasonable conditions on the admission of a student who has been suspended from a school under G.S. <del>115C 391</del>-115C-390.5 through 115C-390.10 or who has been suspended from a school for conduct that could have led to a suspension from a school within the local school administrative unit where the student is seeking admission until the period of suspension has expired. Also, a local board may deny admission to or place reasonable conditions on the admission of a student who has been expelled from a school under G.S. 115C-391-115C-390.11 or who has been expelled from a school for behavior that indicated the student's continued presence in school constituted a clear threat to the safety of other students or employees staff as found by clear and convincing evidence, or who has been convicted of a felony in this or any other state. If the local board denies admission to a student who has been expelled or convicted of a felony, the student may request the local board to reconsider that decision in accordance with G.S. 115C-391(d). 115C-390.12. When a student who has been identified as eligible to receive special education and related services under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act, 20 U.S.C. § 1400, et seq., (2004), is denied admission under this subsection, the local board shall provide educational services to the student to the same extent it would if the student were enrolled in the local school administrative unit at the time of the suspension or expulsion, as required by G.S. 115C-107.1(a)(3).

(h) The following definitions apply in this section:

 (3) Educational decisions. – Decisions or actions recommended or required by the school concerning the student's academic course of study, extracurricular activities, and conduct. These decisions or actions include enrolling the student, receiving and responding to notices of discipline under G.S. 115C-391, 115C-390.5 through 115C-390.12, attending conferences with school personnel, granting permission for school-related activities, granting permission for emergency medical care, receiving and taking appropriate action in connection with student records, and any other decisions or actions recommended or required by the school in connection to that student.

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### **SECTION 13.** 115C-402(b) reads as rewritten:

- "(b) The official record shall contain, as a minimum, adequate identification data including date of birth, attendance data, grading and promotion data, and such other factual information as may be deemed appropriate by the local board of education having jurisdiction over the school wherein the record is maintained. Each student's official record also shall include notice of any long-term suspension for a period of more than 10 days or of any expulsion under-imposed pursuant to G.S. 115C 391-115C-390.7 through 115C-390.11 and the conduct for which the student was suspended or expelled. The superintendent or the superintendent's designee shall expunge from the record the notice of suspension or expulsion if the following criteria are met:
  - (1) One of the following persons makes a request for expungement:
    - a. The student's parent, legal guardian, or custodian.
    - b. The student, if the student is at least 16 years old or is emancipated.
  - (2) The student either graduates from high school or is not expelled or suspended again during the two-year period commencing on the date of the student's return to school after the expulsion or suspension.
  - (3) The superintendent or the superintendent's designee determines that the maintenance of the record is no longer needed to maintain safe and orderly schools.
  - (4) The superintendent or the superintendent's designee determines that the maintenance of the record is no longer needed to adequately serve the child."

**SECTION 14.** G.S. 14-208.18(f) reads as rewritten:

"(f) A person subject to subsection (a) of this section who is eligible under G.S. 115C-378 to attend public school may be present on school property if permitted by the local board of education pursuant to G.S. 115C-391(d)(2)-115C-390.11(a)(2)."

**SECTION 15.** G.S. 20-11(n1)d.2. reads as rewritten:

"2. The bringing, possession, or use on school property of a weapon or firearm that resulted in disciplinary action under G.S. 115C-391(d1)-115C-390.10 or that could have resulted in that disciplinary action if the conduct had occurred in a public school."

**SECTION 16.** This act is effective when it becomes law and applies beginning with the 2011-2012 school year.

#### House Bill 736-First Edition