## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2021

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## HOUSE BILL 247 PROPOSED COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE H247-PCS40245-RQ-4

(Public)

Standards of Student Conduct.

**Short Title:** 

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Sponsors: Referred to: March 10, 2021 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO MAKE VARIOUS CHANGES TO LOCAL STANDARDS OF STUDENT CONDUCT. The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts: **SECTION 1.(a)** G.S. 115C-390.1 reads as rewritten: "§ 115C-390.1. State policy and definitions. (b) The following definitions apply in this Article: Alternative education services. - Part or full-time programs, wherever (1) situated, providing direct or computer-based instruction that allow a student to progress in one or more core academic courses. Alternative education services include programs established by the local board of education in conformity with G.S. 115C-105.47A and local board of education public school unit board policies. Educational property. – Any school building or bus, school campus, grounds, (4) recreational area, athletic field, or other property under the control of any local board of education or charter school.public school unit. (9)Principal. – Includes the principal and the principal's designee. designee, or if there is no designated principal, the staff member designated by the public school unit board with the highest decision-making authority at an individual school. Public school unit board or board. – The governing entity of a public school (9a) unit. (11)School personnel. – Any of the following: An employee of a local board of education public school unit board. a. Any person working on school grounds or at a school function under b. a contract or written agreement with the public school system unit to provide educational or related services to students. Any person working on school grounds or at a school function for c. another agency providing educational or related services to students.



(14) Superintendent. – Includes the superintendent and the superintendent's designee. designee, or if there is no superintendent, the staff member with the highest decision-making authority and that staff member's designee.

## **SECTION 1.(b)** G.S. 115C-390.2 reads as rewritten:

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

- (a) Local boards of education—Public school unit boards, in consultation with teachers, school-based administrators, parents, and local law enforcement agencies, shall adopt policies to govern the conduct of students and establish procedures to be followed by school officials in disciplining students. These policies must be consistent with the provisions of this Article and the constitutions, statutes, and regulations of the United States and the State of North Carolina. In adopting these policies, public school unit boards shall consider any existing federal guidance for the discipline of students with disabilities as well as other guidance on school discipline practices issued by the United States Department of Education.
- (b) Board policies shall include or provide for the development of a Code of Student Conduct that notifies students of the standards of behavior expected of them, conduct that may subject them to discipline, and the range of disciplinary measures that may be used by school officials.
- (b1) No later than September 1 of each year, each public school unit board shall provide the Department of Public Instruction with a copy of its most up-to-date student discipline policies and Code of Student Conduct.
- (c) Board policies may authorize suspension for conduct not occurring on educational property, but only if the student's conduct otherwise violates the Code of Student Conduct and the conduct has or is reasonably expected to have a direct and immediate impact on the orderly and efficient operation of the schools or the safety of individuals in the school environment.
- (d) Board policies shall not allow students to be long-term suspended or expelled from school solely for truancy or tardiness offenses and shall not allow short-term suspension of more than two days for such offenses.
- (e) Board policies shall not impose mandatory long-term suspensions or expulsions for specific violations unless otherwise provided in State or federal law.
- (f) Board policies shall minimize the use of long-term suspension and expulsion by restricting the availability of long-term suspension or expulsion to those violations deemed to be serious violations of the board's Code of Student Conduct that either threaten the safety of students, staff, or school visitors or threaten to substantially disrupt the educational environment. Examples of conduct that would not be deemed to be a serious violation include the use of inappropriate or disrespectful language, noncompliance with a staff directive, dress code violations, and minor physical altercations that do not involve weapons or injury. The principal may, however, in his or her discretion, determine that aggravating circumstances justify treating a minor violation as a serious violation.
- (g) Board policies shall not prohibit the superintendent and principals from considering the student's intent, disciplinary and academic history, the potential benefits to the student of alternatives to suspension, and other mitigating or aggravating factors when deciding whether to recommend or impose long-term suspension.
- (h) Board policies shall include the procedures to be followed by school officials in suspending, expelling, or administering corporal punishment to any student, which shall be consistent with this Article.
- (i) Each local-board shall publish all policies, administrative procedures, or school rules mandated by this section and make them available to each student and his or her parent at the beginning of each school year and upon request. This information shall include the full range of responses to violations of disciplinary rules, including responses that do not remove a student from the classroom or school building. Public school unit boards may require students and

parents or guardians to sign an acknowledgement that they have received a copy of such policies, procedures, or rules.

- (j) <u>Local boards of education Public school unit boards</u> are encouraged to include in their safe schools plans, adopted pursuant to G.S. 115C-105.47, research-based behavior management programs that take positive approaches to improving student behaviors.
- (k) School officials are encouraged to use a full range of responses to violations of disciplinary rules, such as conferences, counseling, peer mediation, behavior contracts, instruction in conflict resolution and anger management, detention, academic interventions, community service, and other similar tools that do not remove a student from the classroom or school building.
- (*l*) Board policies shall state that absences under G.S. 130A-440 shall not be suspensions. A student subject to an absence under G.S. 130A-440 shall be provided the following:
  - (1) The opportunity to take textbooks and school-furnished digital devices home for the duration of the absence.
  - (2) Upon request, the right to receive all missed assignments and, to the extent practicable, the materials distributed to students in connection with the assignment.
  - (3) The opportunity to take any quarterly, semester, or grading period examinations missed during the absence period.
- (m) Nothing in this section or any section of this Chapter shall be construed as regulating a public school unit board's discretion to devise, impose, and enforce personal appearance codes."

**SECTION 1.(c)** G.S. 115C-390.3 reads as rewritten:

"§ 115C-390.3. Reasonable force.

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- (c) Notwithstanding any other law, no officer, member, or employee of the State Board of Education, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, or of a local board of education, <u>public school unit board</u>, individually or collectively, shall be civilly liable for using reasonable force in conformity with State law, State or local rules, or State or local policies regarding the control, discipline, suspension, and expulsion of students. Furthermore, the burden of proof is on the claimant to show that the amount of force used was not reasonable.
- (d) No school employee shall be reprimanded or dismissed for acting or failing to act to stop or intervene in an altercation between students if the employee's actions are consistent with local-board policies. Local boards of education Public school unit boards shall adopt policies, pursuant to their authority under G.S. 115C-47(18), or as otherwise provided by law, which provide guidelines for an employee's response if the employee has personal knowledge or actual notice of an altercation between students."

**SECTION 1.(d)** G.S. 115C-390.4 reads as rewritten:

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

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

...

(c) Each <u>local board of education public school unit board</u> shall report annually to the State Board of Education, in a manner prescribed by the State Board of Education, on the number of times that corporal punishment was administered. The report shall be in compliance with the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, 20 U.S.C. § 1232g, and shall include the following:

**SECTION 1.(e)** G.S. 115C-390.6 reads as rewritten:

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

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(e) A student is not entitled to appeal the principal's decision to impose a short-term suspension to the superintendent or local board of education. public school unit board. Further, such a decision is not subject to judicial review. Notwithstanding this subsection, the local board of education, public school unit board, in its discretion, may provide students an opportunity for a review or appeal of a short-term suspension to the superintendent or local board of education.public school unit board."

**SECTION 1.(f)** G.S. 115C-390.8 reads as rewritten:

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

(a) When a student is recommended by the principal for long-term suspension, the principal shall give written notice to the student's parent. The notice shall be provided to the student's parent by the end of the workday during which the suspension was recommended when reasonably possible or as soon thereafter as practicable. The written notice shall provide at least the following information:

(6) The extent to which the <del>local</del>-board policy permits the parent to have an advocate, instead of an attorney, accompany the student to assist in the presentation of his or her appeal.

...

- (8) A reference to the <del>local</del>-board policy on the expungement of discipline records as required by G.S. 115C-402.
- (b) Written notice may be provided by certified mail, fax, e-mail, or any other written method reasonably designed to achieve actual notice of the recommendation for long-term suspension. When school personnel are aware that English is not the primary language of the parent or guardian, the notice shall be written in both English and in the primary language of the parent or guardian when the appropriate foreign language resources are readily available. All notices described in this section shall be written in plain English, and shall include the following information translated into the dominant non-English language used by residents within the local school administrative unit:public school unit:

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- (d) The formal hearing may be conducted by the local board of education, public school unit board, by the superintendent, or by a person or group of persons appointed by the local board or superintendent to serve as a hearing officer or hearing panel. Neither the board nor the superintendent shall appoint any individual to serve as a hearing officer or on a hearing panel who is under the direct supervision of the principal recommending suspension. If the hearing is conducted by an appointed hearing officer or hearing panel, such officer or panel shall determine the relevant facts and credibility of witnesses based on the evidence presented at the hearing. Following the hearing, the superintendent or local-board shall make a final decision regarding the suspension. The superintendent or board shall adopt the hearing officer's or panel's factual determinations unless they are not supported by substantial evidence in the record.
- (e) Long-term suspension hearings shall be conducted in accordance with policies adopted by the board of education. public school unit board. Such policies shall offer the student procedural due process including, but not limited to, the following:

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(g) Unless the decision was made by the <del>local</del>-board, the student may appeal the decision to the <u>a</u> local board <u>of education</u> in accordance with G.S. 115C-45(c) and policies adopted by the <del>board</del> <u>public school unit board</u>. Notwithstanding the provisions of G.S. 115C-45(c), a student's appeal to the board of a decision upholding a long-term suspension shall be heard and a final written decision issued in not more than 30 calendar days following the request for such appeal.

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(i) A decision of the <del>local</del>-board to uphold the long-term suspension of a student is subject to judicial review in accordance with Article 4 of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes. The action must be brought within 30 days of the local-board's decision. A person seeking judicial review shall file a petition in the superior court of the county where the local board made its decision. Local rules notwithstanding, petitions for judicial review of a long-term suspension shall be set for hearing in the first succeeding term of superior court in the county following the filing of the certified copy of the official record."

**SECTION 1.(g)** G.S. 115C-390.9 reads as rewritten:

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

Students who are long-term suspended shall be offered alternative education services unless the superintendent provides a significant or important reason for declining to offer such services. The following may be significant or important reasons, depending on the circumstances and the nature and setting of the alternative education services:

(5) Educationally appropriate alternative education services are not available in the <del>local school administrative</del> public school unit due to limited resources.

(b) If the superintendent declines to provide alternative education services to the suspended student, the student may seek review of such decision by the local board of education public school unit board as permitted by G.S. 115C-45(c)(2). If the student seeks such review, the superintendent shall provide to the student and the local-board, in advance of the board's review, a written explanation for the denial of services together with any documents or other information supporting the decision."

**SECTION 1.(h)** G.S. 115C-390.10 reads as rewritten:

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

All local boards of education public school unit boards shall develop and implement written policies and procedures, as required by the federal Gun Free Schools Act, 20 U.SC. § 7151, requiring suspension for 365 calendar days of any student who is determined to have brought or been in possession of a firearm or destructive device on educational property, or to a school-sponsored event off of educational property. A principal shall recommend to the superintendent the 365-day suspension of any student believed to have violated board policies regarding weapons. The superintendent has the authority to suspend for 365 days a student who has been recommended for such suspension by the principal when such recommendation is consistent with board policies. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the superintendent may modify, in writing, the required 365-day suspension for an individual student on a case-by-case basis. The superintendent shall not impose a 365-day suspension if the superintendent determines that the student took or received the firearm or destructive device from another person at school or found the firearm or destructive device at school, provided that the student delivered or reported the firearm or destructive device as soon as practicable to a law enforcement officer or a school employee and had no intent to use such firearm or destructive device in a harmful or threatening way.

- Nothing in this provision shall apply to a firearm that was brought onto educational property for activities approved and authorized by the local board of education, public school unit board, provided that the local board of education public school unit board has adopted appropriate safeguards to protect student safety.
- At the time the student and parent receive notice that the student is suspended for 365 days under this section, the superintendent shall provide notice to the student and the student's parent of the right to petition the local board of education public school unit board for readmission pursuant to G.S. 115C-390.12.

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# **SECTION 1.(i)** G.S. 115C-390.11 reads as rewritten:

## "§ 115C-390.11. Expulsion.

- (a) Upon recommendation of the superintendent, a local board of education public school unit board may expel any student 14 years of age or older whose continued presence in school constitutes a clear threat to the safety of other students or school staff. Prior to the expulsion of any student, the local board shall conduct a hearing to determine whether the student's continued presence in school constitutes a clear threat to the safety of other students or school staff. The student shall be given reasonable notice of the recommendation in accordance with G.S. 115C-390.8(a) and (b), as well as reasonable notice of the time and place of the scheduled hearing.
  - (1) The procedures described in G.S. 115C-390.8(e)(1)-(8) apply to students facing expulsion pursuant to this section, except that the decision to expel a student by the local board of education public school unit board shall be based on clear and convincing evidence that the student's continued presence in school constitutes a clear threat to the safety of other students and school staff.
  - A local board of education public school unit board may expel any student subject to G.S. 14-208.18 in accordance with the procedures of this section. Prior to ordering the expulsion of a student, the local board of education public school unit board shall consider whether there are alternative education services that may be offered to the student. As provided by G.S. 14-208.18(f), if the local board of education public school unit board determines that the student shall be provided educational services on school property, the student shall be under the supervision of school personnel at all times.

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(b) During the expulsion, the student is not entitled to be present on any property of the local school administrative public school unit and is not considered a student of the local board of education. public school unit board. Nothing in this section shall prevent a local board of education public school unit board from offering access to some type of alternative educational services that can be provided to the student in a manner that does not create safety risks to other students and school staff."

## **SECTION 1.(j)** G.S. 115C-390.12 reads as rewritten:

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

- (a) All students suspended for 365 days or expelled may, after 180 calendar days from the date of the beginning of the student's suspension or expulsion, request in writing readmission to the local school administrative public school unit. The local board of education public school unit board shall develop and publish written policies and procedures for the readmission of all students who have been expelled or suspended for 365 days, which shall provide, at a minimum, the following process:
  - (1) The process for 365-day suspended students.
    - a. At the local-board's discretion, either the superintendent or the local board itself shall consider and decide on petitions for readmission. If the decision maker is the superintendent, the superintendent shall offer the student an opportunity for an in-person meeting. If the decision maker is the local board of education, public school unit board, the board may offer the student an in-person meeting or may make a determination based on the records submitted by the student and the superintendent.

c. A superintendent's decision not to readmit the student may be appealed to the local board of education public school unit board pursuant to

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41 42 implement this section to school personnel and parents or guardians at the beginning of each school year.

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(5) No local board of education public school unit board or employee of a local board of education public school unit board shall discharge, threaten, or otherwise retaliate against another employee of the board regarding that employee's compensation, terms, conditions, location, or privileges of employment because the employee makes a report alleging a prohibited use of physical restraint, mechanical restraint, aversive procedure, or seclusion, unless the employee knew or should have known that the report was false.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to create a private cause of action against

A person subject to subsection (a) of this section who is eligible under G.S. 115C-378

**SECTION 2.** This act is effective when it becomes law. Section 1 of this act applies

any local board of education, public school unit board, its agents or employees, or any institutions

of teacher education educator preparation programs or their agents or employees or to create a

to attend public school may be present on school property if permitted by the local board of

**SECTION 1.5.** G.S. 14-208.18(f) reads as rewritten:

education-public school unit board pursuant to G.S. 115C-390.11(a)(2)."

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beginning with the 2021-2022 school year. G.S. 115C-390.2(a), as amended by this act, shall apply to material changes to policies existing on July 1, 2021, or new policies adopted on or after 12

July 1, 2021.

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"(f)

criminal offense."

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