

# **CVUSD**

## **Administrative Regulation**

AR 5144.2

### **Students**

#### **Suspension And Expulsion/Due Process (Students With Disabilities)**

\*\*\*Note: The following administrative regulation reflects the 2004 reauthorization of the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) (20 USC 1400-1482), implementing federal regulations, effective October 13, 2006 (34 CFR 300.1-300.818, added by 71 Fed. Reg. 156), and conforming state legislation (AB 1662, Ch. 653, Statutes of 2005). Because federal regulatory provisions related to discipline were amended and renumbered pursuant to 71 Fed. Reg. 156, it is likely that further state legislation will be needed to conform state law to the new federal regulations. Note that in cases where state law provides greater protections to students, state law supersedes federal law. \*\*\*

\*\*\*Note: Neither state nor federal law requires that these procedures apply to students identified under the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Section 504 (29 USC 794). However, in some instances, the district may find it appropriate to apply portions of these procedures (e.g., the limitation that a student with a disability may not be suspended for more than 10 consecutive school days) to Section 504 students with an accommodation plan. Districts that wish to apply IDEA procedures to Section 504 students should modify the following regulation accordingly. \*\*\*

\*\*\*Note: Due to the complexity of the issue, districts should proceed carefully when suspending or expelling special education students and consult legal counsel as appropriate.\*\*\*

A student identified as an individual with disabilities pursuant to the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) is subject to the same grounds for suspension and expulsion which apply to students without disabilities.

(cf. 5144.1 - Suspension and Expulsion/Due Process)

#### **Procedures for Students Not Yet Eligible for Special Education Services**

A student who has not been officially identified as a student with disabilities pursuant to IDEA and who has engaged in behavior that violated the district's code of student conduct may assert any of the protections under IDEA only if the district had knowledge that the student is disabled before the behavior that precipitated the disciplinary action occurred. (20 USC 1415(k)(5); 34 CFR 300.534)

\*\*\*Note: 34 CFR 300.534, as amended by 71 Fed. Reg. 156, clarifies that the district will be deemed to have knowledge that a student has a disability if the parent/guardian expresses concern to a teacher, as specified in item #1 below.\*\*\*

The district shall be deemed to have knowledge that the student has a disability if one of the following conditions exists: (20 USC 1415(k)(5); 34 CFR 300.534)

1. The parent/guardian has expressed concern to district supervisory or administrative personnel in writing, or to a teacher of the student, that the student is in need of special education or related services.
2. The parent/guardian has requested an evaluation of the student for special education pursuant to 34 CFR 300.300-300.311.

(cf. 6164.4 - Identification and Evaluation of Individuals for Special Education)

3. The teacher of the student or other district personnel has expressed specific concerns directly to the district's director of special education or to other supervisory district personnel about a pattern of behavior demonstrated by the student.

\*\*\*Note: 34 CFR 300.534, as amended by 71 Fed. Reg. 156, specifies that a district will be deemed to not "have knowledge" that a student is disabled if the parent/guardian has refused special education services or has not allowed the student to be evaluated, as provided below.\*\*\*

The district would be deemed to not have knowledge that a student is disabled if the parent/guardian has not allowed the student to be evaluated for special education services or has refused services. In addition, the district would be deemed to not have knowledge if the district conducted an evaluation pursuant to 34 CFR 300.300-300.311 and determined that the student was not an individual with a disability. When the district is deemed to not have knowledge of the disability, the student shall be disciplined in accordance with procedures established for students without disabilities who engage in comparable behavior. (20 USC 1415(k)(5); 34 CFR 300.534)

If a request is made for an evaluation of a student during the time period in which the student is subject to disciplinary measures pursuant to 34 CFR 300.530, the evaluation shall be conducted in an expedited manner. Until the evaluation is completed, the student shall remain in the educational placement determined by school authorities. (20 USC 1415(k)(5); 34 CFR 300.534)

## Suspension

\*\*\*Note: Pursuant to 20 USC 1415(k)(1), 34 CFR 300.530, and a 1988 U.S. Supreme Court decision (*Honig v. Doe*), districts receiving funds under the IDEA may suspend a student for no more than 10 consecutive school days, as long as the removal does not constitute a change in placement pursuant to 34 CFR 300.536. Education Code 48903 specifies that a student may not be suspended for more than 20 cumulative school days in a school year. \*\*\*

\*\*\*Note: The Analysis of Comments to the federal regulations, 71 Fed. Reg. 156, pg. 46715, explains that whether a bus suspension or "in school suspension" would count as a day of suspension affecting the cumulative total depends on the unique circumstances of each case, such as whether bus transportation is part of the student's individualized education program (IEP). An "in-school suspension" or "supervised suspension classroom" as authorized by Education Code

48911.1 would not count towards the 20-day cumulative limit described above as long as the student is afforded the opportunity to continue to appropriately participate in the general curriculum, receive the services specified in his/her IEP, and participate with nondisabled students to the extent he/she would have in the current placement. However, the district should be careful that such actions do not constitute a change of placement and should carefully monitor such suspensions. \*\*\*

The Superintendent or designee may suspend a student with a disability for up to 10 consecutive school days for a single incident of misconduct, and for up to 20 school days in a school year, as long as the suspension(s) does not constitute a change in placement pursuant to 34 CFR 300.536. (Education Code 48903; 34 CFR 300.530)

\*\*\*Note: The following paragraph is optional.\*\*\*

The principal or designee shall monitor the number of days, including portions of days, in which a student with a valid individualized education program (IEP) has been suspended during the school year.

(cf. 6159 - Individualized Education Program)

\*\*\*Note: As added by 71 Fed. Reg. 156, 34 CFR 300.536 lists new factors under which a series of removals would constitute a change of placement, as specified below. If the removal is determined to be a change in placement, 34 CFR 300.530 requires the IEP team to determine the appropriate services.\*\*\*

The district shall determine, on a case-by-case basis, whether a pattern of removals of a student from his/her current educational placement for disciplinary reasons constitutes a change of placement. A change of placement shall be deemed to have occurred under any of the following circumstances: (34 CFR 300.536)

1. The removal is for more than 10 consecutive school days.
2. The student has been subjected to a series of removals that constitute a pattern because of all of the following:
  - a. The series of removals total more than 10 school days in a school year.
  - b. The student's behavior is substantially similar to his/her behavior in previous incidents that resulted in the series of removals.
  - c. Additional factors, such as the length of each removal, the total amount of time the student has been removed, and the proximity of the removals to one another, indicate a change of placement.

If the removal has been determined to be a change of placement as specified in items #1-2 above, the student's IEP team shall determine the appropriate educational services. (34 CFR 300.530)

## Services During Suspension

\*\*\*Note: Pursuant to 20 USC 1412(a)(1)(A) and 34 CFR 300.530, a "free appropriate public education" (FAPE) must be available to all children, including any student with disabilities who has been suspended for more than 10 school days in a year. The Analysis of Comments to the federal regulations, 71 Fed. Reg. 156, pg. 46716, clarifies that the district is not required to provide a student who has been suspended for more than 10 school days in a school year for disciplinary reasons exactly the same services in exactly the same setting as the student was receiving prior to the imposition of discipline. However, the special education and related services the student does receive must enable him/her to continue to participate in the general curriculum and to progress toward meeting the goals set out in his/her IEP. The Analysis of Comments, 71 Fed. Reg. 156, pg. 46717, clarifies that services need not be provided when a student is removed for 10 school days or less, as long as the district does not provide services to nondisabled students removed for the same amount of time.

Any student suspended for more than 10 school days in the same school year shall continue to receive services during the term of the suspension. School personnel, in consultation with at least one of the student's teachers, shall determine the extent to which services are needed as provided in 34 CFR 300.101(a), so as to enable the student to continue to participate in the general education curriculum in another setting and to progress toward meeting the goals as set out in his/her IEP. (20 USC 1412(a)(1)(A); 34 CFR 300.530)

If a student with disabilities is excluded from school bus transportation, the student shall be provided with an alternative form of transportation at no cost to the student or his/her parent/guardian, provided that transportation is specified in his/her IEP. (Education Code 48915.5)

(cf. 3541.2 - Transportation for Students with Disabilities)

## Interim Alternative Educational Placement Due to Dangerous Behavior

\*\*\*Note: 20 USC 1415(k) and 34 CFR 300.530 permit an alternative placement for 45 school days when a student with a disability, while on school grounds, while going to or coming from school, or at a school function, either (1) carries or possesses a weapon, (2) knowingly possesses or uses illegal drugs or sells or solicits the sale of a controlled substance, or (3) inflicts serious bodily injury upon another person. "Serious bodily injury" is defined in 18 USC 1365 as bodily injury which involves a substantial risk of death, extreme physical pain, protracted and obvious disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty. This alternative placement decision may be made unilaterally by the district.\*\*\*

\*\*\*Note: The term "weapon," as used below, refers to a "dangerous weapon" as defined in 18 USC 930 and includes any device which is capable of causing death or serious bodily injury. The term does not include a pocket knife with a blade of less than 2 1/2 inches in length. \*\*\*

The district may unilaterally place a student with a disability in an appropriate interim alternative educational setting for up to 45 school days, without regard to whether the behavior is a

manifestation of the student's disability, when the student commits one of the following acts while at school, going to or from school, or at a school-related function: (20 USC 1415(k)(1)(G); 34 CFR 300.530)

1. Carries or possesses a weapon, as defined in 18 USC 930
2. Knowingly possesses or uses illegal drugs
3. Sells or solicits the sale of a controlled substance as identified in 21 USC 812(c), Schedules I-V
4. Inflicts serious bodily injury upon another person as defined in 18 USC 1365

The student's interim alternative educational setting shall be determined by his/her IEP team. (20 USC 1415(k)(1)(G), 34 CFR 300.531)

\*\*\*Note: For requirements of the procedural safeguards notice, see AR 6159.1 - Procedural Safeguards and Complaints for Special Education. \*\*\*

On the date the decision to take disciplinary action is made, the parents/guardians of the student shall be notified of the decision and provided the procedural safeguards notice pursuant to 34 CFR 300.504. (20 USC 1415(k)(1)(H); 34 CFR 300.530)

A student who has been removed from his/her current placement because of dangerous behavior shall receive services to the extent necessary to allow him/her to participate in the general education curriculum and to progress toward meeting the goals set out in his/her IEP. As appropriate, the student shall also receive a functional behavioral assessment and behavioral intervention services and modifications that are designed to address the behavior violation so that it does not recur. (20 USC 1415(k)(1)(D); 34 CFR 300.530)

#### Manifestation Determination

The following procedural safeguards shall apply when a student is suspended for more than 10 consecutive school days, when a series of removals of a student constitutes a pattern, or when a change of placement of a student is contemplated due to a violation of the district's code of conduct:

1. Notice: On the date the decision to take disciplinary action is made, the parents/guardians of the student shall be notified of the decision and provided the procedural safeguards notice pursuant to 34 CFR 300.504. (20 USC 1415(k)(1)(H); 34 CFR 300.530)

(cf. 5145.6 - Parental Notifications)

(cf. 6159.1 - Procedural Safeguards and Complaints for Special Education)

2. **Manifestation Determination Review:** Immediately if possible, but in no case later than 10 school days after the date the decision to take disciplinary action is made, a manifestation determination review shall be made of the relationship between the student's disability and the behavior subject to the disciplinary action. (20 USC 1415(k)(1)(E); 34 CFR 300.530)

At the manifestation determination review, the district, the student's parent/guardian, and relevant members of the IEP team (as determined by the district and parent/guardian) shall review all relevant information in the student's file, including the student's IEP, any teacher observations, and any relevant information provided by the parents/guardians, to determine whether the conduct in question was either of the following: (20 USC 1415(k)(1)(E); 34 CFR 300.530)

- a. Caused by or had a direct and substantial relationship to the student's disability

\*\*\*Note: As added by 71 Fed. Reg. 156, 34 CFR 300.530 specifies that if the manifestation determination review team determines that the student's conduct was a result of the district's failure to implement the IEP, the district must then take immediate steps to remedy that deficiency.\*\*\*

- b. A direct result of the district's failure to implement the student's IEP, in which case the district shall take immediate steps to remedy those deficiencies

If the manifestation review team determines that a condition in either #a or #b above was met, the conduct shall then be determined to be a manifestation of the student's disability. (20 USC 1415(k)(1)(E); 34 CFR 300.530)

3. **Determination that Behavior is a Manifestation of the Student's Disability:** When the conduct has been determined to be a manifestation of the student's disability, the IEP team shall conduct a functional behavioral assessment, unless a functional behavioral assessment had been conducted before the occurrence of the behavior that resulted in the change of placement, and shall implement a behavioral intervention plan for the student. If a behavior intervention plan has already been developed, the IEP team shall review the behavioral intervention plan and modify it as necessary to address the behavior. (20 USC 1415(k)(1)(F); 34 CFR 300.530)

The student shall be returned to the placement from which he/she was removed, unless the parent/guardian and district agree to a change of placement as part of the modification of the behavioral intervention plan. (20 USC 1415(k)(1)(F); 34 CFR 300.530)

(cf. 6159.4 - Behavioral Interventions for Special Education Students)

\*\*\*Note: Education Code 48915.5 provides that, if a student is excluded from school bus transportation, alternative transportation must be provided at no cost, provided that transportation is specified in the student's IEP. See section entitled "Services During Suspension" above. \*\*\*

4. Determination that Behavior is Not a Manifestation of the Student's Disability: If the manifestation determination review team determines that the student's behavior was not a manifestation of his/her disability, the student may be disciplined in accordance with the procedures for students without disabilities. (20 USC 1415(k)(1)(D); 34 CFR 300.530)

The student shall receive services to the extent necessary to participate in the general education curriculum in another setting and to allow him/her to progress toward meeting the goals set out in his/her IEP. As appropriate, the student shall also receive a functional behavioral assessment and behavioral intervention services and modifications that are designed to address the behavior violation so that it does not recur. (20 USC 1415(k)(1)(D); 34 CFR 300.530)

(cf. 6158 - Independent Study)

(cf. 6185 - Community Day School)

#### Due Process Appeals

\*\*\*Note: As specified below, 34 CFR 300.532, as amended by 71 Fed. Reg. 156, provides that either the district or the parent/guardian may appeal a placement decision by filing a due process complaint pursuant to 34 CFR 300.507 and 300.508. For details regarding the due process complaint, see BP/AR 6159.1 - Procedural Safeguards and Complaints for Special Education. In addition, a district may file a request that the hearing officer order a change of placement to an interim alternative setting for up to 45 days when the hearing officer determines that maintaining the current placement is substantially likely to result in injury to the student or others. \*\*\*

\*\*\*Note: The Analysis of Comments to the federal regulations, 71 Fed. Reg. 156, pg. 46723, clarifies that the burden of proof in due process hearings is on the party that is responsible for the issue going forward to the due process hearing officer, consistent with the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Schaeffer v. Weast*. Thus, if the district has requested that a hearing officer remove a student to an interim alternative educational setting, the burden of persuasion at the hearing is on the district. \*\*\*

If the parent/guardian disagrees with any district decision regarding placement under 34 CFR 300.530 (suspension and removal for dangerous circumstances) or 34 CFR 300.531 (interim alternative placement), or the manifestation determination under 34 CFR 300.530(e), he/she may appeal the decision by requesting a hearing. The district may request a hearing if the district believes that maintaining the student's current placement is substantially likely to result in injury to the student or others. In order to request a hearing, the requesting party shall file a complaint pursuant to 34 CFR 300.507 and 300.508(a) and (b). (20 USC 1415(k)(3); 34 CFR 300.532)

\*\*\*Note: Pursuant to 34 CFR 300.532, this due process hearing is the same as the impartial due process hearing held for other special education matters, except that the law specifies expedited timelines. For other due process hearing requirements, see BP/AR 6159.1 - Procedural Safeguards and Complaints for Special Education. \*\*\*

Whenever a hearing is requested as specified above, the parent/guardian or the district shall have an opportunity for an expedited due process hearing consistent with requirements specified in 34

CFR 300.507, 300.508 (a)-(c), and 300.510-300.514.

If the student's parent/guardian or the district has initiated a due process hearing under 34 CFR 300.532 as detailed above, the student shall remain in the interim alternative educational setting pending the decision of the hearing officer or until the expiration of the 45-day time period, whichever occurs first, unless the parent/guardian and district agree otherwise. (20 USC 1415(k)(4); 34 CFR 300.533)

### Readmission

\*\*\*Note: Nothing in law addresses readmission of expelled students with disabilities any differently from that of expelled students without disabilities; however, districts have an ongoing obligation to make FAPE available to students with disabilities.\*\*\*

Readmission procedures for students with disabilities shall be the same as those used for all students. Upon readmission, an IEP team meeting shall be convened.

### Suspension of Expulsion

\*\*\*Note: The district should consult with its legal counsel when considering the suspension of a special education student's expulsion.\*\*\*

The Governing Board's criteria for suspending the enforcement of an expulsion order shall be applied to students with disabilities in the same manner as they are applied to all other students. (Education Code 48917)

### Notification to Law Enforcement Authorities

\*\*\*Note: Pursuant to 20 USC 1415(k)(6) and 34 CFR 300.535, the district is authorized to report crimes by students with disabilities to law enforcement in accordance with state law. Education Code 48902 provides procedures for this required notification. See also AR 5144.1 - Suspension and Expulsion/Due Process.\*\*\*

Prior to the suspension or expulsion of any student with a disability, the principal or designee shall notify appropriate city or county law enforcement authorities of any act of assault with a deadly weapon which may have violated Penal Code 245. (Education Code 48902)

The principal or designee also shall notify appropriate city or county law enforcement authorities of acts by any student with a disability which may involve the possession or sale of narcotics or of a controlled substance or possession of weapons or firearms in violation of Penal Code 626.9 and 626.10. (Education Code 48902)

Within one school day after a suspension or expulsion of a student with disabilities, the principal or designee shall notify appropriate city or county law enforcement authorities, by telephone or other appropriate means, of any act by the student which may violate Education Code 48900(c) or (d), relating to the possession, use, offering or sale of controlled substances, alcohol or

intoxicants of any kind. (Education Code 48902)

(cf. 5131.7 - Weapons and Dangerous Instruments)

#### Report to County Superintendent of Schools

\*\*\*Note: As amended by SB 1327 (Ch. 59, Statutes of 2006), Education Code 48203 requires the Superintendent to report to the County Superintendent of Schools when any special education student has been expelled or suspended for more than 10 school days. Education Code 48203 specifies that it is the duty of the County Superintendent to examine the reports and, if any case exists in which the interest of the student or welfare of the state may need further examination, draw the reports to the attention of the Board and the County Board of Education.\*\*\*

The Superintendent or designee shall report to the County Superintendent when any special education student has been expelled or suspended for more than 10 school days. The report shall include the student's name, last known address, and the reason for the action. (Education Code 48203)

#### Legal Reference:

##### EDUCATION CODE

35146 Closed sessions (re suspensions)  
35291 Rules (of governing board)  
48203 Reports of severance of attendance of disabled students  
48900-48925 Suspension and expulsion  
56000 Special education; legislative findings and declarations  
56320 Educational needs; requirements  
56321 Development or revision of individualized education program  
56329 Independent educational assessment  
56340-56347 Individual education program teams  
56505 State hearing

##### PENAL CODE

245 Assault with deadly weapon  
626.2 Entry upon campus after written notice of suspension or dismissal without permission  
626.9 Gun-Free School Zone Act  
626.10 Dirks, daggers, knives, razors or stun guns

##### UNITED STATES CODE, TITLE 18

930 Weapons

1365 Serious bodily injury

##### UNITED STATES CODE, TITLE 20

1412 State eligibility

1415 Procedural safeguards

##### UNITED STATES CODE, TITLE 21

812(c) Controlled substances

##### UNITED STATES CODE, TITLE 29

706 Definitions

794 Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Section 504

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS, TITLE 34

104.35 Evaluation and placement

104.36 Procedural safeguards

300.1-300.818 Assistance to states for the education of students with disabilities, especially:

300.530-300.537 Discipline procedures

COURT DECISIONS

Schaffer v. Weast (2005) 125 S. Ct. 528

Parents of Student W. v. Puyallup School District, (1994 9th Cir.) 31 F.3d 1489

M.P. v. Governing Board of Grossmont Union High School District, (1994) 858 F.Supp. 1044

Honig v. Doe, (1988) 484 U.S. 305

Management Resources:

FEDERAL REGISTER

Rules and Regulations, August 14, 2006, Vol. 71, Number 156, pages 46539-46845

WEB SITES

California Department of Education, Special Education: <http://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/se>

U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education Programs:

<http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/osep/index.html>

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