

Possible Consequences for Misbehavior, K-5

It is the intent to allow each teacher, as well as the principal, a certain degree of flexibility in the handling of most misbehavior.

- A. There are often circumstances where students must be handled differently; therefore, the possible corrective action taken would depend on the following criteria:
1. the intent of the act;
 2. the number of times the violations or similar violations have previously occurred;
 3. prior corrective action which would include alternative steps to alleviate the problem; and
 4. prior parent involvement.
- B. The following list of possible consequences may be used by staff to help an elementary student change behavior.
1. Corrective Action: All forms of corrective action employed should be reasonably calculated to modify student conduct. Short of discipline, suspension and expulsion, corrective actions may include but not be limited to the following:
 - a. Guidance--a conversation between the student and school personnel. The purpose of such guidance is not to scold the student, but to inform him/her that his/her behavior needs to change so as not to violate the rights of others, or to help the student improve the learning capabilities of self or others. Agreements between/among teacher, principal, student, and parent(s) may emerge.
 - b. Conference--a meeting of the student's parent(s)/ guardian(s) and school personnel to discuss the student's behavior or learning progress. The school intends to seek assistance of the student's parent(s)/guardian(s) in helping the student to become a better student.
 - c. Student will call parent/write note to parent, explaining infraction of rules --The intent of this action is to alert parents to disruptive behavior.
 - d. Rearrangement of school schedule, assigning a student to a different teacher when the behavior of the student is such that the student cannot conduct himself/herself in an acceptable manner--The intent of this action is to improve the student's behavior.
 2. Discipline constitutes all other forms of corrective action or punishment, other than suspension or expulsions, and includes detention, brief exclusions from a class for not more than the remainder of the class period, or from the remainder of any other type of activity conducted by or for the school district. Discipline may include but not be limited to:
 - a. Detention--requiring that a student remain after school for a period of time. The student is obligated to bring study materials to the detention in order to improve his/her academic achievement at school.
 - b. Special Assignments --requiring a student to provide a service or clean up certain items of the school that the student failed to care for properly. The student may be required to clean more than just the item(s) damaged by him/her to encourage the student not to damage or litter school property in the future.

- c. Restriction of Activities --not allowing a student to participate in certain activities because of his/her past or present behavior. Such action as this is intended to improve student behavior at school or at school activities.
 - d. Removal From Classroom--exclusion from a classroom to another supervised setting for a period of time. The intent of this action is to encourage the student to follow classroom rules and to enable other students to use available instructional time more effectively.
 - e. Restoring Order--teachers, administrators and other school district employees may use force only when necessary to restore order to the educational environment or to protect a student from physical harm.
3. Suspension is the exclusion from school, or individual classes or the specific period of time, after which the student has a right to return.
 - a. An in house suspension provides for students to be removed from classroom activities/peer contact for a designated period of time.
 - b. A suspension is "short term" if it is for a period of ten consecutive school days or less.
 - c. A suspension is "long term" if it exceeds 10 consecutive school days.
 4. Emergency Expulsion shall mean the immediate denial of the right of school attendance for a student prior to a hearing without other forms of corrective action if the principal reasonably believes the student is an immediate and continuing danger to himself/herself, other students, teachers, or school administrators, or is a substantial disruption to the educational process of the school district.
 5. Expulsion is the exclusion from school or individual classes for an indefinite period.

Any action taken against a student will comply with existing state laws and school board policies and shall afford the student due process (see 3345/3346).

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