Each school must have a plan for managing student behavior which incorporates effective strategies consistent with the purpose and principles established in board policy 4300, Student Behavior Policies. Schools are encouraged to implement a system of positive behavior support and to seek positive, innovative and constructive methods of correcting and managing student behavior in an effort to avoid repeated misbehavior and suspension.

COMPONENTS OF THE PLAN

The plan should address (1) the process by which student behavior will be addressed, including any use of a disciplinary committee and the means by which students at risk of repeated disruptive or disorderly conduct are identified, assessed, and assisted; (2) positive behavioral interventions and possible consequences that will be used; and (3) parental involvement strategies that address when parents or guardians will be notified or involved in issues related to their child's behavior (see policy 4341, Parental Involvement in Student Behavior Issues).

No school plan for managing student behavior may authorize the use of corporal punishment. Corporal punishment is the intentional infliction of physical pain upon the body of a student as a disciplinary measure. It includes, but is not limited to, spanking, paddling and slapping. The board prohibits corporal punishment, believing that other consequences are more appropriate and effective for teaching self-control. No teacher, substitute teacher, student teacher, bus driver, or other employee, contractor or volunteer may use corporal punishment to discipline any student. Reasonable force that is necessary to protect oneself or others is not considered corporal punishment. (See also policy 4301, Authority of School Personnel.)

Possible Consequences

Consequences for violating board policies or school standards or rules may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- parental involvement;
- isolation or time-out for short periods of time;
- behavior improvement agreements;
- individual or small group sessions with the school counselor;
- in-school suspension;
- detention before and/or after school or on Saturday;
- community service;
- exclusion from extracurricular activities;
- suspension from bus privileges;

- placement in an alternative school; or
- out-of-school suspension or expulsion.

The parent or guardian is responsible for transportation as may be required to carry out the consequence.

Removal from the classroom for a long period of time, including in-school or out-of-school suspension should be avoided unless necessary to ensure a safe, orderly environment that is conducive to learning. The principal is authorized to remove students in accordance with board policies for anti-social or criminal conduct or for other behavior that interferes with a safe, orderly environment.

PROCESS FOR DEVELOPING AND EVALUATING THE PLAN

Principals are encouraged to use a team approach for developing and evaluating the school's plan to manage student behavior. On at least an annual basis, the plan should be evaluated based upon data on disciplinary actions taken and the impact on student academic performance. Principals will report on at least an annual basis to the superintendent and the board on the effectiveness of the plan in minimizing classroom disruptions, referrals to the principal's office and use of out-of-school suspension. The report also will address the plan's effect on academic performance.

The superintendent also is encouraged to consider, develop and propose new and alternative discipline programs to the board.

Legal References: G.S. 115C-47, -288, -307, -397.1, -390.1, -390.2, -390.3, -391.1

Cross References: Alternative Learning Programs (policy 3470/4305), Student Behavior Policies (policy 4300), Authority of School Personnel (policy 4301), Anti-Social Behavior (policy 4330), Criminal Behavior (policy 4335), Parental Involvement In Student Behavior Issues (policy 4341)

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