

Overview of Fourteen Southern States' School Suspension Laws

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The information in this report comes directly from the statutes, as of approximately October 2008, of each state included. It is possible that some of the statutes have been revised since that time.**

These states allow a considerable amount of discretion for local school districts to formulate their own student codes of behavioral conduct and disciplinary policies, with exceptions for some felonious offenses (e.g. possession of a firearm or other deadly weapon), for which many states' statutes prescribe specific disciplinary action. Policy related to suspension and expulsion, however, is in large part determined at a local level. Local school officials have broad discretion to deal with aggravating and mitigating factors when looking at individual students.

Most state statutes define two different categories of suspension: short-term suspension and long-term suspension. Both are different than expulsion. Short-term suspension in almost all southern states refers to a period of no more than ten days. Long-term suspension typically refers to any period of time longer than 10 days and up to the remainder of the current school year. Expulsion varies by state, but usually means removing the student permanently from the public school system.

In most states, Texas being an exception, the suspended student or the student's guardian has one appeal to the superintendent, the district board of education, or some equivalent board. The judgment of this board is final in almost all cases. In Texas, the appealing party has the opportunity for a second appeal to the education commissioner following the judgment by the district board of trustees. In Virginia, the appealing party first can petition the school superintendent to review the suspension enacted by a school principal, assistant principal, or teacher, and then, following a judgment

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upholding the suspension by such superintendent, appeal to the school board or school board appointed committee. Some states allow suspended students to return to the regular classroom pending an appeal. There are additional federal protections for students with disabilities who are facing suspension.

Almost all state statutes have language related to alternative learning environments for students under disciplinary action such as suspension, but this language varies widely from state to state. Some states have requirements that suspended students be offered placement in an alternative learning program. Other states recommend or allow suspended students to attend these kinds of programs. In some cases, there is a clear onus upon local districts to furnish an alternative educational placement to suspended students.

Of the southern states studied, Texas and Missouri have the strongest requirements requiring alternative educational opportunities to suspended students. In addition to strong requirements for alternative education, recent Texas statutes mandate specific standards for alternative education programs, including teacher training standards, essential curricula, and minimum instruction time. Missouri, Texas, and Florida statutes contain provisions related to the funding for alternative education programs, though the Florida statutes contain no mandate that these programs be offered to all suspended students.

The following tables below reflect five aspects of fourteen southern states' suspension policies:

- Authority of local school districts to suspend/expel and state prescribed expulsions
- Suspension procedures
- Appeals process
- Conditions for admittance/readmittance to other district in state
- Alternative education

Note: In the matrix, BOE refers to a district/local board of education or school board, unless otherwise noted. Numbers and letters in parentheses refer to state statutes.

STATE	SCHOOL DISTRICT AUTHORITY TO SUSPEND/EXPEL, STATE PRESCRIBED EXPULSIONS**
<p>North Carolina</p>	<p>The principal of a school or a delegate shall have authority to suspend for a period of <u>10 days or less</u> any student who willfully violates policies of conduct established by the local BOE.</p> <p>The principal of a school, with the prior approval of the superintendent, shall have the authority to suspend for periods of time more than 10 days but not exceeding the remaining time in the school year any student who willfully violates policies of local school board.</p> <p>A student may be suspended for up to 10 days for insubordination, habitual indolence, disorderly conduct, or for violating a school district weapon’s policy.</p> <p>A local BOE may expel based on clear and convincing evidence that student continues to pose clear threat to other students/employees.</p> <p>Weapon possession on school property or at school events shall result in 365 calendar-day suspension.</p> <p>For physical assaults and serious injuries to another student, barring no appropriate alternative education facility, 365 calendar-day suspension.</p>
<p>Alabama</p>	<p>Prescribed expulsion terms: one year for possession of firearm in school building (16-1-24.3 a)</p>
<p>Arkansas</p>	<p>School discipline policies shall prescribe expulsion from school for a period not less than one year for possession of any firearm or other weapon prohibited upon school campus by law.</p> <p>Superintendent has discretion to modify suspension on case by case basis. (6-18-502 C2)</p>
<p>Florida</p>	<p>Nothing shall prohibit a district from having the right to expel, or to take disciplinary action against a student who is found to have committed an offense on school property at any time if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The student is found to have committed a delinquent act that would qualify as felony if adult 2) The student has adjudication withheld for a delinquent act which, if committed as an adult, would be a felony 3) The student has been found guilty of a felony

Georgia	Act of physical violence committed against faculty, bus driver, or staff shall result in expulsion from public school system, for the remainder of student's eligibility to attend public school (grades 6-12). The local school board may permit the student to attend alternative ed. program for the period of student's expulsion. If student is K-8, then student may be allowed to resume public school program in grades 9-12. (20-2-751.6 c1)
Kentucky	Each local BOE shall be responsible for formulating a code of acceptable behavior and discipline to apply to the students in each school operated by the board (158.148 c4)
Louisiana	Principle has discretion to suspend, abiding by the local district-formulated code of behavior. Disciplinary action taken in consultation with teacher in whose classroom student offense
Maryland	Districts may authorize principals to suspend for period of not more than ten days, superintendent for not more than one hundred and eighty school days.
Missouri	Districts may authorize principals to suspend for period of not more than 10days, superintendent for not more than one hundred and eighty school days.
North Carolina	<i>See top row of section</i>
South Carolina	Any district may authorize/order expulsion, suspension, or transfer of any pupil for the commission of any crime, gross immorality, gross misbehavior, persistent disobedience, of for violation of written rules of district/state BOE 59-63-210 A District board may confer upon an administrator the authority to suspend a pupil from teacher's class or a school not in excess of 10days for any one offense and for not more than thirty days in any school year, unless during the last 10days of school year, if suspension will make pupil ineligible to receive credit for school year without the approval of the school board unless the presence of the pupil constitutes an actual threat or a hearing is granted within twenty-four hours of suspension (59-63-220)
Tennessee	Principal, principal-teacher or ass't principal of public school authorized to suspend pupil from attendance at school. Broad discretion permitted (49-6-3401)

<p>Texas</p>	<p>The principal or other appropriate administrator may suspend a student who engages in the student code of conduct adopted by district as conduct for which a student may be suspended. A suspension under this section may not exceed three days. (37.005)</p> <p>Each school shall establish a three-member committee to determine placement of a student when a teacher refuses the return of a student to the teacher's class and make recommendations to the district regarding readmission of expelled students. Committee shall consist of two teachers, chosen by the faculty body, and one staff member, chosen by the principal. (37.003)</p> <p>Suspensions and expulsions can be enforced for off-campus behavior that violates the behavioral code provided by the state (37.007)</p>
<p>Virginia</p>	<p>A pupil may be suspended for not more than 10 school days (short-term suspension) by school principal, ass't principal, or, in their absence, a teacher. Or, pupil may be suspended for more than 10 days (presumably by the same aforementioned parties, <i>author's note</i>)</p>

STATE	SUSPENSION PROCEDURES
North Carolina	When a student is suspended for 10 days or less, the principal or his delegate shall give notice to the pupil's parent/guardian and inform them as to the student's rights.
Alabama	If criminal charge arising from school offense is warranted, local district must immediately suspend from attending regular classes and schedule a hearing as soon as possible (within max of five school days). The decision to suspend or initiate criminal charges against a student shall include a review of the student's exceptional status. (16-1-24.1 b)
Arkansas	<p>Board of directors of school district may authorize teacher or administrator to suspend a student for a maximum of 10 days for violation of district's written discipline policy...schools with non-traditional scheduling authorized to suspend for course-work period commensurate to the 10 days period at a traditional school (6-18-507 C1)</p> <p>Superintendent can recommend suspension for more than 10 days, subject to appeal to board of directors and requirements of federal Individuals with Disabilities Act. (6-18-5107 D1)</p>
Florida	<p>If a teacher removes a student from class, the principal may place the student in another appropriate classroom, in in-school suspension, or in a dropout prevention and academic intervention program as provided by S. 1003.53; or the principal may recommend the student for out-of-school suspension or expulsion, as appropriate. The student may be prohibited from attending or participating in school-sponsored or school-related activities. The principal may not return the student to the original teacher's class without the teacher's consent unless the committee established under subsection (6) determines that such placement is the best or only available alternative. The teacher and the placement review committee must render decisions within 5 days of the removal of the student from the classroom.</p> <p>Each school shall establish a placement review committee to determine placement of a student when a teacher withholds consent to the return of a student to the teacher's class. A school principal must notify each teacher in that school about the availability, the procedures, and the criteria for the placement review committee as outlined in this section.</p>

Georgia	The disciplinary officer, panel, or tribunal or school officials, when appointed as required in Code Section 20-2-753, shall determine what, if any, disciplinary action shall be taken. Such action may include, but is not limited to, expulsion, long-term suspension, or short-term suspension.
Kentucky	Due process: Student may not be suspended until pupil has been given written notice of the charge or charges against him which constitute cause of suspension, the pupil has been given an explanation of evidence related to charges, and the pupil has been given the opportunity to recount perspectives of events related to charges (158.150 5) unless immediate suspension is necessary to protect persons, property, or to avoid disruption of academic process. Then, due process proceedings must be administered no more than three days after suspension (158/150 c) Superintendent, principal, assistant principal, or head teacher may suspend a student . . . local school board can expel student, after hearing. The decision of board is final.
Louisiana	Teacher can remove student from classroom using broad discretion. Pupil sent to principal's office. Student shall not be allowed to return until the principal has implemented one of the following disciplinary measures: in-school suspension, detention, suspension, initiation of expulsion hearings, assignment to an alternative school. Failure or refusal by pupil to participate in assigned detention shall subject pupil to immediate suspension.
Maryland	In accordance with the county board, principal of a public school may suspend for not more than 10 days any student in the school who is under the direction of the principal. Student or student's parent shall be given conference with principal during suspension period. At principal's request, county superintendent can suspend for more than 10 days or expel. In both cases, conference with student/parents, distribution of list of community resources for alt. education
Missouri	May suspend/expel, after notice to parent/guardian and a hearing upon charges preferred. Also, may suspend/expel if pupil has been charged with, pled guilty to, or convicted of state/federal felony (167.161 3) No pupil shall be suspended unless 1) the pupil shall be given oral or written notice of the charges against such pupil, 2) if the pupil denies the charges, such pupil shall be given an oral and written explanation of the facts which form the basis of the proposed suspension, 3) the pupil shall be given an opportunity to present such pupil's version of the incident, 4) in the event of a suspension of more than 10 school days, where the pupil gives notice of wish to appeal suspension to the board, the suspension shall be stayed until board renders its decision, unless in judgment of district superintendent student presents ongoing threat of disrupting academic process (167.171 2)

North Carolina	<i>See top row of section</i>
South Carolina	When a pupil is suspended from a class or school, the administrator shall notify, in writing, the parents or legal guardian of the pupil, giving reason for suspension and setting a time and place when the administrator shall be available for conference. Conference shall be set within three days of suspension. (59-63-230)
Tennessee	<p>Except in emergency, no principal, principal-teacher or assistant principal shall suspend any student until that student has been advised of the nature of the student’s misconduct, questioned about it, and allowed to give an explanation. (49-6-3401 c)</p> <p>Upon suspension of any student other than in-school suspension of one day or less, the principal shall, within twenty-four (24) hours, notify parent guardian and director of schools of 1) suspension, which shall be for a period of no more than 10 days, 2) the cause of suspension, 3) the conditions for readmission, which may include, at the request of either party, a meeting of the parent guardian, student, and principal (49-6-3401 2)</p> <p>If the suspension is for more than 5 days, the principal shall develop and implement a plan for improving the behavior which shall be made available for review by the director of schools upon request. (49-6-3401 3)</p> <p>If at time of suspension the principal, principal teacher, or ass’t principal determines offense justifies more than 10 days of suspension, such person can suspend student unconditionally for a specified period of time or upon such terms and conditions as are deemed reasonable (49-6-3401 4A)</p>
Texas	The superintendent or the superintendent's designee shall review the student's placement in the disciplinary alternative education program. The student may not be returned to the regular classroom pending the review. The superintendent or the superintendent's designee shall schedule a review of the student's placement with the student's parent or guardian not later than the third class day after the superintendent or superintendent's designee receives notice from the office or official designated by the court. After reviewing the notice and receiving information from the student's parent or guardian, the superintendent or the superintendent's designee may continue the student's placement in the disciplinary alternative education program if there is reason to believe that the presence of the student in the regular classroom threatens the safety of other students or teachers. (37.006 H)

Virginia	<p>Suspension by principal, ass't principal, or teacher can occur after they have given oral and written notice of the charges against him and, if he denies them, an explanation of the facts as known to school personnel and an opportunity for him to present the facts as he sees them. In the case of pupils who present an ongoing danger or threat of academic disruption, the pupil may be removed immediately, and the aforementioned procedure shall be practicable thereafter. (22.1 277.04).</p> <p>The division superintendent or his designee shall review the actions of the suspending party upon petition. (22.1.277.04)</p>
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STATE	APPEALS PROCESS
North Carolina	The pupil or pupil's parents can appeal the decision of the principal to the local BOE.
Alabama	<i>Related language not apparent in available material.</i>
Arkansas	Suspension can be appealed to superintendent (6-18-5107 C1)
Florida	<i>Related language not apparent in available material.</i>
Georgia	Provisions by local board must be enacted allowing for appeals, discretionary abeyance of suspension/expulsion pending outcome of appeal to local board (20-2-752 3 and 4)
Kentucky	No appeal possible upon decision of local school board to suspend student
Louisiana	Appeal to parish/city superintendent, whose judgment is final
Maryland	Appeal to county board, which does not stay the decision of the county superintendent as to suspension
Missouri	In the case of a suspension by superintendent of more than 10 school days, pupil's guardian can appeal to school board or school board committee
North Carolina	<i>See top row</i>
South Carolina	Guardian may appeal suspension to board of trustees or its authorized agent (59-63-230)

Tennessee	<p>Suspending party must immediately give written or actual notice to parent/ guardian and student of right to appeal the decision to suspend for more than 10 days. All appeals must be filed, orally or in writing, within 5 days after receipt of notice. The appeal shall be to the district BOE or to a disciplinary authority appointed to the board. (49-6-3401 B C)</p> <p>Action of Board shall be final</p>
Texas	<p>The student or the student's guardians may appeal the superintendent's decision re: whether or not to keep student in alt. education setting or to return student to regular classroom to the district's board of trustees. The student MAY NOT be returned to the classroom pending appeal. If board upholds decision of superintendent, student or student guardians can make a second appeal to commissioner.</p>
Virginia	<p>The district superintendent or his designee shall review the actions of the suspending party upon petition. (22.1.277.04)</p> <p>The decision of the superintendent following the petition can be appealed to the school board or its appointed committee for both short-term (under 10 days) or long-term (over 10 days) suspension.</p>

STATE	CONDITIONS FOR READMITTANCE/ADMITTANCE TO OTHER DISTRICT IN STATE
North Carolina	At any time after the first July 1 st that is at least 6 months after board's decision to expel student, student may request the local BOE to review its decision.
Alabama	Student found to have violated local policy, may not be readmitted until (1) criminal charges/offenses from conduct have been disposed of by proper authorities and (2) person has satisfied other requirements imposed by local BOE (16-1-24.1 c/d)
Arkansas	Board of directors of any school district may prohibit enrollment of expelled student in any other school district, upon hearing, until expulsion period has expired
Florida	<i>Related language not apparent in available materials</i>
Georgia	Local BOEs have the dispensation either to refuse student enrollment who is under a disciplinary order or to impose short- or long-term suspension, or expulsion. (20-2-751 B) Ant action taken by disciplinary officer, panel, or tribunal or school officials shall be subject to modification by local school board upon appeal. (20-2-755)
Kentucky	Districts can decide whether or not to allow student from other district under disciplinary suspension to enroll, and what disciplinary action to take themselves (158.150 3)
Louisiana	Readmittance contingent upon parent/guardian response to conference request If parents do not respond, principal holds executive authority as whether to readmit student
Maryland	County superintendent may deny attendance of student expelled from other county school system

Missouri	No school shall admit student suspended for more than 10 days from a private or public school for a violent act before end of the disciplinary action. Otherwise, conference with relevant school officials from district of offense necessary for admittance to new district.
North Carolina	<i>See top row</i>
South Carolina	Local school board can choose to bar student from first time admittance to system based on that student's previous school record/criminal record (59-63-217 A)
Tennessee	District not required to enroll student suspended/expelled in other district...director of schools for district shall make recommendation to local BOE based on student's past school records
Texas	District's discretion to admit suspended student from another district, or how to continue disciplinary action.
Virginia	The suspended student and the parent/guardian shall be informed upon suspension of the student's eligibility for readmittance into regular or alternative classroom. If the school board determines that the student is ineligible to return to regular school or to attend alternative program while under long-term suspension or expelled, written notice shall also advise parent of such student that the student may petition the school board for readmission to be effective one calendar year from the date of his expulsion, and of the conditions, if any, under which readmission may be granted.

STATE	ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION
<p>North Carolina</p>	<p>Prior to the decision to expel a student clearly posing continued threat to safety of other students/employees, local BOE shall consider if there is an alternative program offered by the local school administrative unit that may provide services to student subject to expulsion.</p> <p>A student enrolled in an alternative education program for which state per student payments are available may be suspended for <u>up to 20 days</u> for insubordination, habitual indolence, disorderly conduct, or for violating a school district weapons policy</p> <p>A student, including one enrolled in an alternative education program, may be expelled from school for insubordination, habitual indolence, or disorderly conduct</p>
<p>Alabama</p>	<p>Any removal, isolation or separation may not deprive such pupils of their full right to an equal and adequate education. (16-1-14)</p> <p>Alternative upon expulsion for firearm: students may be permitted to attend alternative schools designed to provide educational services. (16-1-24.3 a)</p>
<p>Arkansas</p>	<p>Discipline policies shall include provisions for placement of student with disciplinary, socially dysfunctional, or behavioral problems not associated w/ a handicapping condition in an alternative learning environment not provided by the district (6-18-503 C.i)</p> <p>Every school district shall establish an alternative learning environment that shall afford students an environment conducive to learning (6-18-508 A)</p> <p>This environment may be established by more than one school district or may be operated by an education service cooperative established under The Education Service Cooperative Act of 1985 (6-18-508 B)</p> <p>D.O.E. shall establish criteria for teacher preparation in alt. environment (6-18-508C)</p>

<p>Florida</p>	<p>Dropout prevention and academic intervention programs may differ from traditional educational programs and schools in scheduling, administrative structure, philosophy, curriculum, or setting and shall employ alternative teaching methodologies, curricula, learning activities, and diagnostic and assessment procedures in order to meet the needs, interests, abilities, and talents of eligible students. The educational program shall provide curricula, character development and law education, and related services that support the program goals and lead to improved performance in the areas of academic achievement, attendance, and discipline. Student participation in such programs shall be voluntary. District school boards may, however, assign students to a program for disruptive students. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, no student shall be identified as being eligible to receive services funded through the dropout prevention and academic intervention program based solely on the student being from a single-parent family. (1003.53)</p> <p>District school boards seeking to enter into a partnership with a private entity or public entity to operate a second chance school for disruptive students may apply to the Department of Education for startup grants. These grants must be available for 1 year and must be used to offset the startup costs for implementing such programs off public school campuses. General operating funds must be generated through the appropriate programs of the Florida Education Finance Program. Grants approved under this program shall be for the full operation of the school by a private nonprofit or for-profit provider or the public entity. This program must operate under rules adopted by the State Board of Education and be implemented to the extent funded by the Legislature. (1003.53)</p>
<p>Georgia</p>	<p>A hearing officer, tribunal, panel, superintendent, local BOE shall be authorized to place student determined to have brought firearm to school in an alt. educational setting</p> <p>Upon finding that a student has committed offense of bullying for a third instance in a school year, student shall be assigned to alt. school. (20-2-751.4 b)</p>
<p>Kentucky</p>	<p>A district that has expelled a student from the student’s regular school setting shall provide or assure that educational services are provided to the student in an appropriate alternative program or setting, unless the board has made a determination, on the record, supported by clear and convincing evidence, that the expelled student posed a threat to the safety of other students or school staff and could not be placed into a state-funded agency program. Other intervention services as indicated for each student may be provided by the board (158.150 2b)</p>

Louisiana	Expulsion: during which time the city, parish, or other local public school board shall place the pupil in an alternative school or on an alternative school setting unless the board is exempt as provided by law from providing such alternative school or alternative school setting
Maryland	The State shall appropriate an amount of money for allocation by the State Department of Ed to local educational agencies for schools or clusters of schools to support the development and expansion of special programs for disruptive youth. Local agencies shall submit proposals for funding 7-304d
Missouri	<p>Any suspension shall not relieve the state or the suspended student's parents/ guardians of their responsibilities to educate a student. School districts are encouraged to provide an in-school suspension system and to search for other acceptable discipline alternatives prior to using suspension of more than 10 days or expelling a student from the school. Each school district . . . constituting the domicile of any child for whom alt. education programs are provided or procured shall pay toward the per pupil costs for alt. education programs for such a child.. . one district must pay another/issue vouchers, else state funding withheld</p> <p>A school may contract with other public agencies, not-for profit organizations, or private agencies for the provision of alternative education services for students whose demonstrated disruptive behavior indicates that they cannot be adequately served in the traditional classroom setting.</p>
North Carolina	<i>See top row</i>
South Carolina	The board or designated administrator may transfer a pupil to another school in lieu of suspension or expulsion but only after a conference or hearing with guardian. Guardian may appeal transfer to the board. (59-63 250)
Tennessee	After appeal hearing, district BOE May...assign student to an alternative program, or night school
	A student shall be removed from class and placed in a disciplinary alternative education program under section 37.008 if the student engages in conduct on or off school property that contains the elements of the offense of retaliation under Section 36.06 Penal Code, against any school employee, if the student is prosecuted for any number of felony offenses, of the student threatens safety of students or teachers or will be detrimental to the

Texas	<p>educational process. (37.006)</p> <p>Each school district shall provide a disciplinary alternative education program that:</p> <p>(1) is provided in a setting other than a student's regular classroom; (2) is located on or off of a regular school campus;(3) provides for the students who are assigned to the disciplinary alternative education program to be separated from students who are not assigned to the program; (4) focuses on English language arts, mathematics, science, history, and self-discipline; (5) provides for students' educational and behavioral needs;(6) provides supervision and counseling;(7) employs only teachers who meet all certification requirements (8) provides not less than the minimum amount of instructional time per day required by Section 25.082(a).</p> <p>Actions outside of the school environment: a student can be placed in a disciplinary alternative education program by the superintendent or his designee if there is reasonable belief to suggest that such student committed a felony offense outside of the school environment, or if the student presents a threat to student/faculty/staff safety or may be detrimental to the educational process (37.006)</p> <p>Removal to a disciplinary alternative education program under Subsection (a) is not required if the student is expelled under Section 37.007 for the same conduct for which removal would be required. (37.006)</p> <p>FUNDING FOR ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION SERVICES IN JUVENILE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES. A school district that provides education services to pre-adjudicated and post-adjudicated students who are confined by court order in a juvenile residential facility operated by a juvenile board is entitled to count such students in the district's average daily attendance for purposes of receipt of state funds under the Foundation School Program. If the district has a wealth per student greater than the guaranteed wealth level but less than the equalized wealth level, the district in which the student is enrolled on the date a court orders the student to be confined to a juvenile residential facility shall transfer to the district providing education services an amount equal to the difference between the average Foundation School Program costs per student of the district providing education services and the sum of the state aid and the money from the available school fund received by the district that is attributable to the student for the portion of the school year for which the district provides education services to the student. (37.0061)</p> <p>INSTRUCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION SERVICES IN JUVENILE RESIDENTIAL</p>
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	<p>FACILITIES. (a) The commissioner shall determine the instructional requirements for education services provided by a school district or open-enrollment charter school in a pre-adjudication secure detention facility or a post-adjudication secure correctional facility operated by a juvenile board or a post-adjudication secure correctional facility operated under contract with the Texas Youth Commission, including requirements relating to: (1) the length of the school day; (2) the number of days of instruction provided to students each school year; and(3) the curriculum of the educational program.</p> <p>Elementary school students may not be placed in alternative education programs with students who are non-elementary school students. (37.006 f)</p> <p>The superintendent or designee shall review student’s placement in alternative education setting, make determination as to whether the student should remain</p> <p>A student may be expelled if the student, while placed in an alternative education program for disciplinary reasons, continues to engage in serious or persistent misbehavior that violates the district’s student code of conduct</p> <p>The district or other local educational agency <i>shall</i> provide educational services to an expelled student in a disciplinary alternative education program if the student is younger than 10 at time of expulsion. The district <i>may</i> provide a similar setting if the student is over 10. (37.007)</p> <p><i>Compared with other states, Texas has a more extensive state statute relating to the provision of alternative learning environments for students under disciplinary action than could be easily compressed.</i></p>
<p>Virginia</p>	<p>The school board shall require that any oral or written notice to the parent of a student who is suspended for not more than 10days include info. On community-base educational programs, alternative education programs or other educational options, and the student’s right to return to regular school attendance upon the expiration of the suspension. The cost of any alternative education program, which is not part of the educational program offered by the school division, shall be borne by the parent of the student. (22.1 277.04)</p> <p>Same notice as above must be given in written form for long-term suspension. Similarly, parent is responsible for costs of alternatives not part of the division’s program.</p>

