



Idaho Compilation of School Discipline Laws and Regulations

Prepared: April 30, 2024

Introduction

This compilation presents school discipline-related laws and regulations for U.S. states, U.S. territories, and the District of Columbia, and, where available, links to education agency websites or resources related to school discipline and student conduct. The discipline laws and regulations presented in this compilation have been categorized by type of specific discipline issue covered, according to an organizational framework developed by the National Center for Safe and Supportive Learning Environments (NCSSE). For example, one major category encompasses all laws or regulations governing states or territories that mandate specific disciplinary sanctions (such as suspension) for specific offenses (such as drug possession on school grounds). The school discipline laws and regulations were compiled through exhaustive searches of legislative websites that identified all laws and regulations relevant to each specific category. Compiled materials were subsequently reviewed by state education agency (SEA) representatives in the 50 states, Washington D.C., and the U.S. territories.

Discipline categories were not mutually exclusive. Laws and regulations often appeared across multiple categories. For jurisdictions with more extensive laws covering a breadth of topical areas, relevant sections were excerpted from the larger legislative text for inclusion in the appropriate discipline category. Laws, ordered by chapter and section number, appear first within each category followed by regulations. All laws and regulations listed within categories in the compilation also appear in the sources cited section of the document, which lists laws by chapter and section number and title, and where available, includes active hyperlinks to source websites supported or maintained by state legislatures. Additional links to government websites or resources are provided at the end of this document.

Notes & Disclaimers

To the best of the preparer's knowledge, this Compilation of School Discipline Laws and Regulations is complete and current as of April 2024. Readers should also note that the information in this document was compiled from individual sources that are created by each jurisdiction and which are maintained and updated with varying frequencies. Readers should consult the source information provided directly in order to check for updates to laws and regulations reported in this document or to conduct further research.

For further information, including definitions of the different policy categories, please refer to the [Discipline Laws and Regulations Compendium](#) posted on the Center's website.

Prepared by:



**National Center on Safe Supportive
Learning Environments**

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Chapter 24. Children's Mental Health Services

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16-2404A. Teen early intervention mental health and substance abuse specialist program

Title 18. Crimes and Punishments

Chapter 9. Assault and Battery

- 18-917. Hazing
18-917A. Student harassment - Intimidation - Bullying

Chapter 33. Firearms, Explosive, and other Deadly Weapons

- 18-3302D. Possessing weapons or firearms on school property
18-3302I. Threatening violence upon school grounds - firearms and other deadly or dangerous weapons

Title 20. State Prisons and County Jails

Chapter 5. Juvenile Corrections Act

- 20-527. School trustees to report truants

Title 33. Education

Chapter 1. State Board of Education

- 33-132. Local school boards - Internet use policy required
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Chapter 2. Attendance at Schools

- 33-205. Denial of school attendance
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- 33-1002F. Alternative school report
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Chapter 12. Teachers

- 33-1225. Threats of violence - Limitation on liability
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Chapter 16. Courses of Instruction

- 33-1612. Thorough system of public schools
33-1631. Requirements for harassment, intimidation and bullying information and

professional development

Chapter 59. Idaho School Safety and Security Act

- 33-5904. School Safety and Security Program
- 33-5905. Idaho School Safety and Security Advisory Board
- 33-5906. Powers and Duties of the Idaho School Safety and Security Advisory Board

Chapter 60. Parental Rights in Education

- 33-6001. Parental rights
- 33-6002. Annual notice of parental rights

Idaho Regulations

Idaho Administrative Code

Education, Board of and Department of (08)

08.02.02. Rules Governing Uniformity

- 08.02.02.111. Bullying, harassment and intimidation prevention and response
- 08.02.02.140. Accreditation

08.02.03. Rules Governing Thoroughness

- 08.02.03.110. Alternative secondary programs
- 08.02.03.160. Safe environment and discipline

Health and Welfare, Department of (16)

16.07.37. Children's Mental Health Services

- 16.07.37.101. Teens at risk program

Codes of Conduct

Authority to Develop and Establish Codes of Conduct

LAWS

33-132. Local school boards - Internet use policy required.

(1) As a condition for receiving moneys from the state general fund, each local school district shall file an acceptable internet use policy with the state superintendent of public instruction no later than August 1, 2011, or within one (1) year after the creation of a new district, whichever is later, and every five (5) years thereafter. Such policy shall be approved by the district's board of trustees and shall contain, but not be limited to, provisions that:

- (a) Prohibit and prevent the use of school computers and other school owned technology-related services from sending, receiving, viewing or downloading materials that are deemed to be harmful to minors, as defined by section 18-1514, Idaho Code; and
- (b) Provide for the selection of technology for the local district's computers to filter or block internet access to obscene materials, materials harmful to minors and materials that depict the sexual exploitation of a minor, as defined in chapter 15, title 18, Idaho Code; and
- (c) Establish appropriate disciplinary measures to be taken against persons violating the policy provided for in this section; and
- (d) Include a component of internet safety for students that is integrated into the district's instructional program; and
- (e) Inform the public that administrative procedures have been adopted to enforce the policy provided for in this section and to handle complaints about such enforcement, and that such procedures are available for review at the district office.

33-133. Definitions - Student data - Use and limitations - Penalties.

(7) The state board of education shall develop a model policy for school districts and public charter schools that will govern data collection, access, security and use of such data. The model policy shall be consistent with the provisions of this act. In order to assure that student educational information is treated safely and securely and in a consistent manner throughout the state, each district and public charter school shall adopt and implement the model policy. The state department of education shall provide outreach and training to the districts and public charter schools to help implement the policy. A current copy of such policy shall be posted to the school district's website. Any district or public charter school that fails to adopt, implement and post the policy where any inappropriate release of data occurs shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$ 50,000). Such civil penalty may be imposed per violation. The method of recovery of the penalty shall be by a civil enforcement action brought by the state board of education, with the assistance of the office of the state attorney general, in the district court in and for the county where the violation occurred. All civil penalties collected under this section shall be paid into the general fund of the state.

33-210. Students using or under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances.

(1) It is legislative intent that parental involvement in all aspects of a child's education in the public school system remain a priority. Substance abuse prevention programs and counseling for students attending public schools are no exception. Consequently, it is the duty of the board of trustees of each school district, including specially chartered school districts, and governing boards of charter schools, to adopt and implement policies specifying how personnel shall respond when a student discloses or is reasonably suspected of using or being under the influence of alcohol or any controlled substance defined by section 37-2732C, Idaho Code. Such policies shall include provisions that anonymity will be

provided to the student on a faculty "need to know" basis, when a student voluntarily discloses using or being under the influence of alcohol or any controlled substance while on school property or at a school function, except as deemed reasonably necessary to protect the health and safety of others. Notification of the disclosure and availability of counseling for students shall be provided to parents, the legal guardian or child's custodian. However, once a student is reasonably suspected of using or being under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance in violation of section 37-2732C, Idaho Code, regardless of any previous voluntary disclosure, the school administrator or designee shall contact the student's parent, legal guardian or custodian, and report the incident to law enforcement. The fact that a student has previously disclosed use of alcohol or a controlled substance shall not be deemed a factor in determining reasonable suspicion at a later date.

33-512. Governance of schools.

The board of trustees of each school district shall have the following powers and duties:

(6) To prescribe rules for the disciplining of unruly or insubordinate pupils, including rules on student harassment, intimidation and bullying, such rules to be included in a district discipline code adopted by the board of trustees and a summarized version thereof to be provided in writing at the beginning of each school year to the teachers and students in the district in a manner consistent with the student's age, grade and level of academic achievement.

33-1612. Thorough system of public schools.

A thorough system of public schools in Idaho is one in which:

- (a) A safe environment conducive to learning is provided.
- (b) Educators are empowered to maintain classroom discipline.

REGULATIONS

08.02.03.160. Safe environment and discipline.

Each school district will have a comprehensive districtwide policy and procedure encompassing the following:

School Climate

Discipline

Student Health

Violence Prevention

Possessing Weapons on Campus

Substance Abuse - Tobacco, Alcohol, and Other Drugs

Suicide Prevention

Student Harassment

Drug-free School Zones

Building Safety including Evacuation Drills

Relationship Abuse and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response

Districts will conduct an annual review of these policies and procedures.

Scope

LAWS

18-3302D. Possessing weapons or firearms on school property.

(1)(a) It shall be unlawful and is a misdemeanor for any person to possess a firearm or other deadly or dangerous weapon while on the property of a school or in those portions of any building, stadium or other

structure on school grounds which, at the time of the violation, were being used for an activity sponsored by or through a school in this state or while riding school provided transportation.

(b) The provisions of this section regarding the possession of a firearm or other deadly or dangerous weapon on school property shall also apply to students of schools while attending or participating in any school-sponsored activity, program or event regardless of location.

(2) Definitions. As used in this section:

(e) "School" means a private or public elementary or secondary school.

18-3302I. Threatening violence upon school grounds - firearms and other deadly or dangerous weapons.

(1)(a) Any person, including a student, who willfully threatens by word, electronic means or act to use a firearm or other deadly or dangerous weapon to do violence to any person on school grounds or to disrupt the normal operations of an educational institution by making a threat of violence is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(b) Any person, including a student, who knowingly has in his possession a firearm or other deadly or dangerous weapon, or who makes, alters or repairs any firearm or other deadly or dangerous weapon, in the furtherance of carrying out a threat made by word, electronic means or act to do violence to any person on school grounds or to disrupt the normal operations of an educational institution by making a threat of violence is guilty of a felony.

(2) Definitions. As used in this section:

(b) "On school grounds" means in or on property owned or operated by a school district, public charter school or private school.

18-917. Hazing.

(1) No student or minor present on school property or at school activities shall intentionally commit, or conspire to commit, an act of harassment, intimidation or bullying against another student.

18-917A. Student harassment - Intimidation - Bullying.

(1) No student or minor present on school property or at school activities shall intentionally commit, or conspire to commit, an act of harassment, intimidation or bullying against another student.

33-210. Students using or under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances.

(1) It is legislative intent that parental involvement in all aspects of a child's education in the public school system remain a priority. Substance abuse prevention programs and counseling for students attending public schools are no exception. Consequently, it is the duty of the board of trustees of each school district, including specially chartered school districts, and governing boards of charter schools, to adopt and implement policies specifying how personnel shall respond when a student discloses or is reasonably suspected of using or being under the influence of alcohol or any controlled substance defined by section 37-2732C, Idaho Code. Such policies shall include provisions that anonymity will be provided to the student on a faculty "need to know" basis, when a student voluntarily discloses using or being under the influence of alcohol or any controlled substance while on school property or at a school function, except as deemed reasonably necessary to protect the health and safety of others. Notification of the disclosure and availability of counseling for students shall be provided to parents, the legal guardian or child's custodian. However, once a student is reasonably suspected of using or being under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance in violation of section 37-2732C, Idaho Code, regardless of any previous voluntary disclosure, the school administrator or designee shall contact the student's parent, legal guardian or custodian, and report the incident to law enforcement. The fact that a student has previously disclosed use of alcohol or a controlled substance shall not be deemed a factor in determining reasonable suspicion at a later date.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Communication of Policy

LAWS

33-133. Definitions - Student data - Use and limitations - Penalties.

(7) The state board of education shall develop a model policy for school districts and public charter schools that will govern data collection, access, security and use of such data. The model policy shall be consistent with the provisions of this act. In order to assure that student educational information is treated safely and securely and in a consistent manner throughout the state, each district and public charter school shall adopt and implement the model policy. The state department of education shall provide outreach and training to the districts and public charter schools to help implement the policy. A current copy of such policy shall be posted to the school district's website. Any district or public charter school that fails to adopt, implement and post the policy where any inappropriate release of data occurs shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$ 50,000). Such civil penalty may be imposed per violation. The method of recovery of the penalty shall be by a civil enforcement action brought by the state board of education, with the assistance of the office of the state attorney general, in the district court in and for the county where the violation occurred. All civil penalties collected under this section shall be paid into the general fund of the state.

33-1631. Requirements for harassment, intimidation and bullying information and professional development.

(1) School districts and charter schools shall undertake reasonable efforts to ensure that information on harassment, intimidation and bullying of students is disseminated annually to all school personnel, parents and students, including an affirmation that school personnel are authorized and expected to intervene or facilitate intervention on behalf of students facing harassment, intimidation or bullying.

33-210. Students using or under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances.

(3) The district board of trustees or the governing board of the charter school shall ensure that procedures are developed for contacting law enforcement and the student's parents, legal guardian or custodian regarding a student reasonably suspected of using or being under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance. District and charter school policies formulated to meet the provisions of section 37-2732C, Idaho Code, and this section shall be made available to each student, parent, guardian or custodian by August 31, 2002, and thereafter as provided by section 33-512(6), Idaho Code.

33-512. Governance of schools.

The board of trustees of each school district shall have the following powers and duties:

(6) To prescribe rules for the disciplining of unruly or insubordinate pupils, including rules on student harassment, intimidation and bullying, such rules to be included in a district discipline code adopted by the board of trustees and a summarized version thereof to be provided in writing at the beginning of each school year to the teachers and students in the district in a manner consistent with the student's age, grade and level of academic achievement.

REGULATIONS

08.02.02.111. Bullying, harassment and intimidation prevention and response.

01. Dissemination of Information. School districts and charter schools shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that information on harassment, intimidation and bullying of students is disseminated annually to all school personnel, parents and students. (3-29-17)

In-School Discipline

Discipline Frameworks

LAWS

33-1631. Requirements for harassment, intimidation and bullying information and professional development.

(3) District policies shall include a series of graduated consequences that may include, but are not limited to, referral to counseling, diversion, use of juvenile specialty courts, restorative practices, on-site suspension and expulsion for any student who commits an act of bullying, intimidation, harassment, violence or threats of violence. Guidelines for such policies will be set forth in the rules of the state board.

REGULATIONS

08.02.02.111. Bullying, harassment and intimidation prevention and response.

03. Graduated Consequences. Graduated consequences for a student who commits acts of bullying, harassment, and intimidation shall include a series of measures proportional to the act(s) committed and appropriate to the severity of the violation as determined by the school board of trustees, school administrators, or designated personnel depending upon the level of discipline. Graduated consequences should be in accordance with the nature of the behavior, the developmental age of the student, and the student's history of problem behaviors and performance. (3-29-17)

a. Graduated consequences may include, but are not limited to: (3-29-17)

i. Meeting with the school counselor; (3-29-17)

ii. Meeting with the school principal and student's parents or guardian; (3-29-17)

iii. Detention, suspension or special programs; and (3-29-17)

iv. Expulsion. (3-29-17)

b. The graduated consequences are not intended to prevent or prohibit the referral of a student who commits acts of harassment, intimidation or bullying to available outside counseling services or to law enforcement, or both, pursuant to Section 18-917A, Idaho Code. (3-29-17)

c. Students with disabilities may be afforded additional protections under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act; school districts and charter schools shall comply with applicable state and federal law when disciplining students with individualized education programs (IEPs) or 504 plans for committing acts of bullying, harassment, and intimidation. (3-29-17)

Teacher Authority to Remove Students From Classrooms

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Alternatives to Suspension

LAWS

33-1631. Requirements for harassment, intimidation and bullying information and professional development.

(3) District policies shall include a series of graduated consequences that may include, but are not limited to, referral to counseling, diversion, use of juvenile specialty courts, restorative practices, on-site suspension and expulsion for any student who commits an act of bullying, intimidation, harassment, violence or threats of violence. Guidelines for such policies will be set forth in the rules of the state board.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Conditions on Use of Certain Forms of Discipline

Corporal Punishment

LAWS

33-1224. Powers and duties of teachers.

(1) For purposes of this section:

(a) "Corporal punishment" means knowingly and purposely inflicting physical pain on a pupil as a disciplinary measure.

(2) In the absence of any statute or rule or regulation of the board of trustees, any teacher employed by a school district shall have the right to direct how and when each pupil shall attend to his appropriate duties, and the manner in which a pupil shall demean himself while in attendance at the school. It is the duty of a teacher to carry out the rules and regulations of the board of trustees in managing classroom behavior, and a teacher shall have the power to adopt any reasonable rule or regulation to manage classroom behavior and otherwise govern, the classroom, not inconsistent with any statute or rule or regulation of the board of trustees. However, corporal punishment shall not be used.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Search and Seizure

LAWS

18-3302D. Possessing weapons or firearms on school property.

(3) Right to search students or minors. For purposes of enforcing the provisions of this section, employees of a school district shall have the right to search all students or minors, including their belongings and lockers, that are reasonably believed to be in violation of the provisions of this section, or applicable school rule or district policy, regarding the possessing of a firearm or other deadly or dangerous weapon.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Restraint and Seclusion

LAWS

33-1224. Powers and duties of teachers.

(1) For purposes of this section:

(a) "Corporal punishment" means knowingly and purposely inflicting physical pain on a pupil as a disciplinary measure.

(b) "Physical escort" means a temporary touching or holding of the hand, wrist, arm, shoulder, or back for the purpose of directing a student to a safe location.

(c) "Restraint" means physical, mechanical, or chemical forms of restriction, which are defined as follows:

(i) "Physical restraint" means a personal restriction that immobilizes or reduces the ability of a student to move his torso, arms, legs, or head freely. This term does not include a physical escort;

(ii) "Mechanical restraint" means the use of any device or equipment to restrict a student's freedom of movement. This term does not include devices implemented by trained school personnel or utilized by a

student that have been prescribed by an appropriate medical-related services professional and are used for the specific and approved purposes for which such devices were designed, such as:

1. Adaptive devices or mechanical supports, when used to achieve proper body position, balance, or alignment to allow greater freedom of mobility than would be possible without the use of such devices or mechanical supports;
2. Vehicle safety restraints, when used as intended during the transport of a student in a moving vehicle;
3. Restraints for medical immobilization; or
4. Orthopedically prescribed devices that permit a student to participate in activities without risk of harm; and

(iii) "Chemical restraint" means the use of drugs or medication to control behavior. This term does not include drugs or medication prescribed by and administered in accordance with the directions of a qualified health professional.

(d) "Seclusion" means the involuntary confinement of a student alone in a room or area from which the student is physically prevented from leaving. This term does not include a timeout that is a behavior management technique that is part of an approved program, involves the monitored separation of the student in a nonlocked setting, and is implemented for the purpose of calming.

(2) In the absence of any statute or rule or regulation of the board of trustees, any teacher employed by a school district shall have the right to direct how and when each pupil shall attend to his appropriate duties and the manner in which a pupil shall demean himself while in attendance at the school. It is the duty of a teacher to carry out the rules and regulations of the board of trustees in managing classroom behavior, and a teacher shall have the power to adopt any reasonable rule or regulation to manage classroom behavior and otherwise govern, the classroom, not inconsistent with any statute or rule or regulation of the board of trustees. However, corporal punishment shall not be used.

(3) Restraint and seclusion shall not be used as forms of discipline or methods of classroom governance. Physical escort may be used to remove a student from the classroom when it has been determined that the student's behavior is severely disrupting the learning of other students or when physical escort is identified as an appropriate intervention in the student's individualized education program. Chemical restraint shall not be used for any purpose. Physical or mechanical restraint or seclusion may be deployed only in circumstances where a pupil's conduct has placed himself, employees, or any other individual in imminent danger of serious bodily harm. Termination of restraint or seclusion shall immediately occur when it is determined that the student is no longer placing himself, employees, or any other individual in imminent danger of serious bodily harm or when a parent or legal guardian has taken custody of the student.

(4) The state department of education shall prepare resources, guidance, and training modules to support schools in adhering to the provisions of this section.

(5) All public and charter school staff directly assigned to students or classrooms shall receive annual professional development training regarding positive behavior supports, de-escalation techniques, and classroom behavior management. All staff directly serving students or classrooms with students who demonstrate aggressive or dangerous behaviors shall receive annual professional development training in crisis management, de-escalation techniques, the correct use of restraints and seclusion when required, and the implementation of functional behavior assessment, behavior intervention plans, and crisis plans.

(6) All school district boards of trustees and directors of public charter schools shall demonstrate to the state department of education that they have a seclusion and restraint policy that meets the requirements of this section. School district boards of trustees and directors of public charter schools shall adopt a policy that applies to nondisabled and disabled students to include the following:

- (a) Definitions of physical restraint, mechanical restraint, chemical restraint, and seclusion pursuant to

this section;

(b) Guidelines for use and prohibitions for use of restraint and seclusion;

(c) Reporting requirements for documenting and informing parents, administrators, and state and federal agencies as necessary of each instance of restraint or seclusion; and

(d) Requirements for periodic review of instances of restraint or seclusion, and of practices related to such, by school district boards of trustees and directors of public charter schools.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Exclusionary Discipline: Suspension, Expulsion, and Alternative Placement

Grounds for Suspension or Expulsion

LAWS

18-3302D. Possessing weapons or firearms on school property.

(1)(a) It shall be unlawful and is a misdemeanor for any person to possess a firearm or other deadly or dangerous weapon while on the property of a school or in those portions of any building, stadium or other structure on school grounds which, at the time of the violation, were being used for an activity sponsored by or through a school in this state or while riding school provided transportation.

(b) The provisions of this section regarding the possession of a firearm or other deadly or dangerous weapon on school property shall also apply to students of schools while attending or participating in any school-sponsored activity, program or event regardless of location. [...]

(5) Penalties. Persons who are found guilty of violating the provisions of this section may be sentenced to a jail term of not more than one (1) year or fined an amount not in excess of one thousand dollars (\$ 1,000) or both. If a violator is a student and under the age of eighteen (18) years, the court may place the violator on probation and suspend the juvenile detention or fine or both as long as the violator is enrolled in a program of study recognized by the court that, upon successful completion, will grant the violator a general equivalency diploma (GED) or a high school diploma or other educational program authorized by the court. Upon successful completion of the terms imposed by the court, the court shall discharge the offender from serving the remainder of the sentence. If the violator does not complete, is suspended from, or otherwise withdraws from the program of study imposed by the court, the court, upon receiving such information, shall order the violator to commence serving the sentence provided for in this section.

33-205. Denial of school attendance.

(4) The superintendent of any district or the principal of any school may temporarily suspend any pupil for disciplinary reasons, including student harassment, intimidation or bullying, or for other conduct disruptive of good order or of the instructional effectiveness of the school. A temporary suspension by the principal shall not exceed five (5) school days in length; and the school superintendent may extend the temporary suspension an additional ten (10) school days. Provided, that on a finding by the board of trustees that immediate return to school attendance by the temporarily suspended student would be detrimental to other pupils' health, welfare or safety, the board of trustees may extend the temporary suspension for an additional five (5) school days. Prior to suspending any student, the superintendent or principal shall grant an informal hearing on the reasons for the suspension and the opportunity to challenge those reasons. Any pupil who has been suspended may be readmitted to the school by the superintendent or principal who suspended him upon such reasonable conditions as said superintendent or principal may prescribe. The board of trustees shall be notified of any temporary suspensions, the reasons therefor, and the response, if any, thereto.

33-1631. Requirements for harassment, intimidation and bullying information and professional development.

(3) District policies shall include a series of graduated consequences that may include, but are not limited to, referral to counseling, diversion, use of juvenile specialty courts, restorative practices, on-site suspension and expulsion for any student who commits an act of bullying, intimidation, harassment, violence or threats of violence. Guidelines for such policies will be set forth in the rules of the state board.

REGULATIONS

08.02.02.111. Bullying, harassment and intimidation prevention and response.

03. Graduated Consequences. Graduated consequences for a student who commits acts of bullying, harassment, and intimidation shall include a series of measures proportional to the act(s) committed and appropriate to the severity of the violation as determined by the school board of trustees, school administrators, or designated personnel depending upon the level of discipline. Graduated consequences should be in accordance with the nature of the behavior, the developmental age of the student, and the student's history of problem behaviors and performance. (3-29-17)

- a. Graduated consequences may include, but are not limited to: (3-29-17)
 - i. Meeting with the school counselor; (3-29-17)
 - ii. Meeting with the school principal and student's parents or guardian; (3-29-17)
 - iii. Detention, suspension or special programs; and (3-29-17)
 - iv. Expulsion. (3-29-17)
- b. The graduated consequences are not intended to prevent or prohibit the referral of a student who commits acts of harassment, intimidation or bullying to available outside counseling services or to law enforcement, or both, pursuant to Section 18-917A, Idaho Code. (3-29-17)
- c. Students with disabilities may be afforded additional protections under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act; school districts and charter schools shall comply with applicable state and federal law when disciplining students with individualized education programs (IEPs) or 504 plans for committing acts of bullying, harassment, and intimidation. (3-29-17)

Limitations or Conditions on Exclusionary Discipline

LAWS

33-205. Denial of school attendance.

(4) The superintendent of any district or the principal of any school may temporarily suspend any pupil for disciplinary reasons, including student harassment, intimidation or bullying, or for other conduct disruptive of good order or of the instructional effectiveness of the school. A temporary suspension by the principal shall not exceed five (5) school days in length; and the school superintendent may extend the temporary suspension an additional ten (10) school days. Provided, that on a finding by the board of trustees that immediate return to school attendance by the temporarily suspended student would be detrimental to other pupils' health, welfare or safety, the board of trustees may extend the temporary suspension for an additional five (5) school days. Prior to suspending any student, the superintendent or principal shall grant an informal hearing on the reasons for the suspension and the opportunity to challenge those reasons.

Any pupil who has been suspended may be readmitted to the school by the superintendent or principal who suspended him upon such reasonable conditions as said superintendent or principal may prescribe. The board of trustees shall be notified of any temporary suspensions, the reasons therefor, and the response, if any, thereto.

(5) The board of trustees of each school district shall establish the procedure to be followed by the superintendent and principals under its jurisdiction for the purpose of effecting a temporary suspension, which procedure must conform to the minimal requirements of due process.

REGULATIONS

08.02.02.111. Bullying, harassment and intimidation prevention and response.

03. Graduated Consequences. Graduated consequences for a student who commits acts of bullying, harassment, and intimidation shall include a series of measures proportional to the act(s) committed and

appropriate to the severity of the violation as determined by the school board of trustees, school administrators, or designated personnel depending upon the level of discipline. Graduated consequences should be in accordance with the nature of the behavior, the developmental age of the student, and the student's history of problem behaviors and performance. (3-29-17)

- a. Graduated consequences may include, but are not limited to: (3-29-17)
 - i. Meeting with the school counselor; (3-29-17)
 - ii. Meeting with the school principal and student's parents or guardian; (3-29-17)
 - iii. Detention, suspension or special programs; and (3-29-17)
 - iv. Expulsion. (3-29-17)
- b. The graduated consequences are not intended to prevent or prohibit the referral of a student who commits acts of harassment, intimidation or bullying to available outside counseling services or to law enforcement, or both, pursuant to Section 18-917A, Idaho Code. (3-29-17)
- c. Students with disabilities may be afforded additional protections under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act; school districts and charter schools shall comply with applicable state and federal law when disciplining students with individualized education programs (IEPs) or 504 plans for committing acts of bullying, harassment, and intimidation. (3-29-17)

Due Process

LAWS

33-205. Denial of school attendance.

(3) No pupil shall be expelled or denied enrollment without the board of trustees having first given written notice to the parent or guardian of the pupil, which notice shall state the grounds for the proposed expulsion or denial of enrollment and the time and place where such parent or guardian may appear to contest the action of the board to deny school attendance and which notice shall state the rights of the pupil to be represented by counsel, to produce witnesses and submit evidence on his own behalf, and to cross-examine any adult witnesses who may appear against him. Within a reasonable period of time following such notification, the board of trustees shall grant the pupil and his parents or guardian a full and fair hearing on the proposed expulsion or denial of enrollment. However, the board shall allow a reasonable period of time between such notification and the holding of such hearing to allow the pupil and his parents or guardian to prepare their response to the charge. Any pupil within the age of compulsory attendance, who is expelled or denied enrollment as herein provided, shall come under the purview of the juvenile corrections act, and an authorized representative of the board shall, within five (5) days, give written notice of the pupil's expulsion to the prosecuting attorney of the county of the pupil's residence. [...]

(4) The superintendent of any district or the principal of any school may temporarily suspend any pupil for disciplinary reasons, including student harassment, intimidation or bullying, or for other conduct disruptive of good order or of the instructional effectiveness of the school. A temporary suspension by the principal shall not exceed five (5) school days in length; and the school superintendent may extend the temporary suspension an additional ten (10) school days. Provided, that on a finding by the board of trustees that immediate return to school attendance by the temporarily suspended student would be detrimental to other pupils' health, welfare or safety, the board of trustees may extend the temporary suspension for an additional five (5) school days. Prior to suspending any student, the superintendent or principal shall grant an informal hearing on the reasons for the suspension and the opportunity to challenge those reasons.

Any pupil who has been suspended may be readmitted to the school by the superintendent or principal who suspended him upon such reasonable conditions as said superintendent or principal may prescribe. The board of trustees shall be notified of any temporary suspensions, the reasons therefor, and the response, if any, thereto.

(5) The board of trustees of each school district shall establish the procedure to be followed by the

superintendent and principals under its jurisdiction for the purpose of effecting a temporary suspension, which procedure must conform to the minimal requirements of due process.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Return to School Following Removal

LAWS

33-205. Denial of school attendance.

(1) The board of trustees may deny enrollment, or may deny attendance at any of its schools by expulsion, to any pupil who is a habitual truant, or who is incorrigible, or whose conduct, in the judgment of the board, is such as to be continuously disruptive of school discipline or of the instructional effectiveness of the school, or whose presence in a public school is detrimental to the health and safety of other pupils, or who has possessed a deadly or dangerous weapon or firearm on school property, or who has been expelled from another school district in this state or any other state. Any pupil having been denied enrollment or expelled may be enrolled or readmitted to the school by the board of trustees upon such reasonable conditions as may be prescribed by the board; but such enrollment or readmission shall not prevent the board from again expelling such pupil for cause.

(6) As used in this section, "possess," "deadly or dangerous weapon," and "firearm" have the same meanings as provided in section 18-3302D, Idaho Code.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Alternative Placements

LAWS

18-3302D. Possessing weapons or firearms on school property.

(5) Penalties. Persons who are found guilty of violating the provisions of this section may be sentenced to a jail term of not more than one (1) year or fined an amount not in excess of one thousand dollars (\$ 1,000) or both. If a violator is a student and under the age of eighteen (18) years, the court may place the violator on probation and suspend the juvenile detention or fine or both as long as the violator is enrolled in a program of study recognized by the court that, upon successful completion, will grant the violator a general equivalency diploma (GED) or a high school diploma or other educational program authorized by the court. Upon successful completion of the terms imposed by the court, the court shall discharge the offender from serving the remainder of the sentence. If the violator does not complete, is suspended from, or otherwise withdraws from the program of study imposed by the court, the court, upon receiving such information, shall order the violator to commence serving the sentence provided for in this section.

33-1002F. Alternative school report.

Annually, prior to the tenth legislative day, the department of education shall file with the legislature a report detailing the alternative school programs within the state. On July 1 of each year, or as soon thereafter as feasible, each school district receiving moneys pursuant to the alternative school support units factor in section 33-1002, Idaho Code, or section 33-1002C, Idaho Code, shall file with the state department a comprehensive report of the amount of money received in the district, the expenditure on alternative school programs, and the programs provided. This information shall be compiled by the department for transmission to the legislature.

REGULATIONS

08.02.02.140. Accreditation.

All public secondary schools, serving any grade(s) 9-12, will be accredited pursuant to Section 33-119, Idaho Code. Accreditation is voluntary for elementary schools, grades K-8, and alternative schools not identified in Subsection 140.01.a. through 140.01.e. of this rule. (3-28-18)

01. Alternative Schools. Beginning with the 2014-15 school year, an alternative school serving any grade(s) 9-12 that meets any three (3) of the criteria in Subsections 140.01.a. through 140.01.e. of this rule, shall be required to be accredited. An alternative school that does not meet three (3) of the following criteria in Subsections 140.01.a. through 140.01.e. shall be considered as an alternative program by the district board of trustees and shall be included in the accreditation process and reporting of another secondary school within the district for the purposes of meeting the intent of this rule. (3-20-14)

- a. School has an Average Daily Attendance greater than or equal to 36 students based on previous year's enrollment; (3-20-14)
- b. School enrolls any students full-time for the school year once eligibility determination is made as opposed to schools that enroll students for "make-up" or short periods of time; (3-20-14)
- c. School offers an instructional model that is different than that provided by the traditional high school within the district for a majority of the coursework, including but not limited to online/virtual curriculum; (3-20-14)
- d. School administers diplomas that come from that alternative school as opposed to students receiving a diploma from the traditional high school within the school district; or (3-20-14)
- e. School receives its own accountability rating for federal reporting purposes. (3-20-14)

08.02.03.110. Alternative secondary programs.

Alternative secondary programs are those that provide special instructional courses and offer special services to eligible at-risk youth to enable them to earn a high school diploma. Designated differences must be established between the alternative school programs and the regular secondary school programs. Alternative secondary school programs will include course offerings, teacher/pupil ratios and evidence of teaching strategies that are clearly designed to serve at-risk youth, pursuant to Section 33-1001, Idaho Code. (3-20-20)

01. Instruction. Special instruction courses for at-risk youth enrolled in an alternative secondary program will include: (4-1-97)

- a. Core academic content that meets or exceeds minimum state standards; (3-29-17)
- b. A physical fitness and personal health component; (3-29-17)
- c. Career and technical education component approved by the state division of career technical education; (3-29-17)
- d. A personal finance, parenting, and child care component; and (3-29-17)
- e. A personal and career counseling component. (3-29-17)

02. Graduation Credit. Graduation credit may be earned in the following areas: academic subjects, electives, and approved work-based learning experiences. Nonacademic courses, i.e., classroom and office aides do not qualify for credit unless they are approved work-based learning experiences. (4-5-00)

03. Special Services. Special services for at-risk youth enrolled in alternative secondary programs include the following where appropriate: (3-29-17)

- a. A day care center when enrollees are also parents. This center should be staffed by a qualified child care provider. (4-1-97)
- b. Direct social services that may include officers of the court, social workers, counselors/psychologists. (4-1-97)
- c. All services in accordance with the student's Individualized Education Program. (3-29-17)

Discipline Addressing Specific Code of Conduct Violations

Firearms and Other Weapons Violations

LAWS

18-3302D. Possessing weapons or firearms on school property.

(1)(a) It shall be unlawful and is a misdemeanor for any person to possess a firearm or other deadly or dangerous weapon while on the property of a school or in those portions of any building, stadium or other structure on school grounds which, at the time of the violation, were being used for an activity sponsored by or through a school in this state or while riding school provided transportation.

(b) The provisions of this section regarding the possession of a firearm or other deadly or dangerous weapon on school property shall also apply to students of schools while attending or participating in any school-sponsored activity, program or event regardless of location.

(2) Definitions. As used in this section:

(a) "Deadly or dangerous weapon" means any weapon as defined in 18 U.S.C. 930;

(b) "Firearm" means any firearm as defined in 18 U.S.C. 921;

(c) "Minor" means a person under the age of eighteen (18) years;

(d) "Possess" means to bring an object, or to cause it to be brought, onto the property of a public or private elementary or secondary school, or onto a vehicle being used for school-provided transportation, or to exercise dominion and control over an object located anywhere on such property or vehicle. For purposes of subsection (1)(b) of this section, "possess" shall also mean to bring an object onto the site of a school-sponsored activity, program or event, regardless of location, or to exercise dominion and control over an object located anywhere on such a site;

(e) "School" means a private or public elementary or secondary school. [...]

(5) Penalties. Persons who are found guilty of violating the provisions of this section may be sentenced to a jail term of not more than one (1) year or fined an amount not in excess of one thousand dollars (\$ 1,000) or both. If a violator is a student and under the age of eighteen (18) years, the court may place the violator on probation and suspend the juvenile detention or fine or both as long as the violator is enrolled in a program of study recognized by the court that, upon successful completion, will grant the violator a general equivalency diploma (GED) or a high school diploma or other educational program authorized by the court. Upon successful completion of the terms imposed by the court, the court shall discharge the offender from serving the remainder of the sentence. If the violator does not complete, is suspended from, or otherwise withdraws from the program of study imposed by the court, the court, upon receiving such information, shall order the violator to commence serving the sentence provided for in this section.

18-3302I. Threatening violence upon school grounds - firearms and other deadly or dangerous weapons.

(1)(a) Any person, including a student, who willfully threatens by word, electronic means or act to use a firearm or other deadly or dangerous weapon to do violence to any person on school grounds or to disrupt the normal operations of an educational institution by making a threat of violence is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(b) Any person, including a student, who knowingly has in his possession a firearm or other deadly or dangerous weapon, or who makes, alters or repairs any firearm or other deadly or dangerous weapon, in the furtherance of carrying out a threat made by word, electronic means or act to do violence to any person on school grounds or to disrupt the normal operations of an educational institution by making a threat of violence is guilty of a felony.

(2) Definitions. As used in this section:

(a) "Deadly or dangerous weapon" means a weapon, device, instrument, material or substance that is used for, or is readily capable of, causing death or serious bodily injury;

(b) "On school grounds" means in or on property owned or operated by a school district, public charter school or private school.

33-205. Denial of school attendance.

(2) Provided however, the board shall expel from school for a period of not less than one (1) year, twelve (12) calendar months, or may deny enrollment to a student who has been found to have possessed a firearm on school property in this state or any other state. The board may modify such expulsion or denial of enrollment requirement on a case-by-case basis when the board determines reasonable conditions apply and the student's presence is not detrimental to the health and safety of other students. Discipline of students with disabilities shall be in accordance with the requirements of federal law part B of the individuals with disabilities education act and section 504 of the rehabilitation act. An authorized representative of the board shall report such student and incident to the appropriate law enforcement agency.

33-1225. Threats of violence - Limitation on liability.

(1) A communication by any person to a school principal, or designee, or a communication by a student attending the school to the student's teacher, school counselor or school nurse, and any report of that communication to the school principal stating that a specific person has made a threat to commit violence on school grounds by use of a firearm, explosive, or deadly weapon defined in chapter 33, title 18, Idaho Code, is a communication on a matter of public concern. Such communication or report shall only be subject to liability in defamation by clear and convincing evidence that the communication or report was made with knowledge of its falsity or with reckless disregard for the truth or falsity of the communication or report. This section shall not be interpreted to change or eliminate other elements of defamation required by law.

(2) As used in this section, "school" means any public or private school providing instruction in kindergarten or any grades from grade one (1) through grade twelve (12) which is the subject of a threat.

REGULATIONS

08.02.03.160. Safe environment and discipline.

Each school district will have a comprehensive districtwide policy and procedure encompassing the following:

Possessing Weapons on Campus

Districts will conduct an annual review of these policies and procedures.

Students with Chronic Disciplinary Issues

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Chronic Absenteeism and Truancy

LAWS

20-527. School trustees to report truants.

When a juvenile of compulsory school age is expelled or is reported to have repeatedly violated the attendance regulations of the school district in which the juvenile is enrolled, pursuant to section 33-206, Idaho Code, the prosecuting attorney may file a petition under this act. The court shall cause an

investigation to be made and upon receipt of the written report of the investigation, the court may proceed under this act or the child protective act with respect to the juvenile and may proceed against the juvenile's parent(s), guardian or custodian under this act pursuant to section 33-207, Idaho Code.

33-205. Denial of school attendance.

(1) The board of trustees may deny enrollment, or may deny attendance at any of its schools by expulsion, to any pupil who is a habitual truant, or who is incorrigible, or whose conduct, in the judgment of the board, is such as to be continuously disruptive of school discipline, or of the instructional effectiveness of the school, or whose presence in a public school is detrimental to the health and safety of other pupils, or who has possessed a deadly or dangerous weapon or firearm on school property, or who has been expelled from another school district in this state or any other state. Any pupil having been denied enrollment or expelled may be enrolled or readmitted to the school by the board of trustees upon such reasonable conditions as may be prescribed by the board; but such enrollment or readmission shall not prevent the board from again expelling such pupil for cause.

(6) As used in this section, "possess," "deadly or dangerous weapon," and "firearm" have the same meanings as provided in section 18-3302D, Idaho Code.

33-206. Habitual truant defined.

(1) An habitual truant is:

- (a) Any public school pupil who, in the judgment of the board of trustees, or the board's designee, repeatedly has violated the attendance regulations established by the board; or
- (b) Any child whose parents or guardians, or any of them, have failed or refused to cause such child to be instructed as provided in section 33-202, Idaho Code.

(2) A child who is an habitual truant shall come under the purview of the juvenile corrections act if he or she was within the age of compulsory attendance at the time of the violations.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Substance Use

LAWS

16-2404. Community services and supports and interagency collaboration.

(3) Teens at risk. The department of health and welfare, the state department of education, the department of juvenile corrections, counties, courts and local school districts may collaborate and cooperate in planning and developing mental health counseling, substance abuse treatment and recovery support services and individual service plans for teens at risk.

16-2404A. Teen early intervention mental health and substance abuse specialist program.

- (1) The department of health and welfare shall be authorized to contract for teen early intervention specialists to work with teens at risk and their families in school districts.
- (2) The teen early intervention specialist shall be a certified counselor or a social worker with a clinical background in mental health or substance abuse as prescribed by the department of health and welfare by rule.
- (3) The salary paid to the teen early intervention specialist shall be equivalent to the salary paid to comparably trained and experienced individuals employed by the school district in the region in which the community resource is employed.
- (4) Teen early intervention specialists shall work with individual teens at risk to offer group counseling, recovery support, suicide prevention and other mental health and substance abuse counseling services to teens as needed, regardless of mental health diagnosis.

(5) By permission of school administrators, as prescribed in rule, teens at risk not currently enrolled in a public school may, if assigned by a judge, participate in group or individual teen early intervention specialist counseling sessions or services for teens at risk as appropriate.

(6) School districts seeking to have one (1) or more teen early intervention specialists placed within its district may apply to the department of health and welfare for such placement. The department of health and welfare shall establish by rule a simple application process and criteria for placement of teen early intervention specialists in districts. The number of teen early intervention specialists placed in school districts in any given year shall be limited by the funds appropriated to the teen early intervention specialist program in that fiscal year. In evaluating applications for the three (3) year pilot project, the department of health and welfare shall give special consideration to rural districts and shall consider:

(a) The demonstrated need for mental health and substance abuse counseling and treatment for teens at risk in the school district;

(b) The resources and cooperation which the school district has proposed to contribute to the support of the teen early intervention specialist program for teens at risk; and

(c) The funding appropriated to the teen early intervention specialist program for teens at risk.

33-210. Students using or under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances.

(1) It is legislative intent that parental involvement in all aspects of a child's education in the public school system remain a priority. Substance abuse prevention programs and counseling for students attending public schools are no exception. Consequently, it is the duty of the board of trustees of each school district, including specially chartered school districts, and governing boards of charter schools, to adopt and implement policies specifying how personnel shall respond when a student discloses or is reasonably suspected of using or being under the influence of alcohol or any controlled substance defined by section 37-2732C, Idaho Code. Such policies shall include provisions that anonymity will be provided to the student on a faculty "need to know" basis, when a student voluntarily discloses using or being under the influence of alcohol or any controlled substance while on school property or at a school function, except as deemed reasonably necessary to protect the health and safety of others. Notification of the disclosure and availability of counseling for students shall be provided to parents, the legal guardian or child's custodian. However, once a student is reasonably suspected of using or being under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance in violation of section 37-2732C, Idaho Code, regardless of any previous voluntary disclosure, the school administrator or designee shall contact the student's parent, legal guardian or custodian, and report the incident to law enforcement. The fact that a student has previously disclosed use of alcohol or a controlled substance shall not be deemed a factor in determining reasonable suspicion at a later date.

(2) In addition to policies adopted pursuant to this section, students may, at the discretion of the district board of trustees or governing board of a charter school, be subject to other disciplinary or safety policies, regardless whether the student voluntarily discloses or is reasonably suspected of using or being under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance in violation of district or charter school policy or section 37-2732C, Idaho Code.

(3) The district board of trustees or the governing board of the charter school shall ensure that procedures are developed for contacting law enforcement and the student's parents, legal guardian or custodian regarding a student reasonably suspected of using or being under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance. District and charter school policies formulated to meet the provisions of section 37-2732C, Idaho Code, and this section shall be made available to each student, parent, guardian or custodian by August 31, 2002, and thereafter as provided by section 33-512(6), Idaho Code.

(4) Any school district employee or independent contractor of an educational institution who has a reasonable suspicion that a student is using or is under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance and, acting upon that suspicion, reports that suspicion to a school administrator or initiates procedures

adopted by the board of trustees or governing board of the charter school pursuant to this section, shall have immunity from any liability, civil or criminal, that might otherwise be incurred or imposed. Any such participant shall have the same immunity with respect to participation in any judicial proceeding resulting from such report. Any person who reports in bad faith or with malice shall not be protected by this section. Employees and independent contractors of educational institutions who intentionally harass a student through the misuse of the authority provided in this section shall not be immune from civil liability arising from the wrongful exercise of that authority and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed three hundred dollars (\$ 300).

(5) For the purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) "Reasonable suspicion" means an act of judgment by a school employee or independent contractor of an educational institution which leads to a reasonable and prudent belief that a student is in violation of school board or charter school governing board policy regarding alcohol or controlled substance use, or the "use" or "under the influence" provisions of section 37-2732C, Idaho Code. Said judgment shall be based on training in recognizing the signs and symptoms of alcohol and controlled substance use.

(b) "Intentionally harass" means a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific student which seriously alarms, annoys, threatens or intimidates the student and which serves no legitimate purpose. The course of conduct must be such as would cause a reasonable person to suffer substantial emotional distress.

(c) "Course of conduct" means a pattern or series of acts over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose. Constitutionally and statutorily protected activity is not included within the meaning of "course of conduct."

REGULATIONS

08.02.03.160. Safe environment and discipline.

Each school district will have a comprehensive districtwide policy and procedure encompassing the following:

Substance Abuse - Tobacco, Alcohol, and Other

Drugs Drug-free School Zones

Districts will conduct an annual review of these policies and procedures.

16.07.37.101. Teens at risk program.

The Teens at Risk program is for individuals attending Idaho secondary public schools who have been identified by school personnel or their designee as expressing or exhibiting indications of depression, suicidal inclination, emotional trauma, substance use, or other behaviors or symptoms that indicate the existence of, or that may lead to, the development of mental illness or a substance use disorder. The Department may enter into contracts for Teens at Risk programs in cooperation with Idaho public school districts subject to Department appropriations and available funding for this program. The Department reserves the right to make the final determination to award a school district a Teens at Risk contract. (5-8-09)

01. Application. School districts may apply to the Department through a competitive application process. The Department will provide written information to the State Department of Education and interested school districts on the amount of funding available, closing date for submission of applications, and information on how to obtain application forms and instructions by July 1 of each year that funding is available. Only applications submitted on the prescribed forms and consistent with Department instructions will be considered for evaluation. (5-8-09)

02. Contracting Process. (5-8-09)

a. A team comprised of at least one (1) Department staff person, a representative from the state Department of Education, a representative from the local school district, and a parent, will evaluate the applications from school districts for contracts for Teens at Risk programs. The evaluation criteria

will include the demonstrated need for the program in the school district and the contribution the school district is providing to the program, with a preference for rural school districts. The Department will consider the team recommendations and make the final determination of contracts for Teens at Risk programs. (5-8-09)

b. The number of school districts awarded a Teens at Risk program will depend upon the amount of specific funding appropriated by the legislature for this program. (5-8-09)

c. The Department will enter into a written contract with each school district awarded a Teens at Risk program. The contract will set forth the terms, services, data collecting, funding, and other activities prior to the implementation of the program. (5-8-09)

03. Services. Teen early intervention specialists hired or under contract with the school district will be available to serve teens at risk within the school setting and offer group counseling, recovery support, suicide prevention and other mental health and substance use disorder counseling services as needed. Teens at risk who are not enrolled in public schools may only participate in services if assigned by a judge and with the permission of the local school administrator who administers the Teens at Risk program. Parents of teens participating in the Teens at Risk program will not incur a financial obligation for services provided by the program. (5-8-09)

04. Outcomes. The Department will gather data and evaluate the effectiveness of the Teens at Risk program. In accordance with Section 16-2404A(7), Idaho Code, the Department may contract with state universities or colleges to assist in the identification of appropriate data elements, data collection, and evaluation. Data elements used to evaluate the program may include: (5-8-09)

a. Teen arrests, detention, and commitments to state custody; (5-8-09)

b. Teen suicide rates; (5-8-09)

c. Impacts on juvenile mental health and drug courts; (5-8-09)

d. Access to mental health services; and (5-8-09)

e. Academic achievement and school disciplinary actions. (5-8-09)

Gang-related Activity

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Bullying, Harassment, or Hazing

LAWS

18-917. Hazing.

(1) No student or member of a fraternity, sorority or other living or social student group or organization organized or operating on or near a school or college or university campus, shall intentionally haze or conspire to haze any member, potential member or person pledged to be a member of the group or organization, as a condition or precondition of attaining membership in the group or organization or of attaining any office or status therein.

(2) As used in this section, "haze" means to subject a person to bodily danger or physical harm or a likelihood of bodily danger or physical harm, or to require, encourage, authorize or permit that the person be subjected to any of the following:

(a) Total or substantial nudity on the part of the person;

(b) Compelled ingestion of any substance by the person;

- (c) Wearing or carrying of any obscene or physically burdensome article by the person;
- (d) Physical assaults upon or offensive physical contact with the person;
- (e) Participation by the person in boxing matches, excessive number of calisthenics, or other physical contests;
- (f) Transportation and abandonment of the person;
- (g) Confinement of the person to unreasonably small, unventilated, unsanitary or unlighted areas;
- (h) Sleep deprivation; or
- (i) Assignment of pranks to be performed by the person.

(3) The term "hazing," as defined in this section, does not include customary athletic events or similar contests or competitions, and is limited to those actions taken and situations created in connection with initiation into or affiliation with any group or organization. The term "hazing" does not include corporal punishment administered by officials or employees of public schools when in accordance with policies adopted by local boards of education.

(4) A student or member of a fraternity, sorority or other student organization, who personally violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

18-917A. Student harassment - Intimidation - Bullying.

(1) No student or minor present on school property or at school activities shall intentionally commit, or conspire to commit, an act of harassment, intimidation or bullying against another student.

(2) As used in this section, "harassment, intimidation or bullying" means any intentional gesture, or any intentional written, verbal or physical act or threat by a student that:

- (a) A reasonable person under the circumstances should know will have the effect of:
 - (i) Harming a student; or
 - (ii) Damaging a student's property; or
 - (iii) Placing a student in reasonable fear of harm to his or her person; or
 - (iv) Placing a student in reasonable fear of damage to his or her property; or
- (b) Is sufficiently severe, persistent or pervasive that it creates an intimidating, threatening or abusive educational environment for a student.

An act of harassment, intimidation or bullying may also be committed through the use of a landline, car phone or wireless telephone or through the use of data or computer software that is accessed through a computer, computer system, or computer network.

(3) A student who personally violates any provision of this section may be guilty of an infraction.

33-205. Denial of school attendance.

(4) The superintendent of any district or the principal of any school may temporarily suspend any pupil for disciplinary reasons, including student harassment, intimidation or bullying, or for other conduct disruptive of good order or of the instructional effectiveness of the school. A temporary suspension by the principal shall not exceed five (5) school days in length; and the school superintendent may extend the temporary suspension an additional ten (10) school days. Provided, that on a finding by the board of trustees that immediate return to school attendance by the temporarily suspended student would be detrimental to other pupils' health, welfare or safety, the board of trustees may extend the temporary suspension for an additional five (5) school days. Prior to suspending any student, the superintendent or principal shall grant an informal hearing on the reasons for the suspension and the opportunity to challenge those reasons.

Any pupil who has been suspended may be readmitted to the school by the superintendent or principal who suspended him upon such reasonable conditions as said superintendent or principal may prescribe. The board of trustees shall be notified of any temporary suspensions, the reasons therefor, and the response, if any, thereto.

33-512. Governance of schools.

The board of trustees of each school district shall have the following powers and duties:

(6) To prescribe rules for the disciplining of unruly or insubordinate pupils, including rules on student harassment, intimidation and bullying, such rules to be included in a district discipline code adopted by the board of trustees and a summarized version thereof to be provided in writing at the beginning of each school year to the teachers and students in the district in a manner consistent with the student's age, grade and level of academic achievement.

33-1631. Requirements for harassment, intimidation and bullying information and professional development.

(1) School districts and charter schools shall undertake reasonable efforts to ensure that information on harassment, intimidation and bullying of students is disseminated annually to all school personnel, parents and students, including an affirmation that school personnel are authorized and expected to intervene or facilitate intervention on behalf of students facing harassment, intimidation or bullying.

(2) School districts and charter schools shall provide ongoing professional development to build skills of all school staff members to prevent, identify and respond to harassment, intimidation and bullying. The state board shall promulgate rules regarding the content of the professional development required by this subsection.

(3) District policies shall include a series of graduated consequences that may include, but are not limited to, referral to counseling, diversion, use of juvenile specialty courts, restorative practices, on-site suspension and expulsion for any student who commits an act of bullying, intimidation, harassment, violence or threats of violence. Guidelines for such policies will be set forth in the rules of the state board.

(4) Annually school districts shall report bullying incidents to the state department of education in a format set forth in rule by the state board. District policy shall designate persons to whom bullying reports are to be made and a procedure for a teacher or other school employee, student, parent, guardian or other person to report or otherwise provide information on bullying activity.

REGULATIONS

08.02.02.111. Bullying, harassment and intimidation prevention and response.

01. Dissemination of Information. School districts and charter schools shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that information on harassment, intimidation and bullying of students is disseminated annually to all school personnel, parents and students. (3-29-17)

02. Professional Development. The content of ongoing professional development for school staff related to bullying, harassment and intimidation shall include: (3-29-17)

a. School philosophy regarding school climate and student behavior expectations; (3-29-17)

b. Definitions of bullying, harassment, and intimidation; (3-29-17)

c. School prevention strategies or programs including the identification of materials to be distributed annually to students and parents; (3-29-17)

d. Expectations of staff intervention for bullying, harassment, and intimidation; (3-29-17)

e. School process for responding to bullying, harassment, and intimidation including the reporting process for students and staff, investigation protocol, the involvement of law enforcement, related student support services and parental involvement; and (3-29-17)

f. Other topics as determined appropriate by the school district or charter school. (3-29-17)

03. Graduated Consequences. Graduated consequences for a student who commits acts of bullying, harassment, and intimidation shall include a series of measures proportional to the act(s) committed and appropriate to the severity of the violation as determined by the school board of trustees, school administrators, or designated personnel depending upon the level of discipline. Graduated

consequences should be in accordance with the nature of the behavior, the developmental age of the student, and the student's history of problem behaviors and performance. (3-29-17)

a. Graduated consequences may include, but are not limited to: (3-29-17)

i. Meeting with the school counselor; (3-29-17)

ii. Meeting with the school principal and student's parents or guardian; (3-29-17)

iii. Detention, suspension or special programs; and (3-29-17)

iv. Expulsion. (3-29-17)

b. The graduated consequences are not intended to prevent or prohibit the referral of a student who commits acts of harassment, intimidation or bullying to available outside counseling services or to law enforcement, or both, pursuant to Section 18-917A, Idaho Code. (3-29-17)

c. Students with disabilities may be afforded additional protections under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act; school districts and charter schools shall comply with applicable state and federal law when disciplining students with individualized education programs (IEPs) or 504 plans for committing acts of bullying, harassment, and intimidation. (3-29-17)

04. Intervention. School district and charter school employees are authorized and expected to intervene or facilitate intervention on behalf of students facing harassment, intimidation, and bullying. Intervention shall be reasonably calculated to: (3-29-17)

a. Correct the problem behavior; (3-29-17)

b. Prevent another occurrence of the problem; (3-29-17)

c. Protect and provide support for the victim of the act; and (3-29-17)

d. Take corrective action for documented systemic problems related to harassment, intimidation, or bullying. (3-29-17)

05. Reporting. Annual reporting will occur at the end of the school year through an aggregate report identifying the total number of bullying incidents by school districts and charter schools, grade level, gender, and repeat offenders. The State Department of Education shall provide school districts and charter schools with the guidelines and forms for reporting. (3-29-17)

08.02.03.160. Safe environment and discipline.

Each school district will have a comprehensive districtwide policy and procedure encompassing the following:

Student Harassment

Districts will conduct an annual review of these policies and procedures.

Dating and Relationship Violence

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

08.02.03.160. Safe environment and discipline.

Each school district will have a comprehensive districtwide policy and procedure encompassing the following:

Relationship Abuse and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response

Districts will conduct an annual review of these policies and procedures.

Prevention, Behavioral Intervention, and Supports

State Model Policies and Implementation Support

LAWS

33-133. Definitions - Student data - Use and limitations - Penalties.

(7) The state board of education shall develop a model policy for school districts and public charter schools that will govern data collection, access, security and use of such data. The model policy shall be consistent with the provisions of this act. In order to assure that student educational information is treated safely and securely and in a consistent manner throughout the state, each district and public charter school shall adopt and implement the model policy. The state department of education shall provide outreach and training to the districts and public charter schools to help implement the policy. A current copy of such policy shall be posted to the school district's website. Any district or public charter school that fails to adopt, implement and post the policy where any inappropriate release of data occurs shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$ 50,000). Such civil penalty may be imposed per violation. The method of recovery of the penalty shall be by a civil enforcement action brought by the state board of education, with the assistance of the office of the state attorney general, in the district court in and for the county where the violation occurred. All civil penalties collected under this section shall be paid into the general fund of the state.

33-1631. Requirements for harassment, intimidation and bullying information and professional development.

(3) District policies shall include a series of graduated consequences that may include, but are not limited to, referral to counseling, diversion, use of juvenile specialty courts, restorative practices, on-site suspension and expulsion for any student who commits an act of bullying, intimidation, harassment, violence or threats of violence. Guidelines for such policies will be set forth in the rules of the state board.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Multi-tiered Frameworks and Systems of Support

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Prevention

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

08.02.03.160. Safe environment and discipline.

Each school district will have a comprehensive districtwide policy and procedure encompassing the following:

School Climate

Discipline

Violence Prevention

Social-emotional Learning (SEL)

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Trauma-informed Practices

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

16.07.37.101. Teens at risk program.

The Teens at Risk program is for individuals attending Idaho secondary public schools who have been identified by school personnel or their designee as expressing or exhibiting indications of depression, suicidal inclination, emotional trauma, substance use, or other behaviors or symptoms that indicate the existence of, or that may lead to, the development of mental illness or a substance use disorder. The Department may enter into contracts for Teens at Risk programs in cooperation with Idaho public school districts subject to Department appropriations and available funding for this program. The Department reserves the right to make the final determination to award a school district a Teens at Risk contract. (5-8- 09)

Mental Health Literacy Training

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

School-based Behavioral Health Programs

LAWS

16-2404. Community services and supports and interagency collaboration.

(2) Planning. The department of health and welfare, the state department of education, the department of juvenile corrections, counties, and local school districts shall collaborate and cooperate in planning and developing comprehensive mental health services and individual treatment and service plans for children with serious emotional disturbance making the best use of public and private resources to provide or obtain needed services and treatment. [...]

(4) Contracting. The department of health and welfare shall also have the authority to enter into contracts with school districts to provide teen early intervention specialists as provided for in section 16-2404A, Idaho Code.

16-2404A. Teen early intervention mental health and substance abuse specialist program.

(1) The department of health and welfare shall be authorized to contract for teen early intervention specialists to work with teens at risk and their families in school districts.

(2) The teen early intervention specialist shall be a certified counselor or a social worker with a clinical background in mental health or substance abuse as prescribed by the department of health and welfare by rule.

(3) The salary paid to the teen early intervention specialist shall be equivalent to the salary paid to comparably trained and experienced individuals employed by the school district in the region in which the community resource is employed.

(4) Teen early intervention specialists shall work with individual teens at risk to offer group counseling, recovery support, suicide prevention and other mental health and substance abuse counseling services to teens as needed, regardless of mental health diagnosis.

(5) By permission of school administrators, as prescribed in rule, teens at risk not currently enrolled in a public school may, if assigned by a judge, participate in group or individual teen early intervention specialist counseling sessions or services for teens at risk as appropriate.

(6) School districts seeking to have one (1) or more teen early intervention specialists placed within its district may apply to the department of health and welfare for such placement. The department of health and welfare shall establish by rule a simple application process and criteria for placement of teen early intervention specialists in districts. The number of teen early intervention specialists placed in school districts in any given year shall be limited by the funds appropriated to the teen early intervention specialist program in that fiscal year. In evaluating applications for the three (3) year pilot project, the department of health and welfare shall give special consideration to rural districts and shall consider:

(a) The demonstrated need for mental health and substance abuse counseling and treatment for teens at risk in the school district;

(b) The resources and cooperation which the school district has proposed to contribute to the support of the teen early intervention specialist program for teens at risk; and

(c) The funding appropriated to the teen early intervention specialist program for teens at risk.

REGULATIONS

16.07.37.101. Teens at risk program.

The Teens at Risk program is for individuals attending Idaho secondary public schools who have been identified by school personnel or their designee as expressing or exhibiting indications of depression, suicidal inclination, emotional trauma, substance use, or other behaviors or symptoms that indicate the existence of, or that may lead to, the development of mental illness or a substance use disorder. The Department may enter into contracts for Teens at Risk programs in cooperation with Idaho public school districts subject to Department appropriations and available funding for this program. The Department reserves the right to make the final determination to award a school district a Teens at Risk contract. (5-8-09)

01. Application. School districts may apply to the Department through a competitive application process. The Department will provide written information to the State Department of Education and interested school districts on the amount of funding available, closing date for submission of applications, and information on how to obtain application forms and instructions by July 1 of each year that funding is available. Only applications submitted on the prescribed forms and consistent with Department instructions will be considered for evaluation. (5-8-09)

02. Contracting Process. (5-8-09)

a. A team comprised of at least one (1) Department staff person, a representative from the state Department of Education, a representative from the local school district, and a parent, will evaluate the applications from school districts for contracts for Teens at Risk programs. The evaluation criteria will include the demonstrated need for the program in the school district and the contribution the school district is providing to the program, with a preference for rural school districts. The Department will consider the team recommendations and make the final determination of contracts for Teens at Risk programs. (5-8-09)

b. The number of school districts awarded a Teens at Risk program will depend upon the amount

of specific funding appropriated by the legislature for this program. (5-8-09)

c. The Department will enter into a written contract with each school district awarded a Teens at Risk program. The contract will set forth the terms, services, data collecting, funding, and other activities prior to the implementation of the program. (5-8-09)

03. Services. Teen early intervention specialists hired or under contract with the school district will be available to serve teens at risk within the school setting and offer group counseling, recovery support, suicide prevention and other mental health and substance use disorder counseling services as needed. Teens at risk who are not enrolled in public schools may only participate in services if assigned by a judge and with the permission of the local school administrator who administers the Teens at Risk program. Parents of teens participating in the Teens at Risk program will not incur a financial obligation for services provided by the program. (5-8-09)

04. Outcomes. The Department will gather data and evaluate the effectiveness of the Teens at Risk program. In accordance with Section 16-2404A(7), Idaho Code, the Department may contract with state universities or colleges to assist in the identification of appropriate data elements, data collection, and evaluation. Data elements used to evaluate the program may include: (5-8-09)

- a. Teen arrests, detention, and commitments to state custody; (5-8-09)
- b. Teen suicide rates; (5-8-09)
- c. Impacts on juvenile mental health and drug courts; (5-8-09)
- d. Access to mental health services; and (5-8-09)
- e. Academic achievement and school disciplinary actions. (5-8-09)

Monitoring and Accountability

Formal Incident Reporting of Conduct Violations

LAWS

20-527. School trustees to report truants.

When a juvenile of compulsory school age is expelled or is reported to have repeatedly violated the attendance regulations of the school district in which the juvenile is enrolled, pursuant to section 33-206, Idaho Code, the prosecuting attorney may file a petition under this act. The court shall cause an investigation to be made and upon receipt of the written report of the investigation, the court may proceed under this act or the child protective act with respect to the juvenile and may proceed against the juvenile's parent(s), guardian or custodian under this act pursuant to section 33-207, Idaho Code.

33-210. Students using or under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances.

(4) Any school district employee or independent contractor of an educational institution who has a reasonable suspicion that a student is using or is under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance and, acting upon that suspicion, reports that suspicion to a school administrator or initiates procedures adopted by the board of trustees or governing board of the charter school pursuant to this section, shall have immunity from any liability, civil or criminal, that might otherwise be incurred or imposed. Any such participant shall have the same immunity with respect to participation in any judicial proceeding resulting from such report. Any person who reports in bad faith or with malice shall not be protected by this section. Employees and independent contractors of educational institutions who intentionally harass a student through the misuse of the authority provided in this section shall not be immune from civil liability arising from the wrongful exercise of that authority and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed three hundred dollars (\$ 300).

33-1225. Threats of violence - Limitation on liability.

(1) A communication by any person to a school principal, or designee, or a communication by a student attending the school to the student's teacher, school counselor or school nurse, and any report of that communication to the school principal stating that a specific person has made a threat to commit violence on school grounds by use of a firearm, explosive, or deadly weapon defined in chapter 33, title 18, Idaho Code, is a communication on a matter of public concern. Such communication or report shall only be subject to liability in defamation by clear and convincing evidence that the communication or report was made with knowledge of its falsity or with reckless disregard for the truth or falsity of the communication or report. This section shall not be interpreted to change or eliminate other elements of defamation required by law.

(2) As used in this section, "school" means any public or private school providing instruction in kindergarten or any grades from grade one (1) through grade twelve (12) which is the subject of a threat.

33-1631. Requirements for harassment, intimidation and bullying information and professional development.

(4) Annually school districts shall report bullying incidents to the state department of education in a format set forth in rule by the state board. District policy shall designate persons to whom bullying reports are to be made and a procedure for a teacher or other school employee, student, parent, guardian or other person to report or otherwise provide information on bullying activity.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Parental Notification

LAWS

33-205. Denial of school attendance.

(3) No pupil shall be expelled or denied enrollment without the board of trustees having first given written notice to the parent or guardian of the pupil, which notice shall state the grounds for the proposed expulsion or denial of enrollment and the time and place where such parent or guardian may appear to contest the action of the board to deny school attendance, and which notice shall state the rights of the pupil to be represented by counsel, to produce witnesses and submit evidence on his own behalf, and to cross-examine any adult witnesses who may appear against him. Within a reasonable period of time following such notification, the board of trustees shall grant the pupil and his parents or guardian a full and fair hearing on the proposed expulsion or denial of enrollment. However, the board shall allow a reasonable period of time between such notification and the holding of such hearing to allow the pupil and his parents or guardian to prepare their response to the charge. Any pupil within the age of compulsory attendance, who is expelled or denied enrollment as herein provided, shall come under the purview of the juvenile corrections act, and an authorized representative of the board shall, within five (5) days, give written notice of the pupil's expulsion to the prosecuting attorney of the county of the pupil's residence.

33-210. Students using or under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances.

(1) It is legislative intent that parental involvement in all aspects of a child's education in the public school system remain a priority. Substance abuse prevention programs and counseling for students attending public schools are no exception. Consequently, it is the duty of the board of trustees of each school district, including specially chartered school districts, and governing boards of charter schools, to adopt and implement policies specifying how personnel shall respond when a student discloses or is reasonably suspected of using or being under the influence of alcohol or any controlled substance defined by section 37-2732C, Idaho Code. Such policies shall include provisions that anonymity will be provided to the student on a faculty "need to know" basis, when a student voluntarily discloses using or being under the influence of alcohol or any controlled substance while on school property or at a school function, except as deemed reasonably necessary to protect the health and safety of others. Notification of the disclosure and availability of counseling for students shall be provided to parents, the legal guardian or child's custodian. However, once a student is reasonably suspected of using or being under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance in violation of section 37-2732C, Idaho Code, regardless of any previous voluntary disclosure, the school administrator or designee shall contact the student's parent, legal guardian or custodian, and report the incident to law enforcement. The fact that a student has previously disclosed use of alcohol or a controlled substance shall not be deemed a factor in determining reasonable suspicion at a later date. [...]

(3) The district board of trustees or the governing board of the charter school shall ensure that procedures are developed for contacting law enforcement and the student's parents, legal guardian or custodian regarding a student reasonably suspected of using or being under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance. District and charter school policies formulated to meet the provisions of section 37-2732C, Idaho Code, and this section shall be made available to each student, parent, guardian or custodian by August 31, 2002, and thereafter as provided by section 33-512(6), Idaho Code.

33-6001. Parental rights.

(2) School districts and the boards of directors of public charter schools, in consultation with parents, teachers and administrators, shall develop and adopt a policy to promote the involvement of parents and guardians of children enrolled in the schools within the school district or the charter school, including:

- (a) A plan for parent participation in the schools that is designed to improve parent and teacher cooperation in such areas as homework, attendance and discipline.

33-6002. Annual notice of parental rights.

School districts and the boards of directors of public charter schools shall annually notify a parent or guardian of a student enrolled in the school district or public charter school of the parent's or guardian's rights as specified in this chapter.

REGULATIONS

08.02.02.111. Bullying, harassment and intimidation prevention and response.

03. Graduated Consequences. Graduated consequences for a student who commits acts of bullying, harassment, and intimidation shall include a series of measures proportional to the act(s) committed and appropriate to the severity of the violation as determined by the school board of trustees, school administrators, or designated personnel depending upon the level of discipline. Graduated consequences should be in accordance with the nature of the behavior, the developmental age of the student, and the student's history of problem behaviors and performance. (3-29-17)

- a. Graduated consequences may include, but are not limited to: (3-29-17)
- ii. Meeting with the school principal and student's parents or guardian; (3-29-17).

Data Collection, Review, and Reporting of Discipline Policies and Actions

LAWS

16-2404A. Teen early intervention mental health and substance abuse specialist program.

(7) Through an initial three (3) year period beginning at the start of the 2008 school year, the department of health and welfare shall work with local school districts where teen early intervention specialists have been placed to gather data on the effectiveness of this program. This data may be gathered and tracked through cooperative projects with Idaho colleges and universities and may include, but not be limited to:

- (a) Impacts on the number and nature of teen arrests;
- (b) Reductions in the number of teen suicides and suicide attempts;
- (c) Changes in patterns of teen incarceration or involvement with Idaho's juvenile justice system;
- (d) Impacts on local caseloads of practitioners in the department of health and welfare;
- (e) Where applicable, impacts to juvenile mental health or drug courts;
- (f) Changes in academic achievement by teens at risk and by those participating in the teen early intervention specialist program; and
- (g) Changes in the number and nature of student disciplinary actions in schools where teen early intervention specialists have been placed.

33-133. Definitions - Student data - Use and limitations - Penalties.

(1) As used in this act, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

- (b) "Aggregate data" means data collected and/or reported at the group, cohort or institutional level. Aggregate data shall not include personally identifiable information. The minimum number of students shall be determined by the state board of education.
- (j) "Student data" means data collected and/or reported at the individual student level included in a student's educational record.
 - (i) "Student data" includes: (1) state and national assessment results, including information on untested public school students; (2) course taking and completion, credits earned and other transcript information; (3) course grades and grade point average; (4) date of birth, grade level and expected graduation date/graduation cohort; (5) degree, diploma, credential attainment and other

school exit information such as general educational development and drop-out data; (6) attendance and mobility;

(7) data required to calculate the federal four (4) year adjusted secondary cohort graduation rate, including sufficient exit information; (8) discipline reports limited to objective information sufficient to produce the federal annual incident reports, children with disabilities disciplinary reports and discipline reports including students involved with firearms; (9) remediation; (10) special education data; (11) demographic data and program participation information; and (12) files, documents, images or data containing a student's educational record that are stored in or transmitted through a cloud computing service. [...]

(3) The state board of education shall:

(a) Create, publish and make publicly available a data inventory and dictionary or index of data elements with definitions of individual student data fields currently in the student data system including:

- (i) Any individual student data required to be reported by state and federal education mandates;
- (ii) Any individual student data that has been proposed for inclusion in the student data system with a statement regarding the purpose or reason for the proposed collection; and
- (iii) Any individual student data collected or maintained with no current purpose or reason.

No less frequently than annually, the state board of education shall update the data inventory and index of data elements provided for in this subsection.

(b) Develop, publish and make publicly available policies and procedures to comply with the federal family educational rights and privacy act (FERPA) and other relevant privacy laws and policies including, but not limited to the following:

(i) Access to student data in the student data system shall be restricted to: (1) the authorized staff of the state board of education and the state department of education and the board's and the department's vendors who require such access to perform their assigned duties; (2) the district and the district's private vendors who require access to perform their assigned duties and public postsecondary staff who require such access to perform their assigned duties; (3) students and their parents or legal guardians; and (4) the authorized staff of other state agencies in this state as required by law and/or defined by interagency data-sharing agreements. All such data-sharing agreements shall be summarized in a report compiled by the state board of education and submitted no later than January 15 of each year to the senate education committee and the house of representatives education committee;

(ii) Provide that public reports or responses to record requests shall include aggregate data only as that term is defined in subsection (1) of this section;

(iii) Develop criteria for the approval of research and data requests from state and local agencies, the state legislature, researchers and the public: (1) unless otherwise approved by the state board of education, student data maintained shall remain confidential; (2) unless otherwise approved by the state board of education, released student data in response to research and data requests may include only aggregate data; and (3) any approval of the board to release personally identifiable student data shall be subject to legislative approval prior to the release of such information;

(iv) Ensure that any contract entered into by the state board of education or the state department of education includes provisions requiring and governing data destruction dates and specific restrictions on the use of data;

(v) Provide for notification to students and parents regarding their rights under federal and state law; and

(vi) Ensure that all school districts, primary schools, secondary schools and other similar institutions entering into contracts that govern databases, online services, assessments, special education or

instructional supports with private vendors shall include in each such contract a provision that private vendors are permitted to use aggregated data; or an individual student's data for secondary uses, but only if the vendor discloses in clear detail the secondary uses and receives written permission from the student's parent or legal guardian. The contract shall also include either of the following: (1) a prohibition on any secondary uses of student data by the private vendor including, but not limited to, sales, marketing or advertising, but permitting the private vendor to process or monitor such data solely to provide and maintain the integrity of the service; or (2) a requirement that the private vendor disclose in detail any secondary uses of student data including, but not limited to, sales, marketing or advertising, and the board shall obtain express parental consent for those secondary uses prior to deployment of the private vendor's services under the contract.

The state board of education and the state department of education shall ensure that any and all private vendors employed or otherwise engaged by the board or the department shall comply with the provisions of this section. Any person determined, in either a civil enforcement action initiated by the board or initiated by the department or in a court action initiated by an injured party, to have violated a provision of this section or any rule promulgated pursuant to this section shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$ 50,000) per violation. In the case of an unauthorized release of student data, the state board of education or the state department of education shall notify the parent or student of the unauthorized release of student data that includes personally identifiable information in a manner consistent with the provisions of section 28-51-105, Idaho Code.

33-512. Governance of schools.

The board of trustees of each school district shall have the following powers and duties:

- (14) To submit to the superintendent of public instruction not later than July 1 of each year documentation that meets the reporting requirements of the federal gun-free schools act of 1994 as contained within the federal improving America's schools act of 1994.

33-1631. Requirements for harassment, intimidation and bullying information and professional development.

(4) Annually school districts shall report bullying incidents to the state department of education in a format set forth in rule by the state board. District policy shall designate persons to whom bullying reports are to be made and a procedure for a teacher or other school employee, student, parent, guardian or other person to report or otherwise provide information on bullying activity.

REGULATIONS

08.02.02.111. Bullying, harassment and intimidation prevention and response.

05. Reporting. Annual reporting will occur at the end of the school year through an aggregate report identifying the total number of bullying incidents by school districts and charter schools, grade level, gender, and repeat offenders. The State Department of Education shall provide school districts and charter schools with the guidelines and forms for reporting. (3-29-17)

08.02.03.160. Safe environment and discipline.

Each school district will have a comprehensive districtwide policy and procedure encompassing the following:

- School Climate
- Discipline Student
- Health
- Violence Prevention
- Possessing Weapons on Campus
- Substance Abuse - Tobacco, Alcohol, and Other
- Drugs Suicide Prevention
- Student Harassment
- Drug-free School Zones

Building Safety including Evacuation Drills

Relationship Abuse and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response

Districts will conduct an annual review of these policies and procedures. (See Section 33-1612)(3-20-14)

16.07.37.101. Teens at risk program.

The Teens at Risk program is for individuals attending Idaho secondary public schools who have been identified by school personnel or their designee as expressing or exhibiting indications of depression, suicidal inclination, emotional trauma, substance use, or other behaviors or symptoms that indicate the existence of, or that may lead to, the development of mental illness or a substance use disorder. The Department may enter into contracts for Teens at Risk programs in cooperation with Idaho public school districts subject to Department appropriations and available funding for this program. The Department reserves the right to make the final determination to award a school district a Teens at Risk contract. (5-8-09)

04. Outcomes. The Department will gather data and evaluate the effectiveness of the Teens at Risk program. In accordance with Section 16-2404A(7), Idaho Code, the Department may contract with state universities or colleges to assist in the identification of appropriate data elements, data collection, and evaluation. Data elements used to evaluate the program may include: (5-8-09)

- a. Teen arrests, detention, and commitments to state custody; (5-8-09)
- b. Teen suicide rates; (5-8-09)
- c. Impacts on juvenile mental health and drug courts; (5-8-09)
- d. Access to mental health services; and (5-8-09)
- e. Academic achievement and school disciplinary actions. (5-8-09)

Partnerships between Schools and Law Enforcement

Referrals to Law Enforcement

LAWS

33-205. Denial of school attendance.

Provided however, the board shall expel from school for a period of not less than one (1) year, twelve (12) calendar months, or may deny enrollment to a student who has been found to have possessed a firearm on school property in this state or any other state. The board may modify such expulsion or denial of enrollment requirement on a case-by-case basis when the board determines reasonable conditions apply and the student's presence is not detrimental to the health and safety of other students. Discipline of students with disabilities shall be in accordance with the requirements of federal law part B of the individuals with disabilities education act and section 504 of the rehabilitation act. An authorized representative of the board shall report such student and incident to the appropriate law enforcement agency.

33-210. Students using or under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances.

(1) It is legislative intent that parental involvement in all aspects of a child's education in the public school system remain a priority. Substance abuse prevention programs and counseling for students attending public schools are no exception. Consequently, it is the duty of the board of trustees of each school district, including specially chartered school districts, and governing boards of charter schools, to adopt and implement policies specifying how personnel shall respond when a student discloses or is reasonably suspected of using or being under the influence of alcohol or any controlled substance defined by section 37-2732C, Idaho Code. Such policies shall include provisions that anonymity will be provided to the student on a faculty "need to know" basis, when a student voluntarily discloses using or being under the influence of alcohol or any controlled substance while on school property or at a school function, except as deemed reasonably necessary to protect the health and safety of others. Notification of the disclosure and availability of counseling for students shall be provided to parents, the legal guardian or child's custodian. However, once a student is reasonably suspected of using or being under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance in violation of section 37-2732C, Idaho Code, regardless of any previous voluntary disclosure, the school administrator or designee shall contact the student's parent, legal guardian or custodian, and report the incident to law enforcement. The fact that a student has previously disclosed use of alcohol or a controlled substance shall not be deemed a factor in determining reasonable suspicion at a later date. [...]

(3) The district board of trustees or the governing board of the charter school shall ensure that procedures are developed for contacting law enforcement and the student's parents, legal guardian or custodian regarding a student reasonably suspected of using or being under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance. District and charter school policies formulated to meet the provisions of section 37-2732C, Idaho Code, and this section shall be made available to each student, parent, guardian or custodian by August 31, 2002, and thereafter as provided by section 33-512(6), Idaho Code.

REGULATIONS

08.02.02.111. Bullying, harassment and intimidation prevention and response.

03. Graduated Consequences. Graduated consequences for a student who commits acts of bullying, harassment, and intimidation shall include a series of measures proportional to the act(s) committed and appropriate to the severity of the violation as determined by the school board of trustees, school administrators, or designated personnel depending upon the level of discipline. Graduated consequences

should be in accordance with the nature of the behavior, the developmental age of the student, and the student's history of problem behaviors and performance. (3-29-17)

b. The graduated consequences are not intended to prevent or prohibit the referral of a student who commits acts of harassment, intimidation or bullying to available outside counseling services or to law enforcement, or both, pursuant to Section 18-917A, Idaho Code. (3-29-17)

School Resource Officer (SRO) or School Security Officer (SSO) Training or Certification

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Authorizations, Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs), and/or Funding

LAWS

33-1004H. Employing retired teachers and administrators.

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 33-514, 33-1271 or 33-1273, Idaho Code, school districts may employ school resource officers, certificated schoolteachers, persons qualified to drive school buses, and administrators who are receiving retirement benefits from the public employee retirement system of Idaho, except those who received benefits under the early retirement program previously provided by the state in positions requiring such certification, as at-will employees. Any employment contract between the retiree and the school district shall be separate and apart from the collective bargaining agreement of the school district.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Threat Assessment Protocols

LAWS

33-5904. School safety and security program.

(1) There is hereby established in the office of the state board of education the school safety and security program. The executive director of the office of the state board of education may hire a manager of the school safety and security program who shall be responsible for the performance of the regular administrative functions of the program and other duties as the executive director may direct. The manager of the school safety and security program shall be a nonclassified employee. The executive director of the office of the state board of education may employ persons in addition to the manager in other positions or capacities as necessary to fulfill the responsibilities of the school safety and security program as set forth in this section. The executive director of the state board of education shall provide an office, office equipment, and facilities as may be reasonably necessary for the proper performance of the duties of the program manager and other program personnel.

(2) The executive director of the office of the state board of education and the manager and other personnel of the school safety and security program may enter all public educational facilities in this state at reasonable times to conduct annual assessments for consistency with the school safety and security guidelines developed by the Idaho school safety and security advisory board. To the extent possible, such assessments should occur simultaneously with inspections conducted pursuant to section 39-8008, Idaho

Code. The school safety and security program shall prepare a written report for each security assessment it conducts. At a minimum, such reports shall include any safety or security vulnerabilities found in the subject school and recommendations for remedying such vulnerabilities. The program shall provide a copy of the report to the local education agency or institution and to the school principal or institution president. The program shall also prepare an annual report, a copy of which shall be submitted to the state board of education and to the Idaho school safety and security advisory board each year.

(3) Upon request of any public educational institution, the school safety and security program shall provide training and technical assistance on best practices and resources for school safety and security as set forth in the guidelines established by the Idaho school safety and security advisory board.

(4) The office of the state board of education may receive grant moneys on behalf of the school safety and security program to carry out the responsibilities of the program.

(5) On July 1 of each year, or as soon as practicable, the state controller shall transfer three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000) from the public school income fund to the school safety and security program's miscellaneous revenue fund 0349-36 for the purposes of this section.

33-5905. Idaho school safety and security advisory board.

(1) There is hereby established in the office of the state board of education the Idaho school safety and security advisory board. The advisory board shall consist of thirteen (13) members as follows:

(a) Four (4) members appointed by the governor as follows:

(i) One (1) parent of a student who attends an Idaho public school;

(ii) One (1) teacher who teaches in an Idaho public school;

(iii) One (1) representative of a local school board; and

(iv) One (1) representative of school superintendents;

(b) The state superintendent of public instruction or the superintendent's designee;

(c) One (1) representative from the state board of education;

(d) One (1) representative from the Idaho state police;

(e) One (1) representative from the Idaho chiefs of police association;

(f) One (1) representative from the Idaho sheriffs' association;

(g) One (1) representative from the Idaho office of emergency management;

(h) One (1) representative from the Idaho fire chiefs association; and

(i) Two (2) representatives from the state legislature that shall include one (1) member from the senate appointed by the president pro tempore of the senate and one (1) member from the house of representatives appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives.

(2) The members of the advisory board shall serve the following terms:

(a) The gubernatorial appointees shall serve terms of three (3) years.

(b) All other members shall serve terms of two (2) years.

(3) A vacancy on the advisory board shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment and for the balance of the unexpired term.

(4) The advisory board shall appoint a chairperson from among its members for a term certain.

(5) The members of the advisory board shall be compensated as provided in section 59-509(b), Idaho Code.

(6) The advisory board shall meet at least annually, but may meet more frequently subject to the call of the chairperson.

33-5906. Powers and duties of the Idaho school safety and security advisory board.

The Idaho school safety and security advisory board shall:

- (1) Develop, annually review, and modify, if necessary, school safety and security guidelines for the school safety and security program to use in conducting its annual assessments, training, and technical assistance pursuant to section 33-5904, Idaho Code;
- (2) Regularly assess safety and security resources that may be used in public educational facilities; and
- (3) On or before February 1 of each year, report to the legislature and to the governor on the status of school safety and security in the Idaho public educational facilities.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

State-Sponsored, Publicly Available Websites or Other Resources on School Discipline

Safe, supportive learning environments use disciplinary policies and practices that help students stay out of the justice system, while ensuring academic engagement and success for all students. The following resources provided by Idaho provide additional context to state policy and regulations and, in some cases, may support the readers' efforts to provide a positive disciplinary school climate.

Title	Description	Website address (if applicable)
<i>Website</i>		
Alternative Education, Idaho State Department of Education (ISDE)	Provides information and resources on alternative education in Idaho including links to alternative secondary programs, enrollment forms, FAQs, and sample student at-risk qualification checklist.	https://www.sde.idaho.gov/school-choice/alternative/
Multi-Tiered System of Support (MTSS), ISDE	Provides information and resources on multi-tiered systems of support for educators to deliver effective academic and behavioral instruction.	https://www.sde.idaho.gov/topics/mtss/
Safe and Drug Free Schools, ISDE	Provides comprehensive resources and materials addressing bullying prevention and school safety, including links to documents, FAQs, training conference information, and other resources.	http://www.sde.idaho.gov/student-engagement/sdfs/
School Safety Resources, Idaho Office of School Safety and Security	Provides a library of resources for school campuses, districts and school boards including resources on Behavioral Threat Assessment and Management (BTAM), Bullying and Cyberbullying, Mental Health, School Climate, and School Safety Reports.	https://schoolsafety.dbs.idaho.gov/resource-library/
<i>Documents</i>		
Attendance and Enrollment (Fall 2021), ISDE	A report for school districts to establish rules and regulations regarding attendance reporting, tardiness, and chronic absenteeism.	https://www.sde.idaho.gov/finance/shared/2021-2022/2021-2022-SDE-Attendance-and-Enrollment-Manual.pdf
Student Behavioral Health Services Evaluation Report (January 2021), ISDE	An evaluation report providing information on the behavioral health services within the state of Idaho at the school district and school building level.	http://idahotc.com/Portals/76/Documents/Resources/ismh-resources-behavioral-health-evaluation.pdf

Title	Description	Website address (if applicable)
<p>The Educator’s Guide to Student Discipline and Supports: A Practical Legal Guide for School Personnel in Idaho (August 2020), ISDE</p>	<p>Legal guide for school personnel addressing general discipline and discipline for students with disabilities, including discipline options, discipline of students for misconduct occurring off school grounds, weapons violations, threats of harm or violence, free-speech issues, search and seizure, constitutional due process, and procedures for suspension and expulsion.</p>	<p>https://www.sde.idaho.gov/sped/sped-manual/files/chapters/chapter-12-discipline/The-Educators-Guide-to-Student-Discipline-August-2020.pdf</p>
<i>Other Resources</i>		
<p>2019 Idaho Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results, ISDE</p>	<p>Survey results of Idaho’s Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) conducted by the ISDE every two years to help guide school districts, educators, and numerous other organizations in their efforts to meet students’ needs, secure funding and assess trends over time.</p>	<p>https://odp.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/2019-Youth-Risk-Behavior-Survey-Results.pdf</p>