Series 5000: Students, Curriculum, and Academic Matters

5200 Student Conduct and Discipline

5201 Investigations, Arrests, and Other Law Enforcement Contact

The Board desires to maintain a positive working relationship with law enforcement agencies while protecting student rights and educational needs.

"Law enforcement officer" means a county sheriff or deputy sheriff; an officer of a city, village, or township police department; a city, village, or township marshal; a constable; a Michigan State Police officer; a federal law enforcement officer; an investigator of the state Department of Attorney General; a U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agent; a Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) agent; or any other person who has the legal authority to investigate criminal activity or to effectuate an arrest.

A. Student Records

District personnel may only share personally identifiable information from a student's education record with law enforcement officers pursuant to Policy 5309 and state and federal law.

B. Reporting to Law Enforcement

A District administrator may contact a law enforcement officer any time the administrator suspects criminal activity; activity that threatens the health or safety of a student; or activity that disrupts or potentially disrupts the school environment.

C. School Related Criminal Activity

School related criminal activity is alleged or suspected criminal activity that occurs on school grounds, at a school-sponsored activity or athletic event, or in a vehicle owned or used by the District.

Law enforcement officers may contact and question students at school about school-related criminal activity as provided below.

A law enforcement officer must notify the building principal or designee before questioning a student at school. The building principal or designee must request the law enforcement officer's identification before allowing the student to be questioned.

The building principal or designee will make reasonable attempts to contact a student's Parent before the student is questioned by law enforcement. If the student is 18 years or older or is emancipated, the building principal will make reasonable attempts to contact the student's Parent, if requested by the student. If a Parent cannot be reached after reasonable attempts, the student may be questioned only if the law enforcement officer identifies emergency circumstances requiring immediate questioning. A building principal or designee will be present

© 2024 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

for the questioning. The student will be questioned in a private room and out of sight of others as much as practicable.

The law enforcement officer is responsible for advising the student of all applicable rights, including the right against self-incrimination.

If at any time the building principal or designee believes that the law enforcement officer's questioning is being conducted in an inappropriate manner, the building principal or designee will request that the questioning cease.

D. Non-School Related Criminal Activity

Unless specifically authorized by law, a law enforcement officer may not question a student at school about non-school related criminal activity without Parent consent or an appropriate warrant or court order.

E. Taking a Student into Custody

A law enforcement officer seeking to take a student into custody must contact the building principal or designee. If practicable, the building principal or designee will request that the law enforcement officer provide a copy of the warrant, written Parent consent, court order, or other document authorizing the officer to take the student into custody. If the law enforcement officer takes a student into custody, the building principal or designee will obtain and record the officer's name, badge number, and law enforcement agency; the date, time, and reason for the arrest; and the location to which the student is reportedly being taken.

Whenever practicable, a student should be taken into custody in a manner that minimizes observation by others and disruption to the educational environment.

When a law enforcement officer removes a student from school, the building principal or designee will take immediate steps to notify the student's Parent about the student's removal and the location to which the student is reportedly being taken, except when a student has been taken into custody as a victim of suspected child abuse or neglect.

F. Notification to Superintendent or Designee

The building principal or designee will promptly notify the Superintendent any time a law enforcement officer seeks or demands to question a student, take a student into custody, or remove a student from school.

G. Child Abuse and Neglect

This Policy does not govern child abuse and neglect investigations. See Policy 5701.

Nothing in this Policy limits the authority of District personnel to question a student about suspected misconduct or investigate suspected misconduct at school.

© 2024 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

Legal authority: MCL 380.11a

Date adopted: June 25, 2025

Date revised:

© 2024 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

Series 5000: Students, Curriculum, and Academic Matters

5200 Student Conduct and Discipline

5202 Unlawful Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation Against Students

The District prohibits unlawful discrimination. "Unlawful Discrimination" includes unlawful harassment and retaliation, unless specifically stated otherwise. The District will investigate all allegations of Unlawful Discrimination and will take appropriate action, including discipline, against any person who, following an investigation, is determined to have engaged in Unlawful Discrimination.

Complaints alleging Unlawful Discrimination, harassment, and Retaliation against a student will be investigated using the process outlined in Policies 3115-3115H.

Complaints alleging Title IX sexual harassment will be investigated using the Grievance Process outlined in Policy 3118.

The identities of the District's Title IX Coordinator, Section 504 Coordinator, and Civil Rights Coordinator are listed in Policy 3115B.

A. Student Handbooks

The Superintendent or designee will include in student handbooks a statement explaining the District's policy against Unlawful Discrimination, including unlawful harassment and Retaliation. This statement must include an explanation of types of Unlawful Discrimination, examples of harassment, reporting requirements, and consequences as described in this Policy.

B. Reporting Requirements

District personnel must immediately report incidents of alleged Unlawful Discrimination, including incidents that District personnel witness or about which they receive reports or information, regardless of whether the incidents are verbal, visual, or physical, and whether the incidents also constitute harassment, bullying, or hazing.

District personnel who witness an act of Unlawful Discrimination must intervene immediately, unless circumstances would make intervention dangerous. A person who is unable to intervene should promptly attempt to find another person who is able to intervene, contact a building administrator, or contact law enforcement, as the situation requires.

Any student who witnesses an act of Unlawful Discrimination is encouraged to report it to District personnel. No student will be retaliated against based on any report of suspected Unlawful Discrimination. A student may also anonymously report an incident of Unlawful Discrimination. The District will investigate anonymous reports to the extent possible pursuant to Policies 3115-3115H or Policy 3118, as applicable. Minor students do not need Parent permission to file a

© 2025 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

Complaint or participate in the Grievance Procedure described in Policies 3115-3115H and 3118.

C. Office for Civil Rights

Any person who believes that he or she was the victim of Unlawful Discrimination may file a complaint with the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) at any time:

U.S. Department of Education
Office for Civil Rights
Cesar E. Chavez Memorial Building
1244 Speer Boulevard, Suite 310
Denver, CO 80204-3582
Telephone: 303-844-5695
FAX: 303-844-4303; TDD: 800-877-8339
Email: OCR.Denver@ed.gov

An OCR complaint may be filed before, during, or after filing a Complaint with the District. A person may forego filing a Complaint with the District and instead file a complaint directly with OCR. The District recommends that a person who has been subjected to Unlawful Discrimination also file a Complaint with the District to ensure that the District is able to take steps to prevent any further discrimination and to discipline the alleged perpetrator, if appropriate. OCR does not serve as an appellate body for District decisions. An investigation by OCR will occur separately from any District investigation.

Legal authority: 20 USC 1400 et seq., 1681 et seq.; 29 USC 206 et seq., 621 et seq., 701 et seq., 794, 2601 et seq., 6101 et seq.; 38 USC 4301 et seq.; 42 USC 1983, 2000d et seq., 2000e et seq., 2000ff et seq., 6101 et seq., 12101 et seq.; 29 CFR 1604.1 et seq., 1635; 34 CFR 106.1, et seq.; MCL 37.1101 et seq., 37.2101 et seq.

Date adopted: June 25, 2025

Date revised:

© 2025 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

Series 5000: Students, Curriculum, and Academic Matters

5200 Student Conduct and Discipline

5203 Hazing

Hazing is prohibited. Hazing is an intentional or reckless act directed against a student that endangers the student's physical or mental health or safety that is done for the purpose of pledging, being initiated into, affiliating with, participating in, holding office in, or maintaining membership in any organization, activity, team, or social group. This Policy applies regardless of a student's consent, permission, or assumption of risk. Any student who engages in hazing may be subject to discipline.

Hazing includes, but is not limited to:

- physical brutality or punishment (e.g., whipping, beating, striking, branding, or placing a harmful substance on a student's body);
- physical activity that subjects a student to an unreasonable risk of harm or that adversely affects a student's physical or mental health or safety (e.g., sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, or undressing or exposing a student);
- consumption of food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substance that subjects a student to an unreasonable risk of harm or that adversely affects a student's physical or mental health or safety;
- an activity that induces, causes, or requires a student to commit a crime or an act of hazing;
- intentional humiliation or embarrassment of a student;
- detention or seclusion of a student; and
- other activities that subject a student to an unreasonable risk of harm or that adversely affect a student's physical or mental health or safety.

Legal authority: MCL 750.411t

Date adopted: June 25, 2025

Date revised:

© 2024 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

Series 5000: Students, Curriculum, and Academic Matters

5200 Student Conduct and Discipline

5204 Student Appearance and Dress Code

Student dress, cleanliness, or personal appearance that is a threat to the safety, health, or welfare of students or others; violates any statute or Policy 5101; or substantially disrupts the educational environment or that school officials reasonably forecast will substantially disrupt the educational environment, is grounds for remedial or disciplinary action. The Superintendent or designee will develop and publish specific dress code regulations consistent with the law and this Policy.

Legal authority: MCL 37.2101 et seq.

Date adopted: June 25, 2025

Date revised:

© 2024 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

Series 5000: Students, Curriculum, and Academic Matters

5200 Student Conduct and Discipline

5205 Student Handbooks

The Superintendent or designee will ensure that each school develops, publishes, and regularly updates a student handbook, the content of which must be consistent with these Policies. Each student handbook must contain a student code of conduct. A student handbook has the force and effect of Board Policy.

Legal authority: MCL 380.1309, 380.1312(8)

Date adopted: June 25, 2025

Date revised:

© 2020 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

Series 5000: Students, Curriculum, and Academic Matters

5200 Student Conduct and Discipline

*5206 **Student Discipline*** Student Discipline - Generally

The Board is committed to providing students and staff with a safe learning environment free from substantial disruption. Consistent with this commitment, the District may discipline students who engage in misconduct, up to and including suspension or expulsion from school.

The District will take steps to effectively discipline students in a manner that minimizes out-of-school suspensions and expulsions. The District will comply with applicable laws related to student discipline, including the consideration of specific factors and possible use of restorative practices.

A. Applicability

This Policy applies to student conduct that occurs:

1. on District property;
2. at a school-sponsored or school-related event;
3. on a school bus or vehicle;
4. while traveling to or from school, including at a bus stop; and
5. at any other time or place if the conduct has a nexus to the school, substantially disrupts the school environment, or as permitted by law.

B. Student Code of Conduct

The Superintendent or designee will develop, regularly update, and annually publish a student code of conduct in all student handbooks. The student code of conduct must:

1. identify offenses that may result in discipline;
2. identify possible disciplinary consequences for each offense, which may, if appropriate, include suspension or expulsion;
3. be consistent with applicable state and federal laws and Board Policies; and
4. include a copy of Policy 5206E entitled “Suspension from Class, Subject, or Activity by Teacher.”

C. Definitions

For purposes of this Policy:

© 2025 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

1. “suspend” or “suspension” means a disciplinary removal from school for less than 60 school days;

2. “expel” or “expulsion” means a disciplinary removal from school for 60 or more school days;

3. “restorative practices” means practices that emphasize repairing the harm to the victim and the school community caused by a student’s misconduct; and

4. “Mandatory 7 Factors” means the following:

    a. the student’s age;

    b. the student’s disciplinary history;

    c. whether the student has a disability;

    d. the seriousness of the behavior;

    e. whether the behavior posed a safety risk;

    f. whether restorative practices are a better option; and

    g. whether lesser interventions would address the behavior.

D. Restorative Practices

Before suspending or expelling a student (except a student who possesses a firearm in a weapon-free school zone), teachers, administrators, and the Board must first determine whether restorative practices would better address the student’s misconduct, recognizing the Board’s objective of minimizing out-of-school suspensions and expulsions. Likewise, teachers, administrators, and the Board must consider whether restorative practices should be used in addition to the suspension or expulsion. Restorative practices, which may include a victim-offender conference, should be the first consideration to remediate offenses such as interpersonal conflicts, bullying, verbal and physical conflicts, theft, damage to property, class disruption, harassment, and cyberbullying.

All victim-offender conferences must be conducted consistent with state and federal law and Policies. No student who claims to be the victim of unlawful harassment may be compelled to meet with the alleged perpetrator of the harassment as part of a restorative practice.

E. Discretionary Suspension or Expulsion

Under Michigan law, a suspension of 10 or fewer school days is presumed to be reasonable. A suspension of more than 10 school days or an expulsion is, in most circumstances, presumed not to be justified. Before imposing a suspension or an expulsion, administrators or the Board must consider the Mandatory 7 Factors.

1. Building Administrators - 10 or fewer days

© 2025 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

The Board delegates to all building administrators the authority to suspend a student for up to 10 school days consistent with the student code of conduct.

A building administrator may also suspend a student for up to 10 school days pending further investigation and possible further disciplinary consequences, including a longer-term suspension or expulsion.

Before exercising this authority, the building administrator must consider the Mandatory 7 Factors.

Additionally, before suspending a student for any length of time, the building administrator must provide the student due process as described in Policy 5206A. If the student is a student with a disability, the student's discipline is also subject to Policy 5206B.

2. Superintendent - Less than 60 school days

   The Board delegates to the Superintendent the authority to suspend a student for less than 60 school days consistent with the student code of conduct. Before exercising this authority, the Superintendent must consider the Mandatory 7 Factors.

   Any time the Superintendent finds that a suspension of more than 10 school days is warranted, the Superintendent must base the rationale on the Mandatory 7 Factors and explain the rationale in writing.

   Additionally, before suspending a student for any length of time, the Superintendent must provide the student due process as described in Policy 5206A. If the student is a student with a disability, the student's discipline is also subject to Policy 5206B.

3. Board - Suspension or Expulsion

   The Board may suspend or expel a student for an offense consistent with the student code of conduct.

   Before exercising this authority, the Board must consider the Mandatory 7 Factors.

   Any time the Board finds that a suspension of more than 10 school days or expulsion is warranted, the Board must base the rationale on the Mandatory 7 Factors and explain the rationale in writing.

   Before exercising this authority, the Board must provide the student due process as described in Policy 5206A. If the student is a student with a disability, the student's discipline is also subject to Policy 5206B.

F. Criminal Sexual Conduct – Discretionary Suspension or Expulsion

© 2025 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

If a student commits criminal sexual conduct, as defined in Revised School Code Section 1311, against another student enrolled in the District and expulsion is not mandatory under Policy 5206 H.3, the District may suspend or expel the student even if the student has not been criminally charged, subject to consideration of the Mandatory 7 Factors.

Before exercising this authority, the District must provide the student due process as described in Policy 5206A. If the student is a student with a disability, the student's discipline is also subject to Policy 5206B.

G. Mandatory Suspension or Expulsion

Building principals and other administrators must refer all incidents that may result in a mandatory suspension or expulsion to the Superintendent or designee for transmission to the Board. As explained below, the Board recognizes that in some circumstances it may choose not to suspend or expel a student. Nothing in this section may be construed as limiting the Board's discretion to suspend or expel a student for any offense that the student code of conduct identifies as possibly resulting in suspension or expulsion.

1. Possession of a Dangerous Weapon

a. Possession of a Firearm

If a student possesses a firearm in a weapon-free school zone, the Board will permanently expel the student unless the student demonstrates, in a clear and convincing manner, at least one of the following:

- the student was not possessing the firearm to use as a weapon or to deliver, either directly or indirectly, to another person to use as a weapon;
- the student did not knowingly possess the firearm;
- the student did not know or have reason to know that the firearm constituted a "dangerous weapon"; or
- the student possessed the firearm at the suggestion, request, or direction of, or with the express permission of, school or police authorities.

If a student demonstrates one of the above circumstances in a clear and convincing manner and the student has not been previously suspended or expelled from school, the Board will not expel the student unless the Board finds that, based on the circumstances, expulsion is warranted.

b. Possession of a Dangerous Weapon (Other than a Firearm)

If a student possesses a dangerous weapon (other than a firearm) in a weapon-free school zone, the Board will consider whether to permanently

© 2025 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

expel the student or to impose a less severe penalty after first considering the Mandatory 7 Factors.

The Board is not required to expel a student for possession of a dangerous weapon (other than a firearm) if the student demonstrates, in a clear and convincing manner, at least one of the following:

- the student was not possessing the instrument or object to use as a weapon or to deliver, either directly or indirectly, to another person to use as a weapon;
- the student did not knowingly possess the weapon;
- the student did not know or have reason to know that the instrument or object constituted a “dangerous weapon”; or
- the student possessed the weapon at the suggestion, request, or direction of, or with the express permission of, school or police authorities.

If a student demonstrates one of the above circumstances in a clear and convincing manner and the student has not been previously suspended or expelled from school, the Board will not expel the student unless the Board finds that, based on the circumstances, expulsion is warranted.

c. Applicable Definitions for Dangerous Weapon Offense

“Weapon-free school zone” means school property and a vehicle used by a school to transport students to or from school property.

“School property” means a building, playing field, or property used for school purposes to impart instruction to children or used for functions and events sponsored by a school, except a building used primarily for adult education or college extension courses.

“Dangerous weapon” means a firearm, dagger, dirk, stiletto, knife with a blade over 3 inches in length, pocket knife opened by a mechanical device, iron bar, or brass knuckles.

“Firearm” means (i) 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; (ii) the frame or receiver of any such weapon; (iii) any firearm muffler or firearm silencer; or (iv) any destructive device. “Firearm” does not include an antique firearm, as defined by 18 USC § 921.

“Destructive device” means (i) any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas (including a bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, mine, or similar device); (ii) any type of weapon (other than a shotgun or a shotgun shell that the Attorney General finds is

© 2025 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

generally recognized as particularly suitable for sporting purposes) by whatever name known which will, or which may be readily converted to, expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or other propellant, and which has any barrel with a bore of more than one-half inch in diameter; and (iii) any combination of parts either designed or intended for use in converting any device into a destructive device and from which a destructive device may be readily assembled.

d. Additional Procedures for Dangerous Weapon Expulsion

The Superintendent or designee must ensure that if a student is expelled for possession of a dangerous weapon, the student's permanent record reflects the expulsion. The Superintendent or designee must refer a student who is expelled for possession of a dangerous weapon to the county department of social services or the county community mental health agency and notify the student's Parent (or the student, if the student is at least age 18 or is an emancipated minor) of the referral within 3 calendar days of the expulsion. The Superintendent or designee must also make a referral to local law enforcement and contact the student's Parent immediately any time a student is found to have brought a dangerous weapon to school or possessed a dangerous weapon at school, at a school related activity, or in a school vehicle. If a District official confiscates a dangerous weapon, the District official will give the dangerous weapon to law enforcement and will not release the dangerous weapon to any other person, including the legal owner.

Unless reinstated pursuant to Revised School Code Section 1311(6), a student expelled by another district or public school academy for possession of a dangerous weapon may not enroll in the District.

2. Arson

If a student commits arson as defined in Revised School Code Section 1311, in a school building or on school grounds, the Board will consider whether to permanently expel the student or to impose a less severe penalty after first considering the Mandatory 7 Factors.

The Superintendent or designee must ensure that if a student is expelled for committing arson, the student's permanent record reflects the expulsion. The Superintendent or designee must refer a student who is expelled for committing arson to the county department of social services or the county community mental health agency and notify the student's Parent (or the student, if the student is at least age 18 or is an emancipated minor) of the referral within 3 calendar days of the expulsion.

Unless reinstated pursuant to Revised School Code Section 1311(6), a student expelled by another district or public school academy for committing arson may not enroll in the District.

© 2025 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

3. Criminal Sexual Conduct

   If a student commits criminal sexual conduct as defined in Revised School Code Section 1311, in a school building or on school grounds, or pleads to, is convicted of, or is adjudicated for criminal sexual conduct against another student enrolled in the District, the Board will consider whether to permanently expel the student or to impose a less severe penalty after first considering the Mandatory 7 Factors.

   The Superintendent or designee must ensure that if a student is expelled for committing criminal sexual conduct, the student's permanent record reflects the expulsion. The Superintendent or designee must refer a student who is expelled for committing criminal sexual conduct to the county department of social services or the county community mental health agency and notify the student's Parent (or the student, if the student is at least age 18 or is an emancipated minor) of the referral within 3 calendar days of the expulsion.

   Unless reinstated pursuant to Revised School Code Section 1311(6), a student expelled by another district or public school academy for committing criminal sexual conduct may not enroll in the District.

4. Physical Assault

   a. Physical Assault Against Employee, Volunteer, or Contractor

      If a student in grade 6 or above commits a physical assault at school against an employee, volunteer, or contractor and the victim reports the physical assault to the Board or to a school administrator or, if the victim is unable to report the assault, another person makes the report on the victim's behalf, the Board will consider whether to permanently expel the student or to impose a less severe penalty after first considering the Mandatory 7 Factors.

      The Superintendent or designee must ensure that if a student is expelled for physically assaulting an employee, volunteer, or contractor, the student's permanent record reflects the expulsion. The Superintendent or designee must refer a student who is expelled for physically assaulting an employee, volunteer, or contractor to the county department of social services or the county community mental health agency and notify the student's Parent (or the student, if the student is at least age 18 or is an emancipated minor) of the referral within 3 calendar days of the expulsion.

      Unless reinstated pursuant to Revised School Code Section 1311a(5), a student expelled by another district or public school academy for physically assaulting an employee, volunteer, or contractor may not enroll in the District.

   b. Physical Assault Against Another Student

© 2025 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

If a student in grade 6 or above commits a physical assault at school against another student and the physical assault is reported to the Board or to an administrator, the District will consider whether to suspend or expel the student or to impose a less severe penalty after first considering the Mandatory 7 Factors.

A resident student in grade 6 or above who is currently expelled by another district or public school academy for committing a physical assault against another student may request to enroll in the District. The Superintendent or designee will consider the request along with any information the Superintendent or designee determines relevant. The Superintendent or designee may either grant or deny the request. The Superintendent's decision is final.

c. Applicable Definitions for Physical Assault

i. "Physical assault" means intentionally causing or attempting to cause physical harm to another through force or violence.

ii. "At school" means in a classroom, elsewhere on school premises, on a school bus or other school-related vehicle, or at a school-sponsored activity or event whether or not it is held on school premises.

5. Bomb Threat or Similar Threat

If a student in grade 6 or above makes a bomb threat or similar threat directed at a school building, other District property, or at a school-related event, the District will consider whether to suspend or expel the student or to impose a less severe penalty after first considering the Mandatory 7 Factors.

A resident student in grade 6 or above who is currently expelled by another district or public school academy for making a bomb threat or similar threat may request to enroll in the District. The Superintendent or designee will consider the request along with any information the Superintendent or designee determines relevant. The Superintendent or designee may either grant or deny the request. The Superintendent's decision is final.

H. Victims of Alleged Sexual Assault

The District will not expel a student or suspend a student for more than 10 days for an action the student took immediately preceding, immediately following, or that could reasonably be tied to an incident in which the student was sexually assaulted or an incident in which the student reports being sexually assaulted, an incident where another person witnesses and reports the student's sexual assault, or an incident for which school officials receive credible information that the student was sexually assaulted. This subsection does not apply if:

- The student is convicted of, pleads guilty or responsible to, or is adjudicated responsible for aggravated assault, assault with intent to commit murder,

© 2025 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

assault with intent for great bodily harm, assault with intent to maim, attempted murder, homicide, manslaughter; or criminal sexual conduct;

- The student commits an act described in Section H.1 through H.3 of this Policy;
- A Title IX investigation conducted pursuant to Policy 3118 concludes by clear and convincing evidence that the report of sexual assault was false; or
- The Board or the Superintendent determines, after considering the Mandatory 7 factors, that a longer-term suspension or expulsion is warranted.

In determining whether to suspend a student described in this section, the District will consider the recommendations of the District's Title IX Coordinator, as applicable.

I. Statewide School Safety Information Policy (SSSIP) & Law Enforcement Reporting

The Superintendent or designee must notify law enforcement when required by the SSSIP and make all other reports and provide all other notifications required by the SSSIP or any state or federal law. Nothing in this Policy limits the ability of a school administrator to contact law enforcement at any other time.

J. Educational Programming During Suspension or Expulsion

Except as otherwise required by law or as provided in this Policy, a student who has been suspended or expelled may not be on school property, attend classes or other school functions, or participate in extracurricular activities during the student's suspension or expulsion without written permission from the Superintendent or designee. District personnel may assist students who have been suspended or expelled to explore alternative means, as allowed by law, to earn credit and to complete coursework during the period of the student's suspension or expulsion.

Legal authority: 18 USC 921; 20 USC 1401 et seq., 7151; 29 USC 705, 794-794b; MCL 380.1308-1310, 380.1310a, 380.1310c, 380.1310d, 380.1310e, 380.1311, 380.1311a, 380.1312, 380.1313

Date adopted: June 25, 2025

Date revised:

© 2025 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

Series 5000: Students, Curriculum, and Academic Matters

5200 Student Conduct and Discipline

5206A Student Discipline - Due Process

The District will provide students due process to the extent required by state and federal law before a student is suspended or expelled. All District administrators must respect student due process rights.

If a District administrator determines that an emergency exists that requires the immediate removal of a student from school, the administrator may contact the student's Parent or local law enforcement or take other measures to have the student safely removed from school. The administrator must, as soon as practicable thereafter, follow the procedures outlined in this Policy.

A. Building Administrator – 10 or Fewer School Days

   Before suspending a student for 10 or fewer school days, an administrator must: (1) provide the student verbal notice of the offense the student is suspected to have committed, and (2) provide the student an informal opportunity to explain what happened. Except in emergency circumstances, an administrator will not suspend the student unless, after providing the student notice and an opportunity to explain, the administrator is reasonably certain that the student committed a violation of the student code of conduct and that suspension is the appropriate consequence.

B. Superintendent or Designee – 59 or Fewer School Days

   Before suspending a student for more than 10 school days but less than 60 school days, the Superintendent or designee must provide the Parent or student with: (1) written notice of the offense the student is suspected to have committed; (2) an explanation of the evidence relied upon by the District in arriving at the conclusion that disciplinary action may be warranted; and (3) an opportunity for a hearing at which the student may present evidence and witnesses to show that the student did not commit the alleged offense or that suspension is not an appropriate consequence. The Superintendent or designee will provide the Parent or student at least 3 calendar days' notice before the hearing. The Parent and student may be represented, at their cost, by an attorney or another adult advocate at the hearing. The Superintendent or designee will not suspend the student unless, following the hearing, he or she is convinced by a preponderance of the evidence that the student committed a violation of the student code of conduct and that suspension is the appropriate consequence. A Parent or student may appeal the Superintendent's or designee's decision to the Board. The appeal must be submitted to the Board within 3 calendar days of the decision. The Board will hear the appeal at its next regularly scheduled meeting. The Board's decision is final. The student's suspension will run while the appeal is pending.

C. Board Suspension or Expulsion

© 2024 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

Before the Board suspends or expels a student, the Superintendent or designee must provide the Parent or student with: (1) written notice of the offense the student is suspected to have committed; (2) an explanation of the evidence relied upon by the District in arriving at the conclusion that disciplinary action may be warranted; and (3) an opportunity for a Board hearing at which the student may present evidence and witnesses to show that the student did not commit the suspected offense or that suspension or expulsion is not an appropriate consequence. The Superintendent or designee will provide the Parent or student at least 3 calendar days' notice before the hearing. The Parent and student may be represented, at their cost, by an attorney or another adult advocate at the hearing. The Board will not suspend or expel the student unless, following the hearing, a majority of the Board finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the student committed misconduct that should result in suspension or expulsion under either the student code of conduct or this Policy and that suspension or expulsion is the appropriate consequence. The Board's decision is final.

Legal authority: *Goss v Lopez*, 419 US 565 (1975)

Date adopted: June 25, 2025

Date revised:

© 2024 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

5200 Student Conduct and Discipline

5206B Student Discipline - Students with Disabilities

The District will follow all applicable state and federal laws related to disciplining students with disabilities. Students with disabilities are entitled to all due process protections afforded to other students pursuant to Policy 5206A. For students with disabilities, the additional procedures and protections in this Policy also apply.

A. Change of Placement

On the date on which the District decides to: (1) expel a student with a disability; (2) remove a student with a disability for more than 10 consecutive school days; (3) remove a student with a disability for more than 10 cumulative school days in the same school year if a pattern of removals exists; or (4) place a student with a disability in an interim alternative educational setting (explained below), the District will notify the student's Parent of that decision, will provide the Parent a copy of applicable procedural safeguards, and will conduct a manifestation determination review (MDR) within 10 school days.

B. Manifestation Determination Review

The MDR team, which includes the Parent and relevant members of the student's IEP or Section 504 Team, will determine whether the student's conduct was a manifestation of the student's disability.

1. Conduct Was a Manifestation

If the conduct was a manifestation of the student's disability, the District must immediately return the student to the placement from which the student was removed unless the Parent and the District agree to change the placement or the student is placed in an interim alternative educational setting for up to 45 school days (see section C).

For a student with an IEP, if the conduct was a manifestation of the student's disability, the District must either: (1) conduct a functional behavioral assessment (unless one was previously conducted) and implement a behavior intervention plan for the student; or (2) if a behavior intervention plan was already developed, review and modify the behavior intervention plan to address the conduct at issue.

If the conduct was a manifestation because the District failed to implement the student's IEP or 504 Plan, the District must take immediate steps to remedy the implementation failure.

2. Conduct Was Not a Manifestation

© 2024 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

If the conduct was not a manifestation of the student's disability, the District may proceed with the suspension or expulsion by adhering to the due process requirements in Policy 5206A.

If the student has an IEP, the District must, as appropriate, conduct a functional behavioral assessment and develop a behavior intervention plan or other behavioral modifications for the student to prevent the behavior from recurring.

C. Interim Alternative Educational Setting ("IAES")

The District may remove a student with a disability who engages in any of the following conduct to an IAES for not more than 45 school days, even if the conduct is a manifestation of the student's disability:

1. carrying a weapon to or possessing a weapon at school, on school premises, or to or at a school function;

2. knowingly possessing or using illegal drugs, or selling or soliciting the sale of a controlled substance, while at school, on school premises, or at a school function; or

3. inflicting serious bodily injury upon another person while at school, on school premises, or at a school function.

For purposes of this section only, a "weapon" means a device, instrument, material, or substance, animate or inanimate, that is used for, or is readily capable of, causing death or serious bodily injury. A "weapon" does not include a pocket knife with a blade of less than 2½ inches in length.

No student with a disability may be removed to an IAES without first receiving the due process rights afforded under Policy 5206A.

If the student has an IEP, the District must, as appropriate, conduct a functional behavioral assessment and develop a behavior intervention plan or other behavioral modifications for the student to prevent the behavior from continuing.

D. Dangerous Students

The District may remove a dangerous student from school as permitted by law. District administrators must follow all state and federal laws governing the removal of dangerous students with disabilities.

E. Services During Disciplinary Removal or IAES

A student who is eligible for services under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) who is expelled or suspended for more than 10 school days during a school year or placed in a 45-school day IAES is entitled to receive programs and services, although in a setting other than the regular school setting, that are sufficient to enable the student to participate in the general education

© 2024 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

curriculum and to progress toward meeting the goals contained in the student's IEP.

F. Students Not Yet IDEA Eligible

A student who is not currently identified as a student with a disability under the IDEA is entitled to the rights and procedures provided to students with disabilities if the District had knowledge that the student was a student with a disability before the misconduct occurred. The District is deemed to have knowledge that a student was a student with a disability only if: (1) the student's Parent expressed concern in writing to a school administrator that the student needed special education or related services; (2) the student's Parent requested a special education evaluation; or (3) the student's teacher or other District personnel expressed specific concerns about a pattern of behavior demonstrated by the student to the District's special education director or to other supervisory personnel. The District will not be deemed to have knowledge that the student was a student with a disability if: (1) the student's Parent refused to allow the District to evaluate the student; (2) the student's Parent refused special education for the student; or (3) the student was previously evaluated and determined to not be a student with a disability.

This Policy does not provide a comprehensive description of the disciplinary rights and procedures due to students with disabilities. District administrators must ensure that the rights of students with disabilities are protected and all procedures applicable to students with disabilities are followed as required by the IDEA, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, state law, and Board Policy.

Legal authority: 20 USC 1401 et seq., 7151; 29 USC 705, 794-794b; MCL 380.1308-1310, 380.1310a, 380.1310c, 380.1310d, 380.1311, 380.1311a, 380.1312, 380.1313

Date adopted: June 25, 2025

Date revised:

© 2024 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

Series 5000: Students, Curriculum, and Academic Matters

5200 Student Conduct and Discipline

5206C Student Discipline - Reinstatement Following Expulsion

The District will consider a petition for reinstatement from an expelled student or the Parent consistent with this Policy and Revised School Code Sections 1311 and 1311a.

A. Reinstatement Following Mandatory Permanent Expulsion

The Parent of a student who was in grade 5 or below at the time of expulsion and who was expelled for possessing a firearm or threatening another person with a dangerous weapon may file a petition for reinstatement 60 school days or later from the date of the expulsion. The Board, in its discretion, may reinstate a student who was in grade 5 or below at the time of expulsion and who was expelled for possessing a firearm or threatening another person with a dangerous weapon no sooner than 90 school days after the expulsion date.

The Parent of a student who was in grade 5 or below at the time of expulsion and who was expelled for possessing a dangerous weapon but not for possessing a firearm or threatening another person with a dangerous weapon, or who was expelled for committing arson or criminal sexual conduct, may file a petition for reinstatement at any time. The Board, in its discretion, may reinstate a student who was in grade 5 or below at the time of expulsion and who was expelled for possessing a dangerous weapon (unless the possession was of a firearm or involved threatening another person with a dangerous weapon) or for committing arson or criminal sexual conduct no sooner than 10 school days after the expulsion date.

The Parent of a student (or student, if emancipated or at least 18 years old) who was in grade 6 or above at the time of expulsion and who was expelled for (1) possessing a dangerous weapon; (2) committing arson; (3) criminal sexual conduct pursuant to Policy 5206 H.3 (mandatory expulsion) or (4) physically assaulting an employee, volunteer, or contractor, may file a petition for reinstatement 150 school days or later from the date of the expulsion. The Board, in its discretion, may reinstate a student who was in grade 6 or above at the time of expulsion and who was expelled for (1) possessing a dangerous weapon; (2) committing arson; (3) criminal sexual conduct pursuant to Policy 5206 H.3; or (4) physically assaulting an employee, volunteer, or contractor, no sooner than 180 school days after the expulsion date.

The Parent (or the student, if emancipated or at least 18 years old) must prepare and submit the reinstatement petition. The Superintendent or designee will provide a reinstatement petition form, upon request, for the Parent or student to use. The Board may request that the Parent or the student attach additional relevant information to the reinstatement petition.

© 2024 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

The Board will appoint a reinstatement committee, consisting of two board members, one administrator, one teacher, and one Parent of a current District student to consider a reinstatement petition no more than 10 school days after receiving a reinstatement petition. The Superintendent must prepare and submit information to the reinstatement committee about the circumstances surrounding the student's expulsion and any factors supporting and not supporting reinstatement.

The reinstatement committee must convene not later than 10 school days following its appointment to: (1) review the reinstatement petition and supporting documentation submitted by the Parent or the student; (2) review the information submitted by the Superintendent; and (3) submit to the Board a written recommendation whether the Board should unconditionally reinstate the student, conditionally reinstate the student, or deny reinstatement to the student based on consideration of all of the following factors:

1. the extent to which reinstatement would create a risk of harm to other students or District personnel;

2. the extent to which reinstatement would create a risk of District liability or individual liability for the Board or District personnel;

3. the student's age and maturity;

4. the student's school record before the incident that caused the expulsion;

5. the student's attitude concerning the incident that caused the expulsion;

6. the student's behavior since the expulsion and the student's prospects for remediation; and

7. if the petition was filed by a Parent, the degree of cooperation that the Parent has provided the student and the degree of cooperation the Parent can be expected to provide the student if the student is reinstated.

Before making its recommendation, the reinstatement committee may request that the student and the Parent appear in person to answer questions. If the committee recommends that the student be conditionally reinstated, the committee must include in its written recommendation to the Board a list of recommended conditions.

At or before its next regularly scheduled meeting following receipt of the reinstatement committee's recommendation, the Board will consider the recommendation and make a final decision to unconditionally reinstate the student, conditionally reinstate the student, or deny reinstatement. The Board may require a student, and if the petition was filed by a Parent, the Parent, to agree in writing to specific conditions to reinstatement, including, without limitation, a behavior contract, completion of an anger management program, a "last-chance" agreement, counseling, drug treatment, or a psychological evaluation. The District

© 2024 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

is not obligated to provide or to pay for any reinstatement condition imposed by the Board. Upon request of the District, Parents (or the student, if emancipated or at least 18 years old) will provide verification that the conditions were satisfied. The Board's decision to unconditionally grant, conditionally grant, or deny the reinstatement petition is final.

If the Board denies reinstatement, the Parent or student may not file another petition for reinstatement until 180 school days after the date of the denial, unless the Board specifies otherwise at the time of denial.

If the Board establishes different or additional reinstatement terms or procedures at the time of expulsion pursuant to Revised School Code Section 1310d, those terms or procedures will apply in lieu of or in addition to the procedures above.

B. Reinstatement Following Discretionary Permanent Expulsion

Unless otherwise expressly authorized by the Board at the time of a permanent expulsion, a student expelled for reasons other than those resulting in a mandatory permanent expulsion under Policy 5206 may not petition the Board for reinstatement until at least 150 school days after the date of the expulsion, and the student may not be reinstated until at least 180 school days after the date of the permanent expulsion. Upon receipt of a timely reinstatement petition, the Board will review and consider the petition at its next regularly scheduled meeting. The Board will also review and consider any information submitted by the Parent or student and the Superintendent or designee in either support of or opposition to the petition. The Board may unconditionally grant, conditionally grant, or deny the reinstatement petition. The District is not obligated to provide or to pay for any reinstatement condition imposed by the Board. Upon request of the District, Parents (or students who are emancipated or at least 18 years old) will provide verification that the conditions were satisfied. The Board's decision to unconditionally grant, conditionally grant, or deny the reinstatement petition is final. If the Board denies reinstatement, the Parent or student may not file another petition for reinstatement until at least 180 school days after the date of the denial, unless the Board specifies otherwise at the time of denial.

Legal authority: 18 USC 921; 20 USC 1401 et seq.; 20 USC 7151; 29 USC 705, 794-794b; MCL 380.1308-1310, 380.1310a, 380.1310c, 380.1310d, 380.1311, 380.1311a, 380.1312, 380.1313

Date adopted: June 25, 2025

Date revised:

© 2024 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

Series 5000: Students, Curriculum, and Academic Matters

5200 Student Conduct and Discipline

5206D Student Discipline - Enrollment Following Misconduct at Another Public or Nonpublic School

To the extent permitted by law, the District may deny enrollment to a student who engaged in misconduct in another public or nonpublic school and who seeks to enroll in the District either: (1) before the previous school imposes disciplinary consequences for the misconduct; or (2) while the student is suspended or expelled from the previous public or nonpublic school. The Superintendent or designee must refer the student to the Board if, under the student code of conduct, the student's misconduct in the previous public or nonpublic school would result in a long-term suspension or expulsion from that institution and, in the Superintendent's or designee's opinion, the student's enrollment in the District would jeopardize the safety or welfare of the District or substantially disrupt District operations. The Board will hold a pre-enrollment hearing following the Superintendent's or designee's referral to consider whether the student may enroll and, if so, any conditions on enrollment. The Board will consider any information submitted by the Parent or student and the Superintendent in either support of or opposition to the student's enrollment.

This Policy does not apply to students seeking to enroll who are expelled for any of the following offenses:

A. possession of a firearm or other dangerous weapon;

B. arson;

C. criminal sexual conduct pursuant to Policy 5206 H.3;

D. physical assault on an employee, contractor, or volunteer if student is in grade 6 or above;

E. physical assault of another student if student is in grade 6 or above; and

F. a bomb threat or similar threat if student is in grade 6 or above.

Legal authority: MCL 380.11a, 380.1308-1310, 380.1310a, 380.1310c, 380.1310d, 380.1311, 380.1311a, 380.1312, 380.1313

Date adopted: June 25, 2025

Date revised:

© 2024 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

Series 5000: Students, Curriculum, and Academic Matters

5200 Student Conduct and Discipline

5206E Student Discipline - Suspension from Class, Subject, or Activity by Teacher

A teacher may suspend a student from any class, subject, or activity for up to one full school day if the teacher has good reason to believe that the student:

A. intentionally disrupted the class, subject, or activity;

B. jeopardized the health or safety of any of the other participants in the class, subject, or activity; or

C. was insubordinate during the class, subject, or activity.

Any teacher who suspends a student from a class, subject, or activity must immediately report the suspension and its reason to the building principal or designee. If a student is suspended from a class, subject, or activity, but will otherwise remain at school, the building principal or designee must ensure that the student is appropriately supervised during the suspension and, if the student is a student with a disability, that all procedures applicable to students with disabilities are followed.

Any teacher who suspends a student from a class, subject, or activity must, as soon as possible following the suspension, request that the student's Parent attend a Parent-teacher conference to discuss the suspension. The building principal or designee must attend the conference if either the teacher or the Parent requests the building principal's attendance. The building principal or designee must make reasonable efforts to invite a school counselor, school psychologist, or school social worker to attend the conference.

Legal authority: MCL 380.1309

Date adopted: June 25, 2025

Date revised:

© 2024 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

Series 5000: Students, Curriculum, and Academic Matters

5200 Student Conduct and Discipline

5207 Anti-Bullying Policy

All types of bullying, including cyberbullying, without regard to subject matter or motivating animus, are prohibited.

A. Prohibited Conduct

1. Bullying, including cyberbullying, a student at school is prohibited. Bullying is any written, verbal, or physical act, or electronic communication that is intended to or that a reasonable person would know is likely to harm one or more students directly or indirectly by doing any of the following:

   a. substantially interfering with a student's educational opportunities, benefits, or programs;

   b. adversely affecting a student's ability to participate in or benefit from the District's educational programs or activities by placing the student in reasonable fear of physical harm or by causing substantial emotional distress;

   c. having an actual and substantial detrimental effect on a student's physical or mental health; or

   d. causing substantial disruption in, or substantial interference with, the District's orderly operations.

2. Retaliation or false accusations against the target of bullying, anyone reporting bullying, a witness, or another person with reliable information about an act of bullying, are prohibited.

B. Reporting an Incident

If a student, staff member, or other person suspects there has been a bullying incident, the person must promptly report the incident to the building principal or designee, or to the Responsible School Official(s), as defined below.

A report may be made in person, by telephone, or in writing (including electronic transmissions). If a bullying incident is reported to a staff member who is not the building principal, designee, or a Responsible School Official, the staff member must promptly report the incident to the building principal, designee, or a Responsible School Official.

To encourage reporting of suspected bullying or related activities, each building principal, after consulting the Responsible School Official(s), will create, publicize, and implement a system for anonymous reports. The system must emphasize that the District's ability to investigate anonymous reports may be limited.

© 2020 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

Complaints that the building principal has bullied a student must be reported to the Superintendent. Complaints that the Superintendent has bullied a student must be reported to the Board President.

C. Investigation

All bullying complaints will be promptly investigated. The building principal or designee will conduct the investigation, unless the building principal or Superintendent is the subject of the investigation. If the building principal is the subject of the investigation, the Superintendent or designee will conduct the investigation. If the Superintendent is the subject of the investigation, the Board President will designate a neutral party to conduct the investigation.

A description of each reported incident, along with all investigation materials and conclusions reached, will be documented and retained.

D. Notice to Parent/Guardian

If the investigator determines that a bullying incident has occurred, the District will promptly notify the victim's and perpetrator's parent/guardian in writing.

E. Annual Reports

At least annually, the building principal or designee, or the Responsible School Official, must report all verified bullying incidents and the resulting consequences, including any disciplinary action or referrals, to the Board.

The District will annually report incidents of bullying to MDE in the form and manner prescribed by MDE.

F. Responsible School Official

The Superintendent is the "Responsible School Official" for this Policy and is responsible for ensuring that this Policy is properly implemented. This appointment does not reduce or eliminate the duties and responsibilities of the building principal or designee as described in this Policy.

G. Posting/Publication of Policy

The Superintendent or designee will ensure that this Policy is available on the District's website and incorporated into student handbooks and other relevant school publications.

The Superintendent or designee will submit this Policy to the MDE within 30 days after its adoption.

H. Definitions

1. "At school" means in a classroom, elsewhere on school premises, on a school bus or other school-related vehicle, or at a school-sponsored activity or event whether it is held on school premises. "At school" also includes any conduct

© 2020 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

using a telecommunications access device or telecommunications service provider that occurs off school premises if the device or provider is owned by or under the control of the District.

2. “Telecommunications access device” means any of the following:

   a. any instrument, device, card, plate, code, telephone number, account number, personal identification number, electronic serial number, mobile identification number, counterfeit number, or financial transaction device defined in MCL 750.157m (e.g., an electronic funds transfer card, a credit card, a debit card, a point-of-sale card, or any other instrument or means of access to a credit, deposit, or proprietary account) that alone or with another device can acquire, transmit, intercept, provide, receive, use, or otherwise facilitate the use, acquisition, interception, provision, reception, and transmission of any telecommunications service; or

   b. any type of instrument, device, machine, equipment, technology, or software that facilitates telecommunications or which is capable of transmitting, acquiring, intercepting, decrypting, or receiving any telephonic, electronic, data, internet access, audio, video, microwave, or radio transmissions, signals, telecommunications, or services, including the receipt, acquisition, interception, transmission, retransmission, or decryption of all telecommunications, transmissions, signals, or services provided by or through any cable television, fiber optic, telephone, satellite, microwave, data transmission, radio, internet based or wireless distribution network, system, or facility, or any part, accessory, or component, including any computer circuit, security module, smart card, software, computer chip, pager, cellular telephone, personal communications device, transponder, receiver, modem, electronic mechanism or other component, accessory, or part of any other device that is capable of facilitating the interception, transmission, retransmission, decryption, acquisition, or reception of any telecommunications, transmissions, signals, or services.

3. “Telecommunications service provider” means any of the following:

   a. a person or entity providing a telecommunications service, whether directly or indirectly as a reseller, including, but not limited to, a cellular, paging, or other wireless communications company or other person or entity which, for a fee, supplies the facility, cell site, mobile telephone switching office, or other equipment or telecommunications service;

   b. a person or entity owning or operating any fiber optic, cable television, satellite, internet based, telephone, wireless, microwave, data transmission, or radio distribution system, network, or facility; or

   c. a person or entity providing any telecommunications service directly or indirectly by or through any distribution systems, networks, or facilities.

Legal authority: MCL 380.1310b; MCL 750.157m, 750.219a

© 2020 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

Date adopted: July 9, 2025

Date revised:

© 2020 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

Series 5000: Students, Curriculum, and Academic Matters

5200 Student Conduct and Discipline

5208 Student Acceptable Use and Internet Safety Policy

Student use of District technology is a privilege, not a right, and is governed by Policy 3116 and the applicable acceptable use agreement. As part of its Internet Safety Policy the District must implement the rules and procedures identified in Policy 3116. A student's failure to comply with Policy 3116 and the applicable acceptable use agreement may result in discipline or loss of technology privileges.

Students have no expectation of privacy in or right to continued use of District technology resources.

Date adopted: June 25, 2025

Date revised:

© 2024 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

Series 5000: Students, Curriculum, and Academic Matters

5200 Student Conduct and Discipline

5209 Student Use of Wireless Communications Devices

Students may not use Wireless Communications Devices on school grounds during instructional time, except as otherwise provided in this Policy.

"Wireless Communications Device" is an electronic device capable of, but not limited to, text messaging, voice communication, entertainment, navigation, accessing the internet, sending and receiving photos and videos, or producing email.

"Instructional time" is defined as the start of the school day when instruction begins until dismissal at the end of the school day, excluding lunch and passing time.

"School grounds" means a building, playing field, or property used for school purposes to impart instruction to children or used for functions and events sponsored by a school. School grounds does not include a building used primarily for adult education or college extension courses.

Students may use Wireless Communications Devices on school grounds during school hours, including during instructional time, if the Wireless Communications Device is:

- medically necessary for a student to monitor a health issue;
- required by a student's Section 504 Plan or IEP;
- a District-owned device;
- designated by the District to be used for instructional purposes;
- permitted by a classroom teacher for lesson-specific academic assignments; or
- used during an emergency situation in accordance with the District's emergency operations plan under Policy 3402, so long as it does not interfere with school emergency protocols or first responders or endanger students or staff.

Students are personally and solely responsible for the security of their Wireless Communications Devices. The District is not responsible for theft, loss, or damage of any Wireless Communications Device.

Students may not use Wireless Communications Devices while they are in locker rooms, restrooms, or any other area in which others may have a reasonable expectation of privacy unless medically necessary or required by the student's Section 504 Plan or IEP.

Taking, disseminating, transferring, or sharing obscene, pornographic, lewd, or otherwise illegal photographs, video, audio, or other similar data, whether by electronic data transfer or otherwise (including via cell phone or other electronic device), may constitute a crime under state or federal law. A student engaged in any of these activities at school, at a

© 2026 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

school event, or on school-provided transportation, may be subject to discipline pursuant to this Policy and the student code of conduct. A student engaged in any of these activities outside of school may be disciplined if the student's activities substantially disrupt the school environment.

The Superintendent, building principals, and teachers are authorized to develop building level and classroom rules for students' use of Wireless Communications Devices. Those rules must be clearly communicated to students. A student who violates the rules or this Policy is subject to corrective or disciplinary action, consistent with Policy and the student code of conduct.

School administrators and teachers may confiscate a student's Wireless Communications Device if the student's use or possession of the Wireless Communications Device violates this Policy, the student code of conduct, or any applicable building or classroom rule. The building principal or designee may require a meeting with the student's Parent to discuss the rule violation before returning the Wireless Communications Device.

Legal authority: MCL 380.1303a

Date adopted: June 25, 2026

Date revised: August 26, 2026

© 2026 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

Series 5000: Students, Curriculum, and Academic Matters

5200 Student Conduct and Discipline

5210 Intentionally Left Blank

Date adopted: June 25, 2025

Date revised:

© 2024 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

Series 5000: Students, Curriculum, and Academic Matters

5200 Student Conduct and Discipline

5211 Emergency Use of Seclusion and Restraint

The Board adopts MDE's Policy for the Emergency Use of Seclusion and Restraint, as approved and amended by the Michigan State Board of Education and MDE. Consistent with MDE policy, the Board directs all District personnel to use positive behavior interventions and supports to enhance the academic and social behavior outcomes of all students.

In accordance with state law and MDE policy, the use of emergency seclusion and emergency physical restraint is a last resort intervention that may be used only when a student's behavior poses an imminent risk to the safety of the student or others and an immediate intervention is required. Any use of emergency seclusion or emergency physical restraint must be consistent with state law, MDE policy, and MDE guidelines.

The Board directs the Superintendent to ensure that all District personnel receive training pursuant to MDE policy.

Legal authority: MCL 380.1307 et seq.

Date adopted: June 25, 2025

Date revised:

© 2020 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

Series 5000: Students, Curriculum, and Academic Matters

5200 Student Conduct and Discipline

5212 Registered Sex Offenders - Students

Inclusion on the state's sex offender registry alone is not a sufficient basis to exclude a student from school. The District reserves the right, consistent with Policy 5411 and applicable law, to determine the educational placement of a student who is listed on the state's sex offender registry.

For a student who is listed on the state's sex offender registry, the building principal may establish a safety plan, which may include excluding the student from extracurricular activities.

Date adopted: June 25, 2025

Date revised:

© 2024 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE

Series 5000: Students, Curriculum, and Academic Matters

5200 Student Conduct and Discipline

5213 Personal Protection Orders Against Students

If a student obtains a personal protection order against another student in the same building, either student's Parent should notify the building principal and provide a copy of the order. The building principal or designee may work with the families to change class schedules, lockers, lunch assignments, or bus assignments of either student. While the District will seek to work collaboratively with both families, the District will not enforce a personal protection order to which the District is not a party.

The existence of a personal protection order does not diminish a student's rights under state or federal law.

The existence of a personal protection order alone is not a sufficient basis to exclude a student from school. The District reserves the right, consistent with Policy 5411, to determine the educational placement of a student who is the subject of a personal protection order.

Date adopted: June 25, 2025

Date revised:

© 2024 THRUN LAW FIRM, P.C. POLICY SERVICE