Office of the Superintendent Board Meeting of August 12, 2020

Office of School Board Attorney
Walter J. Harvey, School Board Attorney

SUBJECT: INITIAL READING: TO AMEND POLICY 5500, STUDENT CONDUCT AND

DISCIPLINE

COMMITTEE: PERSONNEL, STUDENT, SCHOOL, AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT

LINK TO STRATEGIC

BLUEPRINT: INFORMED, ENGAGED & EMPOWERED STAKEHOLDERS

Consistent with the Board's statutory responsibility to periodically review and update its policies to conform to legislative changes and District practices, authorization is requested for the Superintendent to initiate rulemaking to amend Policy 5500, Student Conduct and Discipline. These policy amendments, incorporated by reference into the Code of Student Conduct-Elementary, the Code of Student Conduct-Secondary and the Post-Secondary Code of Student Conduct, were developed after extensive review of regulations that are scheduled to take effect on August 14, 2020 to implement Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, and the Florida Administrative Code Rule 6A-1.0017, School Environmental Safety Incident Reporting (SESIR) that became effective on June 16, 2020. The policy amendments were drafted in collaboration with, and reviewed by, the Superintendent, Cabinet, and District staff.

On May 6, 2020, the United States Department of Education ("Department") issued new Title IX regulations defining sexual harassment, which is a form of sex discrimination, and prescribing requirements for responding to allegations of sexual harassment. Currently the Board's Codes of Student Conduct permit the application of discipline at the principal's discretion after a school-based administrative investigation. The Title IX regulations prohibit disciplinary action against students, where a formal complaint of sexual harassment is made, until the completion of a grievance process set forth in the regulations. The amendments to Policy 5500, as incorporated into the Code of Student Conduct-Elementary, the Code of Student Conduct-Secondary and the Post-Secondary Code of Student Conduct, comport with the Title IX regulations prohibiting the application of discipline until the sexual harassment grievance process is concluded.

Additionally, Florida Administrative Code Rule 6A-1.0017, *School Environmental Safety Incident Reporting* (SESIR) became effective on June 16, 2020. The new rule sets forth requirements school districts must use to report disruptive or criminal incidents to the Florida Department of Education. The rule clarifies which incidents must be reported when more than one incident occurs during a single episode; clarifies that certain off-campus conduct meets SESIR reporting criteria; specifies "related elements" applicable to be reported with SESIR incidents; sets forth a framework for analysis of incidents, including consideration of developmentally age-appropriate behavior and disability, if any, and whether the student had the capacity to understand his or her behavior and the inappropriateness of his or her actions; provides that allegations of bullying and



harassment that are not able to be substantiated after investigation be reported in SESIR as unsubstantiated bullying and unsubstantiated harassment; provides specific definitions for incidents; requires law enforcement involvement to be reported; requires each district superintendent to designate persons responsible for SESIR reporting and to ensure that all such persons receive the on-line training made available and certify that the rule requirements have been met; and requires principals to ensure that all persons at the school responsible for SESIR information participate in the training and ensure that SESIR data is accurately and timely reported. The amendments to Policy 5500, as incorporated by reference into the Code of Student Conduct-Elementary, the Code of Student Conduct-Secondary and the Post-Secondary Code of Student Conduct, align the documents to the SESIR rule. The proposed revision to Policy 5500, Student Conduct and Discipline is also included to align it with the title of the Post-Secondary Code of Student Conduct.

Attached are the Notice of Intended Action and policy amendments. Changes are indicated by underscoring words to be added and striking through words to be deleted.

Authorization of the Board is requested for the Superintendent to initiate rulemaking proceedings in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act to amend Board Policy 5500, Student Conduct and Discipline, and as incorporated by reference, the Code of Student Conduct-Elementary, the Code of Student Conduct-Secondary and the Post-Secondary Code of Student Conduct.

RECOMMENDED:

That The School Board of Miami-Dade County, Florida, authorize the Superintendent to initiate rulemaking proceedings in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act to amend Board Policy 5500, Student Conduct and Discipline, and as incorporated by reference, the Code of Student Conduct-Elementary, the Code of Student Conduct-Secondary and the Post-Secondary Code of Student Conduct.

NOTICE OF INTENDED ACTION

THE SCHOOL BOARD OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA, announced on August 12, 2020, its intention to amend Board Policy 5500, *Student Conduct and Discipline*, at its regular meeting on October 21, 2020.

PURPOSE AND EFFECT: Board Policy 5500, *Student Conduct and Discipline*, is proposed to be amended to be in compliance with regulations implementing Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, at 34 C.F.R. Part 106, effective August 14, 2020 and Florida Administrative Code Rule 6A-1.0017, effective June 16, 2020.

The amendments to Board Policy 5500, Student Conduct and Discipline, incorporate by reference specific requirements from newly promulgated Title IX regulations into the Code of Student Conduct-Elementary, the Code of Student Conduct-Secondary and the Code of Student Conduct-Post-Secondary. The Title IX regulations prohibit disciplinary action against students, where a formal complaint of sexual harassment is made, until the completion of a grievance process set forth in the regulations. Additionally, policy amendments incorporated into the Code of Student Conduct-Elementary, the Code of Student Conduct-Secondary and the Code of Student Conduct-Post-Secondary, comport with the Florida Administrative Code Rule 6A-1.0017, School Environmental Safety Incident Reporting (SESIR) setting forth requirements school districts must use to report disruptive or criminal incidents to the Florida Department of Education.

SUMMARY: Amendments to Board Policy 5500, *Student Conduct and Discipline*, incorporate by reference specific requirements from newly promulgated Title IX regulations and newly promulgated Florida Administrative Code Rule 6A-1.0017, into the *Code of Student Conduct-Elementary*, the *Code of Student Conduct-Secondary* and the *Code of Student Conduct-Post-Secondary*.

SPECIFIC LEGAL AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH RULEMAKING IS AUTHORIZED: 1001.41 (1), (2), 1001.42 (8), 1006.07, 1000.05, F.S.; 6A-19.008 F.A.C.

LAWS IMPLEMENTED INTERPRETED OR MADE SPECIFIC: 20 U.S.C. §1681, 34 C.F.R. Part 106; F.A.C. 6A-1.0017.

IF REQUESTED, A HEARING WILL BE HELD DURING SCHOOL BOARD MEETING OF October 21, 2020 which begins at 1:00 p.m., in the School Board Auditorium, 1450 N.E. Second Avenue, Miami, Florida 33132. Persons requesting such a hearing or who wish to provide information regarding the statement of estimated regulatory costs, or to provide a proposal for a lower cost regulatory alternative as provided in Section 120.54(1), F.S., must do so in writing by September 9, 2020, to the Superintendent, Room 912, at the same address.

ANY PERSON WHO DECIDES TO APPEAL THE DECISION made by the School Board of Miami-Dade County, Florida, with respect to this action will need to ensure the preparation of a verbatim record of the proceedings, including the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based. (Section 286.0105, Florida Statutes)

COPIES OF THE PROPOSED AMENDED POLICIES are available at cost to the public for inspection and copying in the Citizen Information Center, Room 102, 1450 N.E. Second Avenue, Miami, Florida 33132.



Book Policy Manual

Section August 12, 2020 - Initial Reading

Title STUDENT CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE

Code 5500

Status Initial Reading

Adopted May 11, 2011

Last Revised November 20, 2018

5500 - STUDENT CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE

Schools shall promote a positive school climate that supports academic achievement and emphasizes civility, fairness, mutual respect, and acceptance of diversity. The Code of Student Conduct Elementary, Code of Student Conduct Secondary, and the Post-Secondary. Code of Student Conduct Adult/Vocational Education, incorporated by reference, apply to all students in the District. Copies of these documents are on file in the Office of Board Recording Secretary, and the Citizen Information Center, and shall be available in each school and special center.

The Superintendent, principals, and other administrators shall assign discipline/corrective strategies to students pursuant to the Code of Student Conduct and, where required by law, protect the student's due process rights to notice, hearing, and appeal. Additional guidelines for the maintenance of appropriate student behavior are issued by memorandum from District administration.

The Superintendent shall make the Code of Student Conduct available to all students and their parents.

See also Elementary Code of Student Conduct (Español and Kreyòl) and Secondary Code of Student Conduct (Español and Kreyòl).

Effective 7/1/11 Revised 1/16/13 Revised 6/18/14 Revised 4/15/15

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Legal 34 C.F.R. Part 106

F.A.C. 6A-19.008

F.S. 1000.05

F.S. 39.201, 39.201(2)(a), 39.301(16), 39.401, 39.401(1)(a), 119.07(1) (3)(h), 120

F.S. 322.091, 394.463, 394.495, 561.01(4), 741.24, 775.082, 775.083, 775.084

F.S. 775.21, 790.001(13), 790.115, 790.161, 790.162, 790.163, 794.011, 794.024

F.S. 794.03, 806.13(2), 810.097, 827.03, 827.04, 827.071, 831.31, 836.10, 893

F.S. 893.02, 893.03, 893.13, 901.15(3), 921.0022, 943.0435, 985.04(7), 985.101

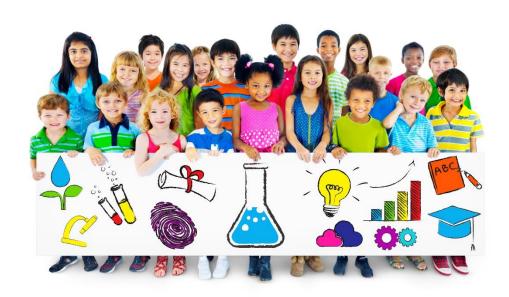
F.S. 985.481, 985.557, 1000.04, 1001.31, 1001.42, 1001.42(6), 1001.43

F.S. 1001.43(1)(6), 1002.20, 1003.01, 1003.02(1)(c)(2), 1003.04, 1003.31

F.S. 1003.32(e)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)(a)(b), 1003.53, 1006.04, 1006.07, 1006.08, 1006.09

F.S. 1006.10, 1006.12, 1006.13, 1006.135, 1006.147





Code of Student Conduct



School Operations
School Board Policy 5500

Initial Reading
G-6
August 12, 2020

THE SCHOOL BOARD MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

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Dr. Marta Pérez
Ms. Mari Tere Rojas

Student Advisor

-Bryce Febres Maria Martinez

Superintendent of Schools

Alberto M. Carvalho



Acknowledgment of Receipt and Review

Each parent/guardian of a student and each student enrolled in Miami-Dade County Public Schools must sign and return this page to the student's school to acknowledge that he/she has accessed the online version or obtained a copy of the *Code of Student Conduct*. In addition, this page serves as acknowledgement that you have reviewed the *Code of Student Conduct* with your child. Each school will maintain records of such signed statements.

The online version of the *Code of Student Conduct* in English, Spanish, and Haitian-Creole can be located in the Parent Portal or by accessing through the following website address:

http://ehandbooks.dadeschools.net/policies/90/index.htm

If you do not have internet access to obtain a copy of the *Code of Student Conduct*, please visit your child's school to obtain a copy.

I acknowledge receipt of the notification regarding accessing or obtaining a copy of the *Code of Student Conduct* through the Parent Portal or via the internet web address and that I have read and discussed the *Code of Student Conduct* with my child.

Parent's/Guardian's Signatu	ure Date	
Student Conduct through the	e notification regarding accessing or obta e Parent Portal or via the internet web ac Student Conduct with my parent/guardia	ddress and that I have read
Student's Name	Date	
	RETURN TO THE STUDENT'S SCHOOL WITHIN (5) SCHOOL DAYS UPON RECEIVING NOTIFICATION TO REVIEW THE CODE OF STUDENT CONDUCT.	

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CHAPTER I - INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS AND PARENTS/GUARDIANS





Introduction

The primary objective of Miami-Dade County Public Schools (M-DCPS) is to enhance each student's potential for learning and to foster positive interpersonal relationships. M-DCPS supports the concept that students who possess personal, academic, civic and occupational adequacies will become effective and productive citizens. Students must develop and accept the responsibilities and obligations of citizenship. This document helps students take control of their own learning and their ability to positively alter outcomes by employing appropriate personal choices and skills.

The Code of Student Conduct is the District's policy that creates a safe learning environment to ensure academic success. If this objective is to be accomplished, it is necessary that the school environment be a safe and supportive community. The "reculturing" of the school to a positive school climate supports academic achievement and promotes fairness, civility, acceptance of diversity, and mutual respect.

To enhance its effectiveness, this document addresses the role of the parents, the students, and school, but also core values and model student behavior, rights and responsibilities of students, Multi-tiered System of Supports (MTSS), and procedures for using corrective strategies, including suspension and expulsion. The District promotes the following beliefs:

- All students are valuable and can make worthy contributions to society.
- All students are responsible and accountable for their choices and decisions.
- In order to grow and thrive, individuals need caring relationships and a nurturing environment.
- Supportive family relationships are the foundation of the community.
- High expectations lead to higher performance that empower individuals and strengthen society.
- Continuous learning is a lifelong process that is essential to a productive and enriched life.
- Suspension and expulsion of students from school programs are a last resort, to be utilized only in the most extenuating circumstances as determined by the principal after other learning-centered corrective strategies have been utilized and with Region/District notification.

Students, parents/guardians, and school employees are encouraged to read the *Code of Student Conduct* and become familiar with its content. Related Board Policies may be found on the Miami-Dade Public Schools Website at http://www.neola.com/miamidade-fl/. http://www.neola.com/miamidade-fl/.

Scope of Authority

This Code of Student Conduct is used to govern conduct and discipline of all students attending Miami-Dade County Public Schools. It is expected that students obey District rules while on school grounds; while being transported to or from school at public expense while on the school premises for instruction, and for authorized participation in a school-sponsored activity. During such times, all students are subject to the immediate control and direction of teachers, staff members, and/or bus drivers to whom such responsibility has been assigned by the principal.

This Code of Student Conduct also applies to students who commit felonies or delinquent acts which would be felonies if committed by an adult, off School Board owned property or whose off-campus conduct creates a substantial disruption to the school environment.

Furthermore, students may be subject to school disciplinary sanctions when they commit off campus acts that poses a threat or danger to the safety of other students, staff, School Board members, or school property, or will disrupt the instructional program, or present danger to themselves. Off-campus conduct and conduct outside of school time that violates the district's Code of Student Conduct may also be the basis for discipline up to expulsion if it is accomplished through electronic means and—substantially disrupts the educational process or orderly operation of a school. Off-campus conduct that poses a threat or danger to the safety of other students, staff, School Board members, any other members of the District Community, or school property may constitute behavior that has a substantial adverse impact on the educational environment requiring disciplinary action.

Students should be advised that violations of the *Code of Student Conduct* may also be violations of Florida law. Thus, students may be subject to school/district level disciplinary actions as well as discipline imposed by local law enforcement authorities. School Resource Officers (SRO) and other law enforcement authorities have the power to conduct investigations independent of those conducted by school personnel for the same incident. Furthermore, the sanctions imposed by the school district for misconduct are separate and distinct from the consequences that may be imposed following the arrest and prosecution of a student for a violation of law originating from the same incident. Please keep in mind that failure of one entity to act does not prevent the other from taking appropriate actions consistent with this *Code of Student Conduct* or with Florida law.

Core Values and Examples of Model Student Behavior

The Miami-Dade County Public Schools District is committed to helping all students in developing the values necessary to participate as caring, responsible citizens in our nation's democracy. Response to Intervention for Behavior (RtIB) is part of a Multi-Tiered System of Supports (MTSS). RtIB/MTSS is a school-wide model that utilizes an evidenced-based, problem solving approach to improve the educational outcome for all students. RtIB/MTSS provides a continuum of tiered interventions with increasing levels of intensity and duration that aims to prevent inappropriate behavior by means of teaching and reinforcing appropriate behavior. The following core values were adopted by the School Board on July 26, 1995.

Citizenship	Helping to create a society based upon democratic values including rules of law, equality of opportunity, due process, reasoned argument, representative government, checks and balances, rights and responsibilities and democratic decision-making, e.g. , obeying classroom and school rules .
Cooperation	Working together toward goals as basic as human survival in an increasingly interdependent world, e.g., being a member of the team on the athletic field.
Fairness	Treating people impartially, not playing favorites, being open-minded, and maintaining an objective attitude toward those whose actions and ideas are different from our own, e.g., treating people the same, regardless of their ethnicity, race, religion, gender, or physical condition.
Honesty	Dealing truthfully with people, being sincere, not deceiving them or stealing from them, not cheating or lying, e.g., doing one's own work when taking a test or working on an individual assignment.
Integrity	Standing up for your beliefs about what is right and what is wrong and resisting social pressure to do wrong, e.g. doing the right thing even when no one is watching
Kindness	Being sympathetic, helpful, compassionate, benevolent, agreeable and gentle toward people and other living things, e.g., <i>helping a fellow student who has been injured</i> .
Pursuit of Excellence	Doing your best with the talents you have, striving toward a goal and not giving up, e.g., putting forth one's best effort when taking an exam or doing homework.
Respect	Showing regard for the worth and dignity of someone or something, being courteous and polite, and judging all people on their merits. Respect takes three major forms: respect for oneself, respect for other people, and respect for all forms of life and the environment, e.g., practicing acceptable manners in the school cafeteria.
Responsibility	Thinking before you act and being accountable for your actions, paying attention to others, and responding to their needs. Responsibility emphasizes our positive obligations to care for each other, e.g. , performing a community service project .

Values Matter Recognition

Values Matter Miami is Miami-Dade County Public Schools' values education initiative which was created to teach and promote the District's nine core values: citizenship, cooperation, fairness, honesty, integrity, kindness, pursuit of excellence, respect, and responsibility. This initiative aims to develop positive student behavior and support schools in creating a culture where everyone is treated with respect, dignity, and kindness.

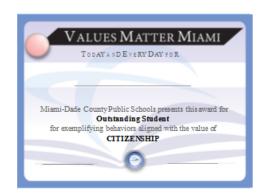
As part of the Values Matter Miami Initiative, Miami-Dade County Public School employees are asked to nominate students who exemplify the designated value each month. These award nominations allow staff members to recognize and celebrate student behaviors that align with our District's nine core values. Schools are encouraged to host monthly Values Matter Miami celebrations as a way of reinforcing these positive behaviors. District winners are selected from school nominations for each value and winners are recognized at a Districtwide Values Matter Miami Awards Ceremony at the end of the school year.



Values Matter Miami Logo



Values Matter Miami Pin



Values Matter Miami Certificate

Ways to Recognize Students for Model Behavior

ELEMENTARY STUDENTS	SECONDARY STUDENTS
 Certificate/trophy/ribbon/plaque/medals 	 Certificate/trophy/ribbon/plaque/medals
 Time for music and dancing 	 Gift certificate to local merchants
 Music while doing school work 	 Free pass to sporting event or play
Extra computer time/game	 Walk break for entire class
Free time at the end of class	 Guest presenters in class
Group activity	 Class field trip
Class Field Trip	Praise for good behavior and work
 A reward (gift certificate, free admission to a 	Note home to parents
school function)	 A call to parents
Outdoor class	Recognition by the "Do the Right Thing"
 Recognition from a local newspaper, media 	program sponsored by the Miami-Dade Police
or politician	Department
Recognition by the "Do the Right Thing"	 Coupon for prizes and privileges or surprise
program sponsored by the Miami-Dade	gift bag with school supplies
Police Department	Outdoor Class
Outdoor reading	 Recognition from a local newspaper, media
Fun walk with the principal or teacher	or politician
Note home to parents	 Photo recognition bulletin board
 Appointed the class messenger 	Outdoor reading
 Taking care of the class pet 	 Music while doing school work
Eating with the teacher	 Extra computer time/game
 Selecting prizes from a treasure box 	Sitting with friends
 Pencil toppers 	Music concert at school
 Stars, smiley faces or stickers 	Pep rally
 Paperback books 	Paperback book
 Extra recess 	 Magazine subscription
 Sports equipment 	 T-shirt/hat/sunglasses
 Leading of class line to lunch or recess 	 Sports equipment
 Recognition during morning announcements or 	 Prime parking spot
on closed circuit television	 Recognition during morning announcements
Selection as a model student of the month and display photograph in an appropriate	or on closed circuit television
and display photograph in an appropriate	Recognition in school newspaper
location	Selection as a model student of the month and display photograph in an appropriate
	and display photograph in an appropriate location
	iocation

A Synopsis of Model Student Behavior - Level I

Level I Behavior affects the orderly operation of the classroom, school functions, extracurricular/co-curricular programs or approved transportation. The core principle of the multi-tiered RtIB/MTSS model is to provide general academic and behavior instruction and support to all students in all settings. The multi-tiered RtIB/MTSS model is a continuum of tiered interventions with increasing levels of intensity and duration that aims to prevent inappropriate behaviors by means of teaching and reinforcing appropriate behaviors. **Model student behavior** creates a safe learning environment and reduces disruption of the educational process.

MODEL STUDENT BEHAVIOR	STRATEGIES FOR MODEL STUDENTS
Model students:	Model students avoid:
 understand and follow school rules; attend school regularly; request permission for authorization to leave class when needed; attend all classes; are prepared for class each day; use and possess items that are suitable for an educational setting; adhere to the school dress code; and use approved electronic devices responsibly 	 being in an unauthorized location; cutting class; arriving at school late; failing to comply with class and school rules; possessing items that are inappropriate for the educational setting; using unauthorized electronic devices; and violating the school dress code.
Model students:	Model students avoid:
 follow class and school rules including riding and waiting for the school bus; use conflict management skills to resolve problems peacefully; use respectful and appropriate language; show concern for others; and conduct themselves in a cooperative, friendly and respectful manner to staff members and classmates. 	 initiating or participating in a verbal confrontation with another student or staff member; arriving late to class; displaying affection inappropriately in public; leaving school grounds without permission; using profane or crude language; and displaying or participating in disruptive behavior.

RELATED CORE VALUES FOR LEVEL I MODEL STUDENT BEHAVIORS

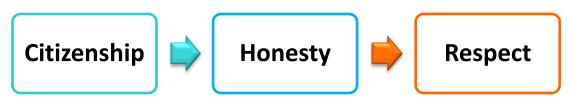


A Synopsis of Model Student Behavior - Level II

Level II behaviors are more serious than Level I because they significantly interfere with learning and/or the well-being of others. The core principle of the multi-tiered RtIB/MTSS model is to provide general academic and behavior instruction and support to all students in all settings. The multi-tiered RtIB/MTSS model is a continuum of tiered interventions with increasing levels of intensity and duration that aims to prevent inappropriate behaviors by means of teaching and reinforcing appropriate behaviors. **Model student behavior** creates a safe learning environment and reduces disruption of the educational process.

MODEL STUDENT BEHAVIOR	STRATEGIES FOR MODEL STUDENTS
Model students:	Model students avoid:
 speak and act honestly and truthfully; show respect to others in words, actions and deeds; develop good study habits; complete all homework assignments; participate actively in class; and show empathy for others. 	 cheating or misrepresenting the true facts; making false accusations; exhibiting behavior that instigates and provokes a negative reaction from others or encourages others to engage in a negative physical or verbal altercation; and talking about others and spreading rumors.
Model students:	Model students avoid:
 speak and act respectfully to all school personnel; obey all instructions given by persons in authority; cooperate with administrators, teachers and staff members; leave school only when given permission; demonstrate behavior that is civil, respectful, polite and courteous; and follow school rules. 	 refusing to comply with school rules or directives from school staff members; distributing inappropriate materials; leaving school grounds without permission from a parent or school official; joining clubs or organizations not approved by the Miami-Dade County School Board; using profane or provocative language directed at others; participating in prohibited sales on school grounds; and possessing or using tobacco products.
Model students:	Model students avoid:
 show respect for the property of others demonstrate honesty; report all acts of vandalism to the proper authorities; and demonstrate school and community pride. 	 taking or concealing the property of others without permission; destroying or defacing public or private property; and tarnishing the reputation of their school by damaging the property of others.
Model students:	Model students avoid:
 obey instructions; show respect to people in authority; care for the feelings of others; and treat others with respect. 	 participating in or encouraging a confrontation with a staff member; becoming involved in a minor fighting incident; and harassing others by name-calling, gossiping or using gestures that intimidate others.

RELATED CORE VALUES FOR LEVEL II MODEL STUDENT BEHAVIORS



A

Synopsis of Model Student Behavior – Level III

LEVEL III behaviors are more serious than Level II because they endanger health and safety, damage property and/or cause serious disruptions to the learning environment. **Model student behavior** creates a safe learning environment and reduces disruption of the educational process.

MODEL STUDENT BEHAVIOR	STRATEGIES FOR MODEL STUDENTS
Model students:	Model students avoid:
 show respect, kindness, friendliness toward others; accept people based on their individual merits; demonstrate school pride by being active participants in protecting and maintaining the school campus; and report all acts of violence, harassment or threats to the proper authorities. 	 physically hurting or threatening another person; bullying others by using intimidation or teasing; using social media to intimidate others; and initiating or being involved in campus disruptions at school-sponsored events.
Model students:	Model students avoid:
 treat others with respect and compassion; seek to resolve issues before they escalate; participate only in clubs and organizations sanctioned by their school; speak to others using positive and respectful language; and report all acts of violence, harassment or threats to the proper authorities. 	 harassing others by using language or gestures that are demeaning to a person's race, gender, religion etc.; participating in hazing activities; and using sexually suggestive comments or gestures to intimidate others.
Model students:	Model students avoid:
 respect the rights and property of others; respect the laws of society dealing with the possession, use or sale of alcohol and drugs; maintain a healthy and safe lifestyle; and make contributions of time and energy to enrich the school environment. 	 entering a building or residence without permission from the owner; removing property from a building or residence without permission from the owner; possessing, using or selling alcohol; unauthorized over-the-counter medications, drug paraphernalia, controlled substances and/or anything that alters mood or is used for mood altering. displaying or possessing a fake weapon; and endangering the health and safety of others.

RELATED CORE VALUES FOR LEVEL III MODEL STUDENT BEHAVIORS



A Synopsis of Model Student Behavior – Level IV

LEVEL IV behaviors are more serious acts of unacceptable behavior than Level III. They seriously endanger the health and well-being of others and/or damage property. These infractions are crimes requiring police involvement.

MODEL STUDENT BEHAVIOR	STRATEGIES FOR MODEL STUDENTS
Model students:	Model students avoid:
 project a positive and cooperative attitude towards staff members and classmates; are respectful, kind, friendly and get along well with others; use conflict management skills to resolve disagreements; are obedient; and seek guidance from trusted adults for assistance and direction. 	 volatile situations that could escalate into violent actions; using violent physical actions or threats directed towards staff members; breaking school rules; and becoming involved with individuals who do not respect or follow the laws of the community.
Model students:	Model students avoid:
 speak to others using respectful language; participates only in organizations sanctioned by their school; demonstrate behavior that is civil, respectful, polite and courteous; and share materials that are educationally appropriate 	 using language or actions that slander others because of their race, gender, color, religion, ethnicity, national origin, political beliefs, marital status, age, sexual orientation, language, pregnancy or disability and family background; participating in any form of club initiation or activity that creates the risk of harm to others; and giving, possessing or sharing obscene or lewd materials.
Model students:	Model students avoid:
 speak and act honestly and truthfully; follows all laws; show respect for the property of others; support law enforcement agencies and schools to promote the safety of all staff members and students; use school resources to resolve or report issues of concern; and associate only with people who do not use or sell weapons or controlled substances. 	 taking the property of others without permission; committing grand theft by taking property valued at \$300750.00 or more from others; and possessing, using, distributing or selling any object, controlled substance or weapon and explosives_that could inflict serious harm or place a person in fear of serious harm.

RELATED CORE VALUES FOR LEVEL IV MODEL STUDENT BEHAVIORS



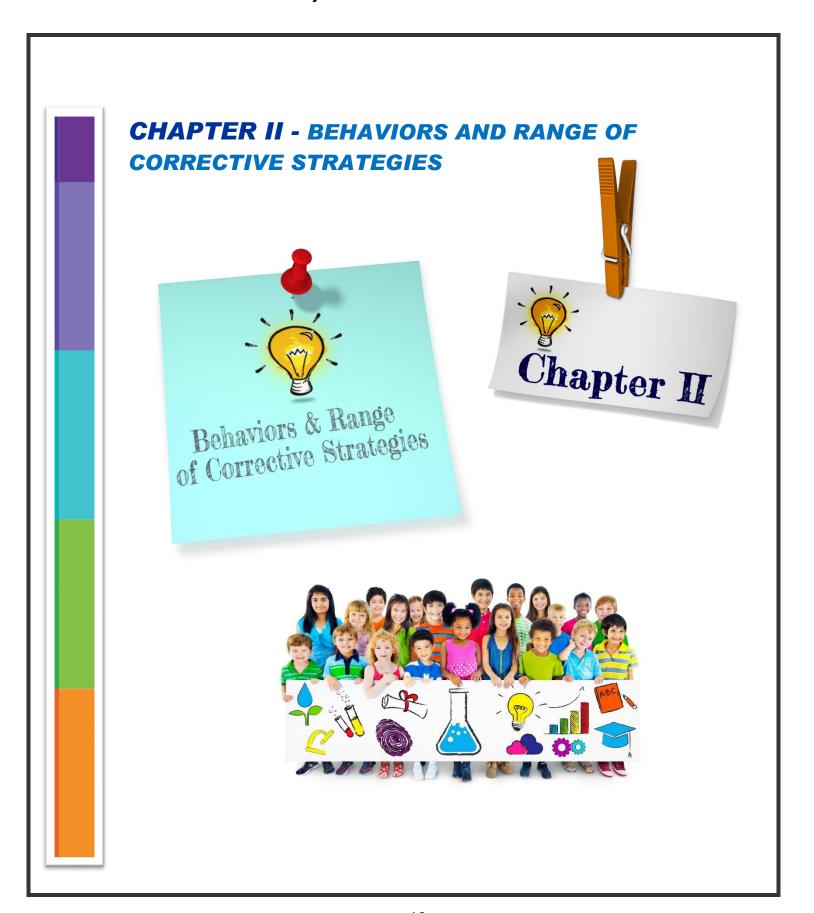
A Synopsis of Model Student Behavior – Level V

LEVEL V behaviors are the most serious acts of misconduct and violent actions that threaten life. These infractions are crimes requiring police involvement.

MODEL STUDENT BEHAVIOR	STRATEGIES FOR MODEL STUDENTS
Model students:	Model students avoid:
 accept responsibility for their own actions; respect life; show pride in their school and community; use adaptive skills for solving problems; maintain their self-control at all times; seek assistance from a trusted adult to solve problems or report incidents of concern; and report any acts of aggression or violence between students or students and staff members to a staff member or law enforcement officer. 	 fighting with other students or staff members; hitting other students or staff members; speaking disrespectfully to students or staff members; engaging in or forcing others to participate in sexual acts; holding people against their will; threatening to take another person's life; using weapons; interrupting the school's learning environment; and withholding information needed to solve a crime.
Model students:	Model students avoid:
 have respect for life, property and the safety of others; participate in programs to support law enforcement efforts to ensure safety for all in school and the community; are law abiding citizens; cooperate with school officials to create a positive learning environment; participate in investigations conducted by school staff or law enforcement agencies; and demonstrate pride in their school and community. 	 setting a fire; interfering with the orderly learning environment; making a threat to the safety of others; providing false information; withholding information needed to solve a crime; and committing any act that would result in the destruction of property.

RELATED CORE VALUES FOR LEVEL V MODEL STUDENT BEHAVIORS





BEHAVIORS AND RANGE OF CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES - LEVEL I

BEHAVIORS	RANGE OF CORRECTIVE
	STRATEGIES
LEVEL I Behaviors are acts that disrupt the orderly operation of the classroom, school function, extracurricular activities or approved transportation.	The principal or designee must select at least one of the following strategies from PLAN I . Principals may authorize use of PLAN II for serious or habitual Level I infractions.
Disruptive Behaviors	
 □ Confrontation with another student □ Cutting class VEL I □ Disruptive behavior (including behavior on the school bus and at the school bus stop) □ Failure to comply with class and/or school rules □ Inappropriate public display of affection □ Misrepresentation □ Possession of items or materials that are inappropriate for an educational setting (See Special Notes #1) □ Repeated use of profane or crude language (general, not directed at someone) □ Unauthorized location □ Unauthorized use of wireless communication devices (See Vital Alert page(s) 3940) □ Violation of dress code (See Vital Alerts page(s) 2930) 	 ☐ Student Contract ☐ Participation in a counseling session related to infraction ☐ Refer to outside agency/provider (See Special Notes #4) ☐ Peer Mediation ☐ Refer to page(s) 51-5751-58-for additional corrective strategies on the RtB/MTSS ☐ Reprimand ☐ Detention or other Board-approved in-school program ☐ Restorative Justice Practices Pilot Program (at District approved schools) ☐ Student Court (at District approved schools) ☐ Confiscation of wireless communication devices ☐ Refer to Vital Alerts page(s) 29-30 for the prescribed corrective strategies for the violation of the dress code. ☐ Revocation of the right to participate in social and/or extracurricular activities ☐ Loss of bus privileges up to 10 days ☐ Replacement or payment of any damaged property (if appropriate)
	☐ School Center for Special Instruction (SCSI) or other Alternative Educational Setting (AES) within the school (1-5 days) (See Special Notes # 2, 3 and 5)
SPECIAL N	
#1 See Sexual Offenses (Other), Level IV, for obscene or lewd	#2 Good faith attempt must be made immediately to contact
material. ☐ Administrators must contact Miami-Dade Schools Police for any criminal conduct regardless of whether Schools Police Automated Reporting (SPAR) is indicated.	the parent/guardian by telephone. #3 When a student is being assigned to SCSI or other AES, they must be given an opportunity to be heard about the incident.
☐ If the victim of a crime requests a police report, the principal or designee must report the incident to the Miami-Dade Schools Police.	#4 When referring parent(s)/guardian(s) to outside Agencies/ providers for services, schools must adhere to Board Policies 1213.01, 3213.01, and 4213.01 Request for Outside Providers.
Incident-related elements must be included in the description of the incident leading to the disciplinary action. (See Glossary for	#5 For any assignment away from the student's regular course schedule, written notice must be sent to the
definitions of incident-related elements).	parent/guardian within 24 hours via U.S. mail.
Refer to the Glossary for an explanation of unfamilia	r words used in the Code of Student Conduct.

BEHAVIORS AND RANGE OF CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES - LEVEL II

	BEHAVIORS	RANGE OF CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES
bec	rel II Behaviors are more serious than Level I ause they significantly interfere with learning for the well-being of others.	The principal or designee <u>must</u> select at least one of the following strategies from PLAN II . The use of appropriate strategies from previous PLAN may be used <u>in conjunction with</u> this PLAN.
Se	riously Disruptive Behaviors	
	Cheating	☐ Parent/guardian contact (See Special Notes #2)
	Confrontation with a staff member	☐ Student conference (See Special Notes #3)
	Defiance of sono personnel	Corrective Strategies from Level I
	Distribution of items or materials that are inappropriate for an educational setting (See	Participation in counseling session related to the infraction
	Special Notes #1)	☐ Refer to outside agency/provider (See Special
	Failure to comply with previously prescribed	Notes #4)
	corrective strategies	☐ Refer to page(s) 51-5751-58-for additional
	False accusation	corrective strategies on the RtB/MTSS ☐ School-based program that focuses on
	Fighting (minor)	modifying the student's inappropriate behavior
	Forgery (Written Misrepresentation):	or promotes positive behavior
	Harassment (non-sexual or isolated protected	☐ Restorative Justice Practices Pilot Program (at
	<u>categories</u>) Instigative behavior	District approved schools) ☐ Student Court (at District approved schools)
	Joining clubs or groups NOT approved by the	☐ Assignment to an Alternative Educational
	School Board	Setting (1-10 days with region approval for
	Leaving school grounds without permission	serious or habitual infractions) (See Special
	Libel	Notes ^{#2, 3, and 5}) ☐ A principal may request a District-approved
	Petty theft (under \$300.00750.00)	administrative assignment to a long-term
	Possession of and/or use of tobacco products or	alternative educational setting (AES) for
	smoking/vaping devices. (See Glossary).	students who habitually commit infractions with
Ш	Prohibited sales on school grounds (other than controlled substances)	region approval. This action is taken when less severe strategies are deemed inappropriate.
	Slander	(See Special Notes #2, 3, and 5)
	Use of profane or provocative language directed at	
	someone	
	Vandalism (minor)	
	SPECIAL	NOTES
#1	See Sexual Offenses (Other), Level IV, for obscene or lewd material.	#2 Good faith attempt must be made immediately to contact the parent/guardian by telephone.
	Administrators must contact Miami-Dade Schools Police for any	#3 When a student is being assigned to SCSI or other AES,
	criminal conduct regardless of whether Schools Police Automate Reporting (SPAR) is indicated.	they must be given an opportunity to be heard about the incident.
	If the victim of a crime requests a police report, the principal or	#4 When referring parent(s)/guardian(s) to outside
	designee must report the incident to the Miami-Dade Schools Police.	Agencies/ providers for services, schools must adhere to Board Policies 1213.01, 3213.01, and 4213.01 Request
		for Outside Providers.
	Allegations of Bullying and Harassment that are not able to be substantiated after investigation must be reported in SESIR as	#5 For any assignment away from the student's regular course schedule, written notice must be sent to the
	Unsubstantiated Bullying and Unsubstantiated Harassment.	parent/guardian within 24 hours via U.S. mail.
	definitions of incident-related elements).	of the incident leading to the disciplinary action. (See Glossary for
1	Refer to the Glossary for an explanation of unfami	liar words used in the Code of Student Conduct.

BEHAVIORS AND RANGE OF CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES – LEVEL III

	BEHAVIORS	RA	NGE OF CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES
they	EL III Behaviors are more serious than Level II because endanger health and safety, damage property, and/or se serious disruptions to the learning environment.	the app also	principal or designee <u>must</u> select at least one of following strategies from PLAN III . The use of propriate strategies from previous PLANS may be used <u>in conjunction with</u> this PLAN.
	Offensive/Harmful Behaviors		ncipals may authorize the use of PLAN IV for
	Assault/Threat against a non-staff member	rep	eated, serious or habitual Level III infractions.
	Breaking and Entering/Burglary		5 // 1: //0 0 1111 / #4
	Bullying (repeated harassment) (See Special Notes #1) (See Vital Alerts page(s) 29-3130-32)		Parent/guardian contact (See Special Notes #4) Student conference (See Special Notes #5) Assignment to an Alternative Educational
	Disruption on campus/Disorderly conduct	ΙΔΝ	Setting (1 - 10 days.) (See Special Notes #4, 5,
	Fighting (serious)	_	and o)
	False Activation of Fire Alarm System	╽╠	Corrective Strategies from Level I & II
	Gambling	ш	Permanent removal from class and reassignment to different class (placement
	Harassment (Civil Rights) (See Special Notes #2) (See Vital Alerts page(s) 29-3130-32,-6870)		review committee decision required) Suspension (See Special Notes #4, 5, 6 and 7)
	Hazing (misdemeanor)		Recommendation for expulsion (See page(s)
	Improper Activation of Fire Extinguisher		47 <u>48</u>)
	Possession of simulated weapons		
	Possession or use of alcohol, unauthorized over- the-counter medications, drug paraphernalia, controlled substances and/or anything that alters mood or is used for mood altering (See Vital Alert Under the Influence page(s) 3637.)		
	Sexting (1) (See Vital Alerts page(s) 3536)		
	Sexual harassment (See Special Notes #2,#3) (See Vital Alerts page(s) 29-3130-32-and Glossary		
	page(s) 7470) Technology and Computer Related Offense (1) (See Vital Alerts page(s) 37-3838-39)		
	Threat/Intimidation (See Special Notes #8)		
	Trespassing		
	Vandalism (major)		
	SPECIAL	NO	TES
	All Level III, IV, and V infractions, unless otherwise noted, require Schools Police Automated Reporting (SPAR). Administrators must contact Miami-Dade Schools Police.	#4	Good faith attempt must be made immediately to contact the parent/guardian by telephone.
	Miami-Dade Schools Police will determine if the incident will result in an information report or will lead to other police	#5	When a student is being assigned to SCSI or other AES, they must be given an opportunity to be heard about the incident.
□	Allegations of Bullying and Harassment that are not able to be substantiated after investigation must be reported in SESIR as Unsubstantiated Bullying and Unsubstantiated Harassment.	#6	For any assignment away from the student's regular course schedule, written notice must be sent to the parent/guardian within 24 hours via U.S. mail.
#1	Bullying infractions do not require a SPAR unless incident is Hazing-related.	#7	Suspension of students from school programs is a last resort, to be utilized only in the most extenuating circumstances as determined by the principal after other learning-centered
#2	Harassment Civil Rights and Sexual Harassment do not require a SPAR, but must be reported to the Miami-Dade County Public Schools Office of Civil Rights Compliance at 305-995-1580.		corrective strategies have been employed and with Region notification.

#3	Corrective action for Sexual Harassment may be issued only in	#8	If a student brings a firearm or weapon and/or makes a threat
	accordance with the District's Title IX Sexual Harassment		or false report, the school must refer the student to mental
	<u>Manual.</u>		health services identified by the school District.

Incident-related elements must be included in the description of the incident leading to the disciplinary action. (See Glossary for definitions of incident-related elements).

Refer to the Glossary for an explanation of unfamiliar words used in the Code of Student Conduct.

BEHAVIORS AND RANGE OF CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES – LEVEL IV

BEHAVIORS	RANGE OF CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES
LEVEL IV Behaviors are more serious acts of unacceptable behavior than Level III. They seriously endanger the health and well-being of others and/or damage property.	The principal or designee <u>must</u> use the following strategies from PLAN IV . The use of appropriate strategies from previous PLANS may also be used <u>in conjunction with</u> this PLAN.
Dangerous or Violent Behaviors	
□ Battery (Physical Attack) against a non-staff member □ Grand theft (ovel \$300.00750.00) □ Hate Crime □ Hazing (Felony) □ Intent to sell and/or distribute alcohol, unauthorized over-the-counter medications, drug paraphernalia, controlled substances and/or anything that alters mood or is used for mood altering □ Motor vehicle theft □ Other major crimes/incidents □ Robbery □ Sale and/or distribution of alcohol, unauthorized over-the-counter medications, drug paraphernalia, controlled substances and/or anything that alters mood or is used for mood altering (See Vital Alerts for Under the Influence page(s) 36437.) □ Sex offenses (other) (including possession and/or distribution of obscene or lewd materials) □ Sexting (2) (See Vital Alerts page(s) 3536) □ Technology and Computer-Related Offense (2) (See Vital Alerts page(s) 37-3838-39)	□ Parent/guardian contact (See Special Notes #2) □ Student conference (See Special Notes #3) □ Corrective Strategies from Level I-III (See Special Note #4) □ Recommendation for expulsion (See page(s) 4748)
	L NOTES
All Level III, IV, and V infractions, unless otherwise noted, red Schools Police Automated Reporting (SPAR). Administrators r contact Miami-Dade Schools Police. Miami-Dade Schools Police.	nust the parent/guardian by telephone.
will determine if the incident will result in an information repo will lead to other police action(s).	"T or #3 When a student is being assigned to SCSI or other AES, they must be given an opportunity to be heard about the incident.
☐ Corrective action for Sexual Harassment may be issued only accordance with the District's Title IX Sexual Harassment Manual	course schedule, written notice must be sent to the parent/guardian within 24 hours via U.S. mail.
Incident-related elements must be included in the description of incident leading to the disciplinary action. (See Glossary for definitions of incident-related elements).	<u>the</u>
Refer to the Glossary for an explanation of unfa	niliar words used in the Code of Student Conduct.

BEHAVIORS AND RANGE OF CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES – LEVEL V

	BEHAVIORS	RAN	GE OF CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES
	EL V Behaviors are the most serious acts of conduct and violent actions that threaten life.	strategi strategi	incipal or designee <u>must</u> use the following ies from PLAN V . The use of appropriate ies from previous PLANS may also be used in ction with this PLAN.
	est Serious, Dangerous or Violent Shaviors		
	Aggravated assault		rent/guardian contact (See Special Notes #2)
	Aggravated battery against a non-staff member	, □, Çç	udent conference (See Special Notes #3) prrective Strategies from Level I-IV (See
	Armed robbery	- Sp	pecial Notes #4) ecommendation for expulsion (See page(s)
	Arson		48)
	persons conducting official business (See Special Notes #1 & #5)		
	Battery (Physical Attack) or Aggravated battery against M-DCPS employees or persons conducting official business (See Special Notes #1)		
	Kidnapping/Abduction		
	Making a false report/threat against the school (See Special Notes #1 & #5)		
	Other major crimes/incidents		
	Possession, use, sale, or distribution of firearms, explosives, destructive devices, and other weapons. (See Special Notes #1 & #5)		
	Sexting (3) Offense (See page(s) 3536)		
	Sexual battery		
	Technology and Computer Related Offense (3) (See page(s) 37-3838-39)		
	SPECIA	L NOT	ES
	All Level III, IV, and V infractions, unless otherwise noted, req- Schools Police Automated Reporting (SPAR). Administrators in contact Miami-Dade Schools Police. Miami-Dade Schools Police.	nust	Good faith attempt must be made immediately to contact the parent/guardian by telephone.
	will determine if the incident will result in an information repor will lead to other police action(s).	0	When a student is being assigned to SCSI or other AES, they must be given an opportunity to be heard about the incident.
	Corrective action for Sexual Harassment may be issued only accordance with the District's Title IX Sexual Harassment Manual		For any assignment away from the student's regular course schedule, written notice must be sent to the parent/guardian within 24 hours via U.S. mail.
	The possession of firearms or other weapons on school property may result in criminal penalties in addition to expulsion.	y #5	If a student brings a firearm or weapon and/or makes a threat or false report, the school must refer the student to "mental health services" identified by the school district pursuant to 1012.584(4).
	This level of infraction may result in an expulsion requiring School Board action.		Incident-related elements must be included in the description of the incident leading to the disciplinary action. (See Glossary for definitions of incident-related elements).
#1	Mandatory one-year expulsion.		
I R	efer to the Glossary for an explanation of unfar	niliar wo	ords used in the Code of Student Conduct.

SAFEGUARDS: PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF STUDENTS AND PARENTS/GUARDIANS

All corrective strategies used by school-site administrators must be in compliance with School Board rules and policies. Inherent in these rules and policies is the

philosophy of fairness and consideration for actions that are in the best interest of students.

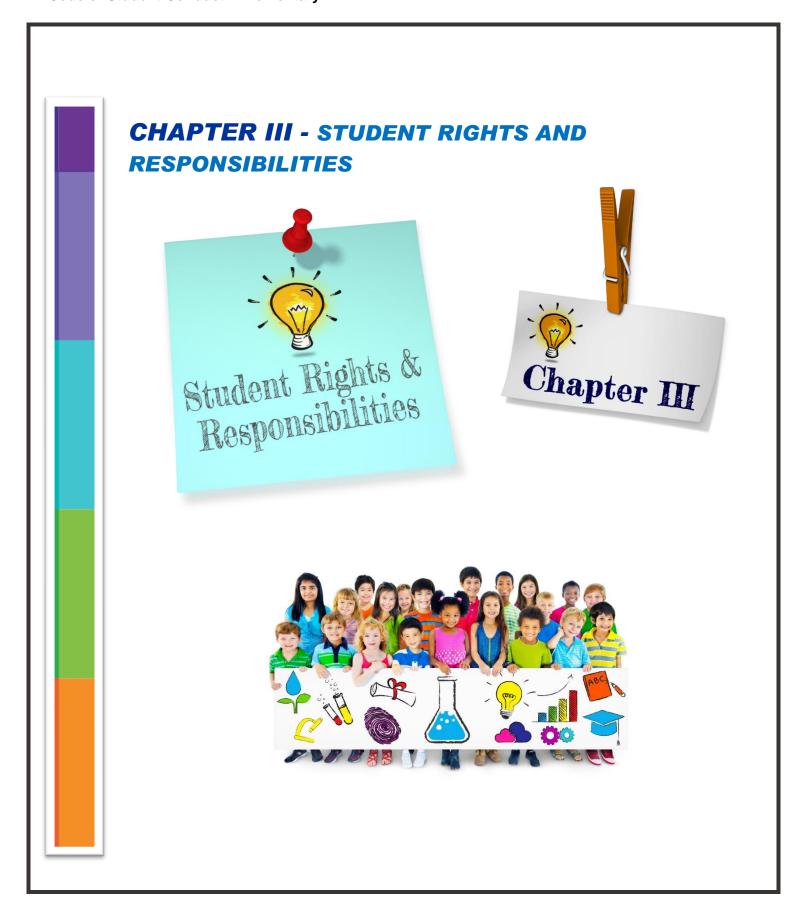
When confronted with an act that may require the imposition of corrective strategies by the school, the student and all other appropriate persons should be given the opportunity to explain the circumstances of the incident.

Students shall not be subjected to any corrective strategies for using a language other than English or because of a disability.

School administrators should communicate with parents/guardians when corrective strategies must be taken against a student.

Parents/guardians and students who disagree with certain strategies and decisions made at the school level have the right to the following formal complaint procedures:

- a school-level hearing;
- o appeal of school-level decisions to the regional center office; and
- o for alternative education assignments and expulsions, a hearing before an impartial hearing officer.



STUDENT RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

It is the intent of this chapter to allow students maximum freedom under law, commensurate with the school's responsibility for student health, safety, and welfare. The rights and responsibilities presented in this section reflect the need for providing students with greater opportunities to serve themselves and society.

Students must realize that every right implies a responsibility, and should conduct themselves appropriately on and off campus. Within every school, the principal and staff have the responsibility and authority for maintaining an orderly educational process. Students are citizens of the greater Miami-Dade Community and represent Miami-Dade Schools at all times.



Attendance

School administrators have an obligation under state law to enforce compulsory school attendance laws. Students have an obligation to attend school to develop skills and knowledge necessary to function in a modern, democratic society.

Rights:	Responsibilities:
☐ You have the right to information on rules and policies for excused absences, unexcused absences and tardies.	☐ You have the responsibility to attend classes daily.
☐ You have the right to make-up homework assignments after an excused absence.	☐ You have the responsibility to provide the school with reasons for absences.
	☐ You have the responsibility to request missed work from your teacher and complete the work within a reasonable amount of time.



Complaint Procedures

A complaint results from situations where students feel that they have been treated unfairly. Schools are responsible for providing a way for students to express and process their complaints.

Rights:	Responsibilities:
 ☐You have the right to speak to a person in authority if you feel you have received unfair treatment. You also have the right to request a formal complaint hearing at either the school level or the Region. ☐You have the right to have all complaints resolved in a fair, orderly and timely 	 ☐ You have the responsibility to talk about what you feel is unfair with people who are involved with the situation before requesting a formal hearing. ☐ You have the responsibility to state your problems clearly, follow procedures and accept the decision that is made.
manner. □Formal complaint procedures with the office of Civil Rights Compliance apply to those situations in that students believe themselves to be victims of discrimination based on sex, gender, gender identity and expression, race,	

Rights:	Responsibilities:
color, religion, ethnic or national origin, political beliefs, marital status, age, sexual orientation, social and family background, linguistic preference, pregnancy or disability. Formal complaint procedures are also available for situations in which students believe themselves to be victims of	Nesponsibilities.
harassment, including sexual harassment. *(See Special Note 1)	

SPECIAL NOTE

¹Harassment (Civil Rights) and Sexual Harassment do not require a SPAR, but must be reported to the Civil Rights Compliance Office at 305-995-1580. A student who is the victim of sexual harassment prohibited by Title IX is entitled to file a formal complaint in accordance with the District's *Title IX Sexual Harassment Manual* and request an investigation.

Counseling Services

All personal concerns of students can impact school achievement. Each school has a comprehensive Student Services program to recommend resources to assist students and families.

Rights:	Responsibilities:
☐ You have a right to get help from a school counselor. The counselor will be able to refer you to outside resources if you or your parents need additional assistance.	☐ You have the responsibility to make an appointment to talk to your counselor about your problems.

Free Speech, Expression and Assembly

You may express your opinion in any way that is fair. You also have a right to disagree with your classmates' and teachers' opinions. When you disagree, you must respect the rights of others. Give your classmates the same respect you would want to receive from them.

Ri	ghts:	R	esponsibilities:
	You have the right to recite the Pledge of		You have the responsibility to behave while a
	Allegiance. You also have the right not to		school program or activity is occurring.
	recite the Pledge of Allegiance if the Pledge		
	goes against personal beliefs.		You have the responsibility to respect the beliefs of others.
	You have the right to refuse to join in any		
	activity that goes against your religious or personal beliefs.		You have the responsibility to respect the rights of other students who disagree with your way of thinking or behaving.
	You have the right to wear badges or other		
	symbols that display personal beliefs as long as the school's dress code is followed and you are not causing a severe disruption in school.		☐ You have the responsibility to support your opinions with facts and evidence.
	- '		☐ You have the responsibility to get
	You have the right to say, draw or write		permission to gather peacefully on school

Rights:	Responsibilities:
personal opinions.	property.
You have the right to gather peacefully on school property. Exercise of this right shall be denied only when it substantially disrupts the educational process or orderly operation of a school or poses a threat or danger to the safety of other students, staff, School Board members, any other members of the District Community, or school property.	

Grades

Grades are just one indication of a student's knowledge or skill at any particular time. Academic grades should reflect a teacher's most objective assessment of a student's academic achievement. These academic grades should not be used as a threat to maintain classroom discipline.

Rights:	Responsibilities:
☐ You have the right to know how your teacher determined your grade.	☐ You have the responsibility to ask your teachers what you must do to get certain grades.
☐ You have the right to be given a fair grade.	, and the second
	☐ You have the responsibility to work to the best of your ability.
☐ You have the right to be notified when you are performing unsatisfactorily.	☐ You have the responsibility to improve your grade when you get an unsatisfactory notice.
☐ You have the right to fair and accurate conduct and effort grades.	☐ You have the responsibility to exhibit good behavior and effort in class.

Knowledge and Observation of Rules of Conduct

The most effective learning takes place in an atmosphere where students, parents/guardians, and school staff are fully aware of the grounds for corrective strategies and the procedures to be followed for violations of the *Code of Student Conduct*.

Rights:	Responsibilities:
☐ You have the right to a clear explanation of the <i>Code of Student Conduct</i> in understandable language. You have the right to know the consequences of your misconduct.	to observe all school and classroom rules.

Marriage, Pregnancy and Parenthood

Students who are married, parents/guardians, or expectant parents/guardians do not lose their right to free public education. It is, therefore, the responsibility of the public schools to encourage their continued education through the implementation of positive policies and the development of appropriate educational programs.

_	appropriate educational programs.				
Rights:		Responsibilities:			
	Students who are married, parents/ guardians of expectant students have the right to remain in the regular school program, including appropriate extracurricular activities, or to attend one		Students who are married, parents/guardians, or expectant parents/guardians have the responsibility to maintain an acceptable record of scholarship, effort, and conduct.		
	of the specialized programs designed to meet their particular needs.		Students have the responsibility to request special counseling regarding marriage, pregnancy, and parenthood/guardianship.		
	Students have the right , upon request, to be referred to an appropriate agency for special counseling regarding marriage, pregnancy, and parenthood/guardianship.		Students have the responsibility to request professional medical advice regarding continued school attendance.		

Participation in School Programs, Student Government and Activities

Students learn from one another and benefit from forming and participating in school programs and student government organizations. Schools have the responsibility to offer opportunities to all students to participate in student government or school programs.

Rights:	Responsibilities:
☐ You have a right to form or join any approved school activity and not be excluded on the basis of sex, race, color, ethnic or national origin, religion, marital status, disability, age, political beliefs, sexual orientation, gender, gender identification, social and family background, linguistic preference, pregnancy, and any other basis.	 ☐ You have the responsibility to get permission from your principal to form school clubs or schedule activities. ☐ You have the responsibility to attend club or activity meetings and participate in an appropriate manner.
☐ You have the right to participate in groups such as student council that help make rules affecting school life.	

Publications

The primary liberties in students' lives have to do with the process of inquiry and learning, of acquiring and imparting knowledge, and of exchanging ideas. This process requires that students have the right to express opinions, to take stands, and to support causes publicly or privately. One of the important roles of the school is to provide effective avenues through which students may express themselves on a wide range of subjects. Official school publications, such as school newspapers and yearbooks, should reflect the policy and judgment of the student editors and should include viewpoints representative of the entire school community.

Rights:	Responsibilities:	
☐ You have the right to possess and distributive literature as long as the material does resubstantially disrupt the daily activities of the school.	ot principal as to how, when and where	
☐ You have the right to be free from anyo telling you what you can and cannot read		
write.	You have the responsibility to read or possess print materials that are not indecent or harmful to others.	
Principals may restrict distribution of materials that are primarily commercial in nature or disruptive to the orderly operation of the school.		



Respect for Persons and Property

The most effective learning takes place in a school where students, parents and teachers respect others and protect the personal property of all members of the school community.

Rights:	Responsibilities:
☐ You have a right to be treated with courtesy and respect.	You have the responsibility to show respect and courtesy to fellow students, all School Board personnel and school visitors.
 ☐ You have the right to a safe school environment, at bus stops, on the school bus and during school sponsored activities. ☐ You have the right to a school that is free 	☐ You have the responsibility to respect the private and personal property of others. Additionally, you have the responsibility to contribute to a safe learning environment by reporting harmful or dangerous situations to an
of bullying or harassment.	adult.
	☐ You have the responsibility not to bully or harass other students.

Right to Learn

Philosophical Basis:

Under the law you are given many freedoms, such as the **RIGHT TO LEARN**. With these freedoms, however, come **responsibilities**. Your school has the responsibility to protect your health, safety, and welfare. You have the **responsibility** to use your freedoms wisely.

Rights:	Responsibilities:
☐ You have the right to be taught the basic skills.	You have the responsibility to work hard so that you can master the basic skills.
☐ You have the right to study all subjects in a classroom setting, in a language you can understand, with good, fair teachers. These	☐ You have the responsibility to help create a school climate that is fair and helpful.
teachers will let you state your opinion freely.	☐ You have the responsibility to respect the rights and beliefs of other students and teachers.
☐ You have the right to learn about many new and different ideas with which you may or may not agree.	

Search and Seizure

Board.

Students possess a right of privacy as well as freedom from unreasonable search and seizure of person or property guaranteed by the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution. That individual's right, however, is balanced by the school's responsibility to protect the health, safety, and welfare of all its students.

Rights: Responsibilities: ☐ You have the **responsibility** not to hide or You may have a legitimate expectation of carry dangerous objects that are against the privacy: however, vour person and/or property, including, but not limited to, law or can disturb or frighten your backpacks and vehicles, may be searched by classmates. school authorities if a reasonable suspicion that a search will turn up evidence that you ☐ You have the **responsibility** to keep only have violated or are violating law, school approved materials and objects on your board policy or school rules exists. Storage person or in your desk or backpack. places provided by the school, including desks and/or lockers, and the contents within them remain under the control of the School Board and may be the subject of random search. SPECIAL NOTES School authorities may search a student's person or property, including vehicles, with or without the

student's consent whenever they reasonably suspect that there has been a violation of law, Board policy, or school rules. This authority applies to all situations in which the student is under the jurisdiction of the

Student Records

Student records provide information that can be used to develop the best educational program for each student. Care must be exercised by school staff to assure that student records are treated confidentially and that the information is relevant, accurate and appropriate.

Responsibilities: Rights: □ Parents/guardians have the **right** to read ☐ Your parents/guardians have the your student records. They also have the responsibility to provide the school with any right to object to information in your student information that is useful in planning your records and must give written permission education. for anyone to read your records. This permission is called a release parents/guardians □ Your have the ☐ Parent(s)/guardian(s) also may request an responsibility to update your address and phone numbers when changed. informal hearing to challenge the content of your educational record(s), if inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the privacy and other rights of the student. Contact the school principal regarding hearing procedures. ☐ Parent(s)/guardian(s) and eligible students have the right to restrict the release of directory information. ☐ Your personally identifiable information may not be released to unauthorized persons without the consent of your parents/guardians.











VITAL ALERTS FOR STUDENTS AND PARENTS/GUARDIANS

VITAL ALERT: Corporal Punishment

The use of corporal punishment is prohibited in Miami-Dade County Public Schools. This prohibition extends to parents/guardians on school grounds.

VITAL ALERT: District Dress Code Policy

Students, while on school grounds during the regular school day, must refrain from wearing clothing that (a) exposes underwear or body parts in an indecent or vulgar manner, or (b) disrupts the orderly learning environment.

Any student who violates Board Policy 5511 – *Dress Code and School Uniforms* is subject to the following disciplinary actions:

First (1) Offense: a student shall be given a verbal warning and the school principal shall call the student's parent or guardian.

Second (2) Offense: the student is ineligible to participate in any extracurricular activity for a period of time not to exceed 5 days and the school principal shall meet with the student's parent or quardian.

Third (3) or subsequent offense(s): a student shall be assigned to an Alternative Educational Setting for a period not to exceed 3 days, the student is ineligible to participate in any extracurricular activity for a period not to exceed 30 days, and the school principal shall call the student's parent or guardian and send the parent or guardian a written letter regarding the student's in-school suspension and ineligibility to participate in extracurricular activities.

VITAL ALERT: District Policy Against Bullying and Harassment

Miami Dade County Public Schools (M-DCPS) is committed to providing a safe learning environment for all students and is dedicated to eradicating bullying and harassment by providing awareness and prevention education. Bullying, harassment, and intimidation by students, school board employees, visitors, or volunteers is prohibited and will not be tolerated.

During the investigation of any bullying and/or harassment allegation, the principal/designee or appropriate area/district administrator should take appropriate actions to protect the complainant, alleged victim, other students or employees consistent with the requirements of applicable Board Policies, regulations, and statutes.

VITAL ALERT:

District Policy Against Bullying and Harassment

Bullying and Harassment Defined¹

Bullying means systematically and chronically, inflicting physical hurt or psychological distress on one or more students or school employees. It is further defined as a pattern of unwanted and repeated written, verbal, or physical behavior, including any threatening, insulting, dehumanizing gesture by an adult or student, that is severe or pervasive enough to create an intimidating, hostile, or offensive educational environment; cause discomfort or humiliations; or unreasonably interfere with the individual's school performance or participation that includes a noted power differential.

Bullying may involve, but is not limited to:

- 1. Teasing
- 2. Social exclusion
- 3. Threats
- 4. Intimidation
- 5. Stalking
- 6. Physical violence
- 7. Theft
- 8. Sexual, religious, or racial harassment
- 9. Public or private humiliation
- 10. Destruction of Property
- 11. Cyberstalking
- 12. Cyberbullying
- 13. Hazing

Harassment means any threatening, insulting or dehumanizing gesture, use of data or computer software, or written, verbal or physical conduct directed against a student or school employee who:

- 1. places a student or school employee in reasonable fear of harm to his or her person or damage to his or her property,
- 2. substantially interferes with a student's educational performance, opportunities, or benefits, or
- 3. substantially disrupts the orderly operation of a school.

Bullying and Harassment also includes:

- 1. Retaliation against a student or school employee by another student or school employee for asserting or alleging an act of bullying or harassment. Reporting an act of bullying or harassment that is not made in good faith is considered_retaliation.
- 2. Perpetuation of conduct listed in the definition of bullying and harassment by an individual or group with intent to demean, dehumanize, embarrass or cause emotional or physical harm to a student or school employee by:
 - a. Incitement or coercion
 - b. Accessing or knowingly and willingly causing or providing access to data or computer software through a computer, computer system, computer network, electronic or wireless devices on or off school grounds to bully or harass that jeopardizes student or school employee safety or disrupts the learning environment within the scope of the

¹ Florida Statutes, Section 1006.147. Refer to glossary items #47, 4850, 51 for definitions of harassment that may apply in other contexts.

VITAL ALERT:

District Policy Against Bullying and Harassment

district school system.

c. Acting in a manner that has an effect substantially similar to the effect of bullying or harassment.

Cyberstalking means to engage in a course of conduct to communicate, or to cause to be communicated, words, images, or language by or through the use of electronic mail or electronic communication, directed at a specific person, causing substantial emotional distress to that person and serving no legitimate purpose.

Cyberbullying means bullying through the use of technology or any electronic communication, which includes, but is not limited to, any transfer of signs, signals, writing, images, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic system, photo-electronic system, or photo-optical system, including, but not limited to, electronic mail, Internet communications, instant messages, or facsimile communications. Cyberbullying includes the creation of a webpage or weblog in which the creator assumes the identity of another person, or the knowing impersonation of another person as the author of posted content or messages, if the creation or impersonation creates any of the conditions enumerated in the definition of bullying. Cyberbullying also includes the distribution by electronic means of a communication to more than one person or the posting of material on an electronic medium that may be accessed by one or more persons, if the distribution or posting creates any of the conditions enumerated in the definition of bullying.

HOW TO REPORT BULLYING/HARASSMENT ANONYMOUSLY

If you have information regarding bullying/harassment and would like to report this information anonymously, you may do so by:

- Filing the "Miami-Dade County Public Schools Bullying and Harassment Anonymous Reporting Form located at the following internet web address: http://forms.dadeschools.net/webpdf/7229.pdf
- 2. Calling 305-995-CARE (2273)
- 3. Texting anonymously to 274637 (CRIMES) and type in the words: Be safe and then you report.
- 4. Submitting an online report by visiting <u>BESAFE at http://besafe.dadeschools.net</u>. https://new.tipsubmit.com/en/create-report/anonymous/dadeschools.net .

Information and/or resources on bullying and harassment can be found on the Student Services Crisis Management Services website located at http://studentservices.dadeschools.net/bullying/.

VITAL ALERT: Implication of Certain Sex Offenses

Minors convicted or adjudicated delinquent for certain sex offenses may be required to register with the State of Florida as a sexual predator or sex offender and will suffer the restrictions and embarrassment of this requirement as defined in Sections 943.0435, 943.04354, 943.0515, 985.481, 985.4815, and 775.21. F.S.

VITAL ALERT: Individuals with Disabilities in Education Act (IDEA): Students with a 504 Plan

Behavioral modification interventions that are used to address actions committed by students who meet the guidelines established by the Individuals with Disabilities in Education Act (IDEA) and/or Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 must adhere to federal law, Florida Statues, Florida Board of Education Rules, and Miami-Dade County School Board Policies.

Assignments to an Alternative Educational Setting (AES), Suspensions and Expulsions for more than ten (10) consecutive days and/or a pattern of suspensions and expulsions that exceed ten (10) days in a school year may be considered "changes in placement" for students with disabilities who have a Section 504 Plan or who are enrolled in Exceptional Student Education (ESE) placement under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). When the student is removed from his/her educational placement for more than ten (10) days, a manifestation determination must be conducted to review the Behavior Intervention Plan (BIP) and consider whether other strategies, interventions, or assessments are appropriate and the student must be provided appropriate educational services in order to provide a free appropriate education. Schools must take into account the student's capacity to understand his or her behavior and the inappropriateness of his or her actions.

Discipline guidelines for IDEA students with disabilities are specified in the District's *Exceptional Student Education Policies and Procedures (SP&P), Board Policy 2260 -* and discipline guidelines for Section 504 students with disabilities as outlined in *Board Policy 2260.01 - Section 504 Procedures for Students with Disabilities.*

VITAL ALERT: Off-Campus Conduct

Off campus conduct and conduct outside of school time that violates the district's *Code of Student Conduct* may also be the basis for discipline up to expulsion if it is accomplished through electronic means and substantially disrupts the educational process or orderly operation of a school. has the potential to causes a substantial disruption to the school environment or impact the rights of others. Off campus conduct that poses a threat or danger to the safety of other students, staff, School Board members, any other members of the District Community, or school property may constitute behavior that has a substantial adverse impact on the educational environment requiring disciplinary action.

VITAL ALERT: Off-Campus Felony Offenses To minimize off-campus acts that might have an adverse impact on the District office will send notifications to schools of students who have be

To minimize off-campus acts that might have an adverse impact on the school environment, the District office will send notifications to schools of students who have been taken into custody for and/or are formally charged with an off-campus felony or delinquent act that would be a felony if committed by an adult. The principal may take administrative action against those students who are formally charged if, after an administrative hearing with notice provided to the parent/guardian of the student, it is shown that the incident has an adverse impact on the educational program, discipline, or welfare of the school.

Students and parents/guardians should be aware that felony offenses can have a serious impact on an individual's future, including the following:

	,	J	9
	criminal penalties;		
	loss of scholarship	eligibility;	
	loss of voting privil	leges;	
	loss of employmer	nt opportunit	ties; and/or
	loss of driving privi	ileges.	

VITAL ALERT:

Procedures for Implementing the 45 School Day Alternative Placement Rule for Students With Disabilities

- ☐ The IDEA identifies three specific types of conduct that may trigger unilateral placement of a student with a disability in an Interim Alternative Educational Setting (IAES), without regard to whether the behavior is determined to be a manifestation of the child's disability.
- ☐ A student may be removed to an IAES for not more than 45 school days regardless of whether the behavior is determined to be a manifestation of the student's disability, where the student:
 - i. carries or possesses a weapon to or at school, on school premises, or to or at a school function under the jurisdiction of a state or local educational agency;
 - ii. knowingly possesses or uses illegal drugs*, or sells or solicits the sale of a controlled substance, while at school, on school premises, or at a school function under the jurisdiction of a state or local educational agency; or
- iii. inflicts serious bodily injury** on another person while at school, on school premises, or at a school sponsored activity.

When a student commits one of the special circumstances listed above, the school where the violation occurred must provide to the parent (1) FM 7063-Notice of 10-Day Temporary Assignment to Pathways: Consideration of Expulsion. Copies of this document must be retained for future meetings.

The school where the incident occurred must immediately place an E5 in the Student Case Management System (SCMS), send FM6562 Rev. (11-05), Expulsion Request to alted@dadeschools.net, and follow up to ensure that the SPAR is in the SCMS as quickly as possible. The student will be assigned to the alternative placement as soon as is possible. Upon

VITAL ALERT:

Procedures for Implementing the 45 School Day Alternative Placement Rule for Students With Disabilities

placement by the Division of Educational Opportunity and Access (DEOA), the Special Education (SPED) Department Chairperson or Program Specialist shall contact the assigned school and forward a copy of the student's existing Individual Educational Plan (IEP). The assigned alternative school shall implement the student's current IEP, including all related services upon the student's arrival.

Note: If the student is arrested and sent to the Juvenile Detention Center (JDC), the time at the JDC is not included in the 45 school day timeline at the alternative placement. The student should go immediately to the 45 school day placement upon dismissal from the JDC.

Within 10 school days of the incident, an IEP meeting, which includes a representative from the sending school, must be convened by DEOA to determine if the behavior is a manifestation of the student's disability.

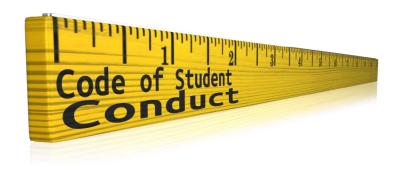
When the behavior is found to be a manifestation of the student's disability, the receiving IAES is responsible for maintaining a record of the number of days the student is enrolled. Ten (10) days prior to the end of the mandatory 45 **school** day placement, the IAES shall notify the sending school and corresponding SPED Center to schedule an IEP meeting. The IEP meeting will be held at the IAES with representatives from the home and/or sending school. The IEP team shall decide the next appropriate placement for the student. The following placements shall be considered:

 Remain in the Interim Alternative Education Setting under appropriate circum 	IIIIStarice
--	-------------

- ☐ Return to sending school
- ☐ Assignment to another school
- ☐ Consider other IEP placement options

SPECIAL NOTE:

- ** Serious Bodily injury applies only when there is:
 - 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.



VITAL ALERT:

Sexting

Board Policy 5136.02 - Sexting, prohibits "sexting" which is the act of sending or forwarding sexually explicit, nude, or partially nude photographs/images through cellular telephones and other electronic media.

Sexting is prohibited and will not be tolerated. The policy 5136.02-Sexting, Sexting addresses sexting, and will be enforced pursuant the Code of Student Conduct.

The levels of sexting offenses are:

Sexting (1)

 A personal, 1-to-1 student-to-student exposure/transmission which is not coerced and not intended for redistribution.

As an example, a student may voluntarily send a provocative sext that includes a nude photograph/image to his/her boyfriend or girlfriend. The Sexting 1 offense is a Level III violation in the <u>Code of Student Conduct</u>. The principal must conduct a parent/guardian conference and apply at least one of the additional disciplinary strategies from Level III.

Sexting (2)

Transmission or re-transmission of a sext to an expanded group of recipients.

As an example, a student who has received a sext proceeds to re-transmit the message to a few other students. A second or multiple offense of a Sexting 1 act also constitutes a Sexting 2 offense. The Sexting 2 offense is a Level IV violation of the *Code of Student Conduct*. The principal/designee must conduct a mandatory parent/guardian conference and apply at least one of the additional disciplinary strategies from Level IV.

Sexting (3)

• Broad exposure/distribution of a sext without consent and/or transmittal with the intent to victimize another individual.

As an example, a student who has received a sexting message posts the photograph/image on a social networking website in order to subject the individual photographed to ridicule, derision, scorn, etc. A Sexting 3 offense is also the repeated commission of sexting Level 1, 2 and/or 3 offenses. A Sexting 3 offense is a Level V violation of the *Code of Student Conduct* because it involves extreme behaviors that seriously endanger the health and well-being of others and/or damages property or character. The principal/designee must conduct a parent/guardian conference and apply at least one of the additional disciplinary strategies from Level V.

All sexting cases require a Student Services Referral (R7).

A first sexting offense committed by a minor is a non-criminal violation punishable by up to eight (8) hours of community service or subject to a \$60 fine, and/or required training or instructional classes on the dangers of sexting. A second offense is a misdemeanor and the third is a felony with a possible maximum five (5) year prison sentence.

VITAL ALERT:

Threats of Violence

Students are prohibited from making direct or indirect threats of violence against individuals or groups. Even threats made in jest or in exaggeration must be treated as serious threats. Any threat of such violence must be reported immediately to a teacher or school administrator. A threat to use a dangerous instrument or weapon on school grounds, on school sponsored transportation, or at any school sponsored activity, is prohibited. All threats of violence (oral, written, electronic, or symbolic) will be reported to law enforcement and investigated by school officials. A student, regardless of age, found to have made a threat of violence shall be referred to mental health services and is subject to appropriate disciplinary consequences, up to and including: assignment to Alternative Educational Setting, suspension, expulsion, arrest, and/or prosecution, and may be referred to the school's Threat Assessment Team. When students use social media to threaten other students or school employees which has a direct effect on school property, law enforcement may be requested to conduct a "home visit" and/or law enforcement may be involved which could result in criminal prosecution.

It is unlawful for any person to threaten to throw, project, place, or discharge any destructive device with intent to do bodily harm to any person or with intent to do damage to any property of any person, and any person convicted thereof commits a felony of the second degree pursuant to F.S. 790.162.

It is unlawful for any person to make a false report, with intent to deceive, mislead, or otherwise misinform any person, concerning the placing or planting of any bomb, dynamite, other deadly explosive, or weapon of mass destruction pursuant to F.S. 790.166, or concerning the use of firearms in a violent manner against a person or persons, and any person convicted thereof commits a felony of the second degree pursuant to F.S. 790.163.

Any person who writes or composes and also sends or procures the sending of any letter, inscribed communication, or electronic communication, whether such letter or communication be signed or anonymous, to any person, containing a threat to kill or to do bodily injury to the person to whom such letter or communication is sent, or a threat to kill or do bodily injury to any member of the family of the person to whom such letter or communication is sent, or any person who makes, posts, or transmits a threat in a writing or other record, including an electronic record, to conduct a mass shooting or an act of terrorism, in any manner that would allow another person to view the threat, commits a felony of the second degree pursuant to F.S. 836.10.

VITAL ALERT:

Under the Influence

The impairment of one's normal faculties, such as walking, talking, etc., as may be evidenced by, but not limited to: bloodshot eyes, slurred speech, odor of alcohol/elicit substance, stumbling, imbalance, drowsiness, flushed face."

Special Note: These observations may be made by a lay (non-expert) witness. An administrator may come to the conclusion that a student is under the influence of alcohol or an illicit substance based on the totality of the circumstances. An administrator should first rule out that the student is having a reaction to food or authorized prescription medication or experiencing a medical condition. See Vital Alert on the next page(s) 37–38– Use of Medication.

VITAL ALERT: Use of Medication

According to the *Board Policy 5330-Use of Medications*, the School Board is not responsible for the diagnosis and/or treatment of student illnesses. The administration of prescribed medication and/or medically-prescribed treatments to a student during school hours is permitted only when failure to do so would jeopardize the health of the student, the student would not be able to attend school if the medication or treatment were not made available during school hours, or the child is disabled and requires medication to benefit from his/her educational program.

Medication includes all medicines including those prescribed by a medical provider and any nonprescribed (over-the-counter) drugs, preparations, and/or remedies. "Treatment" refers to the manner in which a medication is administered_and to health-care procedures which require special training, such as catheterization.

Written medication authorization (Form 2702) signed by the child's medical provider and parent shall be provided before any prescribed medication or treatment may be administered to any student during school hours. Parents may administer medication or treatment. The child's medical provider and the parent must also authorize in writing any self-medication by the student such as epi-pens and inhalers.

Medication shall not be carried on a student's person in the school except as approved by the principal. Furthermore, no student is allowed to provide or sell any type of over-the-counter medication to another student.

VITAL ALERT:

Use of Technology and Computer Related Offenses

Students are encouraged to use computers, networks, and online telecommunication such as the Internet and electronic mail (e-mail). While exercising the right to use available technology, students must be aware of their responsibility as users. Technology advancement has provided students with access and the opportunity to commit offenses that violate the *Code of Student Conduct*.

When using electronic devices for the purposes of learning consistent with the educational objectives of the District during the instructional day, students must comply with *Board Policy 7540.03 – Computer Technology and Networks*.

Technology and computer-related offenses include, but are not limited to:

Technology and Computer Related Offense (1)

Ш	Accessing or facilitating the access of a computer, electronic device, or network	ea resource
	without authorization.	

☐ Computer use inconsistent with educational usage or goals, or any use that violates applicable copyright laws.

Technology and Computer Related Offense (2)

VITA	L ALERT:	Use of Technology and Computer Related Offenses
	Modifying and/or distributing student data and/or records (including grades) or Personal Identifiable Information (PII) without authorization.	
	Engaging in th resource.	ne disruption or denial of service to a computer, electronic device, or networked
		on or damage, either virtual or physical, of a computer, electronic device, or ource, including any stored data.
		ion of viruses, malware or other illegal/inappropriate software, including network monitoring or hacking tools.
		aging in surveillance of an individual, including the use of a computer's camera or unauthorized remote desktop or keystroke logging software.
	containing pro	uter, electronic device, or networked resource to access or transmit materials fanity, lewd, pornographic, or inappropriate content (including racially/ethnically offensive language).
	Utilizing a cor illegal activities	nputer, electronic device, or network resources to send threats or engage in s.
Tech	nology and C	Computer Related Offense (3)
	•	uter, electronic device, or networked resource to create access, transmit, or erial containing profanity, lewd, pornographic, or inappropriate content and nor.
		odifying and/or distributing student data and/or records (including grades) or ntifiable Information (PII), including but not limited to social security number(s), al gain.
	The destructio system	n, damage, or interruption, either virtual or physical, of any District information
admin	•	w examples of violations committed through electronic means. The school valuate and determine the appropriate level infraction under the Code of

VITAL ALERT: Wireless Communication Devices

Wireless communication devices include two-way communication devices, such as cellular phones, mobile phones, MP3 players, electronic games, beepers, pagers, portable computers including but not limited to laptops, personal digital assistances (PDA), tablets, eReaders, iPads, personal organizers and similar wireless devices. Possessing a wireless communication device is not a violation of the *Code of Student Conduct*. However, a student shall not disrupt the educational process or interfere with the safety-to-life issues of students by using a wireless communication device inappropriately.

When using electronic devices for the purposes of learning consistent with the educational objectives of the District during the instructional day, students must comply with *Board Policy 7540.03 – Student Responsible Use of Technology, Social Media, and District Network Systems*, Student Network and Internet Acceptable Use and Safety.

The following rules must be followed regarding the possession, use, and display of wireless communication devices:

Students may only possess, display and use wireless communication devices (i.e. texting, email, telephone etc.) before or after the instructional day.
Students must ensure that the telephone capabilities of their devices are turned off during the instructional day (i.e. ringer off, silent mode, etc.)
Students shall avoid classroom disruptions, by not displaying, using, or activating the data access portion of their wireless communication devices during the instructional day unless instructed to do so by the teacher and/or authorized school personnel under the Bring Your Own Device initiative outlined in <i>Board Policy 7540.03</i> . This includes during class, in the library, during lunch breaks, during class changes and during any other structured activity. Unless using its data access capabilities for instructional purposes as directed by their teacher and/or authorized school personnel as outlined in <i>Board Policy 7540.03</i> .
Students may not use the broadband capabilities (3G, 4G, etc) of personal devices for data access during school hours – students may only access data utilizing the school's wireless network during this time.
The school is not responsible if a student's wireless communication or any electronic device is lost or stolen.

The possession of a cellular telephone is not a violation of the *Code of Student Conduct*. However, the possession of a cellular telephone that disrupts the educational process, the use of the cellular telephone capabilities during school hours, use of a cellular phone to commit a crime, and the possession or use of a cellular telephone that disrupts or interferes with the safety-to-life issue for students being transported on a Miami-Dade County Public Schools bus, are infractions of the *Code of Student Conduct*.

VITAL ALERT: Zero Tolerance Policy

The School Board enforces the Florida Department of Education Zero Tolerance Policy on school violence, crime, and the use of weapons. As an approach to reducing school violence, the intent of the policy is to provide a safe school climate that is drug-free and protects student health, safety, and civil rights.

This policy requires the school district to impose the most severe consequences provided for in the *Code of Student Conduct* in dealing with students who engage in violent criminal acts, such as:

bringing or possessing a firearm or weapon to school, any school sponsored activity, or on
school-sponsored transportation; shall also result in a referral for expulsion and mental health
services pursuant to Section 1006.13 F.S.
making a threat or false report, respectively, involving school or school personnel's property,
school transportation, or school-sponsored activity; shall also result in a referral for expulsion
and mental health services pursuant to Section 1006.13 F.S.
homicide;
assault, battery, and culpable negligence;
relating to kidnapping, false imprisonment, luring or enticing a child, and custody offenses;
sexual battery;
lewdness and indecent exposure;
child abuse;
robbery;
robbery by sudden snatching;
carjacking; and
home-invasion robbery

A student may also be referred for mental health services if deemed necessary by the threat assessment team.

The State of Florida Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1965 requires the School District to link juvenile violent incidents to the action taken by the student's school and the District. The District is required to collect data about violent incidents involving students during each school year and transmit a report to the state. Certain infractions in the *Code of Student Conduct* may result in criminal penalties as well as administrative corrective strategies.

FORMAL CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES RECOGNIZED IN THE CODE OF STUDENT CONDUCT

FORMAL CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES:

Assignment to an Alternative Educational Setting in Lieu of Suspension

A student may be assigned to the following Alternative Educational Settings (AESs) suitable to the Level of Behavior. When the principal utilizes an AES, the student shall be afforded the same due process procedures that are applicable to suspension, including written notice within 24 hours by U.S. mail. Schools must take into account the student's capacity to understand his or her behavior and the inappropriateness of his or her actions.

TEMPORARY REMOVAL FROM CLASS

If a student is disruptive in class, the teacher may request assistance from a school administrator to have the student temporarily assigned elsewhere within the student's regularly assigned school. The principal should consider the teacher's recommendations and ensure that the student is provided with assignments that are relevant to the material being taught in the class from which the student was removed.

OTHER ALTERNATIVES

Other alternatives, including after-school detention, Saturday School, or other programs available at the school, may be utilized.

In the case of a student with a disability, assignment must be appropriate in light of the student's Individual Educational Plan (IEP) or Section 504 Plan. Removal from a particular class should not effectuate a denial of IEP or Limited English Proficient (LEP) services.

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE PRACTICES (at District Approved Schools)

Restorative Justice is a theory of justice that emphasizes repairing the harm caused by crime and conflict. It places decisions in the hands of those who have been most affected by a wrongdoing, and gives equal concern to the victim, the offender, and the surrounding community. Restorative justice practices focus on the infraction and conflict, and utilize various techniques such as peace-making circles, which are designed to repair the harm, heal broken relationships, and address the underlying reasons for the offense.

STUDENT COURT (at District Approved Schools)

Student Court is a tribunal for students who have been trained to hear actual cases of school level offenses committed by their peers. Student Court School-Based Program model is for students who violate Level I, Level II and select Level III behaviors of the *Code of Student Conduct*. It provides participating schools with an alternative resource for decreasing the number of in-school and out-of-school suspensions. Student Court is a tribunal for students who have been trained to hear actual cases of school level offenses committed by their peers.

Assignment to an Alternative Educational Setting in Lieu of Suspension

ASSIGNMENT TO SCHOOL CENTER FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION (SCSI)

The principal may assign the student to the School Center for Special Instruction (SCSI), an alternative setting within the student's regularly assigned school. The SCSI should be designed to provide tutorial and guidance services.

When misconduct in a specific class results in an assignment to SCSI, the student may only be removed from the class where the misconduct occurred. Continued or general misconduct can result in removal from all classes if deemed appropriate by the principal.

PERMANENT REMOVAL FROM CLASS

A teacher may remove a student whose behavior the teacher determines interferes with the teacher's ability to communicate effectively with the students in the class or with the ability of the student's classmates to learn. This includes disobedient, violent, abusive, uncontrollable, or disruptive students. The principal shall be notified immediately and the teacher shall be entitled to receive, prior to or upon return of the student to class, a copy of the Student Case Management Form (SCM) describing corrective strategies taken.

Each school must establish a Placement Review Committee to determine appropriate placement of the student when the teacher has withheld consent for return to the teacher's class. The committee consists of at least two teachers, one selected by the faculty, one selected by the teacher who has removed the student, and one member selected by the principal from the school's staff. The teacher who requested the removal may not serve on the committee. The parent/guardian of the student must be informed of the Placement Review Committee and be provided the opportunity to communicate with the committee on behalf of the student. The committee must render a decision within 5 days after the removal of the student from the classroom and may either: (1) place the student in another class within the student's regularly assigned school, or (2) return the student to the teacher's class. The teacher may appeal the committee's decision to the Superintendent.

SHORT-TERM AES (1- 10 DAYS)

A principal may remove a student from the student's regular school program and assign the student to an AES for one (1) to ten (10) days for persistent disobedience and/or serious misconduct. Principals take this action when they have exhausted informal corrective strategies, or when they have at least considered those alternatives and rejected them as inappropriate in a given situation.

Reassignment from the student's regular school program is appropriate under certain conditions, included but not limited to the following:

The student's presence in school presents a physical danger to the student or others; and/or A "cooling off" period is needed to relieve tensions and relieve pressure;

A student removed from his or her regular school program has the right to request and obtain makeup assignments for the time he or she was reassigned. It is the responsibility of the student to request make-up work for assignments missed due to a reassignment from the student's regular

Assignment to an Alternative Educational Setting in Lieu of Suspension

school program. In the case of a student with a disability, assignment must be appropriate in light of the student's Individual Educational Plan (IEP) or Section 504 Plan. Removal from a particular class should not effectuate a denial of IEP or Limited English Proficient (LEP) services.

A student removed from his or her regular school program is entitled to be notified of the reason for the reassignment and an opportunity to be heard by the principal/designee. Parents/Guardians must be provided written notice within 24 hours by U.S. mail.

STUDENT SUCCESS CENTER

The Student Success Centers are one type of Alternative Educational Setting that provide a safehaven in a structured learning environment for referred students (ages 11 and older) exhibiting Level III-IV behavior and (with Region notification) habitual Level II infractions of the *Code of Student Conduct.*

LONG-TERM AES (MORE THAN 10 DAYS)

A principal may request a District-approved administrative assignment to an AES for more than ten (10) days. This action is taken only when less severe strategies are deemed inappropriate. If the nature of the student's behavior warrants, the Superintendent's designee will approve the request and assign the student to one of the alternative educational settings.

In the case of a student with a disability, assignment must be appropriate in light of the student's Individual Educational Plan (IEP) or Section 504 Plan. Removal from a particular class should not effectuate a denial of IEP or Limited English Proficient (LEP) services.

A student removed from his or her regular school program is entitled to be notified of the reason for the reassignment and an opportunity to be heard by the principal/designee and the parents/guardians must be sent written notice within 24 hours by U.S. mail. Furthermore, the student assigned to an AES for more than 10 days is entitled to a hearing.

PATHWAYS

Pathways is one type of Alternative Educational Setting for students in grades 6 – 12 that commit the most serious infractions of the *Code of Student Conduct* (Levels IV and V) may be recommended for expulsion. Students will be assigned to the Pathways Program during the period of time which would have traditionally resulted in a ten (10) day outdoor suspension preceding expulsion. Students will receive academic support, in-house counseling services and receive wrap-around services from community agencies.

Denial of Bus Privileges

Student misconduct while riding a school bus and/or bus stop is a serious threat to the safety of everyone on the bus as well as other motorists, pedestrians and members of the community. All rules that apply to school grounds and activities also apply when riding the school bus. Parents are responsible for their child's behavior on the school bus to and from school as well as their behavior at the bus stop.

Unacceptable behaviors on a school bus leading to the need for corrective action, that include but are not limited to the following:

- Disrupting, distracting, or disobeying a bus operator
- Failing to use required safety equipment on the bus
- Standing or getting out of your seat while bus is in motion
- Failing to sit in assigned seat (if applicable)
- Yelling, inappropriate language, spitting outside the bus window, at other students, pedestrians or motorists.
- Use of profanity, fighting or smoking on the bus
- Boarding a bus other than the students assigned bus/route or attempting to leave the school bus at a stop other than the students assigned stop without permission from the school principal/designee
- Having arms, legs or head outside the window of the bus
- Opening an emergency door and/or exiting the bus when it has stopped, unless directed by the bus driver in an emergency
- Threats against the driver, passengers or bus aide on the bus
- Opening emergency exit while bus is in motion
- Throwing objects out of the window of the bus which may or may not cause damage or injury to others
- Throwing objects at any school bus which may or may not cause damage or injury to others
- Vandalism to bus equipment

Possible corrective action may include the following depending on the severity of the offense:

- Verbal or written reprimand from the school principal/designee
- Parent Conference
- Up to ten (10) days suspension from being transported to and from school
- Up to ten (10) days loss of bus privileges for extracurricular activities
- Assignment to AES
- Recommendation for expulsion if the behavior on the bus constitutes a level III V

Corrective actions will be determined by the school principal/designee with input from the Department of Transportation based on the offense and after all necessary documentation has been submitted by the bus driver or transportation center.

In the case of a student with a disability, suspension of bus privileges must be appropriate in light of the student's Individual Educational Plan (IEP) or Section 504 Plan. A manifestation determination must be conducted for more than ten (10) days of bus suspension for any student who receives transportation as a related service on his or her IEP or Section 504 Plan.

Denial of Bus Privileges for Students with Disabilities

There are certain Federal regulations, Florida Statutes, and Rules of the State Board of Education that pertain to disciplinary measures for SPED students. The transportation privileges for SPED students may be suspended for violations of the *Code of Student Conduct*; however, there are limits to the length of time SPED students may be suspended from riding the bus.

- A. Consistent with the school district's *Code of Student Conduct* and to the extent that suspension of transportation privileges would be applied to regular education students, school principals may suspend a SPED student's transportation privileges for not more than ten (10) consecutive school days.
- B. School principals may further suspend the transportation privileges of a SPED student for not more than ten (10) consecutive school days in the same school year for separate incidents of misconduct, as long as those suspensions do not constitute a "change of placement" as defined in Rule 6A-6.03312 of the State Board of Education.
- C. Pursuant to Rule <u>6A-6.03312</u> of the State Board of Education, a "change in placement" occurs when:
 - The suspension is for more than ten (10) consecutive school days, or
 - The student has been subjected to a series of suspensions of transportation privileges that constitutes a pattern because the suspensions cumulate to more than ten (10) schools days in a school year, because the student's behavior in previous incidents is substantially similar to the student's behavior that resulted in the series of suspensions, and because of additional factors, such as the length of each suspension, the total amount of time the student has been suspended, and the proximity of the suspensions to one another. The school district determines on a case-by-case basis whether a pattern of suspensions constitutes a "change of placement," and this determination is subject to review through due process and judicial proceedings.
- D. Requirements for Manifestation Determination (MD) meetings for transportation related violations:
 - All SPED students who have their transportation privileges suspended are required to have a Manifestation Determination (MD) meeting after the sixth (6th) day of suspension – if the student is unable to attend school as a result – and for every suspension thereafter in order to determine whether the pattern of removals constitutes a "change of placement," as defined in paragraph (C), above.
 - When reviewing the student's conduct, the IEP Team will review all relevant information in the student's file, including any information supplied by the parents of the student, any observations of the student from teachers and Transportation staff, and the student's current IEP.
 - The IEP Team shall determine if the misconduct of the student was caused by, or had a substantial relationship to, the student's disability, or whether the conduct was a direct failure of the school district's failure to implement the IEP.

Denial of Bus Privileges for Students with Disabilities

- If the IEP Team determines that the misconduct of the student was caused by, or had a direct and substantial relationship to the student's disability or that the conduct in question was a direct result of the school district's failure to implement the IEP the conduct will be determined to be a manifestation of the student's disability and the school district will take immediate steps to remedy those deficiencies.
- If the IEP Team determines that the conduct in question of the student was a manifestation of the student's disability, the IEP Team will either:
 - Conduct a functional behavioral assessment (FBA) and implement a behavioral implementation plan (BIP) for the student, or
 - If a BIP has already been developed, review and modify it as necessary to address the behavior
- If the IEP Team determines that the behavior was not a manifestation of the student's disability, the school district may implement the relevant disciplinary procedures that would otherwise apply to a student without disabilities, in the same manner and for the same duration providing the student continues to receive services so at to enable the student to participate in the general curriculum and to progress toward meeting the student's IEP goals.
- E. **Expulsion.** Expulsion of a student from riding a school bus is the measure of last resort. It may be taken only after repeated suspensions of student's bus riding privileges have failed to result in an improvement in the student's behavior, an/or for the most serious of misconduct offenses. Expulsion of a student from riding a school bus must be approved by the M-DCPS School Board in accordance with *Policy 2460-Exceptional Student Education*.

FORMAL CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES:

Denial of Participating in Social and/or Extracurricular Activities

Students may be denied the privilege of participating in social and/or extracurricular activities if they have been disruptive in school or at social and/or extracurricular activities. They may also be denied this privilege if they have been convicted, or found to have committed a felony or a delinquent act that would have been a felony if committed by an adult, and a determination has been made that the incident has an adverse impact on the educational program, discipline or welfare in the school. In addition, for senior high school students, any arrest will result in an immediate minimum 10 day prohibition from participation in interscholastic competitions or performance, including practices.

All senior high school students, in order to participate in interscholastic athletics and/or extracurricular activities, commencing with the successful completion of the eighth grade as defined by Board Policy 5410 - Student Progression Plan, must meet all academic and conduct eligibility requirements contained in *Board Policy 5845 - Student Activities*, *Board Policy 5500 - Student Conduct and Discipline*, and those of the Florida High School Athletic Association (FHSAA) and the Greater Miami Athletic Conference (GMAC) Bylaws.

A student's eligibility to participate in any interscholastic athletics and/or extracurricular activity may not

Denial of Participating in Social and/or Extracurricular Activities

be affected by any alleged recruiting violation until final disposition of the allegation pursuant to Section 1006.20 F.S.

FORMAL CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES:

Expulsion

A principal may request that the Superintendent recommend to the School Board that a student be expelled in accordance with *Board Policy 5610 - Suspension and Expulsion of Students*. Principals may take this action when they have exhausted less severe administrative corrective strategies, or when they have considered those alternatives and rejected them as inappropriate in the given situation.

Only the School Board can approve an expulsion. The maximum period of time for an expulsion may not exceed the remainder of the term or school year, the summer session, plus one additional school year of attendance. An expelled student is entitled to due process, including a formal hearing.

FORMAL CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES:

Manifestation Determination Procedures

A Manifestation Determination meeting is held any time a change of placement is being considered for a student with a disability, such as, when the student has been referred to an Alternative Educational Setting (AES), School Center for Special Instruction (SCSI), and/or the Student Success Center or Pathways. A Manifestation Determination is a process by which the relationship between the student's disability and the specific behavior that may result in disciplinary action is examined. Schools must take into account the student's capacity to understand his or her behavior and the inappropriateness of his or her actions.

- A. A Manifestation Determination will be made within (10) school days of any decision to change the placement of a student with disability due to a violation of the *Code of Student Conduct*.
 - The IEP Team will meet to review all relevant information in the student's file, including any information supplied by the parents of the student, any observations of the student from teachers, and the student's current IEP. The team will determine whether the conduct in question was the direct result of the student's disability or was the direct result of the school district's failure to implement the IEP.
- B. If the IEP Team determines that the misconduct of the student was caused by, or had a direct and substantial relationship to the student's disability or that the conduct in question was a direct result of the school district's failure to implement the IEP the conduct will be determined to be a manifestation of the student's disability and the school district will take immediate steps to remedy those deficiencies in one or more of the following ways:
 - Conduct a functional behavioral assessment (FBA) and implement a behavioral implementation plan (BIP) for the student; or
 - If a BIP has already been developed, review and modify it as necessary to address the behavior; and

Manifestation Determination Procedures

- Return the student to the placement from which the student was removed, unless the parents/guardians and school district agree to a change in placement as part of the modification for the BIP.
- **This option does not apply to students with disabilities that violate the *Code of Student Conduct* with infractions listed in the 45 School Day Alternative Placement Rule.
- C. If the IEP Team determines that the behavior was *not* a manifestation of the student's disability, the relevant disciplinary procedures applicable to non-disabled students may be applied to the student in the same manner and for the same duration in which they would be applied to non-disabled students, except that services necessary for a Free Appropriate Public Education (FAPE) will be made available to the student with disability.
- D. If the parent(s)/guardian(s) disagrees with the manifestation determination decision made by the IEP Team, the parent(s)/guardian(s) may appeal the decision by requesting a due process hearing.

FORMAL CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES:

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

If a school's Threat Assessment Team determines that a student poses a threat of violence or physical harm to himself or herself or others or significantly disruptive behaviors, a referral may be made to counseling or behavioral health programs.

If an immediate mental health or substance abuse crisis is suspected, school personnel will engage behavioral health crisis resources to provide emergency intervention and assessment, make recommendations, and refer the student for appropriate services.

A good faith attempt will be made to notify the student's parent or legal guardian; however, nothing will preclude school district personnel from acting immediately to address imminent threat and/or danger.

FORMAL CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES:

PEER MEDIATION

The principal may establish a peer mediation program designed to resolve problems addressed in the *Code of Student Conduct*. The establishment and use of this program is solely within the principal's discretion.

FORMAL CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES:

WORK BACK PROGRAM IN LIEU OF EXPULSION

In lieu of expulsion, a Work Back Program consistent with existing guidelines, may be available for students who are presently being recommended to the Board for expulsion, except in certain cases for in which a Work Back Program is not allowed.

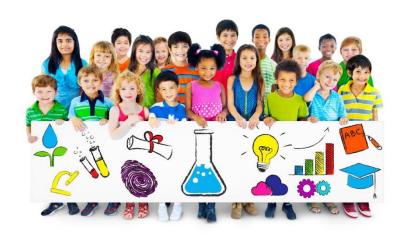
BEHAVIORS THAT MAY RESULT IN CRIMINAL PENALTIES

	the following behaviors are grounds for corrective strategies by the school and hay also result in criminal penalties:		
	Illegal use, possession, or sale of controlled substances while on school grounds or attending a school function;		
	Use of a wireless communication device in the commission of a crime;		
	Possession of a firearm or weapon while on school grounds, school bus or at a school function, shall also result in a referral for expulsion and mental health services pursuant to Section 1006.13 F.S.;		
	Violence against any district School Board personnel;		
	Disruptive behavior on a school bus, or at a bus stop, or other violation of the School Board's transportation policy;		
	Violation of the School Board's sexual harassment policy;		
	Making a threat or false report involving destructive devices or explosives directed against a school, school personnel property, school transportation, or school-sponsored activity shall also result in a referral for expulsion and mental health services pursuant to Section 1006.13 F.S.; and		
	Sexting		
	Hazing		
by be	otice of the potential for criminal charges for these offenses is required a Section 1006.07 F.S.; however, students and parents/guardians should a aware that any criminal offense could result in criminal prosecution and enalties.		









MULTI-TIERED SYSTEM OF SUPPORTS (MTSS) BEHAVIOR INTERVENTION GUIDE

Multi-Tiered System of Supports (MTSS)
Behavior Intervention Guide

Multi-Tiered System of Supports (MTSS) behavior intervention guide is intended as a resource for all educators to assist in integrating academic and behavior supports and services into a fluid and seamless system of multi-tiered service delivery for all students. The MTSS model for instruction and intervention is based on the principle that academic and behavioral supports are first provided at a core or universal level to effectively address the needs of all students in a school (referred to as Tier I). However, not all students respond to the same curricula and teaching strategies. As a result, some students with identified needs will receive supplemental or targeted instruction and intervention at Tier II. Finally, at Tier III, a few students with the most severe needs will receive the most intensive and individualized behavioral and / or academic support.

TIER I

Teach Rules/Expectations: Establish a structured system for teaching a student rules and expectations prior to a task/request. Such a system may be verbal, written or pictorial.

- Verbal: scheduling five minutes prior to an assignment to review rules and expectations
- Written: provide the student with written rules and expectations for a given task
- **Pictorial:** teacher can use picture cards to nonverbally teach/remind students of various rules/expectations

Student Repeats Rules/Expectations Prior to Transition: Establish a system in which a student verbally, or in written form, repeats rules/expectations prior to transition.

• Teachers and student have an agreement specifying that before each class change the student verbally reviews the rules and expectations

Preferential Seating: Change the seating arrangement for a student in order to address his/her specific needs. Possible examples may include:

- The student sits in close proximity to the teacher for hearing, vision, and or attention concerns.
- The student is moved away from negative peer influences and near more positive peer influences.

Parent-Teacher Communication System: Establish a set time and method for communication between parent and teacher regarding the student's behavior and progress.

 Methods for communication might include phone contact, face to face meeting, e-mail or note/letter correspondence.

Personal Connection with Student: Establish set times and methods for providing special attention for a student.

• A teacher makes it a point to check in with a student each morning in order to find out how his/her homework was the evening before.

Provide Additional GuidancelExtend Instruction: Provide the student with more specific and or modified instructions, prior to the assignment, in order to assist in general comprehension.

• The teacher may provide additional/individual verbal instructions, written instructions, pictorial instructions, visual guides, completed model of task, etc.

Increase Frequency of Task Related Recognition: Provide specific and consistent recognition and reinforcement for a student's on-task behavior.

• In lieu of simply expecting that a student engage in task related behavior, the teacher will provide reinforcement (verbal, nonverbal, tangible) for a student that is properly engaged in the classroom task.

Visual Schedule: Use for students in need of a structured organizational system, either pictorial or written.

- The schedule is designed to assist the student as he/she progresses through the activities and tasks of the day (i.e. morning bell rings- first class, reading-second class, art, etc.).
- It can also be used to break down a specific task (i.e., open notebook go to math section- put paper on teacher's desk).

Environmental changes: Make various changes in the environment to accommodate the sensory needs of a student.

• Some examples of this are changing the lighting, re-arranging furniture, or adjusting sound sources.

Use Preferred Activities as Reinforcement: Provide access to a preferred activity (i.e. computer time, art, listening to music, etc.) when a student engages in appropriate behavior.

• The teacher must clearly identify what the preferred activity is, make sure that the identified activity is truly rewarding for the student, establish the circumstances under which the preferred activity will be awarded (i.e. after appropriate behavior has been demonstrated three times), and for how long student will be allowed to engage in the preferred activity.

Personally Greet the Student upon Arrival to Class: Establish a system for spending a personal moment with the student before class, especially with students who may thrive on attention.

• The teacher may want to ask: "How are you today?", "What did you do yesterday after school?", and "How is your family?," etc.

Increase Frequency of Positive Reinforcement: If reinforcement does not occur on a frequent basis, negative/problem behaviors may start to reoccur or increase as a result. When this happens simply increase the frequency of when incentives are delivered.

 A student, who is receiving access to the computer lab for the last half hour of the school day in exchange for demonstrating use of problem solving skills, continues to display episodes of inappropriate behavior. The teacher can increase the frequency of positive reinforcement by allowing two or three opportunities scattered throughout the day to access the computer.

Use of Tangible Non-tangible Rewards: Use tangible and/or non-tangible reinforcers immediately to reward a student for engaging in positive behavior or good performance. The selected tangible/non-tangible reward must be effective for the student in question and delivered on a consistent basis.

- Tangible: food, stickers, toys, etc.
- Non-tangible: verbal praise, public posting of class work, etc.

Ignore Undesirable Behavior(s): Instead of, or in addition to, reinforcing positive behavior(s), the teacher can ignore undesirable behavior(s). Any time the student engages in an undesirable behavior, the teacher systematically and consistently ignores the student until the behavior ceases.

Establish Logical Consequences for Students: Inform students that engaging in certain problem behaviors will result in specific consequences.

• Out of seat behavior will result in student not earning points on behavior contract. Consequences must be specifically identified to the student and they must be consistently implemented.

Encourage Effort to Display Appropriate Behavior: Provide reinforcement for a student who is trying to display the appropriate replacement behavior, even if he/she is not quite there yet. This practice will encourage the student to "keep up the good work" and eventually demonstrate the replacement behavior

Use of Positive Referrals: Make positive references to the student for engaging in appropriate behavior.

Use Classroom Incentives for Individual Student Accomplishments: Reward an individual student's success by allowing the entire class to benefit.

 Throw a pizza party for the class if the individual student has a good week on his/her behavior contract.

Call Home to Share News of Student Effort/Success: Establish a system for calling the student's parents daily/weekly in order to update them on their child's success and progress.

Use School-Wide Vehicles for Recognition: Recognize student success and/or progress during school announcements, award programs, lunch, assemblies, etc.

Assign Classroom Responsibilities for Student Recognition: Allow student to participate in classroom related responsibilities (i.e. line leader, clean-up after projects, message delivery person, teacher helper, etc.) in exchange for positive behavior.

TIER II

Teach/Model Communication/Social Skills: Teach a student appropriate methods of communication. Students who do not possess effective communication/social skills will often vent their school related frustrations in disruptive and inappropriate ways.

- A student experiencing difficulty in mathematics may attempt to avoid such work by acting out in the classroom. The concept is to teach the student appropriate ways of expressing their frustrations. The teacher develops a script with the student that addresses his/her specific needs.
- The following is an example of such a script: when the student is having academic difficulty and feeling frustrated, he/she will signal the teacher either verbally or with a predetermined nonverbal sign (i.e., hand raise). The teacher will subsequently respond to the student in order to find out if he/she needs extra instruction, assistance with assignment or a break from work. Extra instruction and assignment assistance can be delivered by the teacher or by an appointed peer tutor. The break may be as simple as a five minute water or bathroom break. As part of the script, the student agrees to resume appropriate work after his/her needs have been met.

• In order to ensure optimal effectiveness, the teacher should provide the script in written form to the student and possibly attach it to his/her desk.

Task Analysis: Break down and make concrete the difficult tasks to ensure more success. The teacher can teach a student how to break down a task into more simplistic parts.

A student who has difficulty compiling a three sentence paragraph may perform better when the task is broken down into small steps. First, teach him/her to identify and write down the theme of the paragraph, then create three categories (introduction, main idea, and conclusion), next brainstorm what ideas should go under each category, and finally the student can compile the paragraph based on the information gathered during previous steps.

Practice Communication and Social Skills: After teaching appropriate communication and/or social skills techniques, the teacher may provide specific opportunities for the student to demonstrate such skills in the classroom.

• The teacher may need to establish a verbal or nonverbal prompt with the student (i.e., "now is a good time to use your skills" or tap the student on the shoulder).

Teach Coping Skills: Teach appropriate ways to cope/deal with frustration, anger, embarrassment, etc., when students do not have a repertoire of appropriate strategies to deal with adverse situations.

• The teacher can teach the student methods such as asking for a time out or break, relaxation/breathing exercises, taking five minutes to vent feelings privately with teacher/peer, or engaging in an enjoyable activity (i.e. computer, art, etc.). Suggestions for appropriate coping skills can be written and attached to the student's desk as a reminder.

Teach Positive Self Talk: Students who do not believe they are capable in various academic and/or social situations may become increasingly unmotivated to work, withdrawn, or even disruptive in order to avoid uncomfortable scenarios.

- The teacher and or school counselor can teach the student a repertoire of positive statements such as "I am capable of doing my work", I can make friends in my class", or "If I study my spelling words every day, I will get a good grade on my spelling test".
- The student is taught to repeat such statements as frustrations increase in adverse situations.
- The teacher/counselor may need to provide verbal/nonverbal prompts in order for the student to initiate in the self talk procedures (i.e. "what do you need to tell yourself?" or hand signal).

Remediation in Specific Academic Areas: Students with academic deficits may engage in problem behavior as a way to avoid difficult tasks. Implementing classroom academic interventions for remediation should reduce the need to avoid such tasks. In order to select appropriate academic interventions, refer to the School Support Team (if applicable)

Use of Personal Interests for Motivation: Incorporate student interests into a given task or activity. The concept is that if a student finds a task/activity enjoyable or interesting, he/she is more likely to stay engaged for a longer period of time.

A student who has difficulty staying on task during independent reading assignments will likely become
more motivated to complete the assignment if the topic is of his/her choosing. (i.e., if the student likes
fishing, the reading assignment can be related).

Teach Alternative Behavior for Sensory Feedback: A student who engages in a certain behavior for the sole purpose of sensory feedback may be able to learn an alternate (less distracting) behavior to serve the same purpose

A student that taps his/her pencil on the desk repetitively can squeeze a stress ball instead.

Teach Anger Management/Problem Solving Skills: Students who experience difficulty controlling emotions and/or lack sufficient problem solving skills are likely to engage in inappropriate/disruptive behavior when "pushed to the emotional limit" and/or frustrated. There are several existing methods to teach anger management and problem solving skills, and the school counselor and/or school psychologist are excellent resources for such methods.

Teach Behavioral Self-Control (BSC): Students who are impulsive and/or lack self-control on a consistent basis will likely benefit from a highly structured plan that addresses self-evaluation, self-management, self-instruction, and self-reinforcement.

• When a student is engaged in inappropriate/problem behavior, the following teacher prompts and student responses should take place:

Teacher asks:

"What are you doing?"
"What do you need to be doing?"
"What are you going to do now?"
"Let me know when you finish."

Student responds:

"I am..."
"I need to..."
"I have to..."
"I did..."

Social Stories/Comic Book Conversations: This intervention is appropriate for students in need of understanding the social context of various social situations (i.e. standing in line or taking turns)

- A social story or comic book conversation is written specifically for the student and the situation (i.e. Johnny waits for his turn) and must be visually provided for the student.
- The purpose is to lessen the stress of certain social situations for students who may be lacking in social skills and awareness.
- School counselors, school psychologist and autism support teachers are excellent resources for creating social stories.

Encourage Positive Peer Connections: Provide opportunities for student to be in contact with positive peer role models.

The student can be seated in close proximity and or placed in work groups with peer role models.
 Such positive peer connections should be reinforced by the teacher and or any other adult involved with the student.

Contract for Grades: Establish a written contract for grades with a student.

• The teacher and student formerly agree that for each reading test grade above a "C," the student will receive 10 additional minutes of computer lab time. The agreement is written in contract form and signed by both teacher and student.

Daily/Weekly Progress Reports: Arrange a system for documenting the student's behavioral progress on a daily/weekly basis.

- The teacher may write a brief note at the end of the day/week to describe the student's overall behavior.
- The teacher develops specific behavior objectives and a form that can be checked-off daily/weekly to show that behavior objectives are met.

Monitoring/Redirection: Establish a system for monitoring a student during tasks.

• Checking a student at 10 minute intervals and or providing redirection when needed i.e., eye contact, proximity, tangible incentives, etc.

Spend Individual Time with Student: When a student engages in appropriate behavior, he/she can be rewarded by arranging a specific time for teacher and student to spend time together. It is necessary to be specific when designing this intervention.

• When the student demonstrates appropriate behavior during morning classroom activities, he/she will be allowed to eat lunch with the teacher.

Reward Competing Behaviors: The concept behind competing behaviors is that a student cannot engage in two "competing" behaviors at the same time. Identify a competing behavior for the problem behavior (i.e. reading aloud and making inappropriate noises) and reward the student each time he/she engages in the competing behavior.

Student Self-Monitoring of Progress: Allow the student to monitor his/her own progress.

• The student can have possession of a progress report and /or behavior contract so that he/she can track their own improvement.

Acknowledge Use of Replacement Behaviors: Reward students for engaging in established replacement behaviors.

• Provide the student with verbal praise each time he/she raises his/her hand to get teacher attention instead of calling out loud for teacher attention.

Develop a Written Behavior Contract: Use of a behavior contract with points, check offs, signatures, or some other indication for positive behavior can be a powerful self-reinforcement tool. Allow the student to take possession of the contracts and track his/her own progress.

TIER III

Choice Making: Allow student to have some degree of control over their school activities.

• The teacher allows the student to choose the sequence of activities (e.g., reading activity first and writing activity second), mode of presentation (i.e. oral, written, demonstration, etc.) learning materials (e.g., pencil/paper, manipulative, computer use, etc.), and or incentives (e.g., tangibles, public attention, access to activity, etc.).

Participation in Extra Curricular Activities: Identify and encourage student to become involved in extra-curricular activities such as sports, art club, music club, etc. The activity should match the individual student's interests and skills.

Student Follow-Up: This involves establishing a system for a "check-in" time during an assignment to ensure that the student fully understands a specific task or request.

• The teacher and student may have an agreement specifying that 10 minutes after the start of a given assignment/test or request the teacher will verbally confirm the student understands. If the student is in need of further instruction, the teacher will provide it.

Schedule Adjustment: Adjust the daily schedule and/or change the teacher.

- It is possible that a student tends to focus best in the early morning yet all academic classes are scheduled after lunch. In such a case, it would be advantageous for the student's schedule to be adjusted so that academic classes would take place during the morning hours.
- There may be a personality/work style "mismatch" between teacher and student. Changing a student's teacher can make a significant difference.

Peer Mentor/Tutor Opportunity: Allow student to serve as a peer mentor/tutor. This can be effective even when the student him/herself is experiencing difficulties in a given skill area.

• The student can mentor/tutor someone in a lower grade or work group. This can be excellent for improving self-concept, and reinforcing skills in area of difficulty for the student.

Provide Quiet Time Space: Provide a specific time and/or space for quiet or "cool down" purposes.

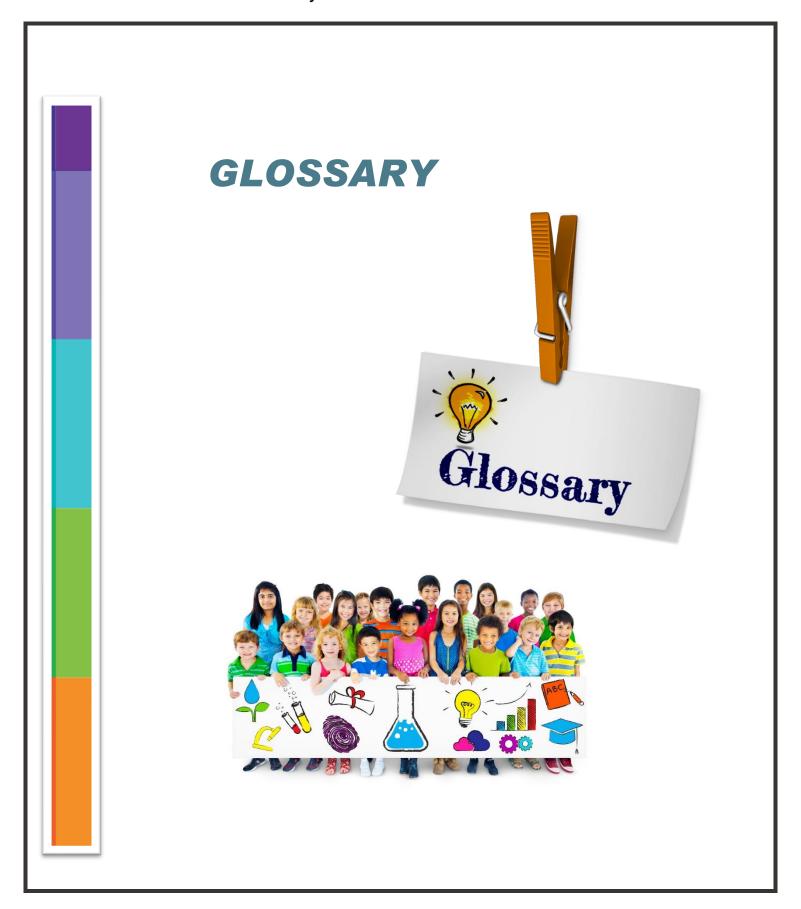
• If a student becomes easily frustrated during certain academic task, then a quiet area of the classroom can be established as a personal space for that student to go if necessary.

Identify Appropriate Settings for Behavior(s): Suggests that inappropriate behaviors can be appropriate if demonstrated in a suitable setting.

• If a student is constantly singing out loud during class time and causing a disruption, identify or create more appropriate settings for such behavior (i.e., music class, join the chorus, or provide a specific time during class for the student's to show off their "talent").

Chart and Review Daily Student Successes: Create a simple chart listing the replacement behavior(s) and spaces for check-offs of compliance. The chart can be posted on the student's desk and the teacher will check-off every time the behavior(s) are demonstrated at the end of each day, teacher and student can review the chart.

Recognize Small Steps Approximating the Desired Behavior: When a replacement behavior is complex or involves several steps, it may be necessary to reinforce the student for demonstrating smaller approximations or steps of the replacement behavior. Once behaviors have been broken down into steps and taught to the student, reinforce the student for each approximation of the behavior.



All students and parents/guardians must understand that, in addition to taking corrective strategies at the school level, certain criminal and/or disruptive behavior must, by Board Rule, be reported to appropriate police authorities and to the Miami-Dade Schools Police (<u>E.g.,</u> Board Policy 3210 – Standards of Ethical Conduct).

	GLOSSARY		
1.	Administrators:	Adults in school with executive authority to manage the day-to-day business. They include the principal and assistant principal, among others. Example: School administrators are responsible for making	
2.	Alcohol/Alcohol Use: Level III - Behavior	Schools run smoothly. Mind-altering or mood-altering beverages, including but not limited to beer, wine, wine coolers, vodka coolers, liquors, etc. Possession, use, sale, or distribution of alcohol or controlled substances will result in corrective actions at school and may lead to arrest and criminal penalties. Possession, sale, purchase, or use of alcoholic beverages. Use means the person is caught in the act of using, admits to use or is discovered to have used in the course of an investigation.	
		Example: Consumption of excessive alcohol can cause death.	
<u>3.</u>	Alcohol-related Incident	An incident is alcohol related if there is evidence that those involved in the incident were caught drinking at the incident or had been drinking, based on testing or investigation of a Law Enforcement Officer at the scene, or if they admit to drinking, or if the incident is somehow related to possession, use or sale of alcohol.	
3.4.	Alternative Educational Setting (AES)	A corrective response to behavior where the student is temporarily removed from his or her regular program of instruction and assigned to another educational setting, either within the student's regularly assigned school or to another assigned school, under the supervision of district school personnel, with specific classwork assignments to complete. Assignment to an AES is made by a principal, to an SCSI or Success Center, for a period not to exceed ten (10) school days, or to another school location by the district Office of School Operations/Division of Educational Opportunity and Access (DEOA) upon recommendation of the principal, for a longer period of time. Example: Behavioral infractions at school might result in assignment to an Alternative Educational Setting.	

		GLOSSARY
4 <u>5</u> .	Arson: Level V - Behavior	To intentionally damage or cause to be damaged, by fire of explosion, any dwelling, structure, or conveyance, whether occupied or not, or its contents. Example: The girl was arrested for arson and expelled because the intentional transfer in the resultance.
<u>56</u> .	Assault/Threat: Level III - Behavior	An intentionally started a fire in the restroom. An intentional, unlawful threat by word or act to do violence to another, coupled with the apparent ability to do so, and doing some act, which creates a well-founded fear in the other perso that such violence is imminent. Example: The students assaulted another girl by sending he notes saying that they would beat her up right after class.
<u>67</u> .	Aggravated Assault: Level V - Behavior	An assault with the use of a weapon or with the intent to commanother felony. Example: Using a weapon to threaten someone or attempt tharm someone is aggravated assault.
7 <u>8</u> .	Battery (Physical Attack): Level IV - Behavior	(Physical attack/harm) The physical use of force or violence to an individual against another. The attack must be serious enough to warrant consulting law enforcement and result in more serious bodily injury. (To distinguish from Fighting, reportant an incident as Battery only when the force or violence carried out against a person who is not fighting back.) A actual and intentional striking of another person against his control individual.
		Under Florida law, battery that causes great bodily harm permanent disfigurement, or permanent disability is calle "felony battery." Under the law, battery, felony battery, an aggravated battery are distinguishable. Example: The student battered the teacher by pushing he
		*Assault and/or battery committed against a staff member require a mandatory recommendation for expulsion. Administrators distinguish battery from fighting by reporting a incident as battery only when force or violence is carried or against a person who is not fighting back or is merely attempting.
8 <u>9</u> .	Aggravated Battery: Level V - Behavior	A battery where the attacker intentionally or knowingly cause Intentionally or knowingly causing great bodily harm permanent disfigurement, or permanent disability to another or committing battery against another with the use of a dead weapon or where the attacker know or should have known the

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		victim was pregnant.
		Example: Using a deadly weapon to injure someone which results in the person being physically disabled to the point where he/she cannot fight back constitutes aggravated battery .
9 <u>10</u> .	Behavior:	The way people act or react or the way they conduct themselves.
		Example: There is certain behavior that is acceptable at school and certain behavior that is unacceptable at school. This Code of Student Conduct will help you distinguish between them.
10 <u>11</u> .	Bullying: Level III - Behavior	Repeatedly using hostile, intimidating, domineering, or threatening behavior with the intent or purpose of physically or mentally hurting another individual. Bullying occurs within an interpersonal relationship characterized by an imbalance of power (physical or psychological). Unwanted and repeated written, verbal, or physical behavior, including any threatening, insulting, or dehumanizing acts, by an adult or student that are severe or pervasive enough to create an intimidating, hostile or offensive educational environment. (See Vital Alerts pp 30-32).
		Systematically and chronically, inflicting physical hurt or psychological distress on one or more students or school employees. It is further defined as a pattern of unwanted and repeated written, verbal, or physical behavior, including any threatening, insulting, dehumanizing gesture by an adult or student, that is severe or pervasive enough to create an intimidating, hostile, or offensive educational environment; cause discomfort or humiliation; or unreasonably interfere with the individual's school performance or participation that includes a noted power differential. See Board Policy 5517.01 – Bullying and Harassment.
		Systematically and chronically inflicting physical hurt or psychological distress on one or more students or employees that is severe or pervasive enough to create an intimidating, hostile, or offense environment; or unreasonable interfere with the individual's school performance or participation.
		Example: When the girl repeatedly made fun of another student for being poor, the girl was guilty of bullying .
<u>12.</u>	Bullying-related Incident	An incident is bullying related if the incident includes systematically and chronically inflicting physical hurt or psychological distress on one or more students or employees that is severe or pervasive enough to create an intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment; or unreasonably interfere with the individual's school performance or participation.

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11 <u>13</u> .	Burglary/Breaking and Entering: Level III-Behavior	Illegal entry into a facility. Unlawful entry with force, of unauthorized presence in a building or other structure of conveyance with evidence of the intent to damage or remove property or harm a person(s). Unlawful entry into or remaining in a dwelling, structure, or conveyance with the intent to commit a crime therein. Example: The students committed burglary when the crawled through the window to steal a camera.
1214. Cheating: Level II-Behavior	Using unauthorized answers or sources to receive credit for schoolwork. Some examples are looking at someone else paper, copying from your notebook when you are supposed to use only your memory, or copying someone else's homework because you did not complete yours.	
		Example: The teacher accused him of cheating when st found answers to the test written on his desk.
		Plagiarism is a form of cheating when you present anoth person's words or ideas as your own without giving the originator credit for the information. Some common example of plagiarism are copying information from a book withousing quotation marks and without including a bibliography the end of the assignment listing the sources used. Information in academic assignments that is not common knowledge must be cited and documented. An example common knowledge is: Miami is a city in Florida.
		Example: She plagiarized the information in her report by rigiving credit to the author for his ideas.
13 <u>15</u> .	Complaint:	A verbal or written disagreement or concern about somethin that is alleged to be unfair.
		Example: The student voiced a complaint to her assistate principal about the amount of homework her teacher assigndaily.
14 16.	Complaint	A series of steps taken to try to resolve a complaint.
	Procedure:	Example: The parent-teacher conference was held as require by the complaint procedure process.
15 <u>17</u> .	Confrontation:	An argument or squabble.
	Level I – Behavior (Student) Level II – Behavior (Staff Member)	Example: The student went up to the custodian and caused confrontation by yelling at him when the custodian asked h not to walk on the wet floor.
4640	Controlled Substances	Mind-altering or mood-altering drugs, including but not limit
16 18.	Controlled Substances	I will all all all all all all all all all

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	(Drugs): Level III – Behavior (Possession or Use)	to marijuana, cocaine, heroin, various pills, etc. Possession, use, sale, and/or distribution of controlled substances will result in corrective strategies at school and may lead to arrest and criminal penalties.
		Example: Use of controlled substances can be deadly.
	Level IV – Behavior (Intent to Sale or Distribute Sale or Distribute)	* Chapter 893, Florida Statutes (Drug Abuse Prevention and Control) provides a more extensive list of controlled substances.
17<u>19</u>.	Corporal Punishment:	The use of physical punishment by a parent or teacher on a studentThe use of corporal punishment is prohibited in Miami-Dade County Public Schools. This prohibition extends to parents/guardians on school grounds.
		Example: Slapping or spanking a student is corporal punishment that is not allowed in school.
<u> 1820</u> .	Corrective Strategies/ Disciplinary Actions	Methods or steps used to help students learn how to follow school rules and to protect the safety of everyone at school.
		Example: The teacher used corrective strategies to improve his school behavior.
19 21.	Counselor:	A school employee who is uniquely trained to help students overcome obstacles that may form barriers to learning.
		Example: Trust counselors are trained to talk with students about their problems.
20 22.	Cutting Class:	Not going to class when you are supposed to be in class.
EU <u>LL</u> .	Level I - Behavior	Example: The girls who tried to sign in to school after first period were caught and assigned detention for cutting class .
21 <u>23</u> .	Cyberbullying: Level III- Behavior	Cyberbullying means bullying through the use of technology or any electronic communication, which includes, but is not limited to, any transfer of signs, signals, writing, images, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic system, photo-electronic system, or photo-optical system, including, but not limited to, electronic mail, Internet communications, instant messages, or facsimile communications. Cyberbullying includes the creation of a webpage or weblog in which the creator assumes the identity of another person, or the knowing impersonation of another person as the author of posted content or messages, if the creation or impersonation creates any of the conditions enumerated in the definition of bullying. Cyberbullying also includes the distribution by electronic means of a communication to more than one person or the posting of material on an electronic medium that may be

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		accessed by one or more persons, if the distribution or posting creates any of the conditions enumerated in the definition of bullying.
		Example: Cyberbullying can cause students to get in trouble at school even if they use their home computer.
22 24.	Defiance: Level II - Behavior	Refusing to follow the directions of authority figures within the school, such as administrators, teachers, office workers, custodians, volunteer parents/guardians, cafeteria workers, and others.
		Example: He received detention for defying the cafeterial manager by refusing to pick up his lunch tray when she told him to do so.
<u>2325</u> .	Destructive Device:	Any bomb, grenade, mine, rocket, missile, pipe bomb, or similar device containing an explosive, incendiary, or poison gas and includes any frangible container filled with an explosive, incendiary, explosive gas, or expanding gas, which is designed or so constructed as to explode by such filler and is capable of causing bodily harm or property damage; 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; any device declared a destructive device by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms; any type of weapon which will, is designed to, or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of any explosive and which has a barrel with a bore of one-half inch or more in diameter; and ammunition for such destructive devices, but not including shotgun shells or any other ammunition designed for use in a firearm other than a destructive device. Example: Students shall be expelled for bringing to school
		destructive devices that can explode and hurt others.
2 4 <u>26</u> .	Detention:	A corrective strategy in which a student must spend time at school, either before or after the regular school day or on a Saturday.
		Example: The student served detention for one week after school for purposely breaking a window.
25 <u>27.</u>	Disciplinary Actions (Also Referred to as Corrective Strategies):	Methods or steps used to help students learn how to follow school rules and to protect the safety of everyone at school. Example: Disciplinary actions are taken against students as
		consequences for violating the Code of Student Conduct and are designed to assist students in improving their behavior.
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26 <u>28</u> .	Disruption: Level I - Behavior	Behavior that disturbs the learning and/or safety of others in class, on the school bus and at the bus stop.
		Example: The math class could not focus on preparing for FCAT because the girls' constant chatting was disruptive .
27<u>29</u>.	Disruption on Campus/ Disorderly Conduct: Level III - Behavior	Major disruption of all or a significant portion of campulactivities, school-sponsored events, and school but transportation. Disruptive behavior that poses a serious threat to the learning environment, health, safety, or welfard of others. Example: Bomb threat, inciting a riot, initiating a false fire alarm. (Do not use this code for students defying authority, disobeying or showing disrespect to others, using inappropriate language or gestures, or classroom disruption.) Example: Initiating or participating in a brawl at a school event is a disruption on campus that can lead to serious disciplinary consequences.
28 <u>30</u> .	Distribution: Level II - Behavior	Giving out, sharing, dispensing to others. Example: She was expelled for distribution of pills to other students.
29 <u>31</u> .	Drugs: Level III – Behavior (Possession or Use) Level IV – Behavior (Intent to Sale or Distribute Sale or Distribute)	Any substance or chemical that alters mood or is used for mood altering, including but not limited to alcohol, marijuana cocaine, heroin, pills, over-the-counter medications that are unauthorized or abused, etc. Possession, use, sale, or distribution of controlled substances that results in corrective actions at school may lead to arrest and criminal penalties. The use or possession of any drug, narcotic, controlled substance, or any substance when used for chemical intoxication. Use means the person is caught in the act of using, admits to use or is discovered to have used in the course of an investigation. Example: The misuse of drugs can be deadly, especially for young people.
30<u>32</u>.	Drug Sale / Distribution Excluding Alcohol: Level IV - Behavior (Intent to Sale or Distribute Sale or Distribute)	The illegal sale or distribution of drugs. The manufacture cultivation, sale, or distribution of any drug, narcotic, controlled substance or substance represented to be a drug, narcotic, of controlled substance. Example: The student was caught with a bottle of prescribed pills and many small plastic bags which he was going to use for drug sales and distribution.

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3 1 <u>33</u> .	Due Process:	A series of steps taken to protect one's rights under the law. For example, students who are expelled have the right to know about the charge made against them, the right to explain their side of the story, and the right to appeal the decision of an administrator. Example: Due process is required by Board Policy when the right to attend school is taken away.
		j
32<u>34</u>.	Electronic Devices: Level I – Behavior (Unauthorized Use)	Any wireless communications/electronic device that is powered by electricity or a battery, which is not required by the curriculum and includes items such as; to compact disc players, MP3 players, headphones, cellular phones, PDAs, electronic readers, tablets, laptops, cameras and any similar device.
		Example: Unauthorized use of electronic devices can disrupt the learning process and is not allowed in class.
33 <u>35</u> .	Enforce:	To compel observance of a law or rule. Example: All schools must enforce Florida's laws, and Miami- Dade County School Board's Policies.
34 <u>36</u> .	Expulsion:	The most serious disciplinary action that can be taken and defined as the exclusion of a student from a traditional school for the number of school days remaining in the school year in which the incident that gives rise to expulsion takes place and one (1) additional school year.
		Expulsion of students from school programs is a last resort, to be utilized only in the most extenuating circumstances, after other learning-centered strategies have been employed and with District approval.
		Example: The student was expelled from school for possessing a gun at school.
35 <u>37</u> .	False Accusation: Level II - Behavior	An untrue and serious statement about a teacher, staff member, or any other person. False accusations are serious when they hurt the professional reputation of others or otherwise get a person in trouble that they do not deserve.
		Example: The student's father made a false accusation that the teacher had been arrested.
36 <u>38</u> .	False Activation of Fire Alarm:	Any action that causes people to believe that there is a fire or threat of a fire when there is not.
	Level IV - Behavior	Example: The boys received a suspension for reporting a false fire alarm, even though they meant it as a joke.

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False Imprisonment: Level V - Behavior	To forcibly, by threat or secretly confining, abducting, imprisoning, or restraining another person without lawful authority and against her or his will (F.S. 787.02).	
	Example: The student locked and blocked the door of the bathroom and would not let the other two students out of the bathroom is considered false imprisonment.	
False Report/ Bomb Threat: Level IV - Behavior	Any action that causes people to believe that the school is under a serious threat, including but not limited to explosives and weapons of mass destruction.	
	Example: Students who make false bomb threat could be expelled and arrested.	
	Sections 790.162 and 790.163, F.S. (Weapons and Firearms), further define the making of a false threat or report.	
	Making a false report requires mandatory expulsion not less than one year and may lead to arrest and criminal penalties.	
Felony:	A serious crime, often punishable by imprisonment exceeding one year.	
	Example: Many of the infractions in the Code of Student Conduct are also felonies under criminal law and are punishable as such.	
Fighting (Minor) Level II - Behavior	Lower level fights such as pushing, shoving, or altercations that stop upon verbal command.	
	Example: The students began to fight, but they stopped when the teacher told them to stop and no one was hurt.	
Fighting (Serious): Level III - Behavior	When two or more persons mutually participate in use of force or physical violence that requires either	
	1) physical restraint	
	OR	
	 results in injury requiring first aid or medical attention. (Mutual combat, mutual altercation) 	
	Example: Students involved in serious fighting that causes injury or requires medical attention will be suspended.	
	False Report/ Bomb Threat: Level IV - Behavior Fighting (Minor) Level II - Behavior Fighting (Serious):	

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42 <u>44</u> .	Firearms: Level V - Behavior	Any weapon (including a starter gun) which will, is designed to, or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive; the frame or receiver of any such weapon; any such firearm muffler or firearm silencer; any destructive device; or any machine gun.
		Example: Students who bring guns to school will be expelled for bringing firearms to school.
43 <u>45</u> .	Forgery (Written Misrepresentation): Level II-Behavior	Making, altering, or signing a document with the intent to defraud or signing another person's signature without the person's consent.
		Example: The student was not permitted to go on the field trip because she forged her mother's name on the permission slip.
44 <u>46</u> .	Freedom:	The power to make your own decisions.
		Example: Freedom is usually accompanied by responsibility.
45 <u>47</u> .	Gambling: Level III - Behavior	Participating in games of chance for money and/or other things of value.
		Example: Throwing dice for money is gambling .
48.	Gang-related Incident	An incident is gang-related if gang affiliation/association caused the incident or was a contributing factor to action that happened during the incident.
46 <u>49</u> .	Grievance:	A formal complaint.
		Example: The student's parents/guardians filed a grievance when she was suspended for having make-up in her backpack.
47 <u>50</u> .	Harassment: Level II - Behavior	Conduct directed at a person that causes him/her to feel intimidated or verbally, mentally, or emotionally abused, or that causes him/her substantial emotional distress.
		Any threatening, insulting or dehumanizing gesture, use of data or computer software, written, verbal or physical conduct directed against a student or school employee that:
		Places a student or school employee in reasonable fear of harm to his or her person or damage to his or her property.
		2. Has the effect of substantially interfering with a

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		student's educational performance, opportunities, or benefits
		3. Has the effect of substantially disrupting the orderly operation of a school-, including any course of conduct directed at a specific person that causes substantial emotional distress in such person and serves no legitimate purpose.
		Example: What some people think is "just joking around" might constitute harassment if the person at whom it is directed is distressed by it.
		Repeated harassment is bullying.
48 <u>51</u> .	Harassment (Civil Rights): Level III - Behavior	Harassment directed at someone because of his or her gender, gender identity, race, color, religion, ethnicity, national origin, political beliefs, marital status, age, sexual orientation, social and family background, language, pregnancy, or disability.
		Example: Using racial slurs towards someone who is from a different country is harassment based on a characteristic concerning his civil rights.
		For purposes of Title VI, the United States Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, defines harassment to include conduct based on race, color or national origin, that is sufficiently severe, pervasive and/or persistent that it interferes with or limits a student's ability to participate in or benefit from the services, activities or privileges provided by the District.
		For purposes of Title IX, the United States Department of Education defines sexual harassment to include conduct unwelcome sexual conduct, including conditioning any aid, benefit or service of the school on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct, sexual assault, dating or domestic violence, stalking, and all forms of sexual harassment that a reasonable person would determine so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it denies a student access to an education program or activity.
49 <u>52</u> .	Harassment (Sexual): Level III - Behavior	Refer to "Sexual Harassment" in this glossary for a specific definition.
50 <u>53</u> .	Hate Crime: Level IV - Behavior	A crime committed against someone that is motivated <u>all or in</u> <u>part by hostility to the victim's real or perceived hatred of his/her personal characteristics or perceived characteristics,</u>

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		such as race, religion, color, sexual orientation, ethnicity, ancestry, and/or national origin, political beliefs, marital status, age, social and family backyard, linguistic preference or mental/physical disbility. Hate crimes are similar to harassment (civil rights), but they also involve other serious crimes committed against someone. See "Other Major Crimes/Incidents."
		Example: The students committed a hate crime when they beat a student up because of his/her religion.
<u>54.</u>	Hate Crime related Incident	All incidents motivated all or in part by hostility to the victim's real or perceived race, religion, color, sexual orientation, ethnicity, ancestry, national origin, political beliefs, marital status, age, social and family background, linguistic preference or mental/physical disability.
51 <u>55</u> .	Hazing: Level III - Behavior	Any action or situation that endangers the mental or physical health or safety of a student at a school with any of grades 6 through 12 for purposes of initiation or admission into or affiliation with any school-sanctioned organization. "Hazing" includes, but is not limited to: pressuring, coercing, or forcing a student to participate in illegal or dangerous behavior, or any brutality of physical nature, such as whipping, beating, or exposure to elements.
		Example: Requiring new students to stay awake for two nights in order to join a club is prohibiting hazing .
<u>56.</u>	Hazing-related Incident	An incident is hazing-related if the incident includes any action or situation that endangers the mental or physical health or safety of a student for purposes of initiation or admission into or affiliation with any school-sanctioned organization.
52 <u>57</u> .	Hearing:	A formal proceeding where different sides of a story are presented to a person who makes a decision about what happened and what to do. Example: My parent and I asked for a hearing with the principal when I was suspended for having lip gloss in my backpack.
5 3 <u>58</u> .	Homicide: Level V - Behavior	The unjustified killing of one human being by another (murder manslaughter).
		Example: The student was arrested for homicide after when he beat his classmate to death.
5 4 <u>59</u> .	Improper Activation of a Fire Extinguisher	To intentionally remove and/or activate a fire extinguisher when there is no actual fire.

Code of Student Conduct – Elementary

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	Level III - Behavior	Example: The student dared his friend to remove the fire extinguisher and spray the hallway with foam is improper activation of a fire extinguisher.
55 <u>60</u> .	Inappropriate Items: Level II - Behavior	Items unsuitable for school because they tend to disrupt the learning environment.
		Example: Magazines that feature violent video games are inappropriate items for school.
56 <u>61</u> .	Inappropriate Public Display of Affection: Level I - Behavior	Engaging in unsuitable, intimate, sexually-suggestive behavior (like kissing and touching), in agreement with someone else, in places where others are likely to be present, such as hallways, stairwells, classrooms, school buses, etc.
		Example: Kissing in the hallway and stairwells is an example of an inappropriate public display of affection .
		Engaging in this type of behavior in hidden places is also inappropriate, and depending on the circumstances, may constitute a more serious infraction. See Sexual Offenses (Other) in this glossary.
57 62.	Infraction:	The breaking of a school policy; a violation; an infringement.
		Example: Every infraction in the Code of Student Conduct has a range of corrective responses.
<u>63.</u>	Injury-related Incident	Includes all incidents that result in serious bodily injury. Serious bodily injury includes death or injuries with substantial risk of death, extreme physical pain, protracted and obvious disfigurement, and protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty.
58 <u>64</u> .	In-School Suspension/ School Center for Special Instruction (SCSI):	A corrective response to behavior where the student is temporarily removed from his or her regular program of instruction and assigned to an AES within the student's regularly assigned school, under the supervision of district school personnel, with specific classwork assignments to complete, for a period not to exceed ten (10) school days.
		Example: The student was assigned by the principal to the School Center for Special Instruction (SCSI) for one day after habitually disrupting the science class over a period of weeks.
		Behavior that incites or urges others to do something wrong.

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50<u>66</u>.	Intimidate:	To make another person afraid.
		Example: The boy tried to intimidate another student threatening to report him to the principal.
61<u>67</u>.	Kidnapping/ Abduction Level V - Behavior	Forcibly, or by threat, confining, abducting, or imprisonir another person against his/her will and without lawf authority (abduction of an individual).
		Example: After the abduction the kidnapper asked for a \$10,00 ransom to release the prisoner.
62 68.	Joining Clubs or Groups Not Approved by the	Students must receive prior consent from administrato before organizing school clubs or groups.
	School Board: Level II - Behavior	Example: A group of students was reprimanded for joining gang which was a group not approved by the Scho Board.
63 69.	Lewd:	Vulgar, indecent, improper, or naughty and of a sexual nature
		Example: The student called her friend a lewd and derogate word for a body part.
64 <u>70</u> .	Libel: Level II - Behavior	A writing (including computer-typed), picture, sign, or an other form of print that is false and capable of injuring anoth person's reputation through publication and/or distribution.
		Example: Passing around an untrue note about someoning might constitute libel , and if so, is actionable in civil court.
65 71.	Misrepresentation: Level I - Behavior	An untrue statement or action that is made to deceive mislead.
		Example: The girl misrepresented the truth when she told the teacher that she had completed her homework when she had
		not.
66 <u>72</u> .	Nicotine Dispensing Devices:	Any product that can be used to deliver nicotine to a individual by inhaling vaporized nicotine from the product including, but not limited to, an electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, or other simil device or product and any replacement nicotine cartridge for the device or product.
66 <u>72</u> .		Any product that can be used to deliver nicotine to a individual by inhaling vaporized nicotine from the product including, but not limited to, an electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, or other simil device or product and any replacement nicotine cartridge from

		GLOSSARY
		Example: Adult magazines with pictures of nude people are obscene materials, that are not allowed at school.
68 <u>74</u> .	Other Major Crimes/ Incidents: Level IV - Behavior Level V - Behavior	Any serious, harmful incident resulting in the need for law enforcement intervention not previously classified (major incidents that do not fit within the other definitions). Example: Knowingly using counterfeit money in the school cafeteria is an example of an other major crime/incident.
69 <u>75</u> .	Pathways:	Pathways is one type of Alternative Educational Setting for students in grades 6-12 that commit the most serious infractions of the <i>Code of Student Conduct</i> (Levels IV and V) may be recommended for expulsion. Students will be assigned to the Pathways Program during the period of time which would have traditionally resulted in a ten (10) day outdoor suspension preceding expulsion. Students will receive academic support, in-house counseling services and receive wrap-around services from community agencies. Example: The student had committed a Level V behavior and was recommended to the <u>Pathways</u> Program.
70 <u>76</u> .	Person Conducting Official Business:	Any person who is on M-DCPS property or at an M-DCPS sponsored event to work, to assist students or employees, or to perform any function associated with education in Miami-Dade County. Example: The student was expelled for assaulting a psychologist who was at the school conducting official business.
71 <u>77</u> .	Physical Attack: Level IV - Behavior	Physical attack refers to an actual and intentional striking of another person against his/her will or intentional causing of bodily harm to an individual. Example: The student slapping another student across the face is considered a physical attack.
72<u>78</u>.	Possession: Level II - Behavior Level III - Behavior Level V - Behavior	Having control or ownership. Example: The drugs in his possession were confiscated before his arrest.
73<u>79</u>.	Property:	Something that belongs to someone else or a group of people.
74 <u>80</u> .	Profane: Level I - Behavior	Example: My pens, pencils, and paper are my property. Vulgar, crude, indecent. Example: Cuss words are considered profanity.
75 <u>81</u> .	Prohibited Sales on School Grounds: (Other	Sale of items on school grounds without the authority of the principal.

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	than controlled substances) Level II - Behavior	Example: The student selling candy bars and chips in the hallway without the permission of the principal is considered prohibited sales on school grounds.
76<u>82</u>.	Provocative: Level II - Behavior	Disrespectful conduct or words that tend to cause anger, rage or humiliation in the person at whom they are directed.
		Example: The student's words "I hate you" were provocative and upset the teacher.
77<u>83</u>.	Reprimand:	An explanation of how a behavior is inappropriate and a warning of the future consequence for doing it again.
		Example: The assistant principal reprimanded the student for using profane language and explained to the student how his behavior violated the Code of Student Conduct and advised him of future corrective action if the incident occurred again.
78<u>84</u>.	Responsibility:	An expectation, duty, or obligation to behave in a certain way.
		Example: As a student, I have a responsibility to respect the property of others.
79 85.	Review:	Reconsider. To check-over or rethink a decision.
		Example: I hope our teacher will review the failing test grades she gave us last week.
8 0 <u>86</u> .	Right:	A privilege; a fair and just claim.
		Example: All students have the right to a free and appropriate public education.
81 87.	Robbery: Level IV - Behavior	Using force to take something from another. The taking or attempted taking of anything of value that is owned by another person or organization, under the confrontational circumstances of force, or threat of force or violence, and /or by putting the victim in fear.
		Example: The student who threatened to harm the boy if he refused to hand over his cell phone, which resulted in the boy handing over his cell phone committed robbery .
82 <u>88</u> .	Armed Robbery (Armed): Level V - Behavior	The taking of money or property from another through use of force, violence, assault, or putting in fear and while having a weapon.
		Example: The armed robber told the cashier that he would use the gun in his pocket unless she gave him all of the money.
83 89.	Sale:	Distribution or sharing for money or profit in return.

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	Level II – Behavior Level IV - Behavior	Example: She was expelled for selling drugs to other students.
84 <u>90</u> .	School Board Personnel/ School Staff:	Any employee who works in a school or for the School Board of Miami-Dade County, such as teachers, administrators, counselors, office staff, cafeteria workers, custodians, etc. Example: School Board personnel dedicate their careers to the education and well-being of all students. • Violence against school board personnel is grounds for mandatory expulsion and may result in criminal penalties.
<u>8591</u> .	Sexting: Level III - Behavior (Sexting 1) Level IV - Behavior (Sexting 2) Level V - Behavior (Sexting 3)	Sexting - sending or forwarding through cellular telephones and other electronic media sexually explicit, nude or partially nude photographs/images. (See Vital Alerts page(s) 3536) Sexting may involve: Transmission to one or more students Partially nude or fully nude photographs/images Possession, without transmittal, of partially nude or fully nude photographs/images Substantial interference with the academic environment and student performance Interference with a person's personal and social demeanor Example: Taking a picture of someone's private parts with or without consent and sending through a cellular phone to share with others is sexting.
86 <u>92</u> .	Sexual Assault: Level IV - Behavior	An incident that includes a threat of: rape, fondling, indecent liberties, or child molestation, or sodomy. Both male and female students can be victims of sexual assault. The threat must include all of the following elements: (1) intent; (2) fear; and (3) capability. Example: The student pushed the girl against the wall in the stairwell and told her to kiss him or he would hurt her committed a sexual assault.
87 <u>93</u> .	Sexual Battery: Level V - Behavior	Forced or attempted oral, anal, or vaginal penetration by using a sexual organ or an object simulating a sexual organ, or the anal or vaginal penetration of another by any body part or object. Example: Touching another person's private body parts may constitute sexual battery.

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		Also refer to Sexual Offenses (Other) for other sexual acts.
<u>8894</u> .	Sexual Harassment: Level III - Behavior	Displaying unwanted and repeated conduct of a sexual nature that substantially interferes with a student's academic performance and/or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive school environment, or causes discomfort or humiliation for that student.
		The United States Department of Education defines sexual harassment as unwelcome sexual conduct, including conditioning any aid, benefit or service of the school on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct, sexual assault, dating or domestic violence, stalking, and all forms of sexual harassment that a reasonable person would determine so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it denies a student access to an education program or activity. Such conduct may include but is not limited to unwelcome touching graphic verbal comments, sexual jokes, slurs, gestures, or pictures, whether in-person or through any other method including sexual cyber-harassment.
		Florida Administrative Code Rule 6A-1.0017 defines sexual harassment as unwanted verbal, nonverbal, or physical behavior with sexual connotations by an adult or student that is severe or pervasive enough to create an intimidating, hostile or offensive educational environment, cause discomfort or humiliation or unreasonably interfere with the individual's school performance or participation, as defined in Rule 6A-19.008, F.A.C.
89 95.	Sexual Offenses	Example: The student was suspended for sexual harassmen because he repeatedly talked about a female student's private parts, making her feel uncomfortable. Sexual contact in a lewd manner. A variety of actions can be
93 55.	(Other): Level IV - Behavior	characterized as sexual offenses at school. Examples: include, but are not limited to:
		 Possessing and/or distributing obscene or lewd materials at school; Exposing or touching private body parts in a lewd manner; Touching someone else's body in a lewd manner; Voyeurism (e.g., secretly looking at or photographing someone in the restroom or locker room without his/her knowledge); Sexual activity on school grounds between students; Any type of sexual contact with a student who is under age 16 years old.
		Other sexual contact, including intercourse, without force o

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		threat of force. Subjecting an individual to lewd sexual gestures, sexual activity, or exposing private body parts in a lewd manner. (Law enforcement must be notified to investigate.) (Lewdness, indecent exposure)
90<u>96</u>.	Slander: Level II - Behavior	Speaking false words that are capable of hurting another person's reputation, community standing, office, trade, business, or means of livelihood.
		Example: Starting an untrue rumor about someone might constitute slander.
91<u>97</u>.	Smoking: Level II - Behavior	Holding a lighted cigarette (cigar, etc.), drawing in and exhaling the smoke of tobacco, or use of any tobacco product. Example: Smoking cigarettes is unhealthy.
92<u>98</u>.	SPAR:	School Police Automated Reporting system for recording infractions that are reported to school police.
		Example: Administrators must create a SPAR for battery, a serious infraction of the Code of Student Conduct.
93 <u>99</u> .	Stealing/Theft: Level II – Behavior Level IV - Behavior	Knowingly obtaining or using the property of another with the intent to temporarily or permanently deprive the owner of its use or benefit.
		Example: He stole the library book when he slipped it into his backpack and left the library without checking it out.
9 4 <u>100</u> .	Student Government:	A group of students chosen by other students to represent the entire student body.
		Example: Every year, the Student Government Association presents their yearly plan of activities to the school administration.
95 <u>101</u> .	Student Success Center (SSC):	The Student Success Centers are one type of Alternative Educational Setting that provide a safe-haven in a structured learning environment for referred students (ages 11 and older) exhibiting Level III-IV behavior and (with Region approval) habitual Level II infractions of the Code of Student Conduct.
		Example: The student was referred to the Student Success

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		Center (SSC) for committing a Level III behavior.
96 102.	Suspension:	A corrective response to serious behavior where the student is temporarily removed from all classes of instruction on public school grounds and all other school-sponsored activities, except as authorized by the principal, for a period not to exceed ten (10) school days and remanding of the student to the custody of the student's parent with specific homework assignments to complete.
		Suspension is a last resort, to be utilized in the most extenuating circumstances, after other learning-centered strategies have been employed and with Region notification.
		Example: Serious behavioral infractions at school might result in suspension from school.
97 103.	Symbol:	Something that stands for something else.
		Example: Each star in the American flag is a symbol for one of the states in our country.
98 104.	Theft/Larceny: Level II - Behavior (Petty Theft) Level IV - Behavior (Grand Theft & Motor Vehicle Theft)	The taking of property from a person, building, or a vehicle. The unauthorized taking, carrying, riding away with, or concealing the property of another person, including motor vehicles, without threat, violence, or bodily harm. Example: He committed theft/larceny when he slipped the library book into his backpack and left the library without checking it out.
99 105.	Grand-Theft (Grand): Level IV - Behavior	Stealing something over \$300.00750.00 in value. Example: He was charged with grand theft when he stole the school's computer.
100 106.	Motor Vehicle Theft (Motor	Taking a motor powered vehicle without permission.
	Vehicle): Level IV - Behavior	Example: The student drove the teacher's car from the parking lot without permission and then was arrested for motor vehicle theft .
101 <u>107</u> .	Petty Theft: Level II - Behavior	Knowingly obtaining or using the property of another under \$300.00750.00 in value with the intent to temporarily or permanently deprive the owner of its use or benefit.
		Example: The principal called school police to report the petty

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		theft of a student's purse.
102<u>108</u>.	Threat/Assault: Level III – Behavior	An intentional, unlawful threat by word or act to do violence to another, coupled with the apparent ability to do so, and doing some act, which creates a well-founded fear in the other person that such violence is imminent. Example: The student was suspended for making a threat to
		kill the teacher, causing her to fear for her life.
103 <u>109</u> .	Threat Assessment Team:	The Threat Assessment Team is comprised of members with expertise in counseling, instruction, school administration, and law enforcement whom may refer student(s) for mental health services when appropriate.
		Example: The student who made a threat against the school was referred for mental health services by the school's Threat Assessment Team.
104 <u>110</u> .	Threat/Intimidation:	Instilling fear in others. A threat to cause physical harm to another person with or without the use of a weapon that includes all of the following elements: 1) intent - an intention that the threat is heard or seen by the person who is the object of the threat; 2) fear - a reasonable fear or apprehension by the person who is the object of the threat that the threat could be carried out; and 3) capability - the ability of the offender to actually carry out the threat directly or by a weapon or other instrument that can easily be obtained. An incident where there was no physical contact between the offender and victim, but the victim felt that physical harm could have occurred based on verbal or nonverbal communication by the offender. This includes nonverbal threats (e.g. brandishing a weapon) and verbal threats of physical harm which are made in person, electronically or through any other means.
		Example: The student made a threat through a written letter to the coach threatening to kill him with a knife,
105 <u>111</u> .	Tobacco and Smoking Devices: Level II - Behavior	The possession, use, distribution, or sale of tobacco or nicotine products on school grounds, at school-sponsored events, or on school transportation by any person under the age of 21.
		All uses of tobacco, including cigars, cigarettes, pipe tobacco, chewing tobacco, snuff, nicotine dispensing devices, electronic cigarettes or smoking devices, any

		GLOSSARY
		other matter or substances containing tobacco or nicotine, including any product designed or manufactured to imitate any of these products regardless of whether it contains tobacco or nicotine, and the possession of papers used to roll cigarettes.
		Example: Tobacco products are unhealthy.
106<u>112</u>.	Trespassing: Level II - Behavior	To enter or remain on school grounds/campus, school transportation, or at a school-sponsored event/off campus, without authorization or invitation and with no lawful purpose for entry.
		Example: The student was trespassing when he entered the school after being warned by the principal that the school was closed.
107<u>113</u>.	Unauthorized Medication: Level III - Behavior	Any medication prescribed by a medical provider and any non- prescribed (over-the-counter) drugs, preparations, and/or remedies that have not been authorized by the student's physician and/or parent/guardian and that have not been approved by the principal as outlined in Board policy 5330, Use of Medications.
		Example: The student was swallowing two aspirins, an unauthorized medication, given to her by her best friend in the school cafeteria during lunch.
108<u>114</u>.	Under the Influence:	The impairment of one's normal faculties, such as walking, talking, etc., as may be evidenced by, but not limited to: bloodshot eyes, slurred speech, odor of alcohol/elicit substance, stumbling, imbalance, drowsiness, flushed face."
		Example: The student appeared to be under the influence of alcohol, as his breath smelled of alcohol, he spoke incoherently and he was unable to maintain his balance.
		Special Note : These observations may be made by a lay (non-expert) witness. An administrator may come to the conclusion that a student is under the influence of alcohol or an illicit substance based on the totality of the circumstances. An administrator should first rule out that the student is having a reaction to food or authorized prescription medication or experiencing a medical condition. See Vital Alert Use of Medication on page(s) 3737.
109 115.	Vandalism: Level II - Behavior (Vandalism Minor)	The intentional destruction, damage, or defacement of public or private/personal property without consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.
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	(Vandalism Major)	Minor: resulting in damages under \$1,000.00. Example: The student committed vandalism when he spray
	Vening	painted graffiti on the school.
110 116.	Vaping: Level II - Behavior	To inhale and exhale the vapor produced by an electronic cigarette or similar device.
		Example: The student was vaping with an electronic cigarette in the stairwell.
<u>117.</u>	Vaping-related Incident	All incidents that involve the use of non-combustible vaping products, including electronic cigarettes, vapes and vape pens, or any electronic nicotine delivery system if the liquid used contains nicotine or a controlled substance.
111 118.	Violation/Infraction:	The breaking of a school policy; an infringement. Example: For every behavior violation there is a recommended corrective strategy.
112 <u>119</u> .	Violence:	Physical force used to injure, damage, or destroy. Example: Acts of violence include serious fighting, using a weapon to hurt someone, and throwing objects hard enough to injure a person or damage property.
113<u>120</u>.	Weapons: Level V - Behavior	Any instrument that can be used to inflict serious harm on another person or that places another person in fear of serious harm. Examples include but are not limited to all types of firearms (weapons used to shoot with, such as guns), dartguns, stun guns, dirks (daggers), knives*, metallic knuckles, clubs, tear gas guns, chemical weapons or devices, bombs, aerosols, and other destructive devices (any item that can explode or cause destruction, such as grenades, mines, rockets, or missiles) and any other object used to inflict harm. This definition does not include simulated weapons.
		*Although common pocket knives are not classified as weapons under the Florida criminal code, M-DCPS students are prohibited from carrying pocket knives on school property. School Operations/Alternative Education will determine the appropriate disciplinary action to apply based on the item that is confiscated and how it is used.
		Example: Everyday objects such as pens, pencils, thumbtacks, and rubber bands can be weapons if they are used to seriously harm or attempt to seriously harm someone.
		* Section 790.001, F.S. (Weapons and Firearms), provides a further definition of weapons.

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114 121.	Simulated Weapons	Any instrument that looks like a weapon but is not a weapon.	
	(Simulated): Level III - Behavior	Example: Toy guns are simulated weapons .	
115 <u>122</u> .	Weapons Possession: Level V – Behavior	Possession of any instrument or object, as defined by Section 790.001, Florida Statutes, or district code of conduct that can inflict serious harm on another person or that can place a person in reasonable fear of serious harm. (Possession of a common pocketknife is exempted from state zero tolerance expulsion requirement 1006.07(2) F.S.; however, law enforcement should be notified of any weapon or knife, including pocketknives, for investigation). (Possession of firearms and other instruments which can cause harm).	
		Example: The student had a knife in his pocket which constitutes a weapons possession.	
416 <u>123</u> .	Weapons Possession, Use, Sale, or Distribution: Level V - Behavior	Having, using, selling, or distributing any instrument or object that can inflict serious harm or place a person in reasonable fear of serious harm. See "weapons" above. *Under Florida's Zero Tolerance law, no person, unless part of one's law enforcement responsibilities, shall bring upon school property or have in his or her possession, while on school property, any firearms, weapons or other destructive devices as defined in Section 790.001. F.S. this prohibition shall include any firearm or weapon securely encased in a vehicle or other private conveyance on a campus. Possession, use, sale, or distribution of firearms that results in disciplinary action at school may lead to arrest and criminal penalties. Possession, use, sale, and/or distribution of weapons that results in disciplinary action at school may lead to arrest and criminal penalties. Example: Weapons are not allowed in school in order to provide a safe environment for all students.	
<u>124.</u>	Weapon-related Incident	All incidents where anyone involved possessed or used a weapon or if the incident was related to possession, use or sale of weapons.	
<u>117125</u> .	Witness:	A person who saw something happen. Example: I witnessed a fight between two students at school.	

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 118 <u>126</u> .	Zero Tolerance:	A principle that violence will not be tolerated at school, during school activities, on school property, or on school-sponsored transportation. Example: The zero tolerance policy will help keep our
		schools a safe place for students.



Best Practices and Suggestions for Rewarding Model Student Behavior

The District believes in the dignity, worth, and potential of each and every student, and provides opportunities to enable all students to make the dream of education a reality. To encourage and recognize positive model student behavior, students will be rewarded and recognized for striving to do their best, and for respecting other students and teachers.

Studies have revealed that model student behavior improves when students

- know what is expected of them at school;
- believe they have the academic and social skills to achieve;
- are recognized and given praised for doing good work or behaving appropriately;
- feel that there is someone at school who seems to care about them as people; and
- believe there is someone at school who encourages their development.

Studies also indicate the importance of parental support

- Student achievement related to parent support is not limited to the early years, but is significant at all ages and grade levels.
- Children of involved parents achieve more regardless of socioeconomic status, ethnic/racial background, or the parents' educational level.
- Children of involved parents exhibit more positive attitudes and behavior.
- Children of involved parents have fewer instances of alcohol use, violence, and antisocial behavior.
- Children of involved parents have higher grades, test scores and better attendance, and are more likely to graduate from high school and have greater enrollment in post-secondary education.

Research offers some suggestions for schools to clearly communicate expectations for model student behavior

- The school must provide a well-written set of model student behavior expectations for the school.
- The set of expectations is short (generally from 5 to 7 items).
- Students should be involved in the development, refinement, and communication of the expectations of model student behavior.
- The model student behavior expectations are statements of how to achieve model behavior, rather than what not to do.
- Model student behavior expectations are posted prominently throughout the school.
- Model student behavior expectations are emphasized in each classroom (e.g. explicitly taught, reminded, and encouraged).
- Students should be encouraged to remember and repeat statements of model student behavior.

Adapted from G. Roy Mayer (2000) California State University, Los Angeles

"Always bear in mind that your own resolution to succeed is more important than any other one thing."

Abraham Lincoln, Former President

Parent Resources

For information regarding resources in the community to assist your child, please call or visit the following:

giving our students the world	Miami-Dade County Public Schools Parent Portal http://www.dadeschools.net/parents.asp
PARENT ACADEMY MIAMI-DADE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	Miami-Dade County Public Schools' Office of Parental Involvement The Parent Academy 1450 NE 2 nd Avenue, Suite 226 Miami, Florida 33132 305-995-2680 http://theparentacademy.dadeschools.net/
The Children's Trust Because All Children Are Our Children	The Children's Trust 3150 Southwest 3rd Avenue Miami, FL 33129 (305) 571-5700 http://www.thechildrenstrust.org/
Switchboard Answering the Call since 1968	Switchboard of Miami A Community Resource Directory maintained by the Switchboard of Miami - To speak to a Helpline counselor Call 2-1-1 or 305-358-4357 Online Help Pages http://www.switchboardmiami.org/ DIAL 211
FI rida Kid Care	Florida KidCare 1-888-540-5437 TTY: 1-877-316-8748 Through Florida KidCare, the state of Florida offers health insurance for or children from birth through age 18, even if one or both parents are working. It http://www.floridakidcare.org/

Anti-Discrimination Policy

Federal and State Laws

The School Board of Miami-Dade County, Florida adheres to a policy of nondiscrimination in employment and educational programs/activities and strives affirmatively to provide equal opportunity for all as required by:

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 - prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, or national origin.

<u>Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as amended</u> - prohibits discrimination in employment on the basis of race, color, religion, gender, or national origin.

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 - prohibits discrimination on the basis of gender.

Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) as amended - prohibits discrimination on the basis of age with respect to individuals who are at least 40.

The Equal Pay Act of 1963 as amended - prohibits gender discrimination in payment of wages to women and men performing substantially equal work in the same establishment.

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 - prohibits discrimination against the disabled.

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) - prohibits discrimination against individuals with disabilities in employment, public service, public accommodations and telecommunications.

The Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (FMLA) - requires covered employers to provide up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave to "eligible" employees for certain family and medical reasons.

The Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978 - prohibits discrimination in employment on the basis of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions.

<u>Florida Educational Equity Act (FEEA)</u> - prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, gender, national origin, marital status, or handicap against a student or employee.

<u>Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992</u> - secures for all individuals within the state freedom from discrimination because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, handicap, or marital status.

Title II of the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 (GINA) - prohibits discrimination against employees or applicants because of genetic information.

<u>Boy Scouts of America Equal Access Act of 2002</u> – no public school shall deny equal access to, or a fair opportunity for groups to meet on school premises or in school facilities before or after school hours, or discriminate against any group officially affiliated with Boy Scouts of America or any other youth or community group listed in Title 36 (as a patriotic society).

Veterans are provided re-employment rights in accordance with P.L. 93-508 (Federal Law) and Section 295.07 (Florida Statutes), which stipulate categorical preferences for employment.

In Addition:

School Board Policies 1362, 3362, 4362, and 5517 - Prohibit harassment and/or discrimination against students, employees, or applicants on the basis of sex, race, color, ethnic or national origin, religion, marital status, disability, genetic information, age, political beliefs, sexual orientation, gender, gender identification, social and family background, linguistic preference, pregnancy, citizenship status, and any other legally prohibited basis. Retaliation for engaging in a protected activity is also prohibited.

For additional information contact:

Office of Civil Rights Compliance (CRC)
Executive Director/Title IX Coordinator
155 N.E. 15th Street, Suite P104E
Miami, Florida 33132

Phone: (305) 995-1580 TDD: (305) 995-2400
Email: crc@dadeschools.net Website: http://crc.dadeschools.net

Rev: 08/2017

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Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 - prohibits discrimination on the basis of gender. M-DCPS does not discriminate on the basis of sex in any education program or activity that it operates as required by Title IX. M-DCPS also does not discriminate on the basis of sex in admissions or employment.

Age Discrimination Act of 1975 - prohibits discrimination based on age in programs or activities.

Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) as amended - prohibits discrimination on the basis of age with respect to individuals who are at least 40 years old.

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For additional information about Title IX or any other discrimination/harassment concerns, contact the U.S. Department of Education Asst. Secretary for Civil Rights or:

Office of Civil Rights Compliance (CRC)

Executive Director/Title IX Coordinator

155 N.E. 15th Street, Suite P104E

Miami, Florida 33132

Phone: (305) 995-1580 TDD: (305) 995-2400

Email: crc@dadeschools.net Website: https://hrdadeschools.net/civilrights

Revised 07/2020





Code of Student Conduct



School Operations
School Board Policy 5500

Initial Reading
G-6

August 12, 2020

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THE SCHOOL BOARD MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

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Superintendent of Schools Alberto M. Carvalho



Acknowledgment of Receipt and Review

Each parent/guardian of a student and each student enrolled in Miami-Dade County Public Schools must sign and return this page to the student's school to acknowledge that he/she has accessed the online version or obtained a copy of the *Code of Student Conduct*. In addition, this page serves as acknowledgement that you have reviewed the *Code of Student Conduct* with your child. Each school will maintain records of such signed statements.

The online version of the *Code of Student Conduct* in English, Spanish, and Haitian-Creole can be located in the Parent Portal or by accessing through the following website address:

http://ehandbooks.dadeschools.net/policies/90/index.htm

If you do not have internet access to obtain a copy of the *Code of Student Conduct*, please visit your child's school to obtain a copy.

I acknowledge receipt of the notification regarding accessing or obtaining a copy of the *Code of Student Conduct* through the Parent Portal or via the internet web address and that I have read and discussed the *Code of Student Conduct* with my child.

Parent's/Guardian's Signatur	e Date	
Student Conduct through the	e notification regarding accessing or ob Parent Portal or via the internet web add int Conduct with my parent/guardian.	0 17
Student's Name	Date	
	RETURN TO THE STUDENT'S SCHOOL WITHIN (5) SCHOOL DAYS UPON RECEIVING NOTIFICATION TO REVIEW THE CODE OF STUDENT CONDUCT.	

Code of Student Conduct - Secondary

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CHAPTER I - INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS AND PARENTS/GUARDIANS





Introduction

The primary objective of Miami-Dade County Public Schools (M-DCPS) is to enhance each student's potential for learning and to foster positive interpersonal relationships. M-DCPS supports the concept that students who possess personal, academic, civic and occupational adequacies will become effective and productive citizens. Students must develop and accept the responsibilities and obligations of citizenship. This document helps students take control of their own learning and their ability to positively alter outcomes by employing appropriate personal choices and skills.

The Code of Student Conduct is the District's policy that creates a safe learning environment to ensure academic success. If this objective is to be accomplished, it is necessary that the school environment be a safe and supportive community. The "reculturing" of the school to a positive school climate supports academic achievement and promotes fairness, civility, acceptance of diversity, and mutual respect.

To enhance its effectiveness, this document addresses the role of the parents, the students, and school, but also core values and model student behavior, rights and responsibilities of students, Multi-tiered System of Supports (MTSS), and procedures for using corrective strategies, including suspension and expulsion. The District promotes the following beliefs:

- All students are valuable and can make worthy contributions to society.
- All students are responsible and accountable for their choices and decisions.
- In order to grow and thrive, individuals need caring relationships and a nurturing environment.
- Supportive family relationships are the foundation of the community.
- High expectations lead to higher performance that empower individuals and strengthen society.
- Continuous learning is a lifelong process that is essential to a productive and enriched life.
- Suspension and expulsion of students from school programs are a last resort, to be utilized only in the most extenuating circumstances as determined by the principal after other learning-centered corrective strategies have been utilized and with Region/District notification.

Students, parents/guardians, and school employees are encouraged to read the *Code of Student Conduct* and become familiar with its content. Related Board Policies may be found on the Miami-Dade Public Schools Website at http://www.neola.com/miamidade-fl/. http://www.neola.com/miamidade-fl/. http://www.neola.com/miamidade-fl/.

Scope of Authority

This Code of Student Conduct is used to govern conduct and discipline of all students attending Miami-Dade County Public Schools. It is expected that students obey District rules while on school grounds; while being transported to or from school at public expense while on the school premises for instruction, and for authorized participation in a school-sponsored activity. During such times, all students are subject to the immediate control and direction of teachers, staff members, and/or bus drivers to whom such responsibility has been assigned by the principal.

This Code of Student Conduct also applies to students who commit felonies or delinquent acts which would be felonies if committed by an adult, off School Board owned property or whose off-campus conduct creates a substantial disruption to the school environment.

Furthermore, students may be subject to school disciplinary sanctions when they commit off campus acts that poses a threat or danger to the safety of other students, staff, School Board members, or school property, or will disrupt the instructional program, or present danger to themselves.—Off-campus conduct and conduct outside of school time that violates the district's Code of Student Conduct may also be the basis for discipline up to expulsion if it is accomplished through electronic means and substantially disrupts the educational process or orderly operation of a school. Off-campus conduct that poses a threat or danger to the safety of other students, staff, School Board members, any other members of the District Community, or school property may constitute behavior that has a substantial adverse impact on the educational environment requiring disciplinary action.

Students should be advised that violations of the *Code of Student Conduct* may also be violations of Florida law. Thus, students may be subject to school/district level disciplinary actions as well as discipline imposed by local law enforcement authorities. School Resource Officers (SRO) and other law enforcement authorities have the power to conduct investigations independent of those conducted by school personnel for the same incident. Furthermore, the sanctions imposed by the school district for misconduct are separate and distinct from the consequences that may be imposed following the arrest and prosecution of a student for a violation of law originating from the same incident. Please keep in mind that failure of one entity to act does not prevent the other from taking appropriate actions consistent with this *Code of Student Conduct* or with Florida law.

Core Values and Examples of Model Student Behavior

The Miami-Dade County Public Schools District is committed to helping all students in developing the values necessary to participate as caring, responsible citizens in our nation's democracy. Response to Intervention for Behavior (RtIB) is part of a Multi-Tiered System of Supports (MTSS). RtIB/MTSS is a school-wide model that utilizes an evidenced-based, problem solving approach to improve the educational outcome for all students. RtIB/MTSS provides a continuum of tiered interventions with increasing levels of intensity and duration that aims to prevent inappropriate behavior by means of teaching and reinforcing appropriate behavior. The following core values were adopted by the School Board on July 26, 1995.

Citizenship	Helping to create a society based upon democratic values including rules of law, equality of opportunity, due process, reasoned argument, representative government, checks and balances, rights and responsibilities and democratic decision-making, e.g., obeying classroom and school rules.
Cooperation	Working together toward goals as basic as human survival in an increasingly interdependent world, e.g., <i>being a member of the team on the athletic field</i> .
Fairness	Treating people impartially, not playing favorites, being open-minded, and maintaining an objective attitude toward those whose actions and ideas are different from our own, e.g., treating people the same, regardless of their ethnicity, race, religion, gender, or physical condition.
Honesty	Dealing truthfully with people, being sincere, not deceiving them or stealing from them, not cheating or lying, e.g., doing one's own work when taking a test or working on an individual assignment.
Integrity	Standing up for your beliefs about what is right and what is wrong and resisting social pressure to do wrong, e.g. doing the right thing even when no one is watching
Kindness	Being sympathetic, helpful, compassionate, benevolent, agreeable and gentle toward people and other living things, e.g., <i>helping a fellow student who has been injured</i> .
Pursuit of Excellence	Doing your best with the talents you have, striving toward a goal and not giving up, e.g., putting forth one's best effort when taking an exam or doing homework.
Respect	Showing regard for the worth and dignity of someone or something, being courteous and polite, and judging all people on their merits. Respect takes three major forms: respect for oneself, respect for other people, and respect for all forms of life and the environment, e.g., practicing acceptable manners in the school cafeteria.
Responsibility	Thinking before you act and being accountable for your actions, paying attention to others, and responding to their needs. Responsibility emphasizes our positive obligations to care for each other, e.g. , performing a community service project .

Values Matter Recognition

Values Matter Miami is Miami-Dade County Public Schools' values education initiative which was created to teach and promote the District's nine core values: citizenship, cooperation, fairness, honesty, integrity, kindness, pursuit of excellence, respect, and responsibility. This initiative aims to develop positive student behavior and support schools in creating a culture where everyone is treated with respect, dignity, and kindness.

As part of the Values Matter Miami Initiative, Miami-Dade County Public School employees are asked to nominate students who exemplify the designated value each month. These award nominations allow staff members to recognize and celebrate student behaviors that align with our District's nine core values. Schools are encouraged to host monthly Values Matter Miami celebrations as a way of reinforcing these positive behaviors. District winners are selected from school nominations for each value and winners are recognized at a Districtwide Values Matter Miami Awards Ceremony at the end of the school year.



Values Matter Miami Logo



Values Matter Miami Pin



Values Matter Miami Certificate

Ways to Recognize Students for Model Behavior

ELEMENTARY STUDENTS

- SPOTSuccess recognition
- Certificate/trophy/ribbon/plaque/medals
- Time for music and dancing
- Music while doing school work
- Extra computer time/game
- Free time at the end of class
- Group activity
- Class Field Trip
- A reward (gift certificate, free admission to a school function)
- Outdoor class
- Recognition from a local newspaper, media or politician
- Recognition by the "Do the Right Thing" program sponsored by the Miami-Dade Police Department
- Outdoor reading
- Fun walk with the principal or teacher
- Note home to parents
- Appointed the class messenger
- Taking care of the class pet
- Eating with the teacher
- Selecting prizes from a treasure box
- Pencil toppers
- Stars, smiley faces or stickers
- Paperback books
- Extra recess
- Sports equipment
- Leading of class line to lunch or recess
- Recognition during morning announcements or on closed circuit television
- Selection as a model student of the month and display photograph in an appropriate location

SECONDARY STUDENTS

- SPOTSuccess recognition
- Certificate/trophy/ribbon/plaque/medals
- Gift certificate to local merchants
- Free pass to sporting event or play
- Walk break for entire class
- Guest presenters in class
- Class field trip
- Praise for good behavior and work
 - Note home to parents
- A call to parents
- Recognition by the "Do the Right Thing" program sponsored by the Miami-Dade Police Department
- Coupon for prizes and privileges or surprise gift bag with school supplies
- Outdoor Class
- Recognition from a local newspaper, media or politician
- Photo recognition bulletin board
- Outdoor reading
- Music while doing school work
- Extra computer time/game
- Sitting with friends
- Music concert at school
- Pep rally
- Paperback book
- Magazine subscription
- T-shirt/hat/sunglasses
- Sports equipment
- Prime parking spot
- Recognition during morning announcements or on closed circuit television
- Recognition in school newspaper
- Selection as a model student of the month and display photograph in an appropriate location

A Synopsis of Model Student Behavior - Level I

Level I Behavior affects the orderly operation of the classroom, school functions, extracurricular/cocurricular programs or approved transportation. The core principle of the multi-tiered RtIB/MTSS model is to provide general academic and behavior instruction and support to all students in all settings. The multi-tiered RtIB/MTSS model is a continuum of tiered interventions with increasing levels of intensity and duration that aims to prevent inappropriate behaviors by means of teaching and reinforcing appropriate behaviors. **Model student behavior** creates a safe learning environment and reduces disruption of the educational process.

MODEL STUDENT BEHAVIOR STRATEGIES FOR MODEL STUDENTS Model students: Model students avoid: understand and follow school rules; being in an unauthorized location; attend school regularly: cutting class; request permission for authorization to leave class when arriving at school late; needed; failing to comply with class and school rules; attend all classes; possessing items that are inappropriate for the - are prepared for class each day; educational setting; using unauthorized electronic devices; and use and possess items that are suitable for an educational setting; violating the school dress code. adhere to the school dress code: and use approved electronic devices responsibly Model students: Model students avoid: follow class and school rules including riding and waiting initiating or participating in a verbal confrontation with for the school bus: another student or staff member: use conflict management skills to resolve problems arriving late to class; peacefully; displaying affection inappropriately in public; use respectful and appropriate language; leaving school grounds without permission; show concern for others; and using profane or crude language; and conduct themselves in a cooperative, friendly and displaying or participating in disruptive behavior. respectful manner to staff members and classmates.

RELATED CORE VALUES FOR LEVEL I - MODEL STUDENT BEHAVIORS



A Synopsis of Model Student Behavior - Level II

Level II behaviors are more serious than Level I because they significantly interfere with learning and/or the well-being of others. The core principle of the multi-tiered RtIB/MTSS model is to provide general academic and behavior instruction and support to all students in all settings. The multi-tiered RtIB/MTSS model is a continuum of tiered interventions with increasing levels of intensity and duration that aims to prevent inappropriate behaviors by means of teaching and reinforcing appropriate behaviors. **Model student behavior** creates a safe learning environment and reduces disruption of the educational process.

creates a safe learning environment and reduces disru	ption of the educational process.			
MODEL STUDENT BEHAVIOR	STRATEGIES FOR MODEL STUDENTS			
Model students:	Model students avoid:			
 speak and act honestly and truthfully; show respect to others in words, actions and deeds; develop good study habits; complete all homework assignments; participate actively in class; and show empathy for others. 	 cheating or misrepresenting the true facts; making false accusations; exhibiting behavior that instigates and provokes a negative reaction from others or encourages others to engage in a negative physical or verbal altercation; and talking about others and spreading rumors. 			
Model students:	Model students avoid:			
 speak and act respectfully to all school personnel; obey all instructions given by persons in authority; cooperate with administrators, teachers and staff members; leave school only when given permission; demonstrate behavior that is civil, respectful, polite and courteous; and follow school rules. 	- refusing to comply with school rules or directives from school staff members; - distributing inappropriate materials; - leaving school grounds without permission from a parent or school official; - joining clubs or organizations not approved by the Miami-Dade County School Board; - using profane or provocative language directed at others; - participating in prohibited sales on school grounds; and - possessing or using tobacco products.			
Model students:	Model students avoid:			
show respect for the property of others demonstrate honesty; report all acts of vandalism to the proper authorities; and demonstrate school and community pride.	 taking or concealing the property of others without permission; destroying or defacing public or private property; and tarnishing the reputation of their school by damaging the property of others. 			
Model students:	Model students avoid:			
 obey instructions; show respect to people in authority; care for the feelings of others; and treat others with respect. 	- participating in or encouraging a confrontation with a staff member; - becoming involved in a minor fighting incident; and harassing others by name-calling, gossiping or using gestures that intimidate others.			

RELATED CORE VALUES FOR LEVEL II - MODEL STUDENT BEHAVIORS



A Synopsis of Model Student Behavior - Level III

LEVEL III behaviors are more serious than Level II because they endanger health and safety, damage property and/or cause serious disruptions to the learning environment. **Model student behavior** creates a safe learning environment and reduces disruption of the educational process.

MODEL STUDENT BEHAVIOR	STRATEGIES FOR MODEL STUDENTS			
Model students:	Model students avoid:			
 show respect, kindness, friendliness toward others; accept people based on their individual merits; demonstrate school pride by being active participants in protecting and maintaining the school campus; and report all acts of violence, harassment or threats to the proper authorities. 	 physically hurting or threatening another person; bullying others by using intimidation or teasing; using social media to intimidate others; and initiating or being involved in campus disruptions at school-sponsored events. 			
Model students:	Model students avoid:			
 treat others with respect and compassion; seek to resolve issues before they escalate; participate only in clubs and organizations sanctioned by their school; speak to others using positive and respectful language; and report all acts of violence, harassment or threats to the proper authorities. 	 harassing others by using language or gestures that are demeaning to a person's race, gender, religion etc.; participating in hazing activities; and using sexually suggestive comments or gestures to intimidate others. 			
Model students:	Model students avoid:			
 respect the rights and property of others; respect the laws of society dealing with the possession, use or sale of alcohol and drugs; maintain a healthy and safe lifestyle; and make contributions of time and energy to enrich the school environment. 	- entering a building or residence without permission from the owner; - removing property from a building or residence without permission from the owner; - possessing, using or selling alcohol; unauthorized overthe-counter medications, drug paraphernalia, controlled substances and/or anything that alters mood or is used for mood altering displaying or possessing a fake weapon; and endangering the health and safety of others.			

RELATED CORE VALUES FOR LEVEL III - MODEL STUDENT BEHAVIORS

Kindness Respect Responsibility

A Synopsis of Model Student Behavior - Level IV

LEVEL IV behaviors are more serious acts of unacceptable behavior than Level III. They seriously endanger the health and well-being of others and/or damage property. These infractions are crimes requiring police involvement.

MODEL STUDENT BEHAVIOR	STRATEGIES FOR MODEL STUDENTS
Model students:	Model students avoid:
project a positive and cooperative attitude towards staff members and classmates; are respectful, kind, friendly and get along well with others; use conflict management skills to resolve disagreements; are obedient; and seek guidance from trusted adults for assistance and direction.	 volatile situations that could escalate into violent actions; using violent physical actions or threats directed towards staff members; breaking school rules; and becoming involved with individuals who do not respect or follow the laws of the community.
Model students:	Model students avoid:
 speak to others using respectful language; participates only in organizations sanctioned by their school; demonstrate behavior that is civil, respectful, polite and courteous; and share materials that are educationally appropriate 	 using language or actions that slander others because of their race, gender, color, religion, ethnicity, national origin, political beliefs, marital status, age, sexual orientation, language, pregnancy or disability and family background; participating in any form of club initiation or activity that creates the risk of harm to others; and giving, possessing or sharing obscene or lewd materials.
Model students:	Model students avoid:
speak and act honestly and truthfully; follows all laws; show respect for the property of others; support law enforcement agencies and schools to promote the safety of all staff members and students; use school resources to resolve or report issues of concern; and associate only with people who do not use or sell weapons or controlled substances.	- taking the property of others without permission; - committing grand theft by taking property valued at \$300750.00 or more from others; and possessing, using, distributing or selling any object, controlled substance or weapon that could inflict serious harm or place a person in fear of serious harm.

RELATED CORE VALUES FOR LEVEL IV - MODEL STUDENT BEHAVIORS



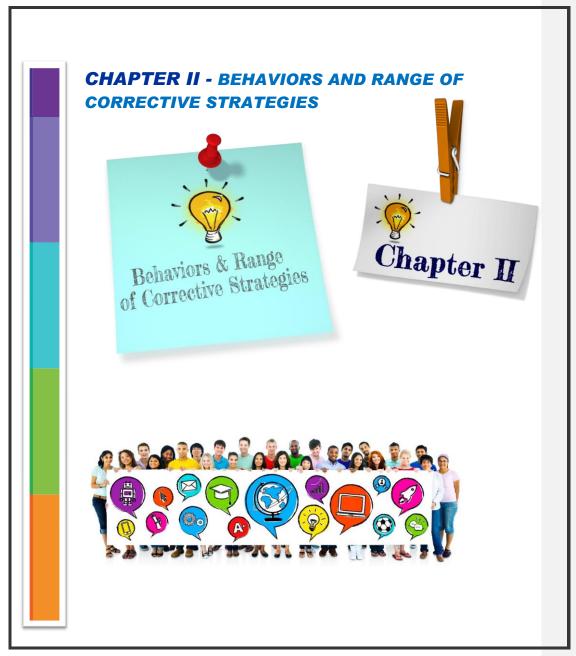
A Synopsis of Model Student Behavior - Level V

LEVEL V behaviors are the most serious acts of misconduct and violent actions that threaten life. These infractions are crimes requiring police involvement.

MODEL STUDENT BEHAVIOR STRATEGIES FOR MODEL STUDENTS Model students: Model students avoid: - accept responsibility for their own actions; fighting with other students or staff members; hitting other students or staff members; - respect life: speaking disrespectfully to students or staff members; - show pride in their school and community; - use adaptive skills for solving problems; engaging in or forcing others to participate in sexual - maintain their self-control at all times; acts; - seek assistance from a trusted adult to solve problems or holding people against their will; report incidents of concern; and threatening to take another person's life; report any acts of aggression or violence between using weapons; students or students and staff members to a staff interrupting the school's learning environment; and member or law enforcement officer. withholding information needed to solve a crime. Model students: Model students avoid: have respect for life, property and the safety of others; setting a fire; participate in programs to support law enforcement interfering with the orderly learning environment; making a threat to the safety of others; efforts to ensure safety for all in school and the providing false information; community: are law abiding citizens; withholding information needed to solve a crime; and cooperate with school officials to create a positive committing any act that would result in the destruction learning environment; of property. participate in investigations conducted by school staff or law enforcement agencies; and demonstrate pride in their school and community.

RELATED CORE VALUES FOR LEVEL V - MODEL STUDENT BEHAVIORS





BEHAVIORS AND RANGE OF CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES – LEVEL I

BEHAVIORS	RANGE OF CORRECTIVE			
	STRATEGIES			
LEVEL I Behaviors are acts that disrupt the orderly operation of the classroom, school function, extracurricular activities or approved transportation. LEVEL I	The principal or designee must select at least one of the following strategies from PLAN I. Principals may authorize use of PLAN II for serious or habitual Level I infraction PLAN I			
	☐ Parent/guardian contact (See Special Notes #2)			
Disruptive Behaviors □ Confrontation with another student □ Cutting class □ Disruptive behavior (including behavior on the school bus and at the school bus stop) □ Failure to comply with class and/or school rules □ Inappropriate public display of affection □ Misrepresentation □ Possession of items or materials that are inappropriate for an educational setting (See Special Notes #1) □ Repeated use of profane or crude language (general, not directed at someone) □ Unauthorized location □ Unauthorized use of wireless communication devices (See Vital Alerts page(s) 4245) □ Violation of dress code (See Vital Alerts page(s) 3235)	□ Student Conference (See Special Notes **²) □ Student, parents/guardians/staff conference □ Behavior Plan □ Student Contract □ Participation in a counseling session related to infraction □ Refer to outside agency/provider (See Special Notes **⁴) □ Peer Mediation □ Refer to page(s) 55-61-57-64 for additional corrective strategies on the RtB/MTSS □ Reprimand □ Detention or other Board-approved in-school program □ Restorative Justice Practices Pilot Program (at District approved schools) □ Student Court (at District approved schools) □ Confiscation of wireless communication devices □ Refer to Vital Alerts page(s) 32-35 for the prescribed corrective strategies for the violation of the dress code. □ Revocation of the right to participate in social and/or extracurricular activities □ Loss of bus privileges up to 10 days □ Replacement or payment of any damaged property (if appropriate) □ School Center for Special Instruction (SCSI) or other Alternative Educational Setting (AES) within the school (1-5 days) (See Special Notes **2,3 and 5)			
SPECIAL I				
#1 See Sexual Offenses (Other), Level IV, for obscene or lewd material.	#2 Good faith attempt must be made immediately to contact the parent/guardian by telephone.			
Administrators must contact Miami-Dade Schools Police for any criminal conduct regardless of whether Schools Police Automated Reporting (SPAR) is indicated.	#3 When a student is being assigned to SCSI or other AES, they must be given an opportunity to be heard about the incident.			
If the victim of a crime requests a police report, the principal or designee must report the incident to the Miami-Dade Schools Police.	#4 When referring parent(s)/guardian(s) to outside Agencies/ providers for services, schools must adhere to Board Policies 1213.01, 3213.01, and 4213.01 Request for Outside Providers.			
☐ Incident-related elements must be included in the description of the	#5 For any assignment away from the student's regular course			
incident leading to the disciplinary action. (See Glossary for definitions of incident-related elements).	schedule, written notice must be sent to the parent/guardian within 24 hours via U.S. mail.			
Refer to the Glossary for an explanation of unfamilia				

BEHAVIORS AND RANGE OF CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES - LEVEL II

	BEHAVIORS	RAN	GE OF CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES		
Level II Behaviors are more serious than Level I because they significantly interfere with learning and/or the well-being of others. LEVEL II		followin approp	ncipal or designee <u>must</u> select at least one of the ig strategies from PLAN II . The use of irriate strategies from previous PLAN may be a conjunction with this PLAN.		
Ser	iously Disruptive Behaviors		PLAN II		
	Cheating		arent/guardian contact (See Special Notes #2)	Formatted Table	
	Confrontation with a staff member		udent conference (See Special Notes #3)		
	Defiance of school personnel		orrective Strategies from Level I		
	Distribution of items or materials that are		articipation in counseling session related to		
	inappropriate for an educational setting (See Special Notes #1)		e infraction efer to outside agency/provider (See Special		
	Failure to comply with previously prescribed		otes #4)		
	corrective strategies	□ Re	efer to page(s) 55-61 57-64-for additional		
	False accusation		prrective strategies on the RtB/MTSS		
	Fighting (minor)		chool-based program that focuses on odifying the student's inappropriate behavior		
	Forgery (Written Misrepresentation):		promotes positive behavior		
	Harassment (non-sexual or isolatedprotected		estorative Justice Practices Pilot Program (at		
	categories)		strict approved schools) udent Court (at District approved schools)		
	Instigative behavior Joining clubs or groups NOT approved by the		ssignment to an Alternative Educational		
	School Board	Se	etting (1-10 days with region approval for		
	Leaving school grounds without permission		erious or habitual infractions) (See Special otes #2, 3, and 5)		
	Libel		principal may request a District-approved		
	Petty theft (under \$300 <u>750</u> .00)		Iministrative assignment to a long-term		
	Possession of and/or use of tobacco products or		ternative educational setting (AES) for students		
	smoking/vaping devices. (See Glossary).		no habitually commit infractions with region addressment. This action is taken when less		
	Prohibited sales on school grounds (other than controlled substances)		evere strategies are deemed inappropriate.		
	Slander		ee Special Notes #2, 3, and 5)		
	Use of profane or provocative language directed at				
	someone				
	Vandalism (minor)				
	SPECIAL NOTES				
#1	See Sexual Offenses (Other), Level IV, for obscene or lewd material.	#2	Good faith attempt must be made immediately to contact the parent/guardian by telephone.		
	Administrators must contact Miami-Dade Schools Police for any criminal conduct regardless of whether Schools Police Automat		When a student is being assigned to SCSI or other AES, they must be given an opportunity to be heard about the		
	Reporting (SPAR) is indicated. If the victim of a crime requests a police report, the principal or	#4	incident. When referring parent(s)/guardian(s) to outside Agencies/		
	designee must report the incident to the Miami-Dade Schools	# *	providers for services, schools must adhere to Board		
	Police.		Policies 1213.01, 3213.01, and 4213.01 Request for Outside Providers.		
	Allegations of Bullying and Harassment that are not able to be substantiated after investigation must be reported in SESIR as	#5	For any assignment away from the student's regular course schedule, written notice must be sent to the		
	Unsubstantiated Bullying and Unsubstantiated Harassment.		parent/guardian within 24 hours via U.S. mail.		
	Incident-related elements must be included in the description of the incident leading to the disciplinary action. (See Glossary for definitions of incident-related elements).				
	Refer to the Glossary for an explanation of unfamiliar words used in the Code of Student Conduct.				

BEHAVIORS AND RANGE OF CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES - LEVEL III

	BEHAVIORS	RAN	NGE OF CORRECTIVE STRATEG	IES	
they cause	LIII Behaviors are more serious than Level II because endanger health and safety, damage property, and/or e serious disruptions to the learning environment. LEVEL III OffensivelHarmful Behaviors Assault/Threat against a non-staff member Breaking and Entering/Burglary Bullying (repeated harassment) (See Special Notes *1) (See Vital Alerts page(s) 32-3435-37) Disruption on campus/Disorderly conduct Fighting (serious) False Activation of Fire Alarm System Gambling Harassment (Civil Rights) (See Special Notes *2) (See Vital Alerts page(s) 32-3435-37; 76 (See Special Notes *2) Hazing (misdemeanor) Improper Activation of Fire Extinguisher Possession of simulated weapons Possession of use of alcohol, unauthorized overthe-counter medications, drug paraphernalia, controlled substances and/or anything that alters mood or is used for mood altering (See Vital Alert Under the Influence page(s) -3942) Sexting (1) (See Vital Alerts page(s) 3837) Sexual harassment (See Special Notes *2_#3) (See Vital Alerts page(s) 32-3435-37_and Glossary page 7876) Technology and Computer Related Offense (1) (See Vital Alerts page(s) 40-4142-43)	The p follow approximate also Prince repeated as the second secon	principal or designee must select at least one wing strategies from PLAN III. The us repriate strategies from previous PLANS be used in conjunction with this Pcipals may authorize the use of PLAN III. Parent/guardian contact (See Special Notes Student conference (See Special Notes Student conference (See Special Notes #4, 5, and 6) Corrective Strategies from Level I & II. Permanent removal from class reassignment to different class (placer review committee decision required). Suspension (See Special Notes #4, 5, 6 and 7) Recommendation for expulsion (See pag 5053)	of the e of may LAN. V for ons.	
	Threat/Intimidation (See Special Notes #8)				
	Trespassing Vandalism (major)				
	SPECIAL	NOT	TES 4		Formatted Table
	All Level III, IV, and V infractions, unless otherwise noted, re		#4 Good faith attempt must be made immediately to	contact	1
_	Schools Police Automated Reporting (SPAR). Administrators contact Miami-Dade Schools Police. Miami-Dade Schools Police determine if the incident will result in an information report or will to other police action(s).	must e will	the parent/guardian by telephone. #5 When a student is being assigned to SCSI or other they must be given an opportunity to be heard ab incident.	er AES,	
#1	Allegations of Bullying and Harassment that are not able to substantiated after investigation must be reported in SESII Unsubstantiated Bullying and Unsubstantiated Harassment Bullying infractions do not require a SPAR unless incident is Hazing-related.	R as	#6 For any assignment away from the student's course schedule, written notice must be sent parent/guardian within 24 hours via U.S. mail. #7 Suspension of students from school programs is resort, to be utilized only in the most exter circumstances as determined by the principa other learning-centered corrective strategies have employed and with Region notification.	to the a last nuating l, after e been	
#2	Harassment Civil Rights and Sexual Harassment do not require SPAR, - but must be reported to the Miami-Dade County Public Schools' Office of Civil Rights Compliance at 305-995-1580.		#8 If a student brings a firearm or weapon and/or methreat or false report, the school must refer the state of the school must refer the state of the school must refer the scho	akes a student	Formatted: Right: 0.1", Tab stops: Not at 2.53"

- Corrective action for Sexual Harassment may be issued only in accordance with the District's Title IX Sexual Harassment Manual. District.

 Incident-related elements must be included in the description of the incident leading to the disciplinary action. (See Glossary for definitions of incident-related elements).
- Refer to the Glossary for an explanation of unfamiliar words used in the Code of Student Conduct.

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BEHAVIORS AND RANGE OF CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES - LEVEL IV

unacceptable behavior than Level III. They seriously endanger the health and well-being of others and/or damage property. LEVEL IV Dangerous or Violent Behaviors Battery (Physical Attack) against a non-staff member Grand theft (over \$300750,00) Hate Crime Hazing (Felony) Intent to sell and/or distribute alcohol, unauthorized over-the-counter medications, drug paraphemalia, controlled substances and/or anything that alters mood or is used for mood altering Other major crimes/incidents Robbery Sale and/or distribution of alcohol, unauthorized over-the-counter medications, drug paraphemalia, controlled substances and/or anything that alters mood or is used for mood altering (See Vital Alerts for Under the Influence page(s) 3942) Sex offenses (other) (including possession and/or distribution of obscene or lewd materials) Sexting (2) (See Vital Alerts page(s) 3841) Sexual Assault Technology and Computer-Related Offense (2) (See Vital Alerts page(s) 40-4143-44) SPECIAL NOTES All Level III, IV, and V infractions, unless otherwise noted, require schools Police Automated Reporting (SPAR), Administrators must contact Miami-Dade Schools Police. Miami-Dade Schools Police will determine if the incident will result in an information report or will lead to other police action(s). Corrective action for Sexual Harassment may be issued only in accordance with the Districts Title IX Sexual Harassment Manual, within 24 hours wild. S. mail.	BEHAVIORS	RANGE OF CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES
Battery (Physical Attack) against a non-staff member Grand theft (over \$300750.00) Hate Crime Hazing (Felony) Intent to sell and/or distribute alcohol, unauthorized over-the-counter medications, drug paraphemalia, controlled substances and/or anything that alters mood or is used for mood altering Motor vehicle theft Other major crimes/incidents Robbery Sale and/or distribution of alcohol, unauthorized over-the-counter medications, drug paraphemalia, controlled substances and/or anything that alters mood or is used for mood altering (See Vital Alerts for Under the Influence page(s) 3942) Sex offenses (other) (including possession and/or distribution of obscene or lewd materials) Sexting (2) (See Vital Alerts page(s) 3841) Sexual Assault Technology and Computer-Related Offense (2) (See Vital Alerts page(s) 40-4143-44) SPECIAL NOTES All Level III, IV, and V infractions, unless otherwise noted, require Schools Police Automated Reporting (SPAR). Administrators must contact Milami-Dade Schools Police. Milami-Dade Schools Police automated Reporting (SPAR). Administrators must contact Milami-Dade Schools Police Automated Reporting (SPAR). Administrators must contact Milami-Dade Schools Police Automated Reporting (SPAR). Administrators must lead to other police action (s). Corrective action for Sexual Harassment may be issued only in accordance with the Districts Title IX Sexual Harassment Manual. Corrective vital Notes Special Notes Special Notes Special Note **2) Student conference (See Special Notes **2) Student conference (See Special Notes **2) Recommendation for expulsion (See page(s) **5053**) Recommendation for expulsion (See page(s) **505	LEVEL IV Behaviors are more serious acts of unacceptable behavior than Level III. They seriously endanger the health and well-being of others and/or damage property. LEVEL IV	strategies from PLAN IV. The use of appropriate strategies from previous PLANS may also be used
Grand theft (over \$300750.00) Hate Crime Hazing (Felony) Intent to sell and/or distribute alcohol, unauthorized over-the-counter medications, drug paraphernalia, controlled substances and/or anything that alters mood or is used for mood altering Motor vehicle theft Other major crimes/incidents Robbery Sale and/or distribution of alcohol, unauthorized over-the-counter medications, drug paraphernalia, controlled substances and/or anything that alters mood or is used for mood altering (See Vital Alerts for Under the Influence page(s) 3942) Sex offenses (other) (including possession and/or distribution of obscene or lewd materials) Sexting (2) (See Vital Alerts page(s) 3841) Sexual Assault Technology and Computer-Related Offense (2) (See Vital Alerts page(s) 40-4143-44) SPECIAL NOTES All Level III, IV, and V infractions, unless otherwise noted, require Schools Police Automated Reporting (SPAR). Administrators must contact Miami-Dade Schools Police Miami-Dade Schools Police will determine if the incident will result in an information report or will lead to other police action(s). Corrective Strategies from Level I-III (See Special Note *4) Recommendation for expulsion (See page(s) 5053) Recommendation for expulsion (See page(s) 5053)	Dangerous or Violent Behaviors	PLAN IV
All Level III, IV, and V infractions, unless otherwise noted, require Schools Police Automated Reporting (SPAR). Administrators must contact Miami-Dade Schools Police. Miami-Dade Schools Police will determine if the incident will result in an information report or will lead to other police action(s). Corrective action for Sexual Harassment may be issued only in accordance with the District's Title IX Sexual Harassment Manual. #43 When a student is being assigned to SCSI or other AES they must be given an opportunity to be heard about the incident. For any assignment away from the student's regular cours schedule, written notice must be sent to the parent/guardian by telephone. #45 **The IX Sexual Harassment Manual III accordance with the District's Title IX Sexual Harassment Manual. #46 **The IX Sexual Harassment Manual III accordance with the District's Title IX Sexual Harassment Manual. #47 **The IX Sexual Harassment Manual III accordance with the District's Title IX Sexual Harassment Manual. #48 **The IX Sexual Harassment Manual III accordance with the District's Title IX Sexual Harassment Manual III accordance with the District's Title IX Sexual Harassment Manual III accordance with the District's Title IX Sexual Harassment Manual III accordance with the District's Title IX Sexual Harassment Manual III accordance with the District's Title IX Sexual Harassment Manual III accordance with the District's Title IX Sexual Harassment Manual III accordance with the District's Title IX Sexual Harassment Manual II accordance with the District's Title IX Sexual Harassment Manual II accordance with the District's Title IX Sexual Harassment Manual II accordance with the District's Title IX Sexual Harassment Manual II accordance with the District's Title IX Sexual Harassment Manual II accordance with the District's Title IX Sexual Harassment Manual II accordance with the District's Title IX Sexual Harassment Manual II accordance with the District's Title IX Sexual Harassment Manual II accordance with the Dist	member Grand theft (over \$300750.00) Hate Crime Hazing (Felony) Intent to sell and/or distribute alcohol, unauthorized over-the-counter medications, drug paraphernalia, controlled substances and/or anything that alters mood or is used for mood altering Motor vehicle theft Other major crimes/incidents Robbery Sale and/or distribution of alcohol, unauthorized over-the-counter medications, drug paraphernalia, controlled substances and/or anything that alters mood or is used for mood altering (See Vital Alerts for Under the Influence page(s) 3942) Sex offenses (other) (including possession and/or distribution of obscene or lewd materials) Sexting (2) (See Vital Alerts page(s) 3841) Sexual Assault Technology and Computer-Related Offense (2)	 □ Student conference (See Special Notes #3) □ Corrective Strategies from Level I-III (See Special Note #4) □ Recommendation for expulsion (See page(s)
Schools Police Automated Reporting (SPAR). Administrators must contact Miami-Dade Schools Police. Miami-Dade Schools Police will determine if the incident will lead to other police action(s). **To any assignment away from the student's regular cours schedule, written notice must be sent to the parent/guardian within 24 hours via U.S. mail. **To any assignment away from the student's regular cours schedule, written notice must be sent to the parent/guardian by telephone. **To any assignment away from the student's regular cours schedule, written notice must be sent to the parent/guardian by telephone. **To any assignment away from the student's regular cours schedule, written notice must be sent to the parent/guardian by telephone. **To any assignment away from the student's regular cours schedule, written notice must be sent to the parent/guardian by telephone.		
Corrective action for Sexual Harassment may be issued only in accordance with the District's Title IX Sexual Harassment Manual. #4 For any assignment away from the student's regular cours schedule, written notice must be sent to the parent/guardia within 24 hours via U.S. mail.	Schools Police Automated Reporting (SPAR). Administrators contact Miami-Dade Schools Police. Miami-Dade Schools Polic determine if the incident will result in an information report o	must parent/guardian by telephone. e will #3 When a student is being assigned to SCSI or other AES, they must be given an opportunity to be heard about the
Incident-related elements must be included in the description of the incident leading to the disciplinary action. (See Glossary for		hiv in #4 For any assignment away from the student's regular course al. schedule, written notice must be sent to the parent/guardian
definitions of incident-related elements).		
Refer to the Glossary for an explanation of unfamiliar words used in the Code of Student Conduct.		miliar words used in the Code of Student Conduct.

BEHAVIORS AND RANGE OF CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES – LEVEL V

	BEHAVIORS	RAN	GE OF CORRECTIVE STRATEGIE	ES
LEVEL V Behaviors are the most serious acts of misconduct and violent actions that threaten life.		strategi strategi	incipal or designee <u>must</u> use the followies from PLAN V . The use of appropriates from previous PLANS may also be use	riate
	LEVEL V	conjune	ction with this PLAN.	
Мо	st Serious, Dangerous or Violent		PLAN V	
Be	haviors		I LAN V	
	Aggravated assault		arent/guardian contact (See Special Notes #2)
	Aggravated battery against a non-staff member	□ Co	udent conference (See Special Notes #3) prrective Strategies from Level I-IV (See	
	Armed robbery		pecial Notes #4) ecommendation for expulsion (See page(s)	
	Arson		53)	
	Assault/Threat against M-DCPS employees or persons conducting official business (See			
Ιп	Special Notes #1 & #5) Battery (Physical Attack) or Aggravated battery			
_	against M-DCPS employees or persons			
	conducting official business (See Special			
П	Notes #1) Homicide			
	Kidnapping/Abduction			
	Making a false report/threat against the school (See Special Notes #1 & 5)			
	Other major crimes/incidents			
	Possession, use, sale, or distribution of firearms, explosives, destructive devices, and other weapons. (See Special Notes #1 & 5)			
	Sexting (3) Offense (See Vital Alerts page(s) 3841)			
	Sexual battery			
	Technology and Computer Related Offense (3) (See Vital Alerts page(s) 40-4143-44)			
	SPECIAL NOTES			
	All Level III, IV, and V infractions, unless otherwise no require Schools Police Automated Reporting (SPA		Good faith attempt must be made immediately to contain parent/guardian by telephone.	ct the
	Administrators must contact Miami-Dade Schools Police. Mia	amí-	When a student is being assigned to CCCI or other	۸۲۵
	Dade Schools Police will determine if the incident will resu an information report or will lead to other police action(s).	It in #3	When a student is being assigned to SCSI or other they must be given an opportunity to be heard abouincident.	
	Corrective action for Sexual Harassment may be issued onl accordance with the District's Title IX Sexual Harassment Manual		For any assignment away from the student's regular or schedule, written notice must be sent to the parent/gua within 24 hours via U.S. mail.	
	The possession of firearms or other weapons on school propert may result in criminal penalties in addition to expulsion.	y #5	If a student brings a firearm or weapon and/or mak threat or false report, the school must refer the stude "mental health services" identified by the school di	ent to
	This level of infraction may result in an expulsion requiring School Board action.		pursuant to 1012.584(4).	ioti iot

Code of Student Conduct – Seco	ondary
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#1 Mandatory one year expulsion.

□ Incident-related elements must be included in the description of the incident leading to the disciplinary action. (See Glossary for definitions of incident-related elements).

Refer to the Glossary for an explanation of unfamiliar words used in the Code of Student Conduct.

SAFEGUARDS: PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF STUDENTS AND PARENTS/GUARDIANS

All corrective strategies used by school-site administrators must be in compliance with School Board rules and policies. Inherent in these rules and policies is the philosophy



of fairness and consideration for actions that are in the best interest of students.

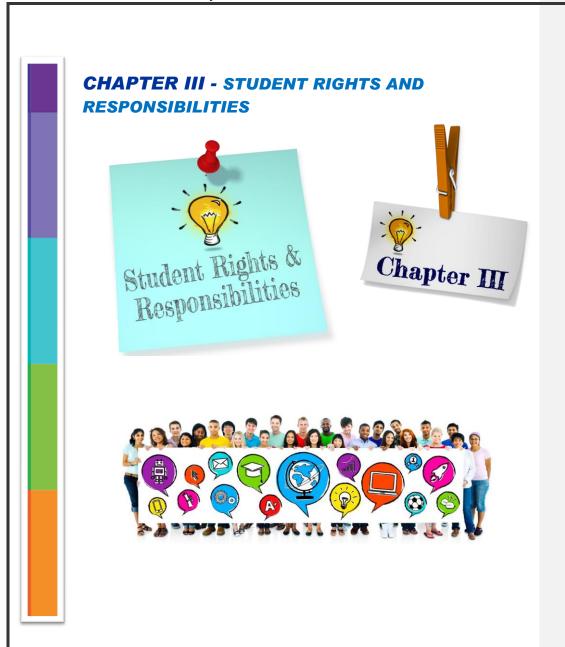
When confronted with an act that may require the imposition of corrective strategies by the school, the student and all other appropriate persons should be given the opportunity to explain the circumstances of the incident.

Students shall not be subjected to any corrective strategies for using a language other than English or because of a disability.

School administrators should communicate with parents/guardians when corrective strategies must be taken against a student.

Parents/guardians and students who disagree with certain strategies and decisions made at the school level have the right to the following formal complaint procedures:

a school-level hearing;
appeal of school-level decisions to the regional center office; and
for alternative education assignments and expulsions, a hearing before an
impartial hearing officer.



STUDENT RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

It is the intent of this chapter to allow students maximum freedom under law, commensurate with the school's responsibility for student health, safety, and welfare. The rights and responsibilities presented in this section reflect the need for providing students with greater opportunities to serve themselves and society.

Students must realize that every right implies a responsibility, and should conduct themselves appropriately on and off campus. Within every school, the principal and staff have the responsibility and authority for maintaining an orderly educational process. Students are citizens of the greater Miami-Dade Community and represent Miami-Dade Schools at all times.



Attendance

Philosophical Basis:

School administrators have an obligation under state law to enforce compulsory school attendance laws. Students have an obligation to avail themselves of the opportunity for public school education, an education that should help the students develop the skills and knowledge necessary to function in a modern, democratic society.

Rights:

- Students have the right to information on rules, policies and procedures that clearly define excused absences, unexcused absences, and tardies.
- Students have the right not to be penalized in any way for excused absences. Participation in a school-sponsored activity shall be considered an excused absence.
- ☐ Students have the right to make up classwork within three days of returning to school in the case of an excused absence or absence because of assignment to an AES or suspension.

Responsibilities:

- Students have the responsibility to take advantage of their educational opportunity by attending all classes daily and on time, unless circumstances beyond their control prevent them from doing so.
- ☐ Students have the responsibility to provide the school an adequate explanation for an absence with appropriate documentation.
- Students have the responsibility to request the make-up assignments from their teachers for excused absences upon their return to school and to complete this work within three days.

Complaint Procedures

Philosophical Basis:

When students wish to express dissatisfaction about a situation in the school, they can submit a formal complaint. Schools are responsible for providing mechanisms for the expression and resolution of these complaints.

Rights:

- ☐ Students have the right to a standard procedure for the resolution of formal complaints through a process that includes appropriate lines of communication, a time line, and a method of appeal.
- ☐ Students have the right to expect that discrimination and formal complaints will be resolved in an expeditious, orderly, and equitable manner.
- ☐ Formal complaint procedures with the office of Civil Rights Compliance apply to those situations in that students believe themselves to be victims of discrimination based on Sex.gender, gender identity and expression, race, color, religion, ethnic or national origin, political beliefs, marital status, age, sexual orientation, social and family background, linguistic

Responsibilities:

- Students have the responsibility to discuss their complaints informally with the persons involved prior to invoking the formal complaint procedures, unless they feel they are unable to resolve the grievance at the school level.
- Students have the responsibility to state the formal complaint clearly, to follow established procedures for resolving a formal complaint, and to accept the decision that is rendered and to file a timely appeal.

Rights:	Responsibilities:
preference, pregnancy or disability. Formal complaint procedures are also available for situations in which students believe themselves to be victims of harassment, including sexual harassment. *(See Special Note 1)	
☐ Parents/guardians may request a hearing before an impartial hearing officer when a student has been assigned to an alternative placement or expelled.	
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SPECIAL NOTE

Counseling Services

Philosophical Basis:

Personal concerns can seriously threaten and inhibit the educational development of students. Schools have the responsibility to make relevant and objective information available to students, to provide a comprehensive Student Services program, and to recommend students to agencies equipped with the facilities and resources pecessary to offer additional, direct assistance.

Rights:		sary to offer additional, direct assistance. Responsibilities:	
	Students have the right to appropriate counseling that addresses their personal and educational needs within a reasonable period of time.	 Students have the responsibility to appointments in advance unless their proconcern is an emergency. 	
	Students have the right of access to counselors who can assist by allocating the time, attention, and assistance without interruptions or	Students have the responsibility to keep s appointments in a timely manner and to re rights of others in accessing the counselor's	spect the
	cancellation of appointments.	 Students have the responsibility to us services for their educational, career, and 	
	Students have the right to be accurately informed, in a language they can understand, of	development.	
	all support programs available.	 Students have the responsibility t cooperatively with the administration in 	o work seeking
	Students have the right to request a change of counselor.	this change.	

¹ Harassment (Civil Rights) and Sexual Harassment do not require a SPAR, but must be reported to the Civil Rights Compliance Office at 305-995-1580. A student who is the victim of sexual harassment prohibited by Title IX is entitled to file a formal complaint in accordance with the District's *Title IX Sexual Harassment Manual* and request an investigation.

Free Speech, Expression and Assembly

Philosophical Basis:

One of the basic purposes of education is to prepare students for responsible self-expression in a democratic society. Citizens in our democracy are permitted self-expression under the First and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution. Full opportunity should be provided for students to inquire, to question, and to exchange ideas. They should be encouraged to participate in discussions in which many points of view, including those that are controversial, are freely expressed.

Rights: Responsibilities: ☐ The Pledge of Allegiance is a statement of ☐ Students have the responsibility to act in a American ideals, and students shall be manner that preserves the dignity of the protected in their right to affirm their identity occasion. with these ideals. However, students who, do ☐ Students have the responsibility to respect the not wish to participate in the pledge may, upon written request of their parent/guardian, refrain religious beliefs of others. from participation but may not be disruptive. ☐ Students have the right to refrain from any ☐ Students have the responsibility to accept the activity that violates the precepts of their rights of others to have differing viewpoints and religion. to express themselves on those issues with which they disagree, in a manner that does not infringe upon the rights of others or interfere with Students have the right to express themselves the orderly educational process of the school. by speaking, writing, wearing, or displaying This should be done in a manner that is not symbols of ethnic, cultural, or political values. obscene, libelous, or in violation of the school dress code. ☐ Students have the right to petition and survey ☐ Students initiating a petition or survey have the student opinion in accordance with procedures responsibility to ensure its reasonableness and established by the principal. accuracy. ☐ Students have the right to form and express Students have the responsibility to become their own opinions on controversial issues informed and knowledgeable about controversial without jeopardizing relations with their issues and to express their opinion respectfully teachers or the school. and without disrupting the educational environment or violating school rules. ☐ Students have the right to assemble peacefully on school grounds or in school Students have the responsibility to plan, seek approval of, and conduct activities that are buildings. Exercise of this right shall be denied only when it substantially and directly consistent with the educational objectives of the endangers physical health or safety, damages school. property, or seriously and immediately disrupts the activities of others. it substantially disrupts the educational process or orderly operation of a school or poses a threat or danger to the safety of other students, staff, School Board members, any other members of the District Community, or school property.

Grades

Philosophical Basis:

Grades, are an indicator of the students' knowledge or skill at any particular time, although theyare not necessarily an accurate gauge as to whether learning has taken place. However, since much emphasis is placed upon grades, students' academic grades should reflect the teacher's most objective assessment of students' academic achievement. Academic grades should not be used as a threat in order to maintain classroom decorum.

Rights:		Responsibilities:	
	Students have the right to be informed of the teacher's grading criteria, which is consistent with district guidelines, at the beginning of each grading period.		Students have the responsibility to ask teachers in advance of a graded assignment for an explanation of any grading criteria or practice they may question or that needs clarification.
	Students have the right to receive an academic grade that reflects their achievement.		Students have the responsibility to maintain reasonable standards of academic
	Students have the right to be notified when they are performing unsatisfactorily.	_	performance commensurate with their ability.
	Students have the right to receive a conduct and effort grade in each class consistent with their overall behavior and effort.		Students have the responsibility to make every effort to improve their performance upon receipt or notification of unsatisfactory performance.
	Students have the right to achieve academic success based upon their own initiative and ability without interference from others.		Students have the responsibility to conduct themselves in each class in ways that are conducive to the learning process.
			Students have the responsibility to earn grades based upon their performance while guarding against cheating by other students.

Knowledge and Observation of Rules of Conduct

Philosophical Basis:

The most effective learning takes place in an atmosphere where students, parents/guardians, and school staff are fully aware of the grounds for corrective strategies and the procedures to be followed for violations of the Code of Student Conduct.

for violations of the Code of Student Conduct.		
Rights:	Responsibilities:	
☐ Students have the right to a clear explanation of the Code of Student Conduct in understandable language. They have the right to know the consequences of their misconduct.		

Marriage, Pregnancy and Parenthood

Philosophical Basis:

Students who are married, parents/guardians, or expectant parents/guardians do not lose their right to free public education. It is, therefore, the responsibility of the public schools to encourage their continued education through the implementation of positive policies and the development of appropriate educational programs.

Responsibilities: Rights: ☐ Students who are married, parents or ☐ Students have the responsibility to request professional medical advice regarding continued expectant parents have the right to remain in the regular school program, including school attendance. appropriate extracurricular activities, or to attend one of the specialized programs Students have the responsibility to request special counseling regarding marriage, pregnancy, and designed to meet their particular needs. parenthood. ☐ Students have the right, upon request, to be referred to an appropriate agency for special counseling regarding marriage, pregnancy,

Participation in School Programs and Activities

Philosophical Basis:

and parenthood.

Students learn from one another. Positive association with others may contribute to the overall goals of education. Schools have the responsibility to promote appropriate formal and informal school programs and activities among students

programs and activities among students.			
Rights:		Responsibilities:	
par acti any me bec exp nati age bac	idents have the right to organize and ticipate in associations and extracurricular ivities within the school that are organized for or proper and lawful purposes. Group imbership cannot be denied any student cause of gender, gender identity or pression, race, color, religion, ethnic or ional origin, political beliefs, marital status, et, sexual orientation, social and family ekground, linguistic preference, pregnancy or ability.		Students have the responsibility to seek prior and proper consent from administrators and other designated school personnel before organizing student associations and for meeting approved criteria for membership in clubs and organizations. Student council officers and representatives have the responsibility to be aware of school needs and concerns of the student body and to work toward meeting those needs.
☐ Stu	dents have the right to have an elected resentative student council appropriate to the lool's level, and to take an active part in dent activities designed to help make rules t affect their lives in school.		Students have the responsibility to participate regularly in their respective organizations, to conduct themselves in an appropriate manner, and to operate according to School Board policies and individual school requirements.

Publications

Philosophical Basis:

School News The primary liberties in students' lives have to do with the process of inquiry and learning, of acquiring and imparting knowledge, and of exchanging ideas. This process requires that students have the right to express opinions, to take stands, and to support causes publicly or privately. One of the important roles of the school is to provide effective avenues through which students may express themselves on a wide range of subjects. Official school publications, such as school newspapers, should reflect the policy and judgment of the student editors and should include viewpoints representative of the entire school community.

Responsibilities: Rights: ☐ Students have the right to possess, post and Students have the responsibility to obey the distribute any forms of literature that are not principal as to how, when and where materials inherently substantially disruptive to the school may be distributed. program including, but not limited to, newspapers, magazines, leaflets Students have the responsibility to use only those pamphlets. bulletin boards or wall area designated for use by students and student organizations, to seek ☐ Students have the right to be free from approval for distribution of materials, and to censorship of their publications except within the accept responsibility for the effect that the framework of guidelines previously agreed upon posting, publication, or distribution of this by current students and administrators. literature might have on the normal activities of the school. Students have the responsibility to refrain from publishing libelous and obscene materials, to seek full information on the topics they write about, and to observe the normal rules for responsible journalism. Principals may restrict distribution of materials that are primarily commercial in nature or disruptive to the

Respect for Persons and Property

Philosophical Basis:

orderly operation of the school.

Students have an obligation to assume responsibility for their own actions regarding respect for other persons and their property. The school must provide a climate that fosters respect for persons and

property.			
Rights:		Responsibilities:	
	Students have the right to be treated with courtesy and respect.		Students have the responsibility to show respect and courtesy to fellow students, all School Board personnel, parents/guardians and school
	Students have the right to an environment where public or private property rights are		visitors.
	respected.		Students have the responsibility for neither taking nor damaging the property of fellow
	Students have the right to expect safe conditions at school, at bus stops, on the		students, school personnel or the school.
	school bus and during school-sponsored activities.		Students have the responsibility to respect the privacy and property of persons living in areas surrounding schools and bus stops. Additionally, students have the responsibility to

F	lights:	Responsibilities:
	Students have the right to an educational setting that is safe, secure and free from harassment and bullying of any kind.	contribute to a safe learning environment by reporting criminal acts and potentially harmful or dangerous situations including bullying or harassment, to an adult.
		☐ Students have the responsibility not to bully or harass other students.

Right to Learn

Philosophical Basis:

All students, in accordance with their age, grade level, and maturity, have the right to be involved in their education. Course selection and participation in school activities are an integral part of learning. Students' opinions concerning course materials, content, and relevance are important and deserve analysis and consideration by educators.

Ri	ghts:	Re	esponsibilities:
	Students have the right of access to clear curriculum descriptions that will help them make more informed choices.		Students have the responsibility to seek clarification, if necessary, from informed persons in the school.
	Students have the right to participate in challenging, creative, academic programs at all levels in elementary, middle, and senior high schools.		Students have the responsibility to strive for academic growth by participating to their utmost ability.
	Students have the right to study all subjects under qualified instructors in an atmosphere free from bias and prejudice.		Students have the responsibility to contribute to the development of a positive climate in the school that is conducive to wholesome learning and living.
	Secondary students have the right to representation on committees that participate in textbook selection and curriculum planning from individual school councils to district level.		Students have the responsibility to respect the rights of others who have differing viewpoints, and become informed and knowledgeable about controversial issues.
	Students have the right of equal access to any extracurricular activity.		Students have the responsibility to involve themselves in committees and enrich their classes through participation in implementation and evaluation.
	Students with disabilities may be entitled to special services.		Students have the responsibility to request participation in any extracurricular activity.



Search and Seizure

Philosophical Basis:

Students possess the right of privacy as well as freedom from unreasonable search and seizure of person or property guaranteed by the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution. That individual's right, however, is balanced by the school's responsibility to protect the health, safety, and welfare of all its students.

Responsibilities: Rights: ☐ Students may have a legitimate expectation of □ Students have the responsibility not to carry or conceal any material prohibited by law or by the privacy; however, your person and/or property, including, but not limited to back packs, Code of Student Conduct. purses, devices and vehicles, may be searched if a reasonable suspicion that a ☐ Students are responsible for the contents of their search will turn up evidence that you have lockers, on their person, vehicles, book bags, violated or are violating law, school board purses, devices, etc... policy or school rules exists. Storage places provided by the school, including desks and/or ☐ Students have the responsibility to adhere to lockers, and the contents within them remain policies governing the use of school lockers. under the control of the School Board and may be the subject of random search. □ Except in emergency situations, students have the right to prior notification of any general search of lockers. ☐ Students have the right to use authorized locks on school-owned lockers. ☐ Students have the right to notice that they may be subject to random search for weapons by metal detectors while on school grounds or at school functions at any time. (See Special Note 1) SPECIAL NOTES

Signs that advise students and visitors that they are subject to search for weapons by metal detectors will be posted in prominent locations at each secondary school and adult vocational site.

¹ School authorities may search a student's person or property, including vehicles, with or without the student's consent whenever they reasonably suspect that there has been a violation of law, Board policy, or school rules. This authority applies to all situations in which the student is under the jurisdiction of the Board.

Student Government

Philosophical Basis:

The respect afforded a student government is a result of its active and constructive involvement in the daily operation of the school. In order to be effective, student government and its concomitant responsibilities suggest that representatives be given an opportunity to participate in those decisions that affect the learning climate of the school. To enhance the deliberating process, Board Policies and individual school policies should be available to students in a specific location. Respected student governments are forums for expression, discussion, and action regarding important issues. All members of the school community share the responsibility for shaping student governments into positive instruments of student involvement.

Rights:

- Students have the right, under the direction of a faculty advisor, to form and operate a student government within their respective schools.
- Students have the right to recommend and/or confirm members of the faculty to serve as sponsors for their school's student government organization.
- ☐ Students have the right to seek office in student government or any organization, regardless of gender, gender identity and expression race, color, religion, ethnic or national origin, political beliefs, marital status, age, sexual orientation, social and family background, linguistic preference, pregnancy or disability.
- ☐ Student government officers and representatives have the right to attend official student government meetings during school bours.

Responsibilities:

- ☐ Student government officers and representatives have the responsibility to be alert to the needs of the school and concerns of the student body, and to work toward addressing them.
- Students have the responsibility to secure the prior consent of any faculty member recommended.
- Students have the responsibility to conduct election campaigns in a positive, mature manner, with respect shown for their opponents.
- Students have the responsibility to participate in meetings regularly and to conduct themselves in an appropriate manner, to demonstrate positive leadership in school government, and to operate within School Board rules and school regulations.

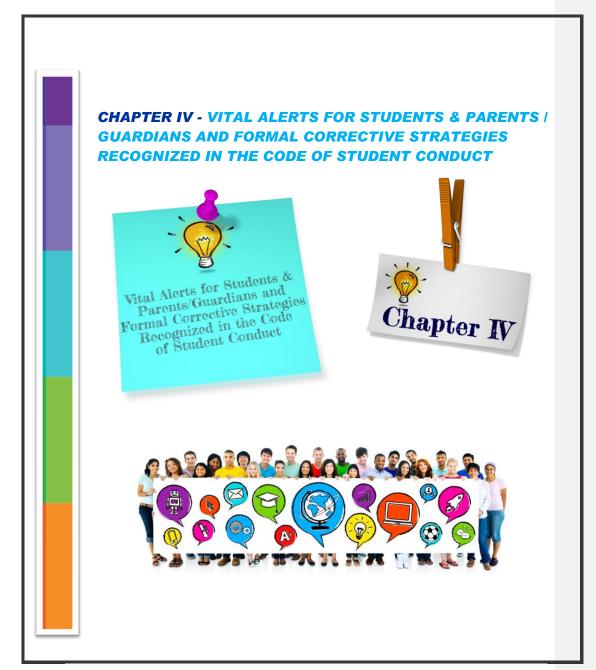


Student Records

Philosophical Basis:

Student records to provide information that can be used to develop the best possible educational program for each student. A student's record contains information useful for advisement, counseling, individual instructional program design, recommendations for advanced study, job placement and other information needed for making appropriate educational decisions. Care must be exercised by the school staff to assure that student records are treated confidentially and that the information is relevant, accurate, and appropriate.

Responsibilities: Rights: □ Parents/guardians and eligible students have ☐ Parents/guardians and eligible students have the the right to review student records. responsibility to provide the school with any information that may be useful in making They also have the right to object to information appropriate educational decisions. in your student records and must give written Parents/guardians and eligible students have the permission for anyone to read your records. This responsibility to meet their financial obligations as permission is called a release. it relates to school fees or notify administration if they are not able to meet their financial obligations. □ Parents/guardians and eligible students may request an informal hearing to challenge the Parents/guardians and eligible students have the content of your educational record(s), if responsibility to release information to those inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation persons or agencies who are working actively and of the privacy and other rights of the student. constructively for the benefit of the student. Contact the school principal regarding hearing procedures. □ Parents/guardians and eligible students have the responsibility to notify the school of any change of □ Parents/guardians and eligible students have address, telephone numbers, and other pertinent the right to restrict the release of directory personal data. ☐ Students have the right to be protected by legal provisions that prohibit the release of personally identifiable information to unauthorized persons without the consent of the parents/guardians or eligible student. ☐ Your personally identifiable information may not be released to unauthorized persons without the consent of your parents/guardians. For students in grades ten through twelve (10-12), the District may release your name(s) and address(es) to a recruiting officer for any branch of the United States Armed Forces or an institution of higher education who requests such information, unless the you or your parents/guardians submit a written request not to release such information. ☐ These rights automatically transfer to students as soon as they become 18 years of age (eligible students).



VITAL ALERTS FOR STUDENTS AND PARENTS/GUARDIANS

VITAL ALERT: Corporal Punishment

The use of corporal punishment is prohibited in Miami-Dade County Public Schools. This prohibition extends to parents/quardians on school grounds.

VITAL ALERT: District Dress Code Policy

Students, while on school grounds during the regular school day, must refrain from wearing clothing that (a) exposes underwear or body parts in an indecent or vulgar manner, or (b) disrupts the orderly learning environment.

Any student who violates Board Policy 5511 – *Dress Code and School Uniforms* is subject to the following disciplinary actions:

First (1) Offense: a student shall be given a verbal warning and the school principal shall call the student's parent or guardian.

Second (2) Offense: the student is ineligible to participate in any extracurricular activity for a period of time not to exceed 5 days and the school principal shall meet with the student's parent or guardian.

Third (3) or subsequent offense(s): a student shall be assigned to an Alternative Educational Setting for a period not to exceed 3 days, the student is ineligible to participate in any extracurricular activity for a period not to exceed 30 days, and the school principal shall call the student's parent or guardian and send the parent or guardian a written letter regarding the student's in-school suspension and ineligibility to participate in extracurricular activities.

VITAL ALERT: District Policy Against Bullying and Harassment

Miami Dade County Public Schools (M-DCPS) is committed to providing a safe learning environment for all students and is dedicated to eradicating bullying and harassment by providing awareness and prevention education. Bullying, harassment, and intimidation by students, school board employees, visitors, or volunteers is prohibited and will not be tolerated.

During the investigation of any bullying and/or harassment allegation, the principal/designee or appropriate area/district administrator should take appropriate actions to protect the complainant, alleged victim, other students or employees consistent with the requirements of applicable Board Policies, regulations, and statutes.

VITAL ALERT: District Policy Against Bullying and Harassment

Bullying and Harassment Defined¹

Bullying means systematically and chronically, inflicting physical hurt or psychological distress on one or more students or school employees. It is further defined as a pattern of unwanted and repeated written, verbal, or physical behavior, including any threatening, insulting, dehumanizing gesture by an adult or student, that is severe or pervasive enough to create an intimidating, hostile, or offensive educational environment; cause discomfort or humiliations; or unreasonably interfere with the individual's school performance or participation that includes a noted power differential.

Bullying may involve, but is not limited to:

- 1. Teasing
- 2. Social exclusion
- 3. Threats
- 4. Intimidation
- 5. Stalking
- 6. Physical violence
- 7. Theft
- 8. Sexual, religious, or racial harassment
- 9. Public or private humiliation
- 10. Destruction of Property
- 11. Cyberstalking
- 12. Cyberbullying
- 13. Hazing

Harassment means any threatening, insulting or dehumanizing gesture, use of data or computer software, or written, verbal or physical conduct directed against a student or school employee who:

- places a student or school employee in reasonable fear of harm to his or her person or damage to his or her property.
- 2. substantially interferes with a student's educational performance, opportunities, or benefits, or
- 3. substantially disrupts the orderly operation of a school.

Bullying and Harassment also includes:

- Retaliation against a student or school employee by another student or school employee for asserting or alleging an act of bullying or harassment. Reporting an act of bullying or harassment that is not made in good faith is considered retaliation.
- Perpetuation of conduct listed in the definition of bullying and harassment by an individual or group with intent to demean, dehumanize, embarrass or cause emotional or physical harm to a student or school employee by:
 - a. Incitement or coercion
 - b. Accessing or knowingly and willingly causing or providing access to data or computer software through a computer, computer system, computer network, electronic or wireless devices on or off school grounds to bully or harass that jeopardizes student or school employee safety or disrupts the learning environment within the scope of the district school system.
 - Acting in a manner that has an effect substantially similar to the effect of bullying or harassment.

¹ Florida Statutes, Section 1006.147. Refer to glossary items #4750, 48-51 for definitions of harassment that may apply in other contexts.

VITAL ALERT:

District Policy Against Bullying and Harassment

Cyberstalking means to engage in a course of conduct to communicate, or to cause to be communicated, words, images, or language by or through the use of electronic mail or electronic communication, directed at a specific person, causing substantial emotional distress to that person and serving no legitimate purpose.

Cyberbullying means bullying through the use of technology or any electronic communication, which includes, but is not limited to, any transfer of signs, signals, writing, images, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic system, photo-electronic system, or photo-optical system, including, but not limited to, electronic mail, Internet communications, instant messages, or facsimile communications. Cyberbullying includes the creation of a webpage or weblog in which the creator assumes the identity of another person, or the knowing impersonation of another person as the author of posted content or messages, if the creation or impersonation creates any of the conditions enumerated in the definition of bullying. Cyberbullying also includes the distribution by electronic means of a communication to more than one person or the posting of material on an electronic medium that may be accessed by one or more persons, if the distribution or posting creates any of the conditions enumerated in the definition of bullying.

HOW TO REPORT BULLYING/HARASSMENT ANONYMOUSLY

If you have information regarding bullying/harassment and would like to report this information anonymously, you may do so by:

- Filing the "Miami-Dade County Public Schools Bullying and Harassment Anonymous Reporting Form located at the following internet web address: http://forms.dadeschools.net/webpdf/7229.pdf
- 2. Calling 305-995-CARE (2273)
- Texting anonymously to 274637 (CRIMES) and type in the words: Be safe and then you report.
- Submitting an online report by visiting <u>BESAFE at http://besafe.dadeschools.net.</u> https://new.tipsubmit.com/en/create-report/anonymous/dadeschools.net.
 - ☐ Information and/or resources on bullying and harassment can be found on the Student Services Crisis Management Services website located at http://studentservices.dadeschools.net/crisis/index.asp.

VITAL ALERT:

Implication of Certain Sex Offenses

Minors convicted or adjudicated delinquent for certain sex offenses may be required to register with the State of Florida as a sexual predator or sex offender and will suffer the restrictions and embarrassment of this requirement as defined in Sections 943.0435, 943.04354, 943.0515, 985.481, 985.4815, and 775.21. F.S.

VITAL ALERT:

Individuals with Disabilities in Education Act (IDEA): Students with a 504 Plan

Behavioral modification—interventions that are used to address actions committed by students who meet the guidelines established by the Individuals with Disabilities in Education Act (IDEA) and/or Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 must adhere to federal law, Florida Statues, Florida Board of Education Rules, and Miami-Dade County School Board Policies.

Assignments to an Alternative Educational Setting (AES), Suspensions and Expulsions for more than ten (10) consecutive days and/or a pattern of suspensions and expulsions that exceed ten (10) days in a school year may be considered "changes in placement" for students with disabilities who have a Section 504 Plan or who are enrolled in Exceptional Student Education (ESE) placement under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). When the student is removed from his/her educational placement for more than ten (10) days, a manifestation determination must be conducted to review the Behavior Intervention Plan (BIP) and consider whether other strategies, interventions, or assessments are appropriate and the student must be provided appropriate educational services in order to provide a free appropriate education. Schools must take into account the student's capacity to understand his or her behavior and the inappropriateness of his or her actions.

Discipline guidelines for IDEA students with disabilities are specified in the District's *Exceptional Student Education Policies and Procedures (SP&P)*, Board Policy 2260 - and discipline guidelines for Section 504 students with disabilities as outlined in *Board Policy 2260.01 – Section 504 Procedures for Students with Disabilities*.

VITAL ALERT:

Off-Campus Conduct

Off campus conduct and conduct outside of school time that violates the district's *Code of Student Conduct* may also be the basis for discipline up to expulsion if it is accomplished through electronic means and substantially disrupts the educational process or orderly operation of a school. has the potential to causes a substantial disruption to the school environment or impact the rights of others. Off-campus conduct that poses a threat or danger to the safety of other students, staff, School Board members, any other members of the District Community, or school property may constitute behavior that has a substantial adverse impact on the educational environment requiring disciplinary action.

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VITAL ALERT:

Off-Campus Felony Offenses

To minimize off-campus acts that might have an adverse impact on the school environment, the District office will send notifications to schools of students who have been taken into custody for and/or are formally charged with an off-campus felony or delinquent act that would be a felony if committed by an adult. The principal may take administrative action against those students who are formally charged if, after an administrative hearing with notice provided to the parent/guardian of the student, it is shown that the incident has an adverse impact on the educational program, discipline, or welfare of the school.

Students and parents/guardians should be aware that felony offenses can have a serious impact on an individual's future, including the following:

_		
П	criminal	penalties

П	loss (of scho	plarship	eliaibility

- □ loss of voting privileges;
- ☐ loss of employment opportunities; and/or
- □ loss of driving privileges.

VITAL ALERT:

Procedures for Implementing the 45 School Day Alternative Placement Rule for Students With Disabilities

- ☐ The IDEA identifies three specific types of conduct that may trigger unilateral placement of a student with a disability in an Interim Alternative Educational Setting (IAES), without regard to whether the behavior is determined to be a manifestation of the child's disability.
- ☐ A student may be removed to an IAES for not more than 45 school days regardless of whether the behavior is determined to be a manifestation of the student's disability, where the student:
- carries or possesses a weapon to or at school, on school premises, or to or at a school function under the jurisdiction of a state or local educational agency;
- ii. knowingly possesses or uses illegal drugs*, or sells or solicits the sale of a controlled substance, while at school, on school premises, or at a school function under the jurisdiction of a state or local educational agency; or
- iii. inflicts serious bodily injury** on another person while at school, on school premises, or at a school sponsored activity.

When a student commits one of the special circumstances listed above, the school where the violation occurred must provide to the parent (1) FM 7063-Notice of 10-Day Temporary Assignment to Pathways: Consideration of Expulsion. Copies of this document must be retained for future meetings.

The school where the incident occurred must immediately place an E5 in the Student Case Management System (SCMS), send FM6562 Rev. (11-05), Expulsion Request to alted@dadeschools.net, and follow up to ensure that the SPAR is in the SCMS as quickly as possible. The student will be assigned to the alternative placement as soon as is possible. Upon placement by the Division of Educational Opportunity and Access (DEOA), the Special Education (SPED)

VITAL ALERT:

Procedures for Implementing the 45 School Day Alternative Placement Rule for Students With Disabilities

Department Chairperson or Program Specialist shall contact the assigned school and forward a copy of the student's existing Individual Educational Plan (IEP). The assigned alternative school shall implement the student's current IEP, including all related services upon the student's arrival.

Note: If the student is arrested and sent to the Juvenile Detention Center (JDC), the time at the JDC is not included in the 45 school day timeline at the alternative placement. The student should go immediately to the 45 school day placement upon dismissal from the JDC.

Within 10 school days of the incident, an IEP meeting, which includes a representative from the sending school, must be convened by DEOA to determine if the behavior is a manifestation of the student's disability.

When the behavior is found to be a manifestation of the student's disability, the receiving IAES is responsible for maintaining a record of the number of days the student is enrolled. Ten (10) days prior to the end of the mandatory 45 **school** day placement, the IAES shall notify the sending school and corresponding SPED Center to schedule an IEP meeting. The IEP meeting will be held at the IAES with representatives from the home and/or sending school. The IEP team shall decide the next appropriate placement for the student. The following placements shall be considered:

placement for the student. The following placements shall be considered: Remain in the Interim Alternative Education Setting under appropriate circumstances Return to sending school Assignment to another school Consider other IEP placement options
SPECIAL NOTE:
** Serious Bodily injury applies only when there is:
 □ 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.

VITAL ALERT:

Sexting

Board Policy 5136.02 - Sexting, prohibits "sexting" which is the act of sending or forwarding sexually explicit, nude, or partially nude photographs/images through cellular telephones and other electronic media.

Sexting is prohibited and will not be tolerated. The policy 5136.02-Sexting, Sexting addresses sexting, and will be enforced pursuant the Code of Student Conduct.

The levels of sexting offenses are:

Sexting (1)

 A personal, 1-to-1 student-to-student exposure/transmission which is not coerced and not intended for redistribution.

As an example, a student may voluntarily send a provocative sext that includes a nude photograph/image to his/her boyfriend or girlfriend. The Sexting 1 offense is a Level III violation in the <u>Code of Student Conduct</u>. The principal must conduct a parent/guardian conference and apply at least one of the additional disciplinary strategies from Level III.

Sexting (2)

Transmission or re-transmission of a sext to an expanded group of recipients.

As an example, a student who has received a sext proceeds to re-transmit the message to a few other students. A second or multiple offense of a Sexting 1 act also constitutes a Sexting 2 offense. The Sexting 2 offense is a Level IV violation of the *Code of Student Conduct*. The principal/designee must conduct a mandatory parent/guardian conference and apply at least one of the additional disciplinary strategies from Level IV.

Sexting (3)

 Broad exposure/distribution of a sext without consent and/or transmittal with the intent to victimize another individual.

As an example, a student who has received a sexting message posts the photograph/image on a social networking website in order to subject the individual photographed to ridicule, derision, scorn, etc. A Sexting 3 offense is also the repeated commission of sexting Level 1, 2 and/or 3 offenses. A Sexting 3 offense is a Level V violation of the *Code of Student Conduct* because it involves extreme behaviors that seriously endanger the health and well-being of others and/or damages property or character. The principal/designee must conduct a parent/guardian conference and apply at least one of the additional disciplinary strategies from Level V.

All sexting cases require a Student Services Referral (R7).

A first sexting offense committed by a minor is a non-criminal violation punishable by up to eight (8) hours of community service or subject to a \$60 fine, and/or required training or instructional classes on the dangers of sexting. A second offense is a misdemeanor and the third is a felony with a possible maximum five (5) year prison sentence.

VITAL ALERT:

Threats of Violence

Students are prohibited from making direct or indirect threats of violence against individuals or groups. Even threats made in jest or in exaggeration must be treated as serious threats. Any threat of such violence must be reported immediately to a teacher or school administrator. A threat to use a dangerous instrument or weapon on school grounds, on school sponsored transportation, or at any school sponsored activity, is prohibited. All threats of violence (oral, written, electronic, or symbolic) will be reported to law enforcement and investigated by school officials. A student, regardless of age, found to have made a threat of violence shall be referred to mental health services and is subject to appropriate disciplinary consequences, up to and including: assignment to Alternative Educational Setting, suspension, expulsion, arrest, and/or prosecution, and may be referred to the school's Threat Assessment Team. When students use social media to threaten other students or school employees which has a direct effect on school property, law enforcement may be requested to conduct a "home visit" and/or law enforcement may be involved which could result in criminal prosecution.

It is unlawful for any person to threaten to throw, project, place, or discharge any destructive device with intent to do bodily harm to any person or with intent to do damage to any property of any person, and any person convicted thereof commits a felony of the second degree pursuant to F.S. 790.162.

It is unlawful for any person to make a false report, with intent to deceive, mislead, or otherwise misinform any person, concerning the placing or planting of any bomb, dynamite, other deadly explosive, or weapon of mass destruction pursuant to F.S. 790.166, or concerning the use of firearms in a violent manner against a person or persons, and any person convicted thereof commits a felony of the second degree pursuant to F.S. 790.163.

Any person who writes or composes and also sends or procures the sending of any letter, inscribed communication, or electronic communication, whether such letter or communication be signed or anonymous, to any person, containing a threat to kill or to do bodily injury to the person to whom such letter or communication is sent, or a threat to kill or do bodily injury to any member of the family of the person to whom such letter or communication is sent, or any person who makes, posts, or transmits a threat in a writing or other record, including an electronic record, to conduct a mass shooting or an act of terrorism, in any manner that would allow another person to view the threat, commits a felony of the second degree pursuant to F.S. 836.10.

VITAL ALERT:

Under the Influence

The impairment of one's normal faculties, such as walking, talking, etc., as may be evidenced by, but not limited to: bloodshot eyes, slurred speech, odor of alcohol/elicit substance, stumbling, imbalance, drowsiness, flushed face."

Special Note: These observations may be made by a lay (non-expert) witness. An administrator may come to the conclusion that a student is under the influence of alcohol or an illicit substance based on the totality of the circumstances. An administrator should first rule out that the student is having a reaction to food or authorized prescription medication or experiencing a medical condition. See Vital Alert on the next page page(s) 49-43 – Use of Medication.

VITAL ALERT:

Use of Medication

According to the *Board Policy 5330-Use of Medications*, the School Board is not responsible for the diagnosis and/or treatment of student illnesses. The administration of prescribed medication and/or medically-prescribed treatments to a student during school hours is permitted only when failure to do so would jeopardize the health of the student, the student would not be able to attend school if the medication or treatment were not made available during school hours, or the child is disabled and requires medication to benefit from his/her educational program.

Medication includes all medicines including those prescribed by a medical provider and any nonprescribed (over-the-counter) drugs, preparations, and/or remedies. "Treatment" refers to the manner in which a medication is administered_and to health-care procedures which require special training, such as catheterization.

Written medication authorization (Form 2702) signed by the child's medical provider and parent shall be provided before any prescribed medication or treatment may be administered to any student during school hours. Parents may administer medication or treatment. The child's medical provider and the parent must also authorize in writing any self-medication by the student such as epi-pens and inhalers.

Medication shall not be carried on a student's person in the school except as approved by the principal. Furthermore, no student is allowed to provide or sell any type of over-the-counter medication to another student.

VITAL ALERT:

Use of Technology and Computer Related Offenses

Students are encouraged to use computers, networks, and online telecommunication such as the Internet and electronic mail (e-mail). While exercising the right to use available technology, students must be aware of their responsibility as users. Technology advancement has provided students with access and the opportunity to commit offenses that violate the *Code of Student Conduct*.

When using electronic devices for the purposes of learning consistent with the educational objectives of the District during the instructional day, students must comply with *Board Policy 7540.03 – Computer Technology and Networks*.

Technology and computer-related offenses include, but are not limited to:

Technology and Computer Related Offense (1)

- □ Accessing or facilitating the access of a computer, electronic device, or networked resource without authorization.
- ☐ Computer use inconsistent with educational usage or goals, or any use that violates applicable copyright laws.

Conduct.

VITAL ALERT: Use of Technology and Computer Related Offenses Technology and Computer Related Offense (2) ☐ Modifying and/or distributing student data and/or records (including grades) or Personally Identifiable Information (PII) without authorization. ☐ Engaging in the disruption or denial of service to a computer, electronic device, or networked resource. ☐ The destruction or damage, either virtual or physical, of a computer, electronic device, or networked resource, including any stored data. ☐ The introduction of viruses, malware or other illegal/inappropriate software, including unauthorized network monitoring or hacking tools. ☐ The act of engaging in surveillance of an individual, including the use of a computer's camera or microphone or unauthorized remote desktop or keystroke logging software. ☐ Using a computer, electronic device, or networked resource to access or transmit materials containing profanity, lewd, pornographic, or inappropriate content (including racially/ethnically insensitive or offensive language). ☐ Utilizing a computer, electronic device, or network resources to send threats or engage in illegal activities. **Technology and Computer Related Offense (3)** ☐ Using a computer, electronic device, or networked resource to create access, transmit, or distribute material containing profanity, lewd, pornographic, or inappropriate content and involving a minor. □ Accessing, modifying and/or distributing student data and/or records (including grades) or Personally Identifiable Information (PII), including but not limited to social security number(s), etc. for financial gain. ☐ The destruction, damage, or interruption, either virtual or physical, of any District information These are only a few examples of violations committed through electronic means. The school administration will evaluate and determine the appropriate level infraction under the Code of Student

lost or stolen.

VITAL ALERT: Wireless Communication Devices

Wireless communication devices include two-way communication devices, such as cellular phones, mobile phones, MP3 players, electronic games, beepers, pagers, portable computers including but not limited to laptops, personal digital assistances (PDA), tablets, eReaders, iPads, personal organizers and similar wireless devices. Possessing a wireless communication device is not a violation of the *Code of Student Conduct*. However, a student shall not disrupt the educational process or interfere with the safety-to-life issues of students by using a wireless communication device inappropriately.

When using electronic devices for the purposes of learning consistent with the educational objectives of the District during the instructional day, students must comply with *Board Policy 7540.03 – Student Responsible Use of Technology, Social Media, and District Network Systems*, Student Network and Internet Acceptable Use and Safety.

The following rules must be followed regarding the possession, use, and display of wireless communication devices:

	Students may only possess, display and use wireless communication devices (i.e. texting, email, telephone etc.) before or after the instructional day.
	Students must ensure that the telephone capabilities of their devices are turned off during the instructional day (i.e. ringer off, silent mode, etc.)
	Students shall avoid classroom disruptions, by not displaying, using, or activating the data access portion of their wireless communication devices during the instructional day unless instructed to do so by the teacher and/or authorized school personnel under the Bring Your Own Device initiative outlined in <i>Board Policy 7540.03</i> . This includes during class, in the library, during lunch breaks, during class changes and during any other structured activity. Unless using its data access capabilities for instructional purposes as directed by their teacher and/or authorized school personnel as outlined in <i>Board Policy 7540.03</i> .
	Students may not use the broadband capabilities (3G, 4G, etc) of personal devices for data access during school hours – students may only access data utilizing the school's wireless network during this time.

The possession of a cellular telephone is not a violation of the *Code of Student Conduct*. However, the possession of a cellular telephone that disrupts the educational process, the use of the cellular telephone capabilities during school hours, use of a cellular phone to commit a crime, and the possession or use of a cellular telephone that disrupts or interferes with the safety-to-life issue for students being transported on a Miami-Dade County Public Schools bus, are infractions of the *Code of Student Conduct*.

☐ The school is not responsible if a student's wireless communication or any electronic device is

VITAL ALERT:

Zero Tolerance Policy

The School Board enforces the Florida Department of Education Zero Tolerance Policy on school violence, crime, and the use of weapons. As an approach to reducing school violence, the intent of the policy is to provide a safe school climate that is drug-free and protects student health, safety, and civil rights.

This policy requires the school district to impose the most severe consequences provided for in the *Code of Student Conduct* in dealing with students who engage in violent criminal acts, such as:

school-sponsored transportation; shall also result in a referral for expulsion and mental health services pursuant to Section 1006.13 F.S.
making a threat or false report, respectively, involving school or school personnel's property school transportation, or school-sponsored activity; shall also result in a referral for expulsion and mental health services pursuant to Section 1006.13 F.S.
homicide;
assault, battery, and culpable negligence;
relating to kidnapping, false imprisonment, luring or enticing a child, and custody offenses;
sexual battery;
lewdness and indecent exposure;
child abuse;
robbery;
robbery by sudden snatching;
carjacking; and
home-invasion robbery

A student may also be referred for mental health services if deemed necessary by the threat assessment team.

The State of Florida Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1965 requires the School District to link juvenile violent incidents to the action taken by the student's school and the District. The District is required to collect data about violent incidents involving students during each school year and transmit a report to the state. Certain infractions in the *Code of Student Conduct* may result in criminal penalties as well as administrative corrective strategies.

FORMAL CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES RECOGNIZED IN THE CODE OF STUDENT CONDUCT

FORMAL CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES:

Assignment to an Alternative Educational Setting in Lieu of Suspension

A student may be assigned to the following Alternative Educational Settings (AESs) suitable to the Level of Behavior. When the principal utilizes an AES, the student shall be afforded the same due process procedures that are applicable to suspension, including written notice within 24 hours by U.S. mail. Schools must take into account the student's capacity to understand his or her behavior and the inappropriateness of his or her actions.

TEMPORARY REMOVAL FROM CLASS

If a student is disruptive in class, the teacher may request assistance from a school administrator to have the student temporarily assigned elsewhere within the student's regularly assigned school. The principal should consider the teacher's recommendations and ensure that the student is provided with assignments that are relevant to the material being taught in the class from which the student was removed.

OTHER ALTERNATIVES

Other alternatives, including after-school detention, Saturday School, or other programs available at the school, may be utilized.

In the case of a student with a disability, assignment must be appropriate in light of the student's Individual Educational Plan (IEP) or Section 504 Plan. Removal from a particular class should not effectuate a denial of IEP or Limited English Proficient (LEP) services.

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE PRACTICES (at District Approved Schools)

Restorative Justice is a theory of justice that emphasizes repairing the harm caused by crime and conflict. It places decisions in the hands of those who have been most affected by a wrongdoing, and gives equal concern to the victim, the offender, and the surrounding community. Restorative justice practices focus on the infraction and conflict, and utilize various techniques such as peace-making circles, which are designed to repair the harm, heal broken relationships, and address the underlying reasons for the offense.

STUDENT COURT (at District Approved Schools)

Student Court is a tribunal for students who have been trained to hear actual cases of school level offenses committed by their peers. Student Court School-Based Program model is for students who violate Level I, Level II and select Level III behaviors of the *Code of Student Conduct*. It provides participating schools with an alternative resource for decreasing the number of in-school and out-of-school suspensions. Student Court is a tribunal for students who have been trained to hear actual cases of school level offenses committed by their peers.

FORMAL CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES:

Assignment to an Alternative Educational Setting in Lieu of Suspension

ASSIGNMENT TO SCHOOL CENTER FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION (SCSI)

The principal may assign the student to the School Center for Special Instruction (SCSI), an alternative setting within the student's regularly assigned school. The SCSI should be designed to provide tutorial and guidance services.

When misconduct in a specific class results in an assignment to SCSI, the student may only be removed from the class where the misconduct occurred. Continued or general misconduct can result in removal from all classes if deemed appropriate by the principal.

PERMANENT REMOVAL FROM CLASS

A teacher may remove a student whose behavior the teacher determines interferes with the teacher's ability to communicate effectively with the students in the class or with the ability of the student's classmates to learn. This includes disobedient, violent, abusive, uncontrollable, or disruptive students. The principal shall be notified immediately and the teacher shall be entitled to receive, prior to or upon return of the student to class, a copy of the Student Case Management Form (SCM) describing corrective strategies taken.

Each school must establish a Placement Review Committee to determine appropriate placement of the student when the teacher has withheld consent for return to the teacher's class. The committee consists of at least two teachers, one selected by the faculty, one selected by the teacher who has removed the student, and one member selected by the principal from the school's staff. The teacher who requested the removal may not serve on the committee. The parent/guardian of the student must be informed of the Placement Review Committee and be provided the opportunity to communicate with the committee on behalf of the student. The committee must render a decision within 5 days after the removal of the student from the classroom and may either: (1) place the student in another class within the student's regularly assigned school, or (2) return the student to the teacher's class. The teacher may appeal the committee's decision to the Superintendent.

SHORT-TERM AES (1- 10 DAYS)

A principal may remove a student from the student's regular school program and assign the student to an AES for one (1) to ten (10) days for persistent disobedience and/or serious misconduct. Principals take this action when they have exhausted informal corrective strategies, or when they have at least considered those alternatives and rejected them as inappropriate in a given situation.

Reassignment from the student's regular school program is appropriate under certain conditions, included but not limited to the following:

The student's presence in school presents a physical danger to the student or others; and/or A "cooling off" period is needed to relieve tensions and relieve pressure;

A student removed from his or her regular school program has the right to request and obtain make-up assignments for the time he or she was reassigned. It is the responsibility of the student to request

FORMAL CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES:

Assignment to an Alternative Educational Setting in Lieu of Suspension

make-up work for assignments missed due to a reassignment from the student's regular school program. In the case of a student with a disability, assignment must be appropriate in light of the student's Individual Educational Plan (IEP) or Section 504 Plan. Removal from a particular class should not effectuate a denial of IEP or Limited English Proficient (LEP) services.

A student removed from his or her regular school program is entitled to be notified of the reason for the reassignment and an opportunity to be heard by the principal/designee. Parents/Guardians must be provided written notice within 24 hours by U.S. mail.

STUDENT SUCCESS CENTER

The Student Success Centers are one type of Alternative Educational Setting that provide a safe-haven in a structured learning environment for referred students (ages 11 and older) exhibiting Level III-IV behavior and (with Region notification) habitual Level II infractions of the *Code of Student Conduct*.

LONG-TERM AES (MORE THAN 10 DAYS)

A principal may request a District-approved administrative assignment to an AES for more than ten (10) days. This action is taken only when less severe strategies are deemed inappropriate. If the nature of the student's behavior warrants, the Superintendent's designee will approve the request and assign the student to one of the alternative educational settings.

In the case of a student with a disability, assignment must be appropriate in light of the student's Individual Educational Plan (IEP) or Section 504 Plan. Removal from a particular class should not effectuate a denial of IEP or Limited English Proficient (LEP) services.

A student removed from his or her regular school program is entitled to be notified of the reason for the reassignment and an opportunity to be heard by the principal/designee and the parents/guardians must be sent written notice within 24 hours by U.S. mail. Furthermore, the student assigned to an AES for more than 10 days is entitled to a hearing.

PATHWAYS

Pathways is one type of Alternative Educational Setting for students in grades 6 – 12 that commit the most serious infractions of the *Code of Student Conduct* (Levels IV and V) may be recommended for expulsion. Students will be assigned to the Pathways Program during the period of time which would have traditionally resulted in a ten (10) day outdoor suspension preceding expulsion. Students will receive academic support, in-house counseling services and receive wrap-around services from community agencies.

FORMAL CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES:

Denial of Bus Privileges

Student misconduct while riding a school bus and/or bus stop is a serious threat to the safety of everyone on the bus as well as other motorists, pedestrians and members of the community. All rules that apply to school grounds and activities also apply when riding the school bus. Parents are

FORMAL CORRECTIVE

Denial of Bus Privileges

responsible for their child's behavior on the school bus to and from school as well as their behavior at the bus stop.

Unacceptable behaviors on a school bus leading to the need for corrective action, that include but are not limited to the following:

- · Disrupting, distracting, or disobeying a bus operator
- Failing to use required safety equipment on the bus
- · Standing or getting out of your seat while bus is in motion
- Failing to sit in assigned seat (if applicable)
- Yelling, inappropriate language, spitting outside the bus window, at other students, pedestrians or motorists.
- Use of profanity, fighting or smoking on the bus
- Boarding a bus other than the students assigned bus/route or attempting to leave the school
 bus at a stop other than the students assigned stop without permission from the school
 principal/designee
- Having arms, legs or head outside the window of the bus
- Opening an emergency door and/or exiting the bus when it has stopped, unless directed by the bus driver in an emergency
- Threats against the driver, passengers or bus aide on the bus
- · Opening emergency exit while bus is in motion
- Throwing objects out of the window of the bus which may or may not cause damage or injury to others
- Throwing objects at any school bus which may or may not cause damage or injury to others
- Vandalism to bus equipment

Possible corrective action may include the following depending on the severity of the offense:

- Verbal or written reprimand from the school principal/designee
- Parent Conference
- Up to ten (10) days suspension from being transported to and from school
- Up to ten (10) days loss of bus privileges for extracurricular activities
- Assignment to AES
- Recommendation for expulsion if the behavior on the bus constitutes a level III V

Corrective actions will be determined by the school principal/designee with input from the Department of Transportation based on the offense and after all necessary documentation has been submitted by the bus driver or transportation center.

In the case of a student with a disability, suspension of bus privileges must be appropriate in light of the student's Individual Educational Plan (IEP) or Section 504 Plan. A manifestation determination must be conducted for more than ten (10) days of bus suspension for any student who receives transportation as a related service on his or her IEP or Section 504 Plan.

FORMAL CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES:

Denial of Bus Privileges for Students with Disabilities

There are certain Federal regulations, Florida Statutes, and Rules of the State Board of Education that pertain to disciplinary measures for SPED students. The transportation privileges for SPED students may be suspended for violations of the *Code of Student Conduct*; however, there are limits to the length of time SPED students may be suspended from riding the bus.

- A. Consistent with the school district's Code of Student Conduct and to the extent that suspension of transportation privileges would be applied to regular education students, school principals may suspend a SPED student's transportation privileges for not more than ten (10) consecutive school days.
- B. School principals may further suspend the transportation privileges of a SPED student for not more than ten (10) consecutive school days in the same school year for separate incidents of misconduct, as long as those suspensions do not constitute a "change of placement" as defined in Rule 6A-6.03312 of the State Board of Education.
- C. Pursuant to Rule <u>6A-6.03312</u> of the State Board of Education, a "change in placement" occurs when:
 - The suspension is for more than ten (10) consecutive school days, or
 - The student has been subjected to a series of suspensions of transportation privileges that constitutes a pattern because the suspensions cumulate to more than ten (10) schools days in a school year, because the student's behavior in previous incidents is substantially similar to the student's behavior that resulted in the series of suspensions, and because of additional factors, such as the length of each suspension, the total amount of time the student has been suspended, and the proximity of the suspensions to one another. The school district determines on a case-by-case basis whether a pattern of suspensions constitutes a "change of placement," and this determination is subject to review through due process and judicial proceedings.
- D. Requirements for Manifestation Determination (MD) meetings for transportation related violations:
 - All SPED students who have their transportation privileges suspended are required to have a Manifestation Determination (MD) meeting after the sixth (6th) day of suspension

 if the student is unable to attend school as a result and for every suspension thereafter in order to determine whether the pattern of removals constitutes a "change of placement," as defined in paragraph (C), above.
 - When reviewing the student's conduct, the IEP Team will review all relevant information
 in the student's file, including any information supplied by the parents of the student,
 any observations of the student from teachers and Transportation staff, and the
 student's current IEP.

FORMAL CORRECTIVE

Denial of Bus Privileges for Students with Disabilities

- The IEP Team shall determine if the misconduct of the student was caused by, or had
 a substantial relationship to, the student's disability, or whether the conduct was a direct
 failure of the school district's failure to implement the IEP.
- If the IEP Team determines that the misconduct of the student was caused by, or had
 a direct and substantial relationship to the student's disability or that the conduct in
 question was a direct result of the school district's failure to implement the IEP the
 conduct will be determined to be a manifestation of the student's disability and the
 school district will take immediate steps to remedy those deficiencies.
- If the IEP Team determines that the conduct in question of the student was a manifestation of the student's disability, the IEP Team will either:
 - Conduct a functional behavioral assessment (FBA) and implement a behavioral implementation plan (BIP) for the student, or
 - If a BIP has already been developed, review and modify it as necessary to address the behavior
- If the IEP Team determines that the behavior was not a manifestation of the student's disability, the school district may implement the relevant disciplinary procedures that would otherwise apply to a student without disabilities, in the same manner and for the same duration providing the student continues to receive services so at to enable the student to participate in the general curriculum and to progress toward meeting the student's IEP goals.
- E. <u>Expulsion.</u> Expulsion of a student from riding a school bus is the measure of last resort. It may be taken only after repeated suspensions of student's bus riding privileges have failed to result in an improvement in the student's behavior, an/or for the most serious of misconduct offenses. Expulsion of a student from riding a school bus must be approved by the M-DCPS School Board in accordance with *Policy* <u>2460-Exceptional Student Education</u>.

FORMAL CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES:

Denial of Participating in Social and/or Extracurricular Activities

Students may be denied the privilege of participating in social and/or extracurricular activities if they have been disruptive in school or at social and/or extracurricular activities. They may also be denied this privilege if they have been convicted or found to have committed a felony or a delinquent act that would have been a felony if committed by an adult, and a determination has been made that the incident has an adverse impact on the educational program, discipline or welfare in the school. In addition, for senior high school students, any arrest will result in an immediate minimum 10 day prohibition from participation in interscholastic competitions or performance, including practices.

All senior high school students, in order to participate in interscholastic athletics and/or extracurricular activities, commencing with the successful completion of the eighth grade as defined by *Board Policy 5410 - Student Progression Plan*, must meet all academic and conduct eligibility requirements contained in

FORMAL CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES:

Denial of Participating in Social and/or Extracurricular Activities

Board Policy 5845 - Student Activities, Board Policy 5500 - Student Conduct and Discipline, and those of the Florida High School Athletic Association (FHSAA) and the Greater Miami Athletic Conference (GMAC) Bylaws.

A student's eligibility to participate in any interscholastic athletics and/or extracurricular activity may not be affected by any alleged recruiting violation until final disposition of the allegation pursuant to Section 1006.20 F.S.

FORMAL CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES:

Expulsion

A principal may request that the Superintendent recommend to the School Board that a student be expelled in accordance with *Board Policy 5610 - Suspension and Expulsion of St*udents. Principals may take this action when they have exhausted less severe administrative corrective strategies, or when they have considered those alternatives and rejected them as inappropriate in the given situation.

Only the School Board can approve an expulsion. The maximum period of time for an expulsion may not exceed the remainder of the term or school year, the summer session, plus one additional school year of attendance. An expelled student is entitled to due process, including a formal hearing.

FORMAL CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES:

Manifestation Determination Procedures

A Manifestation Determination meeting is held any time a change of placement is being considered for a student with a disability, such as, when the student has been referred to an Alternative Educational Setting (AES), School Center for Special Instruction (SCSI), and/or the Student Success Center or Pathways. A Manifestation Determination is a process by which the relationship between the student's disability and the specific behavior that may result in disciplinary action is examined. Schools must take into account the student's capacity to understand his or her behavior and the inappropriateness of his or her actions.

- A. A Manifestation Determination will be made within (10) school days of any decision to change the placement of a student with disability due to a violation of the *Code of Student Conduct*.
 - The IEP Team will meet to review all relevant information in the student's file, including any
 information supplied by the parents of the student, any observations of the student from
 teachers, and the student's current IEP. The team will determine whether the conduct in
 question was the direct result of the student's disability or was the direct result of the school
 district's failure to implement the IEP.
- B. If the IEP Team determines that the misconduct of the student was caused by, or had a direct and substantial relationship to the student's disability – or that the conduct in question was a direct result of the school district's failure to implement the IEP – the conduct will be determined to be a manifestation of the student's disability and the school district will take immediate steps to remedy those deficiencies in one or more of the following ways:

FORMAL CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES:

Manifestation Determination Procedures

- Conduct a functional behavioral assessment (FBA) and implement a behavioral implementation plan (BIP) for the student; or
- If a BIP has already been developed, review and modify it as necessary to address the behavior; and
- Return the student to the placement from which the student was removed, unless the
 parents/guardians and school district agree to a change in placement as part of the
 modification for the BIP.
- **This option does not apply to students with disabilities that violate the *Code of Student Conduct* with infractions listed in the 45 School Day Alternative Placement Rule.
- C. If the IEP Team determines that the behavior was not a manifestation of the student's disability, the relevant disciplinary procedures applicable to non-disabled students may be applied to the student in the same manner and for the same duration in which they would be applied to non-disabled students, except that services necessary for a Free Appropriate Public Education (FAPE) will be made available to the student with disability.
- D. If the parent(s)/guardian(s) disagrees with the manifestation determination decision made by the IEP Team, the parent(s)/guardian(s) may appeal the decision by requesting a due process hearing.

FORMAL CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES:

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

If a school's Threat Assessment Team determines that a student poses a threat of violence or physical harm to himself or herself or others or significantly disruptive behaviors, a referral may be made to counseling or behavioral health programs.

If an immediate mental health or substance abuse crisis is suspected, school personnel will engage behavioral health crisis resources to provide emergency intervention and assessment, make recommendations, and refer the student for appropriate services.

A good faith attempt will be made to notify the student's parent or legal guardian; however, nothing will preclude school district personnel from acting immediately to address imminent threat and/or danger.

FORMAL CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES:

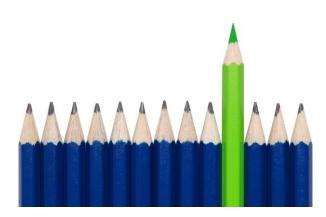
PEER MEDIATION

The principal may establish a peer mediation program designed to resolve problems addressed in the *Code of Student Conduct*. The establishment and use of this program is solely within the principal's discretion.

FORMAL CORRECTIVE STRATEGIES:

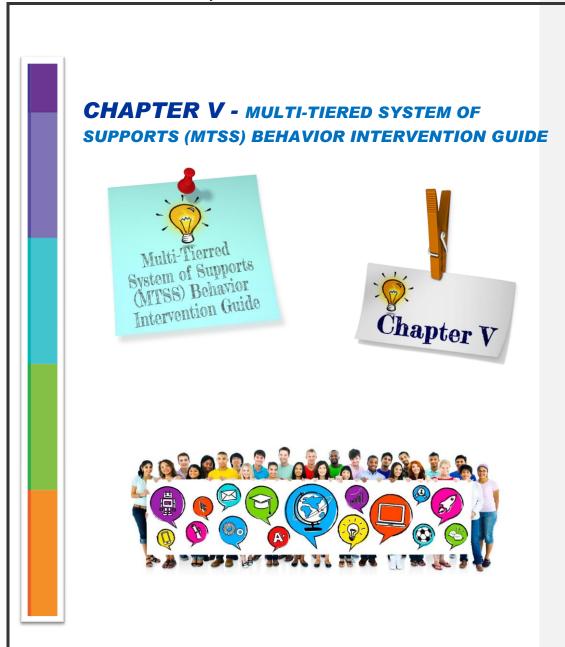
WORK BACK PROGRAM IN LIEU OF EXPULSION

In lieu of expulsion, a Work Back Program consistent with existing guidelines, may be available for students who are presently being recommended to the Board for expulsion, except in certain cases for in which a Work Back Program is not allowed.



BEHAVIORS THAT MAY RESULT IN CRIMINAL PENALTIES

	wing behaviors are grounds for corrective strategies by the school and result in criminal penalties:
	Illegal use, possession, or sale of controlled substances while on school grounds or attending a school function;
	Use of a wireless communication device in the commission of a crime;
	Possession of a firearm or weapon while on school grounds, school bus or at a school function, shall also result in a referral for expulsion and mental health services pursuant to F.S. 1006.13;
	Violence against any district School Board personnel;
	Disruptive behavior on a school bus, or at a bus stop, or other violation of the School Board's transportation policy;
	Violation of the School Board's sexual harassment policy;
	Making a threat or false report involving destructive devices or explosives directed against a school, school personnel property, school transportation, or school-sponsored activity, shall also result in a referral for expulsion and mental health services pursuant to F.S. 1006.13; and
	Sexting
	Hazing
S	lotice of the potential for criminal charges for these offenses is required by Section 1006.07 F.S.; however, students and parents/guardians should be ware that any criminal offense could result in criminal prosecution and enalties.



MULTI-TIERED SYSTEM OF SUPPORTS (MTSS) BEHAVIOR INTERVENTION GUIDE

Multi-Tiered System of Supports (MTSS) Behavior Intervention Guide

Multi-Tiered System of Supports (MTSS) behavior intervention guide is intended as a resource for all educators to assist in integrating academic and behavior supports and services into a fluid and seamless system of multi-tiered service delivery for all students. The MTSS model for instruction and intervention is based on the principle that academic and behavioral supports are first provided at a core or universal level to effectively address the needs of all students in a school (referred to as Tier I). However, not all students respond to the same curricula and teaching strategies. As a result, some students with identified needs will receive supplemental or targeted instruction and intervention at Tier II. Finally, at Tier III, a few students with the most severe needs will receive the most intensive and individualized behavioral and / or academic support.

TIER I

Teach Rules/Expectations: Establish a structured system for teaching a student rules and expectations prior to a task/request. Such a system may be verbal, written or pictorial.

- Verbal: scheduling five minutes prior to an assignment to review rules and expectations
- Written: provide the student with written rules and expectations for a given task
- **Pictorial:** teacher can use picture cards to nonverbally teach/remind students of various rules/expectations

Student Repeats Rules/Expectations Prior to Transition: Establish a system in which a student verbally, or in written form, repeats rules/expectations prior to transition.

 Teachers and student have an agreement specifying that before each class change the student verbally reviews the rules and expectations

Preferential Seating: Change the seating arrangement for a student in order to address his/her specific needs. Possible examples may include:

- The student sits in close proximity to the teacher for hearing, vision, and or attention concerns.
- The student is moved away from negative peer influences and near more positive peer influences.

Parent-Teacher Communication System: Establish a set time and method for communication between parent and teacher regarding the student's behavior and progress.

 Methods for communication might include phone contact, face to face meeting, e-mail or note/letter correspondence.

Personal Connection with Student: Establish set times and methods for providing special attention for a student.

 A teacher makes it a point to check in with a student each morning in order to find out how his/her homework was the evening before.

Provide Additional GuidancelExtend Instruction: Provide the student with more specific and or modified instructions, prior to the assignment, in order to assist in general comprehension.

 The teacher may provide additional/individual verbal instructions, written instructions, pictorial instructions, visual guides, completed model of task, etc.

Increase Frequency of Task Related Recognition: Provide specific and consistent recognition and reinforcement for a student's on-task behavior.

 In lieu of simply expecting that a student engage in task related behavior, the teacher will provide reinforcement (verbal, nonverbal, tangible) for a student that is properly engaged in the classroom task.

Visual Schedule: Use for students in need of a structured organizational system, either pictorial or written.

- The schedule is designed to assist the student as he/she progresses through the activities and tasks of the day (i.e. morning bell rings- first class, reading-second class, art, etc.).
- It can also be used to break down a specific task (i.e., open notebook go to math section- put paper on teacher's desk).

Environmental changes: Make various changes in the environment to accommodate the sensory needs of a student.

• Some examples of this are changing the lighting, re-arranging furniture, or adjusting sound sources.

Use Preferred Activities as Reinforcement: Provide access to a preferred activity (i.e. computer time, art, listening to music, etc.) when a student engages in appropriate behavior.

The teacher must clearly identify what the preferred activity is, make sure that the identified activity is
truly rewarding for the student, establish the circumstances under which the preferred activity will be
awarded (i.e. after appropriate behavior has been demonstrated three times), and for how long student
will be allowed to engage in the preferred activity.

Personally Greet the Student upon Arrival to Class: Establish a system for spending a personal moment with the student before class, especially with students who may thrive on attention.

• The teacher may want to ask: "How are you today?", "What did you do yesterday after school?", and "How is your family?," etc.

Increase Frequency of Positive Reinforcement: If reinforcement does not occur on a frequent basis, negative/problem behaviors may start to reoccur or increase as a result. When this happens simply increase the frequency of when incentives are delivered.

A student, who is receiving access to the computer lab for the last half hour of the school day in exchange
for demonstrating use of problem solving skills, continues to display episodes of inappropriate behavior.
The teacher can increase the frequency of positive reinforcement by allowing two or three opportunities
scattered throughout the day to access the computer.

Use of Tangible Non-tangible Rewards: Use tangible and/or non-tangible reinforcers immediately to reward a student for engaging in positive behavior or good performance. The selected tangible/non-tangible reward must be effective for the student in question and delivered on a consistent basis.

- Tangible: food, stickers, toys, etc.
- Non-tangible: verbal praise, public posting of class work, etc.

Ignore Undesirable Behavior(s): Instead of, or in addition to, reinforcing positive behavior(s), the teacher can ignore undesirable behavior(s). Any time the student engages in an undesirable behavior, the teacher systematically and consistently ignores the student until the behavior ceases.

Establish Logical Consequences for Students: Inform students that engaging in certain problem behaviors will result in specific consequences.

 Out of seat behavior will result in student not earning points on behavior contract. Consequences must be specifically identified to the student and they must be consistently implemented.

Encourage Effort to Display Appropriate Behavior: Provide reinforcement for a student who is trying to display the appropriate replacement behavior, even if he/she is not quite there yet. This practice will encourage the student to "keep up the good work" and eventually demonstrate the replacement behavior

Use of Positive Referrals: Make positive references to the student for engaging in appropriate behavior.

Use Classroom Incentives for Individual Student Accomplishments: Reward an individual student's success by allowing the entire class to benefit.

Throw a pizza party for the class if the individual student has a good week on his/her behavior contract.

Call Home to Share News of Student Effort/Success: Establish a system for calling the student's parents daily/weekly in order to update them on their child's success and progress.

Use School-Wide Vehicles for Recognition: Recognize student success and/or progress during school announcements, award programs, lunch, assemblies, etc.

Assign Classroom Responsibilities for Student Recognition: Allow student to participate in classroom related responsibilities (i.e. line leader, clean-up after projects, message delivery person, teacher helper, etc.) in exchange for positive behavior.

TIER II

Teach/Model Communication/Social Skills: Teach a student appropriate methods of communication. Students who do not possess effective communication/social skills will often vent their school related frustrations in disruptive and inappropriate ways.

- A student experiencing difficulty in mathematics may attempt to avoid such work by acting out in the classroom. The concept is to teach the student appropriate ways of expressing their frustrations. The teacher develops a script with the student that addresses his/her specific needs.
- The following is an example of such a script: when the student is having academic difficulty and feeling frustrated, he/she will signal the teacher either verbally or with a predetermined nonverbal sign (i.e., hand raise). The teacher will subsequently respond to the student in order to find out if he/she needs extra instruction, assistance with assignment or a break from work. Extra instruction and assignment assistance can be delivered by the teacher or by an appointed peer tutor. The break may be as simple as a five minute water or bathroom break. As part of the script, the student agrees to resume appropriate work after his/her needs have been met.
- In order to ensure optimal effectiveness, the teacher should provide the script in written form to the student and possibly attach it to his/her desk.

Task Analysis: Break down and make concrete the difficult tasks to ensure more success. The teacher can teach a student how to break down a task into more simplistic parts.

A student who has difficulty compiling a three sentence paragraph may perform better when the task is
broken down into small steps. First, teach him/her to identify and write down the theme of the paragraph,
then create three categories (introduction, main idea, and conclusion), next brainstorm what ideas
should go under each category, and finally the student can compile the paragraph based on the
information gathered during previous steps.

Practice Communication and Social Skills: After teaching appropriate communication and/or social skills techniques, the teacher may provide specific opportunities for the student to demonstrate such skills in the classroom.

 The teacher may need to establish a verbal or nonverbal prompt with the student (i.e., "now is a good time to use your skills" or tap the student on the shoulder).

Teach Coping Skills: Teach appropriate ways to cope/deal with frustration, anger, embarrassment, etc., when students do not have a repertoire of appropriate strategies to deal with adverse situations.

The teacher can teach the student methods such as asking for a time out or break, relaxation/breathing
exercises, taking five minutes to vent feelings privately with teacher/peer, or engaging in an enjoyable
activity (i.e. computer, art, etc.). Suggestions for appropriate coping skills can be written and attached
to the student's desk as a reminder.

Teach Positive Self Talk: Students who do not believe they are capable in various academic and/or social situations may become increasingly unmotivated to work, withdrawn, or even disruptive in order to avoid uncomfortable scenarios.

- The teacher and or school counselor can teach the student a repertoire of positive statements such as "I am capable of doing my work", I can make friends in my class", or "If I study my spelling words every day, I will get a good grade on my spelling test".
- The student is taught to repeat such statements as frustrations increase in adverse situations.
- The teacher/counselor may need to provide verbal/nonverbal prompts in order for the student to initiate in the self talk procedures (i.e. "what do you need to tell yourself?" or hand signal).

Remediation in Specific Academic Areas: Students with academic deficits may engage in problem behavior as a way to avoid difficult tasks. Implementing classroom academic interventions for remediation should reduce the need to avoid such tasks. In order to select appropriate academic interventions, refer to the School Support Team (if applicable)

Use of Personal Interests for Motivation: Incorporate student interests into a given task or activity. The concept is that if a student finds a task/activity enjoyable or interesting, he/she is more likely to stay engaged for a longer period of time.

A student who has difficulty staying on task during independent reading assignments will likely become
more motivated to complete the assignment if the topic is of his/her choosing. (i.e., if the student likes
fishing, the reading assignment can be related).

Teach Alternative Behavior for Sensory Feedback: A student who engages in a certain behavior for the sole purpose of sensory feedback may be able to learn an alternate (less distracting) behavior to serve the same purpose

A student that taps his/her pencil on the desk repetitively can squeeze a stress ball instead.

Teach Anger Management/Problem Solving Skills: Students who experience difficulty controlling emotions and/or lack sufficient problem solving skills are likely to engage in inappropriate/disruptive behavior when "pushed to the emotional limit" and/or frustrated. There are several existing methods to teach anger management and problem solving skills, and the school counselor and/or school psychologist are excellent resources for such methods.

Teach Behavioral Self-Control (BSC): Students who are impulsive and/or lack self-control on a consistent basis will likely benefit from a highly structured plan that addresses self-evaluation, self-management, self-instruction, and self-reinforcement.

 When a student is engaged in inappropriate/problem behavior, the following teacher prompts and student responses should take place:

Teacher asks:

"What are you doing?"
"What do you need to be doing?"
"What are you going to do now?"
"Let me know when you finish."

Student responds:

"I am..."
"I need to..."
"I have to..."
"I did..."

Social Stories/Comic Book Conversations: This intervention is appropriate for students in need of understanding the social context of various social situations (i.e. standing in line or taking turns)

- A social story or comic book conversation is written specifically for the student and the situation (i.e. Johnny waits for his turn) and must be visually provided for the student.
- The purpose is to lessen the stress of certain social situations for students who may be lacking in social skills and awareness.
- School counselors, school psychologist and autism support teachers are excellent resources for creating social stories.

Encourage Positive Peer Connections: Provide opportunities for student to be in contact with positive peer role models.

The student can be seated in close proximity and or placed in work groups with peer role models. Such
positive peer connections should be reinforced by the teacher and or any other adult involved with the
student.

Contract for Grades: Establish a written contract for grades with a student.

• The teacher and student formerly agree that for each reading test grade above a "C," the student will receive 10 additional minutes of computer lab time. The agreement is written in contract form and signed by both teacher and student.

Daily/Weekly Progress Reports: Arrange a system for documenting the student's behavioral progress on a daily/weekly basis.

- The teacher may write a brief note at the end of the day/week to describe the student's overall behavior.
- The teacher develops specific behavior objectives and a form that can be checked-off daily/weekly to show that behavior objectives are met.

Monitoring/Redirection: Establish a system for monitoring a student during tasks.

 Checking a student at 10 minute intervals and or providing redirection when needed i.e., eye contact, proximity, tangible incentives, etc.

Spend Individual Time with Student: When a student engages in appropriate behavior, he/she can be rewarded by arranging a specific time for teacher and student to spend time together. It is necessary to be specific when designing this intervention.

 When the student demonstrates appropriate behavior during morning classroom activities, he/she will be allowed to eat lunch with the teacher.

Reward Competing Behaviors: The concept behind competing behaviors is that a student cannot engage in two "competing" behaviors at the same time. Identify a competing behavior for the problem behavior (i.e. reading aloud and making inappropriate noises) and reward the student each time he/she engages in the competing behavior.

Student Self-Monitoring of Progress: Allow the student to monitor his/her own progress.

 The student can have possession of a progress report and /or behavior contract so that he/she can track their own improvement.

Acknowledge Use of Replacement Behaviors: Reward students for engaging in established replacement behaviors.

 Provide the student with verbal praise each time he/she raises his/her hand to get teacher attention instead of calling out loud for teacher attention.

Develop a Written Behavior Contract: Use of a behavior contract with points, check offs, signatures, or some other indication for positive behavior can be a powerful self-reinforcement tool. Allow the student to take possession of the contracts and track his/her own progress.

TIER III

Choice Making: Allow student to have some degree of control over their school activities.

The teacher allows the student to choose the sequence of activities (e.g., reading activity first and writing
activity second), mode of presentation (i.e. oral, written, demonstration, etc.) learning materials (e.g.,
pencil/paper, manipulative, computer use, etc.), and or incentives (e.g., tangibles, public attention,
access to activity, etc.).

Participation in Extra Curricular Activities: Identify and encourage student to become involved in extra-curricular activities such as sports, art club, music club, etc. The activity should match the individual student's interests and skills.

Student Follow-Up: This involves establishing a system for a "check-in" time during an assignment to ensure that the student fully understands a specific task or request.

• The teacher and student may have an agreement specifying that 10 minutes after the start of a given assignment/test or request the teacher will verbally confirm the student understands. If the student is in need of further instruction, the teacher will provide it.

Schedule Adjustment: Adjust the daily schedule and/or change the teacher.

- It is possible that a student tends to focus best in the early morning yet all academic classes are scheduled after lunch. In such a case, it would be advantageous for the student's schedule to be adjusted so that academic classes would take place during the morning hours.
- There may be a personality/work style "mismatch" between teacher and student. Changing a student's teacher can make a significant difference.

Peer Mentor/Tutor Opportunity: Allow student to serve as a peer mentor/tutor. This can be effective even when the student him/herself is experiencing difficulties in a given skill area.

 The student can mentor/tutor someone in a lower grade or work group. This can be excellent for improving self-concept, and reinforcing skills in area of difficulty for the student.

Provide Quiet Time Space: Provide a specific time and/or space for quiet or "cool down" purposes.

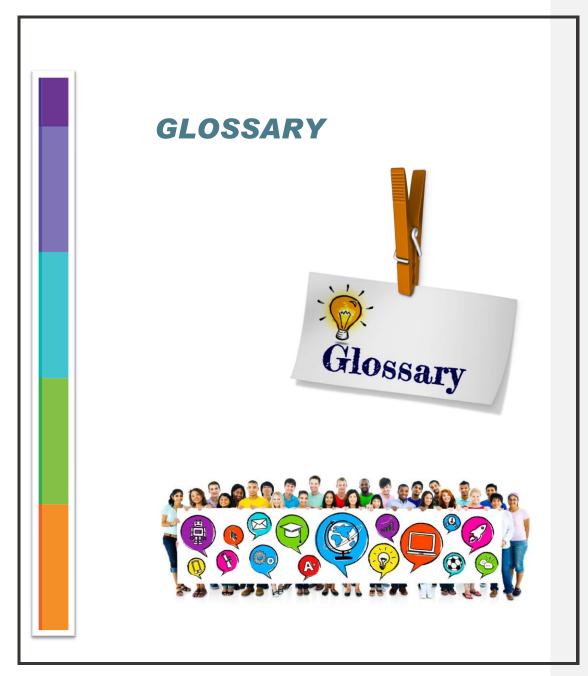
If a student becomes easily frustrated during certain academic task, then a quiet area of the classroom
can be established as a personal space for that student to go if necessary.

Identify Appropriate Settings for Behavior(s): Suggests that inappropriate behaviors can be appropriate if demonstrated in a suitable setting.

• If a student is constantly singing out loud during class time and causing a disruption, identify or create more appropriate settings for such behavior (i.e., music class, join the chorus, or provide a specific time during class for the student's to show off their "talent").

Chart and Review Daily Student Successes: Create a simple chart listing the replacement behavior(s) and spaces for check-offs of compliance. The chart can be posted on the student's desk and the teacher will check-off every time the behavior(s) are demonstrated at the end of each day, teacher and student can review the chart.

Recognize Small Steps Approximating the Desired Behavior: When a replacement behavior is complex or involves several steps, it may be necessary to reinforce the student for demonstrating smaller approximations or steps of the replacement behavior. Once behaviors have been broken down into steps and taught to the student, reinforce the student for each approximation of the behavior.



All students and parents/guardians must understand that, in addition to taking corrective strategies at the school level, certain criminal and/or disruptive behavior must, by Board Rule, be reported to appropriate police authorities and to the Miami-Dade Schools Police (Board Policy 3210- Standards of Ethical Conduct).

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1.	Administrators:	Adults in school with executive authority to manage the day-to- day business. They include the principal and assistant principal, among others.
		Example: School administrators are responsible for making schools run smoothly.
2.	Alcohol/Alcohol Use: Level III - Behavior	Mind-altering or mood-altering beverages, including but not limited to beer, wine, wine coolers, vodka coolers, liquors, etc. Possession, use, sale, or distribution of alcohol or controlled substances will result in corrective actions at school and may lead to arrest and criminal penalties.
		Possession, sale, purchase, or use of alcoholic beverages. Use means the person is caught in the act of using, admits to use or is discovered to have used in the course of an investigation.
		Example: Consumption of excessive alcohol can cause death.
<u>3.,</u>	Alcohol-related Incident	An incident is alcohol related if there is evidence that those involved in the incident were caught drinking at the incident or had been drinking, based on testing or investigation of a Law Enforcement Officer at the scene, or if they admit to drinking, or if the incident is somehow related to possession, use or sale of alcohol.
<u>34</u> .	Alternative Educational Setting (AES)	A corrective response to behavior where the student is temporarily removed from his or her regular program of instruction and assigned to another educational setting, either within the student's regularly assigned school or to another assigned school, under the supervision of district school personnel, with specific classwork assignments to complete. Assignment to an AES is made by a principal, to an SCSI or Success Center, for a period not to exceed ten (10) school days, or to another school location by the district Office of School Operations/Division of Educational Opportunity and Access (DEOA) upon recommendation of the principal, for a longer period of time.
		Example: Behavioral infractions at school might result in assignment to an Alternative Educational Setting .

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4 <u>5</u> .	Arson: Level V - Behavior	Intentionally setting a fire on school property. To intentionally damage or cause to be damaged, by fire or explosion, any dwelling, structure, or conveyance, whether occupied or not, or its contents.
		Example: The girl was arrested for arson and expelled becaus she intentionally started a fire in the restroom.
<u>6</u> 5.	Assault/Threat: Level III - Behavior	An intentional, unlawful threat by word or act to do violence to another, coupled with the apparent ability to do so, and doing some act, which creates a well-founded fear in the other personant such violence is imminent.
		Example: The students assaulted another girl by sending he notes saying that they would beat her up right after class.
<u>7</u> 6.	Aggravated Assault:	An assault with the use of a weapon or with the intent to comm another felony.
	Level V - Behavior	Example: Using a weapon to threaten someone or attempt tharm someone is aggravated assault.
7 <u>8</u> .	Battery (Physical Attack): Level IV - Behavior	(Physical attack/harm) The physical use of force or violence be an individual against another. The attack must be serious enough to warrant consulting law enforcement and result is more serious bodily injury. (To distinguish from Fighting, report an incident as Battery only when the force or violence is carried out against a person who is not fighting back.) An actual and intentional striking of another person against his or her will, of the intentional causing of bodily harm to an individual.
		Under Florida law, battery that causes great bodily harm permanent disfigurement, or permanent disability is calle "felony battery." Under the law, battery, felony battery, an aggravated battery are distinguishable.
		Example: The student battered the teacher by pushing he against the wall.
		*Assault and/or battery committed against a staff member require a mandatory recommendation for expulsion.
		Administrators distinguish battery from fighting by reporting a incident as battery only when force or violence is carried or against a person who is not fighting back or is merely attemptin to shield his or her body from attack.
8 <u>9</u> .	Aggravated Battery: Level V - Behavior	A battery where the attacker intentionally or knowingly cause Intentionally or knowingly causing—great bodily harm permanent disfigurement, or permanent disability to another or committing battery against another with the use of a deadl weapon.

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		Example: Using a deadly weapon to injure someone which results in the person being physically disabled to the point where he/she cannot fight back constitutes aggravated battery or where the attacker knew or should have known the victim was pregnant.	
910.	Behavior:	The way people act or react or the way they conduct themselves. Example: There is certain behavior that is acceptable at school and certain behavior that is unacceptable at school. This Code of Student Conduct will help you distinguish between them.	
4011.	Bullying: Level III - Behavior	Repeatedly using hostile, intimidating, domineering, or threatening behavior with the intent or purpose of physically or mentally hurting another individual. Bullying occurs within an interpersonal relationship characterized by an imbalance of power (physical or psychological). Unwanted and repeated written, verbal, or physical behavior, including any threatening, insulting, or dehumanizing acts, by an adult or student that are severe or pervasive enough to create an intimidating, hostile or offensive educational environment. Systematically and chronically, inflicting physical hurt or psychological distress on one or more students or school employees. It is further defined as a pattern of unwanted and repeated written, verbal, or physical behavior, including any threatening, insulting, dehumanizing gesture by an adult or student, that is severe or pervasive enough to create an intimidating, hostile, or offensive educational environment; cause discomfort or humiliation; or unreasonably interfere with the individual's school performance or participation that includes a noted power differential. See Board Policy 5517.01 — Bullying and Harassment. Systematically and chronically inflicting physical hurt or psychological distress on one or more students or employees that is severe or pervasive enough to create an intimidating, hostile, or offense environment; or unreasonable interfere with the individual's school performance or participation. Bullying includes instances of cyberbullying. See also Board Policy 5517.01 — Bullying and Harassment and and pages 35-37. Example: When the girl repeatedly made fun of another student for being poor, the girl was guilty of bullying.	

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<u>12.</u>	Bullying-related Incident	An incident is bullying related if the incident includes systematically and chronically inflicting physical hurt of psychological distress on one or more students or employees that is severe or pervasive enough to create an intimidating hostile, or offensive environment; or unreasonably interfered with the individual's school performance or participation.
14 <u>3</u> .	Burglary/Breaking and Entering: Level III-Behavior	Illegal entry into a facility. Unlawful entry with force, unauthorized presence in a building or other structure of conveyance with evidence of the intent to damage or remove property or harm a person(s). Unlawful entry into or remaining in a dwelling, structure, or conveyance with the intent to comma crime therein. Example: The students committed burglary when the crawled through the window to steal a camera.
12<u>14</u>.	Cheating: Level II-Behavior	Using unauthorized answers or sources to receive credit for schoolwork. Some examples are looking at someone else' paper, copying from your notebook when you are supposed to use only your memory, or copying someone else's homework because you did not complete yours. Example: The teacher accused him of cheating when she found answers to the test written on his desk. Plagiarism is a form of cheating when you present another person's words or ideas as your own without giving the originator credit for the information. Some common example of plagiarism are copying information from a book without using quotation marks and without including a bibliography at the end of the assignment listing the sources used. All information is academic assignments that is not common knowledge must be cited and documented. An example of common knowledge is Miami is a city in Florida. Example: She plagiarized the information in her report by not giving credit to the author for his ideas.
13<u>15</u>.	Complaint:	A verbal or written disagreement or concern about somethin that is alleged to be unfair. Example: The student voiced a complaint to her assistal principal about the amount of homework her teacher assigned daily.
14 <u>16</u> .	Complaint Procedure:	A series of steps taken to try to resolve a complaint. Example: The parent-teacher conference was held as require by the complaint procedure process.
15 17.	Confrontation:	An argument or squabble.

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	Level I – Behavior (Student) Level II – Behavior (Staff Member)	Example: The student went up to the custodian and caused a confrontation by yelling at him when the custodian asked him not to walk on the wet floor.
16<u>18</u>.	Controlled Substances (Drugs): Level III - Behavior	Mind-altering or mood-altering drugs, including but not limited to marijuana, cocaine, heroin, various pills, etc. Possession use, sale, and/or distribution of controlled substances will resul in corrective strategies at school and may lead to arrest and criminal penalties.
	(Possession or Use)	Example: Use of controlled substances can be deadly.
	Level IV – Behavior (Intent to Sale or Distribute Sale or Distribute)	* Chapter 893, Florida Statutes (Drug Abuse Prevention and Control) provides a more extensive list of controlled substances.
17<u>19</u>.	Corporal Punishment:	The use of physical punishment by a parent or teacher on a student. The use of corporal punishment is prohibited in Miami Dade County Public Schools. This prohibition extends to parents/guardians on school grounds.
		Example: Slapping or spanking a student is corporate punishment that is not allowed in school.
18 <u>20</u> .	Corrective Strategies/ Disciplinary Actions	Methods or steps used to help students learn how to follow school rules and to protect the safety of everyone at school. Example: The teacher used corrective strategies to improve his school behavior.
19 21.	Counselor:	A school employee who is uniquely trained to help students overcome obstacles that may form barriers to learning. Example: Trust counselors are trained to talk with students about their problems.
20 22.	Cutting Class: Level I - Behavior	Not going to class when you are supposed to be in class. Example: The girls who tried to sign in to school after firs period were caught and assigned detention for cutting class.
21 <u>23</u> .	Cyberbullying: Level III- Behavior	Cyberbullying means bullying through the use of technology or any electronic communication, which includes, but is no limited to, any transfer of signs, signals, writing, images sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic system, photo electronic system, or photo-optical system, including, but no limited to, electronic mail, Internet communications, instan messages, or facsimile communications. Cyberbullying includes the creation of a webpage or weblog in which the creator assumes the identity of another person, or the knowing

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		impersonation of another person as the author of posted content or messages, if the creation or impersonation creates any of the conditions enumerated in the definition of bullying Cyberbullying also includes the distribution by electronic means of a communication to more than one person or the posting of material on an electronic medium that may be accessed by one or more persons, if the distribution or posting creates any of the conditions enumerated in the definition of bullying.
		Example: Cyberbullying can cause students to get in trouble at school even if they use their home computer.
22 <u>24</u> .	Defiance: Level II - Behavior	Refusing to follow the directions of authority figures within the school, such as administrators, teachers, office workers custodians, volunteer parents/guardians, cafeteria workers and others.
		Example: He received detention for defying the cafeterial manager by refusing to pick up his lunch tray when she tole him to do so.
23 <u>25</u> .	Destructive Device:	Any bomb, grenade, mine, rocket, missile, pipe bomb, o similar device containing an explosive, incendiary, or poisor gas and includes any frangible container filled with an explosive, incendiary, explosive gas, or expanding gas, which is designed or so constructed as to explode by such filler and is capable of causing bodily harm or property damage; and 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; any device declared a destructive device by the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco, and Firearms; any type of weapon which will, it designed to, or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of any explosive and which has a barrel with abore of one-half inch or more in diameter; and ammunition for such destructive devices, but not including shotgun shells of any other ammunition designed for use in a firearm other than a destructive device. Example: Students shall be expelled for bringing to school destructive devices that can explode and hurt others.
2 4 <u>26</u> .	Detention:	A corrective strategy in which a student must spend time a school, either before or after the regular school day or on a Saturday. Example: The student served detention for one week after
25 27.	Disciplinary Actions (Also Referred to as	Saturday.

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	Corrective Strategies):	Example: Disciplinary actions are taken against students a consequences for violating the Code of Student Conduct an are designed to assist students in improving their behavior.
26 <u>28</u> .	Disruption: Level I - Behavior	Behavior that disturbs the learning and/or safety of others is class, on the school bus and at the bus stop.
		Example: The math class could not focus on preparing for FCAT because the girls' constant chatting was disruptive .
2 7 <u>29</u> .	Disruption on Campus/ Disorderly	Major disruption of all or a significant portion of campu activities, school-sponsored events, and school but
	Conduct: Level III - Behavior	transportation. Disruptive behavior that poses a seriou threat to the learning environment, health, safety, or welfar of others. Example: Bomb threat, inciting a riot, initiating false fire alarm. (Do not use this code for students defyin authority, disobeying or showing disrespect to others, usin inappropriate language or gestures, or classroor disruption.)
		Example: Initiating or participating in a brawl at a school ever is a disruption on campus that can lead to seriou disciplinary consequences.
28 <u>30</u> .	Distribution: Level II - Behavior	Giving out, sharing, dispensing to others. Example: She was expelled for distribution of pills to other students.
29 <u>31</u> .	Drugs:	Any substance or chemical that alters mood or is used to
	Level III – Behavior (Possession or Use)	mood altering, including but not limited to alcohol, marijuant cocaine, heroin, pills, over-the-counter medications that are unauthorized or abused, etc. Possession, use, sale, or
	Level IV – Behavior (Intent to Sale or Distribute Sale or Distribute)	distribution of controlled substances that results in corrective actions at school may lead to arrest and criminal penaltied. The use or possession of any drug, narcotic, controlled substance, or any substance when used for chemical intoxication. Use means the person is caught in the action using, admits to use or is discovered to have used in the course of an investigation.
		Example: The misuse of drugs can be deadly, especially for young people.
30 <u>32</u> .	Drug Sale / Distribution	The illegal sale or distribution of drugs. The manufacture cultivation, sale, or distribution of any drug, narcotic, controlle
	Excluding Alcohol:	substance or substance represented to be a drug, narcotic, controlled substance.
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	(Intent to Sale or Distribute Sale or Distribute)	Example: The student was caught with a bottle of prescribed pills and many small plastic bags which he was going to use for drug sales and distribution.
31 <u>32</u> .	Due Process:	A series of steps taken to protect one's rights under the law. For example, students who are expelled have the right to know about the charge made against them, the right to explain their side of the story, and the right to appeal the decision of an administrator.
		Example: Due process is required by Board Policy when the right to attend school is taken away.
32 <u>34</u> .	Electronic Devices: Level I – Behavior (Unauthorized Use)	Any wireless communications/electronic device that is powered by electricity or a battery, which is not required by the curriculum and includes items such as; to compact disciplayers, MP3 players, headphones, cellular phones, PDAs, electronic readers, tablets, laptops, cameras and any similar device.
		Example: Unauthorized use of electronic devices can disrupt the learning process and is not allowed in class.
33 35.	Enforce:	To compel observance of a law or rule.
		Example: All schools must enforce Florida's laws, and Miami- Dade County School Board's Policies.
3 4 <u>36</u> .	Expulsion:	The most serious disciplinary action that can be taken and defined as the exclusion of a student from a traditional school for the number of school days remaining in the school year in which the incident that gives rise to expulsion takes place and one (1) additional school year.
		Expulsion of students from school programs is a last resort, to be utilized only in the most extenuating circumstances, after other learning-centered strategies have been employed and with District approval.
		Example: The student was expelled from school for possessing a gun at school.
35<u>37</u>.	False Accusation: Level II - Behavior	An untrue and serious statement about a teacher, staff member, or any other person. False accusations are serious when they hurt the professional reputation of others or otherwise get a person in trouble that they do not deserve.
		Example: The student's father made a false accusation that the teacher had been arrested.
36. 38.	False Activation of Fire Alarm:	Any action that causes people to believe that there is a fire or threat of a fire when there is not.

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	Level IV - Behavior	Example: The boys received a suspension for reporting a false fire alarm , even though they meant it as a joke.
3 7 <u>39</u> .	False Imprisonment: Level V - Behavior	To forcibly, by threat or secretly confining, abducting, imprisoning, or restraining another person without lawful authority and against her or his will (F.S. 787.02).
		Example: The student locked and blocked the door of the bathroom and would not let the other two students out of the bathroom is considered false imprisonment.
<u>3840</u> .	False Report/ Bomb Threat: Level IV - Behavior	Any action that causes people to believe that the school is under a serious threat, including but not limited to explosives and weapons of mass destruction.
		Example: Students who make false bomb threat could be expelled and arrested.
		Sections 790.162 and 790.163, F.S. (Weapons and Firearms), further define the making of a false threat or report.
		Making a false report requires mandatory expulsion not less than one year and may lead to arrest and criminal penalties.
<u>3941</u> .	Felony:	A serious crime, often punishable by imprisonment exceeding one year.
		Example: Many of the infractions in the Code of Student Conduct are also felonies under criminal law and are punishable as such.
40 <u>42</u> .	Fighting (Minor) Level II - Behavior	Lower level fights such as pushing, shoving, or altercations that stop upon verbal command.
		Example: The students began to fight, but they stopped when the teacher told them to stop and no one was hurt.
41 <u>43</u> .	Fighting (Serious): Level III - Behavior	When two or more persons mutually participate in use of force or physical violence that requires either
		1) physical restraint
		OR
		results in injury requiring first aid or medical attention. (Mutual combat, mutual altercation)
		Example: Students involved in serious fighting that causes injury or requires medical attention will be suspended.
42 <u>44</u> .	Firearms: Level V - Behavior	Any weapon (including a starter gun) which will, is designed to, or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive; the frame or receiver of any such weapon; any

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		such firearm muffler or firearm silencer; any destructive device; or any machine gun.
		Example: Students who bring guns to school will be expelled for bringing firearms to school.
43 <u>45</u> .	Forgery (Written Misrepresentation): Level II-Behavior	Making, altering, or signing a document with the intent to defraud or signing another person's signature without the person's consent.
		Example: The student was not permitted to go on the field trip because she forged her mother's name on the permission slip.
4446.	Freedom:	The power to make your own decisions.
_		Example: Freedom is usually accompanied by responsibility.
45 <u>47</u> .	Gambling: Level III – Behavior	Participating in games of chance for money and/or other things of value.
		Example: Throwing dice for money is gambling .
<u>48.</u>	Gang-related Incident	An incident is gang-related if gang affiliation/association caused the incident or was a contributing factor to action that happened during the incident.
46 <u>49</u> .	Grievance:	A formal complaint.
		Example: The student's parents/guardians filed a grievance when she was suspended for having make-up in her backpack.
47 <u>50</u> .	Harassment: Level II - Behavior	Conduct directed at a person that causes him/her to feel intimidated or verbally, mentally, or emotionally abused, or that causes him/her substantial emotional distress.
		Any threatening, insulting or dehumanizing gesture, use of data or computer software, written, verbal or physical conduct directed against a student or school employee that:
		Places a student or school employee in reasonable fear of harm to his or her person or damage to his or her property.
		Has the effect of substantially interfering with a student's educational performance, opportunities, or benefits
		3. Has the effect of substantially disrupting the orderly operation of a school, including any course of conduct directed at a specific person that causes substantial

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		emotional distress in such person and serves no legitimate purpose. 3.4. Example: What some people think is "just joking around" might constitute harassment if the person at whom it is directed is distressed by it. Repeated harassment is bullying.
48 <u>51</u> .	Harassment (Civil Rights): Level III - Behavior	Harassment directed at someone because of his or her gender, gender identity, race, color, religion, ethnicity, national origin, political beliefs, marital status, age, sexual orientation, social and family background, language, pregnancy, or disability. Example: Using racial slurs towards someone who is from a different country is harassment based on a characteristic concerning his civil rights. For purposes of Title VI, the United States Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, defines harassment to include conduct based on race, color or national origin, that is sufficiently severe, pervasive and/or persistent that it interferes with or limits a student's ability to participate in or benefit from the services, activities or privileges provided by the District. For purposes of Title IX, the United States Department of Education defines sexual harassment to include conduct unwelcome sexual conduct, including conditioning any aid, benefit or service of the school on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct, sexual assault, dating or domestic violence, stalking, and all forms of sexual harassment that a reasonable person would determine so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it denies a student access to an education program or activity.
49 <u>52</u> .	Harassment (Sexual): Level III - Behavior	Refer to "Sexual Harassment" in this glossary for a specific definition.
5 0 <u>53</u> .	Hate Crime: Level IV — Behavior	A crime committed against someone that is motivated <u>all or in part by hostility to the victim's real or perceived hatred of his/her personal characteristics or perceived characteristics, such as race, religion, color, sexual orientation, ethnicity, ancestry, and/or national origin, <u>political beliefs, marital status, age, social and family background, linguistic preference or mental/physical disability</u>. Hate crimes are</u>

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		similar to harassment (civil rights), but they_also involve other serious crimes committed against someone. See "Other Major Crimes/Incidents."
		Example: The students committed a hate crime when they beat a student up because of his/her religion.
<u>54.</u>	Hate Crime related Incident	All incidents motivated all or in part by hostility to the victim's real or perceived race, religion, color, sexual orientation, ethnicity, ancestry, national origin, political beliefs, marital status, age, social and family background, linguistic preference or mental/physical disability.
51. <u>55.</u>	Hazing: Level III - Behavior	Any action or situation that endangers the mental or physical health or safety of a student at a school with any of grades 6 through 12 for purposes of initiation or admission into or affiliation with any school-sanctioned organization. "Hazing" includes, but is not limited to: pressuring, coercing, or forcing a student to participate in illegal or dangerous behavior, or any brutality of physical nature, such as whipping, beating, or exposure to elements. Example: Requiring new students to stay awake for two nights in order to join a club is prohibiting hazing.
<u>56.</u>	Hazing-related Incident	An incident is hazing-related if the incident includes any action or situation that endangers the mental or physical health or safety of a student for purposes of initiation or admission into or affiliation with any school-sanctioned
52 , <u>57.</u>	Hearing:	A formal proceeding where different sides of a story are presented to a person who makes a decision about what happened and what to do. Example: My parent and I asked for a hearing with the principal when I was suspended for having lip gloss in my backpack.
53. 58	Homicide: Level V - Behavior	The unjustified killing of one human being by another (murder, manslaughter). Example: The student was arrested for homicide after when he beat his classmate to death.
54. <u>59</u>	Improper Activation of a Fire Extinguisher Level III - Behavior	To intentionally remove and/or activate a fire extinguisher when there is no actual fire.

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		Example: The student dared his friend to remove the fire extinguisher and spray the hallway with foam is imprope activation of a fire extinguisher.
55. <u>60.</u>	Inappropriate Items: Level II - Behavior	Items unsuitable for school because they tend to disrupt the learning environment.
		Example: Magazines that feature violent video games are inappropriate items for school.
56. <u>61</u>	Inappropriate Public Display of Affection: Level I - Behavior	Engaging in unsuitable, intimate, sexually-suggestive behavior (like kissing and touching), in agreement with someone else, in places where others are likely to be present, such as hallways stairwells, classrooms, school buses, etc.
		Example: Kissing in the hallway and stairwells is an exampl of an inappropriate public display of affection.
		Engaging in this type of behavior in hidden places is also inappropriate, and depending on the circumstances, may constitute a more serious infraction. See Sexual Offenses (Other) in this glossary.
57. 62.	Infraction:	The breaking of a school policy; a violation; an infringement.
		Example: Every infraction in the Code of Student Conduct has a range of corrective responses.
<u>63.</u>	Injury-related Incident	Includes all incidents that result in serious bodily injury. Serious bodily injury includes death or injuries with substantial risk of death, extreme physical pain, protracted and obvious disfigurement, and protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty.
58 . <u>64.</u>	In-School Suspension/ School Center for Special Instruction (SCSI):	A corrective response to behavior where the student is temporarily removed from his or her regular program or instruction and assigned to an AES within the student's regularly assigned school, under the supervision of district school personnel, with specific classwork assignments to complete, for a period not to exceed ten (10) school days. Example: The student was assigned by the principal to the
		School Center for Special Instruction (SCSI) for one day after habitually disrupting the science class over a period of weeks.
59. 65.	Instigative Behavior: Level II - Behavior	Behavior that incites or urges others to do something wrong. Example: The student instigated his classmates to riot be daring them to create a disturbance in the school.
	Intimidate:	To make another person afraid.

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		Example: The boy tried to intimidate another student by threatening to report him to the principal.
61. <u>67.</u>	Kidnapping/ Abduction Level V - Behavior	Forcibly, or by threat, confining, abducting, or imprisoning another person against his/her will and without lawful authority (abduction of an individual).
		Example: After the abduction the kidnapper asked for a \$10,000 ransom to release the prisoner.
62 . <u>68.</u>	Joining Clubs or Groups Not Approved by the	Students must receive prior consent from administrators before organizing school clubs or groups.
	School Board: Level II - Behavior	Example: A group of students was reprimanded for joining a gang which was a group not approved by the School Board.
63. 69.	Lewd:	Vulgar, indecent, improper, or naughty <u>and</u> of a sexual nature.
		Example: The student called her friend a lewd and derogatory word for a body part.
64. <u>70.</u>	Libel: Level II - Behavior	A writing (including computer-typed), picture, sign, or any other form of print that is false and capable of injuring another person's reputation through publication and/or distribution.
		Example: Passing around an untrue note about someone might constitute libel , and if so, is actionable in civil court.
65. <u>71.</u>	Misrepresentation: Level I - Behavior	An untrue statement or action that is made to deceive or mislead.
		Example: The girl misrepresented the truth when she told the teacher that she had completed her homework when she had not.
66. 72.	Nicotine Dispensing Devices:	Any product that can be used to deliver nicotine to an individual by inhaling vaporized nicotine from the product, including, but not limited to, an electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, or other similar device or product and any replacement nicotine cartridge for the device or product.
		Example: The student was caught using an electronic cigarette which is a nicotine dispensing device.

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67. 73.	Obscene Material:	Material that is indecent, lewd, and improper for school.	
		Example: Adult magazines with pictures of nude people are obscene materials, that are not allowed at school.	
68. 74.	Other Major Crimes/ Incidents: Level IV - Behavior Level V - Behavior	Any serious, harmful incident resulting in the need for law enforcement intervention not previously classified (major incidents that do not fit within the other definitions). Example: Knowingly using counterfeit money in the school cafeteria is an example of an other major crime/incident.	
69. 75.	Pathways:	Pathways is one type of Alternative Educational Setting for students in grades 6-12 that commit the most serious infractions of the <i>Code of Student Conduct</i> (Levels IV and V) may be recommended for expulsion. Students will be assigned to the Pathways Program during the period of time which would have traditionally resulted in a ten (10) day outdoor suspension preceding expulsion. Students will receive academic support, in-house counseling services and receive wrap-around services from community agencies. Example: The student had committed a Level V behavior and was recommended to the <u>Pathways</u> Program.	
70. <u>76.</u>	Person Conducting Official Business:	Any person who is on M-DCPS property or at an M-DCPS sponsored event to work, to assist students or employees, or to perform any function associated with education in Miami-Dade County. Example: The student was expelled for assaulting a psychologist who was at the school conducting official business.	
71. 77.	Physical Attack (Battery): Level IV - Behavior	Physical attack refers to an actual and intentional striking of another person against his/her will or intentional causing of bodily harm to an individual. Example: The student slapping another student across the face is considered a physical attack.	
72. 78.	Possession: Level II - Behavior Level III - Behavior Level V - Behavior	Having control or ownership. Example: The drugs in his possession were confiscated before his arrest.	
73 . <u>79.</u>	Property:	Something that belongs to someone else or a group of people.	
		Example: My pens, pencils, and paper are my property.	
74. 80.	Profane: Level I - Behavior	Vulgar, crude, indecent. Example: Cuss words are considered profanity.	

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75. <u>81.</u>	Prohibited Sales on School Grounds: (Other than controlled substances) Level II - Behavior	Sale of items on school grounds without the authority of the principal. Example: The student selling candy bars and chips in the hallway without the permission of the principal is considered prohibited sales on school grounds.
76. 82.	Provocative: Level II - Behavior	Disrespectful conduct or words that tend to cause anger, rage or humiliation in the person at whom they are directed. Example: The student's words "I hate you" were provocative and upset the teacher.
77. 83.	Reprimand:	An explanation of how a behavior is inappropriate and warning of the future consequence for doing it again. Example: The assistant principal reprimanded the student for using profane language and explained to the student how his behavior violated the Code of Student Conduct and advises him of future corrective action if the incident occurred again.
78. <u>84.</u>	Responsibility:	An expectation, duty, or obligation to behave in a certain way Example: As a student, I have a responsibility to respect the property of others.
79. 85.	Review:	Reconsider. To check-over or rethink a decision. Example: I hope our teacher will review the failing test grade she gave us last week.
80. 86.	Right:	A privilege; a fair and just claim. Example: All students have the right to a free and appropriate public education.
8 1 <u>87.</u>	Robbery: Level IV - Behavior	Using force to take something from another. The taking or attempted taking of anything of value that is owned by another person or organization, under the confrontational circumstances of force, or threat of force or violence, and /or by putting the victim in fear. Example: The student who threatened to harm the boy if he
82. <u>88.</u>	Armed-Robbery (Armed):	refused to hand over his cell phone, which resulted in the bo handing over his cell phone committed robbery . The taking of money or property from another through use force, violence, assault, or putting in fear and while having
	Level V - Behavior	weapon. Example: The armed robber told the cashier that he would use the gun in his pocket unless she gave him all of the money.

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83. <u>89.</u>	Sale: Level II – Behavior Level IV - Behavior	Distribution or sharing for money or profit in return. Example: She was expelled for selling drugs to other students
84 , <u>90.</u>	School Board Personnel/ School Staff:	Any employee who works in a school or for the School Board of Miami-Dade County, such as teachers, administrators counselors, office staff, cafeteria workers, custodians, etc. Example: School Board personnel dedicate their careers to the education and well-being of all students. • Violence against school board personnel is grounds for mandatory expulsion and may result in criminal penalties.
85. 91.	Sexting: Level III – Behavior (Sexting 1) Level IV – Behavior (Sexting 2) Level V – Behavior (Sexting 3)	Sexting - sending or forwarding through cellular telephones and other electronic media sexually explicit, nude or partially nude photographs/images. (See Vital Alerts page(s)-3841) Sexting may involve: • Transmission to one or more students • Partially nude or fully nude photographs/images • Possession, without transmittal, of partially nude or fully nude photographs/images • Substantial interference with the academic environment and student performance • Interference with a person's personal and social demeanor Example: Taking a picture of someone's private parts with or without consent and sending through a cellular phone to share with others is sexting.
86. 92.	Sexual Assault: Level IV - Behavior	An incident that includes a threat of: rape, fondling, indecen liberties, or child molestation, or sodomy. Both male and female students can be victims of sexual assault. The threat must include all of the following elements: (1 intent; (2) fear; and (3) capability. Example: The student pushed the girl against the wall in the stairwell and told her to kiss him or he would hurt he committed a sexual assault.

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87. <u>93.</u>	Sexual Battery: Level V - Behavior	Forced or attempted oral, anal, or vaginal penetration by using a sexual organ or an object simulating a sexual organ, or the anal or vaginal penetration of another by any body part or object. Example: Touching another person's private body parts may constitute sexual battery. • Also refer to Sexual Offenses (Other) for other sexual acts.	
88,<u>94.</u>	Sexual Harassment: Level III - Behavior	Displaying unwanted and repeated conduct of a sexual nature that substantially interferes with a student's academic performance and/or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive school environment, or causes discomfort or humiliation for that student.	
		harassment as unwelcome sexual conduct, including conditioning any aid, benefit or service of the school on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct, sexual assault, dating or domestic violence, stalking, and all forms of sexual harassment that a reasonable person would determine so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it denies a student access to an education program or activity. Such conduct may include but is not limited to unwelcome touching, graphic verbal comments, sexual jokes, slurs, gestures, or pictures, whether in-person or through any other method, including sexual cyber-harassment.	
		Florida Administrative Code Rule 6A-1.0017 defines sexual harassment as unwanted verbal, nonverbal, or physical behavior with sexual connotations by an adult or student that is severe or pervasive enough to create an intimidating, hostile or offensive educational environment, cause discomfort or humiliation or unreasonably interfere with the individual's school performance or participation, as defined in Rule 6A-19.008, F.A.C.	
		Example: The student was suspended for sexual harassment because he repeatedly talked about a female student's private parts, making her feel uncomfortable.	

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89. <u>95.</u>	Sexual Offenses (Other): Level IV - Behavior	Sexual contact in a lewd manner. A variety of actions can be characterized as sexual offenses at school.
		Examples: include, but are not limited to:
		 Possessing and/or distributing obscene or lewd materials a school;
		 Exposing or touching private body parts in a lewd manner; Touching someone else's body in a lewd manner; Voyeurism (e.g., secretly looking at or photographing someone in the restroom or locker room without his/he knowledge);
		 Sexual activity on school grounds between students; Any type of sexual contact with a student who is under age 16 years old.
		Other sexual contact, including intercourse, without force of threat of force. Subjecting an individual to lewd sexual gestures, sexual activity, or exposing private body parts in a lewd manner. (Law enforcement must be notified to investigate.) (Lewdness, indecent exposure)
90. 96.	Slander: Level II - Behavior	Speaking false words that are capable of hurting anothe person's reputation, community standing, office, trade business, or means of livelihood.
		Example: Starting an untrue rumor about someone might constitute slander.
91. <u>97.</u>	Smoking: Level II - Behavior	Holding a lighted cigarette (cigar, etc.), drawing in and exhaling the smoke of tobacco, or use of any tobacco product.
		Example: Smoking cigarettes is unhealthy.
92. <u>98.</u>	SPAR:	School Police Automated Reporting system for recording infractions that are reported to school police.
		Example: Administrators must create a SPAR for battery, a serious infraction of the Code of Student Conduct.
93. 99.	Stealing/Theft: Level II – Behavior Level IV - Behavior	Knowingly obtaining or using the property of another with the intent to temporarily or permanently deprive the owner of its use or benefit.
		Example: He stole the library book when he slipped it into his backpack and left the library without checking it out.

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94.<u>100.</u>	Student Government:	A group of students chosen by other students to represent the entire student body.
		Example: Every year, the Student Government Association presents their yearly plan of activities to the school administration.
95. <u>101.</u>	Student Success Center (SSC):	The Student Success Centers are one type of Alternative Educational Setting that provide a safe-haven in a structured learning environment for referred students (ages 11 and older exhibiting Level III-IV behavior and (with Region approval habitual Level II infractions of the Code of Student Conduct.
		Example: The student was referred to the Student Success Center (SSC) for committing a Level III behavior.
96.<u>102.</u>	Suspension:	A corrective response to serious behavior where the student is temporarily removed from all classes of instruction on public school grounds and all other school-sponsored activities except as authorized by the principal, for a period not to exceed ten (10) school days and remanding of the student to the custody of the student's parent with specific homework assignments to complete.
		Suspension is a last resort, to be utilized in the most extenuating circumstances, after other learning-centered strategies have been employed and with Region notification.
		Example: Serious behavioral infractions at school might resul in suspension from school.
97. 103.	Symbol:	Something that stands for something else.
		Example: Each star in the American flag is a symbol for one of the states in our country.
98. <u>104.</u>	Theft/Larceny: Level II - Behavior (Petty Theft) Level IV - Behavior	The taking of property from a person, building, or a vehicle. The unauthorized taking, carrying, riding away with, or concealing the property of another person, including motor vehicles, without threat, violence, or bodily harm.
	(Grand Theft & Motor Vehicle Theft)	Example: He committed theft/larceny when he slipped the library book into his backpack and left the library without checking it out.
99. <u>105.</u>	Grand-Theft (Grand): Level IV - Behavior	Stealing something over \$300.750.00 in value. Example: He was charged with grand theft when he stole the school's computer.

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100. 106.	Motor Vehicle Theft (Motor Vehicle):	Taking a motor powered vehicle without permission.
	Level IV - Behavior	Example: The student drove the teacher's car from the parking lot without permission and then was arrested for motor vehicle theft .
101. 107.	Petty Theft Petty): Level II - Behavior	Knowingly obtaining or using the property of another under \$300.00750.00 in value with the intent to temporarily or permanently deprive the owner of its use or benefit. Example: The principal called school police to report the petty theft of a student's purse.
102, 108.	Threat/Assault: Level III - Behavior	An intentional, unlawful threat by word or act to do violence to another, coupled with the apparent ability to do so, and doing some act, which creates a well-founded fear in the other person that such violence is imminent. Example: The student was suspended for making a threat to kill the teacher, causing her to fear for her life.
103, 109.	Threat Assessment Team:	The Threat Assessment Team is comprised of members with expertise in counseling, instruction, school administration, and law enforcement whom may refer student(s) for mental health services when appropriate. Example: The student who made a threat against the school was referred for mental health services by the school's Threat Assessment Team.
104. 110.	Threat/Intimidation:	Instilling fear in others. A threat to cause physical harm to another person with or without the use of a weapon that includes all of the following elements: 1) intent—an intention that the threat is heard or seen by the person who is the object of the threat; 2) fear—a reasonable fear or apprehension by the person who is the object of the threat that the threat could be carried out; and 3) capability—the ability of the offender to actually carry out the threat directly or by a weapon or other instrument that can easily be obtained. An incident where there was no physical contact between the offender and victim, but the victim felt that physical harm could have occurred based on verbal or nonverbal communication by the offender. This includes nonverbal threats (e.g. brandishing a weapon) and verbal threats of physical harm which are made in person, electronically or through any other means.

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			Example: The student made a threat through a written letter to the coach threatening to kill him with a knife,
	105. 111.	Tobacco and Smoking Devices: Level II - Behavior	The possession, use, distribution, or sale of tobacco or nicotine products on school grounds, at school-sponsored events, or on school transportation by any person under the age of 21.
			All uses of tobacco, including cigars, cigarettes, pipe tobacco, chewing tobacco, snuff, nicotine dispensing devices, electronic cigarettes or smoking devices, any other matter or substances containing tobacco or nicotine, including any product designed or manufactured to imitate any of these products regardless of whether it contains tobacco or nicotine, and the possession of papers used to roll cigarettes.
			Example: Tobacco products are unhealthy.
	106. 112.	Trespassing: Level II - Behavior	To enter or remain on school grounds/campus, school transportation, or at a school-sponsored event/off campus, without authorization or invitation and with no lawful purpose for entry.
			Example: The student was trespassing when he entered the school after being warned by the principal that the school was closed.
	107. <u>113.</u>	Unauthorized Medication: Level III - Behavior	Any medication prescribed by a medical provider and any non- prescribed (over-the-counter) drugs, preparations, and/or remedies that have not been authorized by the student's physician and/or parent/guardian and that have not been approved by the principal as outlined in Board policy 5330, Use of Medications. Example: The student was swallowing two aspirins, an unauthorized medication, given to her by her best friend in
			the school cafeteria during lunch.

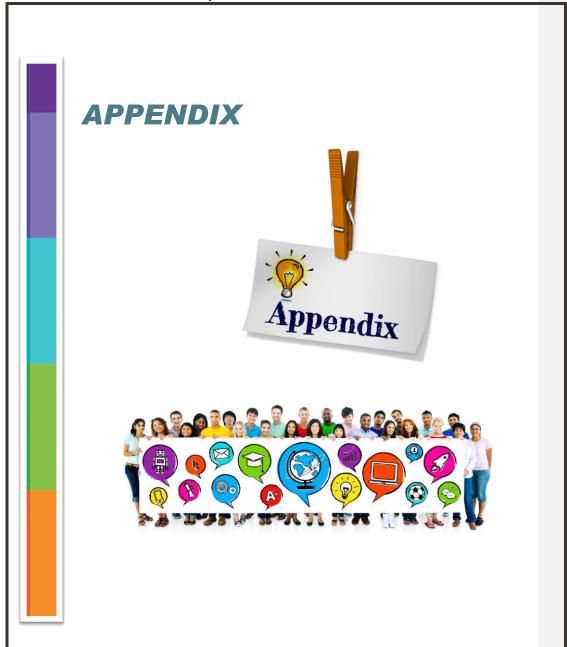
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	108. <u>114.</u>	Under the Influence:	The impairment of one's normal faculties, such as walking, talking, etc., as may be evidenced by, but not limited to: bloodshot eyes, slurred speech, odor of alcohol/elicit substance, stumbling, imbalance, drowsiness, flushed face." Example: The student appeared to be under the influence of alcohol, as his breath smelled of alcohol, he spoke incoherently and he was unable to maintain his balance.
			Special Note: These observations may be made by a lay (non-expert) witness. An administrator may come to the conclusion that a student is under the influence of alcohol or an illicit substance based on the totality of the circumstances. An administrator should first rule out that the student is having a reaction to food or authorized prescription medication or experiencing a medical condition. See Vital Alert Use of Medication on page(s) 4042.
	109. <u>115.</u>	Vandalism: Level II – Behavior (Vandalism Minor)	The intentional destruction, damage, or defacement of public or private/personal property without consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.
		Level III – Behavior (Vandalism Major)	Major: resulting in damages over \$1,000.00. Minor: resulting in damages under \$1,000.00.
			Example: The student committed vandalism when he spray painted graffiti on the school.
	110. 116.	Vaping: Level II - Behavior	To inhale and exhale the vapor produced by an electronic cigarette or similar device.
			Example: The student was vaping with an electronic cigarette in the stairwell.
	<u>117.</u>	Vaping-related Incident	All incidents that involve the use of non-combustible vaping products, including electronic cigarettes, vapes and vape pens, or any electronic nicotine delivery system if the liquid used contains nicotine or a controlled substance.
-	111. <u>118.</u>	Violation/Infraction:	The breaking of a school policy; an infringement. Example: For every behavior violation there is a recommended corrective strategy.
	112 . <u>119.</u>	Violence:	Physical force used to injure, damage, or destroy. Example: Acts of violence include serious fighting, using a weapon to hurt someone, and throwing objects hard enough to injure a person or damage property.

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113 . <u>120.</u>	Weapons: Level V - Behavior	Any instrument that can be used to inflict serious harm on another person or that places another person in fear of serious harm. Examples include but are not limited to all types of firearms (weapons used to shoot with, such as guns), dart-guns, stun guns, dirks (daggers), knives*, metallic knuckles, clubs, tear gas guns, chemical weapons or devices, bombs, aerosols, and other destructive devices (any item that can explode or cause destruction, such as grenades, mines, rockets, or missiles) and any other object used to inflict harm. This definition does not include simulated weapons. *Although common pocket knives are not classified as weapons under the Florida criminal code, M-DCPS students are prohibited from carrying pocket knives on school property. School Operations/Alternative Education will determine the appropriate disciplinary action to apply based on the item that is confiscated and how it is used. Example: Everyday objects such as pens, pencils, thumbtacks, and rubber bands can be weapons if they are used to seriously harm or attempt to seriously harm someone. * Section 790.001, F.S. (Weapons and Firearms), provides a further definition of weapons.
114. 121.	Simulated-Weapons (Simulated): Level III - Behavior	Any instrument that looks like a weapon but is not a weapon. Example: Toy guns are simulated weapons.
115 . <u>122.</u>	Weapons Possession: Level V – Behavior	Possession of any instrument or object, as defined by Section 790.001, Florida Statutes, or district code of conduct that can inflict serious harm on another person or that can place a person in reasonable fear of serious harm. (Possession of a common pocketknife is exempted from state zero tolerance expulsion requirement 1006.07(2) F.S.; however, law enforcement should be notified of any weapon or knife, including pocketknives, for investigation). (Possession of firearms and other instruments which can cause harm). Example: The student had a knife in his pocket which constitutes a weapons possession.
116 . <u>123.</u>	Weapons Possession, Use, Sale, or Distribution: Level V - Behavior	Having, using, selling, or distributing any instrument or object that can inflict serious harm or place a person in reasonable fear of serious harm. See "weapons" above. *Under Florida's Zero Tolerance law, no person, unless par of one's law enforcement responsibilities, shall bring upor school property or have in his or her possession, while or school property, any firearms, weapons or other destructive

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		devices as defined in Section 790.001. F.S. this prohibition shall include any firearm or weapon securely encased in a vehicle or other private conveyance on a campus Possession, use, sale, or distribution of firearms that results in disciplinary action at school may lead to arrest and crimina penalties.
		Possession, use, sale, and/or distribution of weapons that results in disciplinary action at school may lead to arrest and criminal penalties.
		Example: Weapons are not allowed in school in order to provide a safe environment for all students.
<u>124.</u>	Weapon-related Incident	All incidents where anyone involved possessed or used a weapon or if the incident was related to possession, use or sale of weapons.
117. 125.	Witness:	A person who saw something happen.
		Example: I witnessed a fight between two students at school.
118. 126.	Zero Tolerance:	A principle that violence will not be tolerated at school, during school activities, on school property, or on school-sponsored transportation.
		Example: The zero tolerance policy will help keep our schools a safe place for students.



Best Practices and Suggestions for Rewarding Model Student Behavior

The District believes in the dignity, worth, and potential of each and every student, and provides opportunities to enable all students to make the dream of education a reality. To encourage and recognize positive model student behavior, students will be rewarded and recognized for striving to do their best, and for respecting other students and teachers.

Studies have revealed that model student behavior improves when students

- know what is expected of them at school;
- believe they have the academic and social skills to achieve;
- are recognized and given praised for doing good work or behaving appropriately;
- feel that there is someone at school who seems to care about them as people; and
- believe there is someone at school who encourages their development.

Studies also indicate the importance of parental support

- Student achievement related to parent support is not limited to the early years, but is significant at all ages and grade levels.
- Children of involved parents achieve more regardless of socioeconomic status, ethnic/racial background, or the parents' educational level.
- Children of involved parents exhibit more positive attitudes and behavior.
- Children of involved parents have fewer instances of alcohol use, violence, and antisocial behavior.
- Children of involved parents have higher grades, test scores and better attendance, and are more
 likely to graduate from high school and have greater enrollment in post-secondary education.

Research offers some suggestions for schools to clearly communicate expectations for model student behavior

- The school must provide a well-written set of model student behavior expectations for the school.
- The set of expectations is short (generally from 5 to 7 items).
- Students should be involved in the development, refinement, and communication of the expectations of model student behavior.
- The model student behavior expectations are statements of how to achieve model behavior, rather than what not to do.
- Model student behavior expectations are posted prominently throughout the school.
- Model student behavior expectations are emphasized in each classroom (e.g. explicitly taught, reminded, and encouraged).
- Students should be encouraged to remember and repeat statements of model student behavior.

Adapted from G. Roy Mayer (2000) California State University, Los Angeles

"Always bear in mind that your own resolution to succeed is more important than any other one thing."

Abraham Lincoln, Former President

The Importance of Developing Time Management Skills

Time management is an important skill for students of all ages. From studying for school to being an adult and working at a job, time management skills are essential to becoming productive. It has been proven that those who manage their time well, whether in school, work, or exercise, develop good study habits and responsible behavior. Effectively prioritizing tasks is the key to achieving goals.

Time management training provides the theory and practice needed to make the best use of time. In order to apply time management principles effectively individuals first have to

- · accept time management as a personal responsibility;
- have a strong and motivating vision of what an ideal life would be like if students were in better control of their time;
- · have clear and specific goals relating to achievement;
- devise a schedule and follow it in order to make this happen, and stick to the plan; and
- realize that students (and probably other people) will have to change their way of doing things.

When students manage time wisely to achieve their goals, they will feel fulfilled, productive and in control of their lives. Students will be happier, calmer and more effective. If students can achieve this state, they will truly be managing their time to make a difference



"Time is the coin of your life. It is the only coin you have, and only you can determine how it will be spent.

Be careful lest you let other people spend it for you."

Carl Sandburg (1878-1967)

Time Management Tips for High School Students

It's 10 P.M.—Do You Know Where Your Homework Is?

Does it seem like there's never enough time in the day to get everything done? Feel like you're always running late? Here are some tips for taking control of your time and organizing your life.

1. Make a "To Do" List Every Day.

Put things that are most important at the top and do them first. If it's easier, use a planner to track all of your tasks. And don't forget to reward yourself for your accomplishments.

2. Use Spare Minutes Wisely.

Get some reading done on the bus ride home from school, for example, and you'll kill two birds with one stone.

3. It's Okay to Say "No."

If your boss asks you to work on a Thursday night and you have a final exam the next morning, realize that it's okay to say no. Keep your short- and long-term priorities in mind.

4. Find the Right Time.

You'll work more efficiently if you figure out when you do your best work. For example, if your brain handles math better in the afternoon, don't wait to do it until late at night.

5. Review Your Notes Every Day.

You'll reinforce what you've learned, so you need less time to study. You'll also be ready if your teacher calls on you or gives a pop quiz.

6. Get a Good Night's Sleep.

Running on empty makes the day seem longer and your tasks seem more difficult.

7. Communicate Your Schedule to Others.

If phone calls are proving to be a distraction, tell your friends that you take social calls from 7-8 p.m. It may sound silly, but it helps.

8. Become a Taskmaster.

Figure out how much free time you have each week. Give yourself a time budget and plan your activities accordingly.

9. Don't Waste Time Agonizing.

Have you ever wasted an entire evening by worrying about something that you're supposed to be doing? Was it worth it? Instead of agonizing and procrastinating, just do it.

10. Keep Things in Perspective.

Setting goals that are unrealistic sets you up for failure. While it's good to set high goals for yourself, be sure not to overdo it. Set goals that are difficult yet reachable.

Consider these tips, but personalize your habits so that they suit you. If you set priorities that fit your lifestyle, you'll have a better chance of achieving your goals.

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Personal Time Management Tool

Time Flies When You're...

How do you spend your time? Fill in this worksheet with what you do in a normal school week. Use the results to figure out where you might have some extra time. See how you can improve your schedule.

How many hours a day do you:	Daily Total	Frequency	Weekly Total
Sleep (yes, include naps)?		x 7 =	
Spend in school?		x 5 =	
Study or do homework?		x 7 =	
Watch TV?		x 7 =	
Spend online or on the computer?		x 7 =	
Talk on the phone (or text message)?		x 7 =	
Work at a job?		x 7 =	
Commute to and from work and/or school?		x 7 =	
Participate in extracurriculars (e.g., sports)?		x 7 =	
Prepare and eat meals?		x 7 =	
		x 7 =	
		x 7 =	
		x 7 =	
TOTAL HOURS			

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Parent Resources

For information regarding resources in the community to assist your child, please call or visit the following:

aring our students. The world	Miami-Dade County Public Schools Parent Portal http://www.dadeschools.net/parents.asp
PARENT AS A DEMY	Miami-Dade County Public Schools' Office of Parental Involvement The Parent Academy 1450 NE 2 nd Avenue, Suite 226 Miami, Florida 33132 305-995-2680
	http://theparentacademy.dadeschools.net/
The Children's Trust Because All Children Are Our Children	The Children's Trust 3150 Southwest 3rd Avenue Miami, FL 33129 (305) 571-5700 http://www.thechildrenstrust.org/
Ċ	Switchboard of Miami A Community Resource Directory maintained by the Switchboard of Miami - To speak to a Helpline counselor Call 2-1-1 or 305-358-4357
Switchboard Answering the Call since 1960	Online Help Pages http://www.switchboardmiami.org/ DIAL 211
Fl Y rida Kid C are	Florida KidCare 1-888-540-5437 TTY: 1-877-316-8748
Mucare	Through Florida KidCare, the state of Florida offers health insurance for children from birth through age 18, even if one or both parents are workin It http://www.floridakidcare.org/

Anti-Discrimination Policy

Federal and State Laws

The School Board of Miami-Dade County, Florida adheres to a policy of nondiscrimination in employment and educational programs/activities and strives affirmatively to provide equal opportunity for all as required by:

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 - prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, or national origin.

<u>Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as amended</u> - prohibits discrimination in employment on the basis of race, color, religion, gender, or national origin.

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 - prohibits discrimination on the basis of gender.

Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) as amended - prohibits discrimination on the basis of age with respect to individuals who are at least 40.

The Equal Pay Act of 1963 as amended - prohibits gender discrimination in payment of wages to women and men performing substantially equal work in the same establishment.

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 - prohibits discrimination against the disabled.

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) - prohibits discrimination against individuals with disabilities in employment, public service, public accommodations and telecommunications.

The Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (FMLA) - requires covered employers to provide up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave to "eligible" employees for certain family and medical reasons.

The Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978 - prohibits discrimination in employment on the basis of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions.

Florida Educational Equity Act (FEEA) - prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, gender, national origin, marital status, or handicap against a student or employee.

Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992 - secures for all individuals within the state freedom from discrimination because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, handicap, or marital status.

Title II of the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 (GINA) - prohibits discrimination against employees or applicants because of genetic information.

Boy Scouts of America Equal Access Act of 2002 — no public school shall deny equal access to, or a fair opportunity for groups to meet on school premises or in school facilities before or after school hours, or discriminate against any group officially affiliated with Boy Scouts of America or any other youth or community group listed in Title 36 (as a patriotic society).

Veterans are provided re-employment rights in accordance with P.L. 93-508 (Federal Law) and Section 295.07 (Florida Statutes), which stipulate categorical preferences for employment.

In Addition:

School Board Policies 1362, 3362, 4362, and 5517 - Prohibit harassment and/or discrimination against students, employees, or applicants on the basis of sex, race, color, ethnic or national origin, religion, marital status, disability, genetic information, age, political beliefs, sexual orientation, gender, gender identification, social and family background, linguistic preference, pregnancy, citizenship status, and any other legally prohibited basis. Retaliation for engaging in a protected activity is also prohibited.

For additional information contact:

Office of Civil Rights Compliance (CRC)
Executive Director/Title IX Coordinator
155 N.E. 15th Street, Suite P104E
Miami, Florida 33132
Phone: (305) 995-1580 TDD: (305) 995-2400

Email: crc@dadeschools.net Website: http://crc.dadeschools.net

Rev: 08/2017

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Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as amended - prohibits discrimination in employment on the basis of race, color, religion, gender, or national origin.

<u>Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972</u> - prohibits discrimination on the basis of gender. M-DCPS does not discriminate on the basis of sex in any education program or activity that it operates as required by Title IX. M-DCPS also does not discriminate on the basis of sex in admissions or employment.

Age Discrimination Act of 1975 - prohibits discrimination based on age in programs or activities.

Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) as amended - prohibits discrimination on the basis of age with respect to individuals who are at least 40 years old.

The Equal Pay Act of 1963 as amended - prohibits gender discrimination in payment of wages to women and men performing substantially equal work in the same establishment.

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For additional information about Title IX or any other discrimination/harassment concerns, contact the U.S. Department of Education Asst. Secretary for Civil Rights or:

Office of Civil Rights Compliance (CRC)
Executive Director/Title IX Coordinator
155 N.E. 15th Street, Suite P104E
Miami, Florida 33132
Phone: (305) 995-1580 TDD: (305) 995-2400

Email: crc@dadeschools.net Website: https://hrdadeschools.net/civilrights

Revised 07/2020

POST-SECONDARY CODE OF STUDENT CONDUCT



Co-enrolled and dual enrolled students will follow procedures as specified in the Code of Student Conduct (Secondary)

Board Policy 5500

20192020







A DIVISION OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Updated 02/2019<u>07/202</u>

POST-SECONDARY CODE OF STUDENT CONDUCT

THE SCHOOL BOARD OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

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Dr. Dorothy Bendross-Mindingall
Ms. Susie V. Castillo
Dr. Lawrence S. Feldman
Dr. Steve Gallon III Martin Karp
Ms. Luby Navarro
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DISTRICT DIRECTOR

Mr. René Mantilla

DISTRICT DIRECTOR

Ms. Renny L. Neyra





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INTRODUCTION

The primary objective of the Miami-Dade County Public Post-Secondary/ Career Technical Educational programs is to develop each student's potential for learning and to foster positive interpersonal relationships. If this is to be accomplished, it is necessary that the school's environment be free of disruptions which interfere with teaching and learning activities. The student's conduct determines to a great extent the full development of his/ her potential for learning and the development of positive relationships. This Post-Secondary Code of Student Conduct -also applies to students who commit felonies or delinquent acts which would be felonies if committed by an adult, off School Board owned property or whose off-campus conduct creates a substantial disruption to the school environment. Off-campus conduct and conduct outside of school time that violates the district's Code of Student Conduct may also be the basis for discipline up to expulsion if it is accomplished through electronic means and substantially disrupts the educational process or orderly operation of a school. Off-campus conduct that poses a threat or danger to the safety of other students, staff, School Board members, any other members of the District Community, or school property may constitute behavior that has a substantial adverse impact on the educational environment requiring disciplinary action.

The purpose of this document is to assist post-secondary students, teachers and school administrators in the consistent maintenance of an environment which will enhance the achievement of this objective. To enhance its effectiveness, this post-secondary Code of Student Conduct addresses not only the role of the student and the school, but also addresses:

- · Grounds for disciplinary action; and
- Procedures for taking disciplinary action;

Definitions of behaviors subject to discipline can be found in the Code of Student Conduct, Secondary, F.A.C. Rule 6A-1.0017, applicable state and federal laws and/or in application of common use.

These individuals governed by this document are post-secondary students, 16 years of age and older who no longer participate in the secondary educational program.

Students, who continue to participate in the secondary educational programs (K-12), while participating in a post-secondary program (co-enrolled) are governed by the procedures as specified in the Code of Student Conduct (Secondary) Policy 5500. Any infraction occurring during their attendance in the adult education and/or post-secondary program will be reported to the Home School principal or designee and notification provided to the parent/guardian.

You are encouraged to read this booklet and develop a thorough understanding of the details presented in this publication.

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Updated 02/2019<u>07/2020</u>



Post-Secondary Code Of Student Conduct

POST-SECONDARY CODE OF STUDENT CONDUCT RULES AND PENALTIES:

<u>Level One Behaviors</u> are acts that disrupt the orderly operation of the classroom, school function, and extracurricular activities or approved transportation.

Disruptive Behaviors:

- · Confrontation with another student
- Disruptive behavior
- Failure to comply with class and/or school rules
- Possession of items or materials that are inappropriate for an educational setting*
- Repeated use of profane/crude language (general/not directed at someone)
- Unauthorized location
- Unauthorized use of electronic devices

*See Sexual Offenses (Other), Level Four, for obscene and lewd materials.

- Administrators must contact Miami-Dade Schools Police for any criminal conduct regardless of whether Schools Police Automated Reporting (SPAR) is indicated.

 If the victim of a crime requests a police report, the principal or designee must report the incident to the Miami-Dade Schools Police.

Level One Penalties:

- · Behavior plan
- Parent/guardian contacted (Students under 18)**
- Participation in an informal counseling session related to the infraction
- Replacement or payment for any damaged property (if appropriate)
- Reprimand
- Student contract

**Good faith attempt must be made immediately to contact parent/guardian, students under 18, by telephone.

<u>Level Two Behaviors</u> are more serious than Level One because they significantly interfere with learning and/or the well-being of others.

Seriously Disruptive Behaviors:

- Cheating/misrepresentation
- · Confrontation with a staff member
- Defiance of school personnel
- Distribution/sale of items/materials that are inappropriate for an educational setting*
- Failure to comply with previously prescribed penalties
- Fighting (minor)
- Harassment (non-sexual-protected category or isolated)**
- Libel/slander
- Libel/slander
- Petty theft (under \$300.00)
- Use of profane/provocative language directed at someone
- · Vandalism (minor)
- * See Sexual Offenses (Other), Level Four, for obscene and lewd materials.
- ** Harassment Civil Rights and Sexual Harassment, see Level Three, require a SPAR, and must be reported to the Miami-Dade County Public Schools Office of Civil Rights Compliance at (305) 995-1580.

Level Two Penalties:

- Parent/guardian contacted (Students under 18) **
- Suspension from school (1-5 days)***
- · Removal from class
- **Good faith attempt must be made immediately to contact parent/guardian, students under 18, by telephone.
- ***Send written notice to parent/guardian, students under 18, within 24 hours via U.S. mail.

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Post-Secondary Code Of Student Conduct

Updated 02/201907/2020

<u>Level Three Behaviors</u> are more serious than Level Two because they endanger health and safety, damage property, and/or cause serious disruptions to the learning environment.

Offensive/Harmful Behaviors:

- Assault/threat
- Breaking/entering and burglary
- Bullying (repeated harassment)*
- Disruption on campus/disorderly conduct
- Fighting (serious)
- Harassment (Civil Rights)**
- Hazing (misdemeanor)
- Possession or use of alcohol and/or controlled substances
- Possession of simulated weapons
- Sexting (1)
- Sexual Harassment**
- Trespassing
- · Vandalism (major)

* Al Level 3 and Level 4 infractions, unless otherwise noted, require Schools Police Automated Reporting (SPAR); Administrators must contact Miami-Dade Schools Police.

*Harassment Civil Rights and Sexual Harassment, see Level Three, require a SPAR, and must be reported to the Miami-Dade County Public Schools Office of Civil Rights Compliance at (305) 995 1580.

*Corrective action for Sexual Harassment may be issued only in accordance with the District's Title IX Sexual Harassment Manual.

Level Three Penalties:

- Parent/guardian contacted (Students under 18)**
- Suspension from school (1-10 days)***
- Recommendation for dismissal from post-secondary program

**Good faith attempt must be made immediately to contact parent/guardian, students under 18, by telephone.

**Send written notice to parent/guardian, students under 18, within 24 hours via U.S. mail.

<u>Level Four Behaviors</u> are more serious acts of unacceptable behavior than Level Three. They are serious acts of misconduct and violent actions that endanger the health and well-being of others and/or damage property, and actions that threaten life.

Serious, Dangerous, and/or Violent Behaviors:

- Arson
- Battery/aggravated battery
- Hate crime
- Grand theft (over \$300.00)
- Hazing (felony)
- Making a false report/threat against the school*
- Motor vehicle theft
- Other major crimes/incidents
- $\bullet \ \ Possession, use, sale \ or \ distribution \ of \ firearms, explosives, destructive \ devices \ and \ other \ we apons \ \ \\$
- Sale and/or distribution of alcohol and/or controlled substances
- $\bullet \ \, \text{Sex offense (other) (including possession/or distribution of obscene or lewd materials)}\underline{**}$
- Sexting (2 or 3 Offenses)**
- $\bullet \ \mathsf{Sexual} \ \mathsf{battery}, \mathsf{sexual} \ \mathsf{assault}, \ \mathsf{dating} \ \mathsf{violence}, \ \mathsf{domestic} \ \mathsf{violence} \ \mathsf{and} \ \mathsf{stalking} \underline{^{**}}$

*Mandatory dismissal for one year.

All Level 3 and Level 4 infractions, unless otherwise noted, require Schools Police Automated Reporting (SPAR); administrators must contact Miami-Dade Schools Police.

***Corrective action for Sexual Harassment may be issued only in accordance with the District's Title IX Sexual Harassment Manual.

Level Four Penalties:

- Parent/guardian contacted (Students under 18)**
- Recommendation for dismissal from post-secondary program
- Suspension from school (1-10 days)***

**Good faith attempt must be made immediately to contact parent/guardian, Students under 18, by telephone

***Send written notice to parent/guardian, students under 18, within 24 hours via U.S. mail.

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SAFEGUARDS:

PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF STUDENTS AND/OR PARENTS/ GUARDIANS FOR STUDENTS UNDER THE AGE OF 18

All penalties used by school-site administrators/or designee must be in compliance with School Board rules and policies. Inherent in these rules and policies is the philosophy of fairness and consideration for actions that are in the best interest of students.

When confronted with an act that may require the imposition of penalties by the school, the student and all other appropriate persons should be given the opportunity to explain the circumstances of the incident.

Students shall not be subjected to any penalties for using a language other than English or because of a disability. School administrators or designee should communicate with the student or parents/guardians when penalties must be taken against a student under the age of 18.

DUE PROCESS PROCEDURES

In order to ensure that each student receives fair treatment consistent with the fundamental requirements of due process, student suspensions and suspensions with recommendation for dismissal shall be made in accordance with the following procedures.

Notice of Suspension to Students: The principal or designee shall deliver by hand or mail a copy of the *written notice of the suspension (FM-5342)* to the student within twenty–four (24) hours of suspension. Failure of the student to receive formal written notice of the suspension shall not affect the validity of the suspension or any other proceedings herein.

Notice of Suspension to parents/guardians of a minor student (under 18): The principal or designee shall immediately attempt to notify the parents/guardians by telephone and shall document the fact of such notice or diligent effort to give such notice.

The principal or designee shall deliver by hand or mail a copy of the written *Notice of the Suspension* to the minor student within twenty-four (24) hours of suspension.

The **HOME SCHOOL** administrator must apply *Policy 5610 (Suspension and Expulsion of Student)* to students under the age of 18.

Appeal of Suspension: If a student or the parents/guardians of minor wishes to appeal the due process procedures implemented in the suspension process, the appeal shall be submitted to the principal or designee in writing prior to the termination date of the suspension. The principal or designee shall arrange a conference with the student or parent/guardian.

The conference will take place at the school site and be overseen by the principal or designee. The principal or designee shall notify the student or parent in writing of his/her final decision within five (5) days of hearing the appeal.

Initiation of the Dismissal Process: The principal or designee shall submit a *Dismissal Request-Adult Student (FM 7458)*, to the Office of School Operations, Adult and Community Education, containing information of the allegations against the student and a detailed description of the incident with supporting documentation. The District will make the final decision on the dismissal request.

Updated 02/2019<u>07/2020</u>





Subsequent to a student's suspension and the pending decision on the recommendation for dismissal from an adult education and/or post-secondary program, the student will not be able to enroll in any Miami-Dade County Public School or visit any school campus during the suspension period, unless authorized by the principal or designee.

Notice to student or parent/guardian of a minor student (under 18): The principal or designee shall send a letter to the adult student within a reasonable period of time or to the parents/guardians of a minor within 24 hours advising of the District's decision for student dismissal from program. Dismissal from the adult education program shall not automatically affect the student's participation in the K -12 programs.

Appeal of Suspension with Recommendation for Dismissal: If a student or the parent/guardian of a minor wishes to appeal the recommendation for dismissal, the request for an appeal hearing shall be made to the District Director, Adult and Community Education, within 10 business days of receiving the *Notice of Suspension and Recommendation for Dismissal (FM-5341)*.

The District Director or designee shall schedule a hearing and notify the student or parent/guardian of a minor of the hearing date and time. The final decision regarding the appeal will be made by the District Director or designee and the decision will be transmitted in writing to the principal. The principal or designee shall send a letter to the student within a reasonable period of time or the parent/guardian of a minor within 24 hours advising of the District's decision.

STUDENT SEXTING OFFENSES

Please refer to School Board Policy, 5136.02 Sexting and the Procedures Manual: Empowering Students to Engage in Positive Communication: A Guide to Combat StudentSexting.

JEANNE CLERY DISCLOSURE OF CAMPUS SECURITY POLICY

The School Board shall comply with all Federal laws to include requirements and regulations of the U.S. Department of Education. The Board shall maintain an educational and work environment free from all forms of discrimination and harassment, which includes *Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972* and the *Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA) Public Law 113-4* and the *Jeanne Clery Act (20 U.S.C. 1092(f)*, as amended. All schools authorized under the *Title IV Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEA)* must adhere to the above Federal requirements and policies.

Students and employees should refer to School Board Policy 5517- Anti-Prohibition on Discrimination/ and Harassment Against Students Based on Protected Categories Tor additional information about Title IX or concerns on who to contact regarding this matter. School Board Policies can be accessed at www.dadeschools.net under the School Board tab. The Board also prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking in compliance with VAWA and Title IX whether the offense took place in school or in a school related function or off campus where the circumstances and respondent fall under the substantial control of the School Board. Students and employees are encouraged to report to school's administration if they are victims or suspect that someone is an alleged victim of such crimes. Schools will be required to pursue disciplinary proceeding in cases of alleged crimes that may include law enforcement officials in compliance with Federal, State and local laws. All schools that are authorized under Title IX of HEA and participate in the Federal Student Aid Program must report and submit annual crime statistics as mandated by the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act). The information will be posted on the school's website as part of the Consumer Information mandate required of Title IV schools. Student and employees should also refer to School Board Policy 8405- School Safety for additional information on reporting school crime and violation of the Student Code of Conduct.



Acknowledgment of Responsibility

(Students under 18 years of age)

Each parent/guardian of a student who is under the age of 18 and no longer enrolled in the K-12 program and each student under the age of 18 enrolled in the post-secondary program of the Miami-Dade County Public Schools must sign and return this page to the student's school to acknowledge receipt of the website address for the Post-Secondary Code of Student Conduct.

WEBSITE ADDRESS: The handbook can be found at http://adulted.dadeschools.net/

Each school will maintain records of such signed statements.

I acknowledge that I have been given the <u>website address</u> to electronically access the Post-Secondary Code of Student Conduct. I acknowledge that I have read and discussed this information with my child.

Parent's/Guardian's Signature	Date
I acknowledge receipt of the <u>website address</u> to electronica Code of Student Conduct and I have read and discussed it agree to abide by the rules contained therein.	ally access the <i>Post-Secondary</i> with my parent/guardian and
Student's Name	Date
	Student ID Number
RETURN TO STUDENT'S SCHOOL WITHIN THREE DAYS UPON RECEIPT O WEBSITE INFORMATION FOR THE CODE OF	OF THE

Updated 02/2019<u>07/2020</u>



Acknowledgment of Responsibility

(Students over 18 years of age)

Each post-secondary student enrolled in Miami-Dade County Public Schools must sign and return this page to the student's school to acknowledge receipt of the <u>website address</u> to electronically access the *Post-Secondary Code of Student Conduct*.

WEBSITE ADDRESS: The handbook can be found at http://adulted.dadeschools.net/

Each school will maintain records of such signed statements.

I acknowledge that I have been given the $\underline{\text{website address}}$ to electronically access the $\underline{\text{Post-Secondary Code of Student Conduct}}$ and I have read it and agree to abide by the rules contained therein.

Print Student's Name	Date
Student's Signature	Student ID Number
RETURN TO STUDENT'S SCI	HOOL

Updated 03/2018



Reconocimiento de Responsabilidad

(Estudiantes menores de 18 años de edad)

Cada padre de familia / tutor de un estudiante que sea menor de 18 años de edad y que ya no está matriculado en el programa de Kindergarten a 12º grado y cada estudiante menor de 18 años de edad que esté matriculado en el programa postsecundario de las Escuelas Públicas del Condado Miami-Dade debe firmar y devolver esta hoja a la escuela del estudiante para confirmar que ha recibido el enlace del sitio web para el Código de Conducta Estudiantil Postsecundaria (Post-Secondary Code of Student Conduct).

ENLACE DEL SITIO WEB: Puede acceder al manual en http://adulted.dadeschools.net/

Cada escuela mantendrá archivos de dichas declaraciones firmadas.

Reconozco que he se me ha remitido el <u>enlace del sitio web</u> para acceder de manera electrónica al Código de Conducta Estudiantil Postsecundaria. Reconozco que he leído y discutido esta información con mi hijo/a.

Firma del padre de familia/tutor	Fecha
Reconozco que se me ha remitido el enlace del sitio web al Código de Conducta Estudiantil Postsecundaria y he l mi padre/madre/tutor y de acuerdo a cumplir con las i	eído y discutido dicho contenido con
Nombre del estudiante	Fecha
	Número de ID del estudiante
DEVOLVER A LA ESCUELA DEL E DENTRO DE TRES DÍAS TRAS EL R DATOS DEL SITIO WEB DEL CÓDIGO	ECIBO DE LOS

Updated 02/2019<u>07/2020</u>



Reconocimiento de Responsabilidad

(Estudiantes mayores de 18 años de edad)

Cada estudiante de postsecundaria matriculado en las Escuelas Públicas del Condado Miami-Dade debe firmar y devolver esta hoja a la escuela del estudiante para confirmar que ha recibido el enlace del sitio web para acceder de manera electrónica al Código de Conducta Estudiantil Postsecundaria (Post-Secondary Code of Student Conduct).

ENLACE DEL SITIO WEB: Puede acceder al manual en http://adulted.dadeschools.net/

Cada escuela mantendrá archivos de dichas declaraciones firmadas.

Reconozco que se me ha remitido <u>el enlace del sitio web</u> para acceder de manera electrónica al Código de Conducta Estudiantil Postsecundaria y he leído y de acuerdo a cumplir con las reglas descritas en el mismo.

Escriba el nombre del estudiante	- Fecha
Firma del estudiante	Número de ID del estudiante

DEVOLVER A LA ESCUELA DEL ESTUDIANTE DENTRO DE TRES DÍAS TRAS EL RECIBO DE LOS DATOS DEL SITIO WEB DEL CÓDIGO DE CONDUCTA

Updated 02/2019<u>07/2020</u>

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Rekonet Responsablitew

(Elèv Ki gen plis pase 18 an)

Chak paran/gayden yon elèv ki poko gen laj 18 an epi ki pa enskri nan program K-12 ak chak elèv ki poko gen laj 18 an ki enskri nan pwogram apre lekòl segondè nan Lekòl Leta Miami-Dade County dwe siyen epi retounen paj sa a nan lekòl elèv la pou fè rekonèt ke yo resevwa adrès sit entènèt la pou Kòd Konduit Elèv Apre Lekòl Segondè.

ADRÈS SIT ENTÈNÈT: Ou ka jwenn manyèl la nan sit entènèt http://adulted.dadeschools.net/

Chak lekòl ap kenbe dosye sou deklarasyon ki siyen yo.

Mwen rekonèt ke mwen te resevwa adrès sit entènèt konduit elèv apre lekòl segondè. Mwen rekonèt ke mavèk pitit mwen an.	
Siyati Paran/Gadyen Legal La	Dat
Mwen rekonèt ke mwen te resevwa <u>adrès sit entènèt</u> l Konduit Elèv Apre Lekòl Segondè epi Mwen reKonèt ke avek paran/gadyen mwen epi mwen dakò pou mwen	e mwen te li ak diskite enfòmasyon sa
Non Elèv La	Dat
	Nimewo Identiikasyon elèv la
RETOUNEN NAN LEKÒL E	ELÈV LA

NAN TWA JOU APRE LI FIN RESEVWA ENFOMASYON SOU SIT WEB LA POU KOD KONDUIT.

Updated 02/2019<u>07/2020</u>



Rekonet Responsablite w

(Elèv Ki gen plis pase 18 an)

Chak elèv apre lekòl segondè ki enskri nan Lekòl leta Miami-Dade County dwe siyen epi retounen paj sa a nan Lekòl elèv la pou fè rekonèt ke yo resevwa adrès sit entènèt la pou jwenn elektwonik aksè Kòd Konduit Elèv Apre Lekòl Segondè.

ADRÈS SIT ENTÈNÈT: Ou ka jwenn manyèl la a nan sit entènèt http://adulted.dadeschools.net/

Chak lekòl ap kenbe dosye sou deklarasyon ki siyen yo.

Mwen rekonèt ke mwen te resevwa <u>adrès sit entènèt</u> la pou mwen ka jwenn elektronik aksè Kòd Konduit Elèv Apre Lekòl Segondè epi mwen dakò pou mwen respekte règleman ki ladan vo.

Ekri non elèv la	Dat
Siyati elèv la	Nimewo idantifikasyon elèv la
Siyati elev la	Nimewo idantinkasyon elevia
RETOUNEN NAN LEKÒ	OL ELÈV LA

Updated 02/2019<u>07/2020</u>



Post-Secondary Code Of Student Conduct

ANTI-DISCRIMINATIONPOLICY -- FEDERALANDSTATELAWS



THE SCHOOL BOARD OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA adheres to a policy of nondiscrimination in employment and educational programs/activities and strives affirmatively to provide equal opportunity for all as required by:

- n Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, or national origin.
- n Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as amended prohibits discrimination in employment on the basis of race, color, religion, gender, or national origin.
- n Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex and gender.
- n Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) as amended prohibits discrimination on the basis of age with respect to individuals who are at least 40.
- n The Equal Pay Act of 1963 as amended prohibits gender discrimination in payment of wages to women and men performing substantially equal work in the same establishment.
- n Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 prohibits discrimination against the disabled.
- n The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act requires that eligible students with disabilities receive certain procedural safeguards and the provision of a free appropriate public education (FAPE).
- n Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) prohibits discrimination against individuals with disabilities in employment, public service, public accommodations and telecommunications.
- n The Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (FMLA) requires covered employers to provide up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave to "eligible" employees for certain family and medical reasons.
- $n\ The\ Pregnancy\ Discrimination\ Act\ of\ 1978-prohibits\ discrimination\ in\ employment\ on\ the\ basis\ of\ pregnancy\ , childbirth,\ or\ related\ medical\ conditions.$
- n Florida Educational Equity Act (FEEA) prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, gender, national origin, marital status, or handicap against a student or employee.
- n Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992 secures for all individuals within the state freedom from discrimination because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, handicap, or marital status.
- n Title II of the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 (GINA)-prohibits discrimination against employees or applicants because of genetic information.
- n Boy Scouts of America Equal Access Act of 2002 no public school shall deny equal access to, or a fair opportunity for groups to meet on school premises or in school facilities before or after school hours, or discriminate against any group officially affiliated with Boy Scouts of America or any other youth or community group listed in Title 36 (as a patriotic society)
- n Veterans are provided re-employment rights in accordance with P.L. 93-508 (Federal Law) and Section 295.07 (Florida Statutes), which stipulate categorical preferences for employment.

In Addition:

School Board Policies 1362, 3362, 4362, and 5517 – Prohibit harassment and/or discrimination against students, employees, or applicants on the basis of sex, race, color, ethnic or national origin, religion, marital status, disability, genetic information, age, political beliefs, sexual orientation, gender, gender identification, social and family background, inguistic preference, pregnancy, citizenship status, and any other legally prohibited basis. Retaliation for engaging in a protected activity is also prohibited.

Revised: 08-2017