



American Samoa Compilation of School Discipline Laws and Regulations

Prepared: March 31, 2021

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 March 2021. 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.

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American Samoa Codes Cited

American Samoa Revised Laws

Title 13. Health and Economic Welfare Services

Chapter 10. Medicine and Drugs

- 13.1020. Prohibited actions
- 13.1022. Possession of controlled substance unlawful

Title 16. Educational Institutions

Chapter 03. General Provisions

- 16.0308. Truancy - Investigation - Notice to parents - Penalty

Title 46. Criminal Justice

Chapter 33. Defense of Justification

- 46.3311. Use of force by persons with responsibility for care, discipline, or safety of others

Chapter 42. Weapons

- 46.4203. Unlawful use of weapons

American Samoa Regulations

American Samoa Department of Education

These documents were shared via email communication from AS DOE to the NCSSLE on April 8, 2015; a publicly accessible version of this document has not been identified. For more information, contact: <http://www2.ed.gov/about/contacts/state/as.html>. As of January 2020, NCSSLE is requesting for updated handbooks from AS DOE.

Student Policy Handbook

- 9. Truancy
- 13. Dress and appearance
- 20. Student discipline - Cooperation with law enforcement
- 21. Cooperation with police officers
- 22. Control of dangerous and anti-social behavior - Bullying
- 23. Searching students
- 25. Suspension, exemption, excluded, or expelled - Definitions
- 26. Student exclusion from school
- 27. Attendance - Checking, absences and excuses
- 36. Athletic activities - Student safety
- 38. Care of school property
- 52. Student grievances
- 54. Safe and drug free policy
- 55. Use of technology

Codes of Conduct

Authority to Develop and Establish Codes of Conduct

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

Student Policy Handbook. Section 13. Dress and appearance.

The Department reserves the right to insist that student dress, personal appearance, and conduct shall be of such character as to not disrupt or detract from the educational environment of the school nor tend to diminish the instructional effectiveness or disciplinary control of the teacher.

Scope

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

Student Policy Handbook. Section 22. Control of dangerous and anti-social behavior - Bullying.

The following acts constitute dangerous or anti-social student behavior.

A. Bullying: A student shall not intimidate, harass, or bully another student through the use of words or actions. Behavior includes direct physical contact such as hitting or shoving, verbal assaults such as teasing or name-calling, and/or social manipulation or isolation.

The Department expects students and staff to immediately report any incidents of bullying to the principal. Staff who witness such acts shall take immediate steps to intervene. This policy applies to students on school campus or off campus, while traveling to and from school, or during lunch period or a school sponsored activity. Students in violation of bullying are subject to disciplinary action and may lead to suspension.

Student Policy Handbook. Section 54. Safe and drug free policy.

All student enrolled in the Public School System are prohibited from participating in any activity relating to the unlawful manufacture, distribution, possession use and/or sale of illegal drugs at any time while on the school premises, or at any school sponsored activities. [...]

Communication of Policy

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

Student Policy Handbook. Section 13. Dress and appearance.

The Department reserves the right to insist that student dress, personal appearance, and conduct shall be of such character as to not disrupt or detract from the educational environment of the school nor tend to diminish the instructional effectiveness or disciplinary control of the teacher.

4. Information. Handbooks and/or newsletters prepared at each elementary or high school shall express uniformity on specific requirements and exhibitions. Each school will be responsible for inservice activities to acquaint students and staff with the enforcement procedure of those requirements.

Statements shall be included which:

- a. Prohibit wearing transparent, see-through, tank tops, bare midriff, strapless, high slits, mini skirts, or low-cut clothing.
- b. Prohibit wearing cut-offs and other brief attire.
- c. Prohibit the wearing of hats and sun glasses in inappropriate areas such as classrooms and other areas designated by the principal.
- d. Prohibit slogans or advertising on clothing which by their controversial or obscene nature disrupt the educational setting.

In-School Discipline

Discipline Frameworks

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Teacher Authority to Remove Students From Classrooms

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

Student Policy Handbook. Section 20. Student discipline - Cooperation with law enforcement.

Each school principal will follow disciplinary procedures in accordance with those established by the Department. The principal, when feasible, will involve school staff and the parent organization, if any.

A. Classroom Discipline.

1. Classroom discipline is largely a teacher responsibility and should, in most instances, be handled by the teacher.
2. If the teacher is confronted with a situation so serious that it should be brought to the principal's attention, or is confronted with a situation specified in the department's guidelines as unacceptable behavior, the teacher should refer the students involved to the principal or principal's designee.
3. A written report describing this incident must be sent to the office with the student within 24 hours thereafter. If the teacher desires a student-teacher-administrator conference, the teacher should so indicate in the written report. Every effort should be made to hold such conference immediately following the instructional period to determine the appropriate action.
4. Disciplinary action should be taken as soon as possible and the student returned to the classroom, unless the behavior warrants a future conference or referral to an alternative program.

Alternatives to Suspension

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

Student Policy Handbook. Section 20. Student discipline - Cooperation with law enforcement.

Each school principal will follow disciplinary procedures in accordance with those established by the Department. The principal, when feasible, will involve school staff and the parent organization, if any.

- D. Probation. A student may be placed on probation with the understanding that he must fulfill certain stipulated conditions agreed to by the student, the parents and the school. Failure to comply with the provisions of the probation may result in final suspension from school.

Conditions on Use of Certain Forms of Discipline

Corporal Punishment

LAWS

A.S.C.A. § 46.3311. Use of force by persons with responsibility for care, discipline, or safety of others.

(a) The use of physical force by an actor upon another person is justifiable when the actor is a parent, guardian, or other person entrusted with the care and supervision of a minor or an incompetent person or when the actor is a teacher or other person entrusted with the care and supervision of a minor for a special purpose; and

(1) the actor reasonably believes that the force used is necessary to promote the welfare of a minor or incompetent person, or, if the actor's responsibility for the minor is for special purposes, to further that special purpose or to maintain reasonable discipline in a school, class or other group; and

(2) the force used is not designed to cause or believed to create a substantial risk of causing death, serious physical injury, disfigurement, extreme pain, or extreme emotional distress.

(b) A warden or other authorized official of a jail, prison, or correctional facility may, in order to maintain order and discipline, use whatever physical force, is authorized by law, including deadly force.

(c) The use of physical force by an actor upon another person is justifiable when the actor is a person responsible for the operation of or the maintenance of order in a vehicle or other carrier of passengers and the actor reasonably believes that that force is necessary to prevent interference with its operation or to maintain order in the vehicle or other carrier; except, that deadly force may be used only when the actor reasonably believes it necessary to prevent death or serious physical injury.

(d) The use of physical force by an actor upon another person is justified when the actor is a physician or a person assisting at his direction: and

(1) the force is used for the purpose of administering a medically acceptable form of treatment which the actor reasonably believes to be adapted to promoting the physical or mental health of the patient; and

(2) the treatment is administered with the consent of the patient or, if the patient is a minor or an incompetent person, with the consent of the parent, guardian, or other person legally competent to consent on his behalf, or the treatment is administered in an emergency when the actor reasonably believes that no one competent to consent can be consulted and that a reasonable person, wishing to safeguard the welfare of the patient, would consent.

(e) The use of physical force by an actor upon another person is justifiable when the actor acts under the reasonable belief that:

(1) the other person is about to commit suicide or to inflict serious physical injury upon himself; and

(2) the force used is necessary to thwart the result.

(f) The defendant has the burden of injecting the issue of justification under this section.

REGULATIONS

Student Policy Handbook. Section 20. Student discipline - Cooperation with law enforcement.

Regulations and procedures should provide strong and direct support to teachers and administrators in such topics as:

B. Corporal punishment

Each school principal will follow disciplinary procedures in accordance with those established by the Department. The principal, when feasible, will involve school staff and the parent organization, if any.

B. Corporal Punishment.

1. Corporal punishment is strictly prohibited in all phases of education.

Search and Seizure

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

Student Policy Handbook. Section 20. Student discipline - Cooperation with law enforcement.

Regulations and procedures should provide strong and direct support to teachers and administrators in such topics as:

- K. Search and seizure

Student Policy Handbook. Section 23. Searching students.

Personal search of students will be made with caution and only when there is reasonable suspicion or belief that a student may be jeopardizing the health, safety or welfare of other students and personnel in the school or the welfare of the institution. The decision to search a student will be made by the school principal or his designated representative. In all instances of search of a student or in the seizure of illegal or dangerous materials from a student, it will be made in the presence of at least one adult witness. Students will not be allowed to search other students.

Searching Students or Student Lockers. It is legally permissible to search a student's desk or locker at any time, including routine searches, for prohibited items. Searching a student's person is subject to serious legal safeguards and must be approached with care. The following guidelines are generally applicable.

- A. A student may be searched with the student's permission.
- B. A student may be searched for weapons if there is cause to believe student is carrying a weapon. Cause should be defensible in court and should usually be related to a recent disorder involving weapons or to an immediate threat of danger reasonable cause.
- C. School personnel should call for the proper law enforcement agency to assist in dangerous situations.
- D. Students should not be searched by school personnel without permission, for non-threatening items which may pose threats to safety, welfare, health and/or order. If require a search for such items, the student's parents and/or legal guardians or proper law enforcement agency should be called to make the search.

Restraint and Seclusion

LAWS

A.S.C.A. § 46.3311. Use of force by persons with responsibility for care, discipline, or safety of others.

(a) The use of physical force by an actor upon another person is justifiable when the actor is a parent, guardian, or other person entrusted with the care and supervision of a minor or an incompetent person or when the actor is a teacher or other person entrusted with the care and supervision of a minor for a special purpose; and

(1) the actor reasonably believes that the force used is necessary to promote the welfare of a minor or incompetent person, or, if the actor's responsibility for the minor is for special purposes, to further that special purpose or to maintain reasonable discipline in a school, class or other group; and

(2) the force used is not designed to cause or believed to create a substantial risk of causing death, serious physical injury, disfigurement, extreme pain, or extreme emotional distress.

(b) A warden or other authorized official of a jail, prison, or correctional facility may, in order to maintain order and discipline, use whatever physical force, is authorized by law, including deadly force.

(c) The use of physical force by an actor upon another person is justifiable when the actor is a person responsible for the operation of or the maintenance of order in a vehicle or other carrier of passengers and the actor reasonably believes that that force is necessary to prevent interference with its operation or to maintain order in the vehicle or other carrier; except, that deadly force may be used only when the actor reasonably believes it necessary to prevent death or serious physical injury.

(d) The use of physical force by an actor upon another person is justified when the actor is a physician or a person assisting at his direction: and

(1) the force is used for the purpose of administering a medically acceptable form of treatment which the actor reasonably believes to be adapted to promoting the physical or mental health of the patient; and

(2) the treatment is administered with the consent of the patient or, if the patient is a minor or an incompetent person, with the consent of the parent, guardian, or other person legally competent to consent on his behalf, or the treatment is administered in an emergency when the actor reasonably believes that no one competent to consent can be consulted and that a reasonable person, wishing to safeguard the welfare of the patient, would consent.

(e) The use of physical force by an actor upon another person is justifiable when the actor acts under the reasonable belief that:

(1) the other person is about to commit suicide or to inflict serious physical injury upon himself; and

(2) the force used is necessary to thwart the result.

(f) The defendant has the burden of injecting the issue of justification under this section.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Exclusionary Discipline: Suspension, Expulsion, and Alternative Placement

Grounds for Suspension or Expulsion

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

Student Policy Handbook. Section 20. Student discipline - Cooperation with law enforcement.

Regulations and procedures should provide strong and direct support to teachers and administrators in such topics as:

- A. Classroom discipline
- B. Corporal punishment
- C. Detaining students
- D. Weapons and dangerous implements
- E. Drugs and alcoholic beverages
- G. Theft and extortion
- H. Destruction of property
- I. Disruption of school
- J. Physical and verbal assault
- K. Search and seizure

Students who violate discipline rules may be subject to suspension, expulsion, or other disciplinary action in accordance with the Territorial statutes. A positive approach to discipline will be practiced whenever possible.

[...] Each school principal will follow disciplinary procedures in accordance with those established by the Department. The principal, when feasible, will involve school staff and the parent organization, if any.

- D. Probation. A student may be placed on probation with the understanding that he must fulfill certain stipulated conditions agreed to by the student, the parents and the school. Failure to comply with the provisions of the probation may result in final suspension from school.

Student Policy Handbook. Section 22. Control of dangerous and anti-social behavior - Bullying.

The law charges every teacher and principal with maintaining order and discipline among students and provides that students who do not comply with reasonable rules may be recommended for expulsion or other disciplinary action. Actions taken to control and correct undesirable student behavior should take individual circumstances into account, but must always be most concerned for the safety and educational welfare of all students. It is the principal's responsibility to take actions as necessary to protect other students and school personnel from dangerous or socially detrimental actions of students. When there is serious doubt, the student should be suspended until the matter is resolved. The following acts constitute dangerous or anti-social student behavior.

- E. Immoral Conduct. Any student who commits or attempts to induce another student to commit an act or acts of immoral conduct that in the principal's judgment may be harmful to others or may bring discredit to the Department shall be suspended until suitable corrective action can be determined. If it

appears that the law may have been violated, the student shall be referred to the proper law enforcement agency. After study of the problem, the student shall either be (1) readmitted or (2) continue on suspension with recommendation for further action.

G. Unlawful Drugs/Alcoholic Beverages. Any student who is found to possess, or to have used recently, or to have in any way encouraged the illegal use by another of any alcoholic beverages, narcotics, or drugs shall be suspended until the problem is investigated. If circumstances and/or tangible evidence cause suspicion that an illegal act has been committed, the student shall be referred to the proper law enforcement agency. The suspension shall continue until it has been determined whether the student's attendance is a threat to the welfare of other students, at which time the student shall be either (1) readmitted to regular school pending clearance, or (2) continued on suspension and recommended for expulsion or other action.

H. Weapons.

1. Implements manufactured, used, or intended for use or on as weapons may not be carried at school way to or from school. Students found in possession of weapons shall immediately be referred to the appropriate law enforcement agency and suspended from school until a thorough investigation is made of the circumstances. Unless there is satisfactory evidence that the student's continued attendance will not be dangerous to other persons, expulsion proceedings shall be initiated.

2. The following items are specifically prohibited: snap-blade knives, non-closing knives, knives with blades, firearms, explosives including caps and firecrackers, "first loads," and "brass knuckles," chairs, iron bars, sling shots, metal cake cutters, water pistols (with chemicals) any form of shell, cartridge or bomb containing or capable of emitting tear gas, or any weapon designed for the use of such a shell, cartridge or bomb, and other objects capable of being used as weapons will be considered as such unless the circumstances indicate the contrary. All weapons, whether or not listed herein, are similarly prohibited. The use of any normally non-dangerous implement such as a stone, table fork, board, stick, or baseball bat as a weapon shall come under the provisions of this section.

Student Policy Handbook. Section 36. Athletic activities - Student safety.

[...] Any student found hurling objects at school buses at any time will be subjected to disciplinary actions and may result in indefinite suspension. [...]

Student Policy Handbook. Section 38. Care of school property.

[...] Students who cause damage to school property shall be subject to disciplinary action, and their parents or guardians shall be held responsible within the limits of the Territorial Statutes for restitution for such damage. [...]

Student Policy Handbook. Section 54. Safe and drug free policy.

All student enrolled in the Public School System are prohibited from participating in any activity relating to the unlawful manufacture, distribution, possession use and/or sale of illegal drugs at any time while on the school premises, or at any school sponsored activities.

[...] Students who engage in these activities prohibited above shall be subject to disciplinary action as defined in the Student Section, Section 23-G, will be suspended and/or expelled from school. Violators will be reported to the Department of Public Safety as required by law and may face prosecution.

Limitations or Conditions on Exclusionary Discipline

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

Student Policy Handbook. Section 20. Student discipline - Cooperation with law enforcement.

Each school principal will follow disciplinary procedures in accordance with those established by the Department. The principal, when feasible, will involve school staff and the parent organization, if any.

A. Classroom Discipline.

4. Disciplinary action should be taken as soon as possible and the student returned to the classroom, unless the behavior warrants a future conference or referral to an alternative program.

C. Detaining Students. Students are not to be deprived of instructional physical education or of necessary time to eat lunch, either for punishment or for special help. When it is necessary for students to make up time or receive special help, the teacher may request them to report before school in the morning or detain them after school for not more than one hour. Anticipating the natural concern of parents for immediate student return to home, no student will be detained without prior notification. All students who have bus transportation, regardless of grade level, shall have the privilege of going home the first day to inform parents that they will be detained the following day or days.

Student Policy Handbook. Section 22. Control of dangerous and anti-social behavior - Bullying.

Actions taken to control and correct undesirable student behavior should take individual circumstances into account, but must always be most concerned for the safety and educational welfare of all students.

It is the principal's responsibility to take actions as necessary to protect other students and school personnel from dangerous or socially detrimental actions of students. When there is serious doubt, the student should be suspended until the matter is resolved.

Student Policy Handbook. Section 25. Suspension, exemption, excluded, or expelled - Definitions.

The Department directs that no student be suspended, expelled, exempted, or excluded from school unless such action serves, in the best judgment of appropriate school authority, the welfare of the student or the welfare of other students, the school, or the Department. Definitions

1. Suspension shall mean the temporary removal of a student from school.
2. Exemption shall mean the release from the legal obligation to attend school by the student's voluntary withdrawal before completion of the secondary program.
3. Exclusion shall mean the temporary termination of enrollment because of reasons or conditions such that the student's continued enrollment would be detrimental to the student, to other students, or to the educational program.
4. Expulsion shall mean the termination of enrollment as the result of behavior so serious that future attendance in the regular schools is not contemplated.

Student Policy Handbook. Section 26. Student exclusion from school.

School expulsion can only be authorized by the Director of Education on the recommendation of the school principal and the Assistant Director of the Elementary or Secondary Division. Recommendations shall include sufficient documentation requesting the action.

- a. Review of Expulsion: Upon written request of the parent(s) or guardian(s), the administration will review any expulsion case in accordance with guidelines and limitations specified in approved administrative regulations and procedures. If action by the Director seems advisable, a recommendation will be made based on the findings of the review.
- b. Procedures shall be developed governing student dismissal and must comply with appropriate due process requirements and Territorial Statutes.

Due Process

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

Student Policy Handbook. Section 20. Student discipline - Cooperation with law enforcement.

Each school principal will follow disciplinary procedures in accordance with those established by the Department. The principal, when feasible, will involve school staff and the parent organization, if any.

A. Classroom Discipline.

1. Classroom discipline is largely a teacher responsibility and should, in most instances, be handled by the teacher.
2. If the teacher is confronted with a situation so serious that it should be brought to the principal's attention, or is confronted with a situation specified in the department's guidelines as unacceptable behavior, the teacher should refer the students involved to the principal or principal's designee.
3. A written report describing this incident must be sent to the office with the student within 24 hours thereafter. If the teacher desires a student-teacher-administrator conference, the teacher should so indicate in the written report. Every effort should be made to hold such conference immediately following the instructional period to determine the appropriate action.

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Definitions

1. Suspension shall mean the temporary removal of a student from school.
2. Exemption shall mean the release from the legal obligation to attend school by the student's voluntary withdrawal before completion of the secondary program.
3. Exclusion shall mean the temporary termination of enrollment because of reasons or conditions such that the student's continued enrollment would be detrimental to the student, to other students, or to the educational program.
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- a. Review of Expulsion: Upon written request of the parent(s) or guardian(s), the administration will review any expulsion case in accordance with guidelines and limitations specified in approved administrative regulations and procedures. If action by the Director seems advisable, a recommendation will be made based on the findings of the review.

Student Policy Handbook. Section 27. Attendance - Checking, absences and excuses.

The Department requires that students enrolled in schools attend school regularly in accordance with the Territorial statutes. It is the position of the Department that the educational experiences lost during an absence from school are irretrievable as the interaction in the classroom setting can seldom be duplicated through makeup work. Students who have been absent three (3) or more consecutive school days shall be required to present to the school a written statement signed by the parent, legal guardian, or physician listing the reason for the absence. The determination of whether an absence will be excused or unexcused will be made by the principal. Students enrolled in grades nine through twelve who accumulate more than three unexcused absences or who accumulate more than twenty combined excused and unexcused absences may be excluded from all classes for the remainder of the semester in which these absences occur. No credits will be earned during that semester by any excluded student. Excuses are to be filed in the individual students' personal folders.

I. Hearing Process

To guarantee due process, any secondary student who has been absent more than the allowable number of times (excused or unexcused absences) will be notified by the school. The parent or legal guardian of the student will then be notified of pending exclusion proceedings. If the parent, legal guardian or student has reason to believe that there is an error in the attendance record or extenuating circumstances exist, a hearing may be requested. Such a request must be initiated by the parent, student, or legal guardian within two school days after notification. The hearing will be conducted by a review panel established within each school and composed of a principal (designee) and school instructor(s). The student, parent or legal guardian may appear before the review panel and shall have the right to be represented by an attorney. During the hearing process, the instructors record book shall serve as the legal document of reference and will be used exclusively for determining both excused and unexcused absences. This review panel shall have the authority to recommend to the Principal that the attendance record of the student be corrected or that the student not be excluded from school. The final determination in all hearing proceedings, rests with the secondary school principal.

J. Makeup Work. After any absence, a student shall be required to initiate contact with school instructors to obtain appropriate makeup, work within two school days the absence. Teachers may use their discretion in providing makeup work for students who unexcused absence or who are truant. Once the contact has been made with the instructor(s), specific time interval allowed for homework completion will be determined by the instructor(s) directly following.

Student Policy Handbook. Section 52. Student grievances.

A grievance procedure shall be established by the Division of Student Information Systems & Services to offer recourse to students on matters that are not satisfactorily resolved at the school level. Examples shall include but not limited to grades, suspension, etc.

Return to School Following Removal

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Alternative Placements

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Discipline Addressing Specific Code of Conduct Violations

Firearms and Other Weapons Violations

LAWS

A.S.C.A. § 46.4203. Unlawful use of weapons.

- (a) A person commits the crime of unlawful use of weapons if he knowingly:
- (1) carries concealed on or about his person a knife, a firearm, a blackjack or any other weapon readily capable of lethal use;
 - (2) sets a spring gun;
 - (3) discharges or shoots a firearm into an inhabitable structure, boat, aircraft, vehicle, or any building or structure used for the assembling of people;
 - (4) aims a firearm or projectile weapon at another person in an angry or threatening manner, or possesses a knife, firearm, blackjack, or any other weapon readily capable of lethal use with purpose to unlawfully use the weapon against another person;
 - (5) possesses or discharges a firearm or projectile weapon while intoxicated;
 - (6) discharges a firearm within 100 yards of any occupied school house, courthouse, or church building;
 - (7) discharges or shoots a firearm at a mark, at any object, or at random, on, along or across a public highway or discharges or shoots a firearm into any out-building; or
 - (8) carries a knife, firearm, blackjack, or any other weapon readily capable of lethal use into any church or place where people have assembled for worship, or into any school, or into any election district on any election day, or into any building owned or occupied by any agency of the federal government, territorial government, or political subdivision of them, or into any public assemblage of persons met for any lawful purpose.
- (b) Exemptions.
- (1) Paragraphs (a)(1), (3), (4), (6), (7) and (8) do not apply to or affect any of the following:
 - (A) peace officers, or any person summoned by these officers to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace while actually engaged in assisting the officer;
 - (B) wardens, superintendents and keepers of prisons, jails and other institutions for the detention of persons accused or convicted of crime;
 - (C) members of the armed forces while performing their official duty.
 - (2) Paragraph (a)(1) does not apply when the actor is transporting the weapons in a nonfunctioning state or when not readily accessible.
- (c) The defendant has the burden of injecting the issue of an exemption under subsection (b).
- (d) Unlawful use of weapons is a class D felony unless committed under paragraph (a)(5), (6), (7) or (8), then it is a class B misdemeanor.

REGULATIONS

Student Policy Handbook. Section 20. Student discipline - Cooperation with law enforcement.

Regulations and procedures should provide strong and direct support to teachers and administrators in such topics as:

- D. Weapons and dangerous implements.

Student Policy Handbook. Section 22. Control of dangerous and anti-social behavior - Bullying.

The following acts constitute dangerous or anti-social student behavior.

H. Weapons.

1. Implements manufactured, used, or intended for use or on as weapons may not be carried at school way to or from school. Students found in possession of weapons-shall immediately be referred to the appropriate law enforcement agency and suspended from school until a thorough investigation is made of the circumstances. Unless there is satisfactory evidence that the student's continued attendance will not be dangerous to other persons, expulsion proceedings shall be initiated.
2. The following items are specifically prohibited: snap-blade knives, non-closing knives, knives with blades, firearms, explosives including caps and firecrackers, "first loads," and "brass knuckles," chairs, iron bars, sling shots, metal cake cutters, water pistols (with chemicals) any form of shell, cartridge or bomb containing or capable of emitting tear gas, or any weapon designed for the use of such a shell, cartridge or bomb, and other objects capable of being used as weapons will be considered as such unless the circumstances indicate the contrary. All weapons, whether or not listed herein, are similarly prohibited. The use of any normally non-dangerous implement such as a stone, table fork, board, stick, or baseball bat as a weapon shall come under the provisions of this section.

Students with Chronic Disciplinary Issues

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

Student Policy Handbook. Section 22. Control of dangerous and anti-social behavior - Bullying.

The following acts constitute dangerous or anti-social student behavior.

- D. Repeated School Violations. A student shall not repeatedly fail to comply with directions of teachers, student teachers, substitute teachers, teacher aides, principals, or other authorized school personnel during any period of time when the student is properly under the authority of school personnel.

Chronic Absenteeism and Truancy

LAWS

A.S.C.A. § 16.0308. Truancy - Investigation - Notice to parents - Penalty.

- (a) The truant officer, when notified by any school official, shall investigate all cases of truancy or nonattendance at school.
- (b) If any parent fails to send any child under his control to some certified school, the truant officer shall, as soon as practicable after he is notified thereof, give notice to such person that such child shall be present at the proper public school on the day following receipt of such notice.
- (c) The truant officer, after giving notice to any person having control of any child not attending school, shall determine whether the notice has been complied with, and if not complied with, the truant officer shall thereupon make complaint against such person before the district court wherein the person resides.
- (d) Any person having control of a child who fails to comply with an order of the truant officer shall be fined not more than \$15, or confined in prison for not more than 1 month, or both.

REGULATIONS

Student Policy Handbook. Section 9. Truancy.

Territorial law mandates compulsory education for all children ages 5 to 18 inclusively, or from ECE through Grade 12, unless excused or excluded for good reason by the Director of Education.

Nonattendance at the schools without legitimate reason constitutes truancy. Students suspected of being truant are to be referred to the School Principal for appropriate action. The current truancy law provides for prosecution of negligent parents/legal guardians.

Student Policy Handbook. Section 27. Attendance - Checking, absences and excuses.

The Department requires that students enrolled in schools attend school regularly in accordance with the Territorial statutes. It is the position of the Department that the educational experiences lost during an absence from school are irretrievable as the interaction in the classroom setting can seldom be duplicated through makeup work. Students who have been absent three (3) or more consecutive school days shall be required to present to the school a written statement signed by the parent, legal guardian, or physician listing the reason for the absence. The determination of whether an absence will be excused or unexcused will be made by the principal. Students enrolled in grades nine through twelve who accumulate more than three unexcused absences or who accumulate more than twenty combined excused and unexcused absences may be excluded from all classes for the remainder of the semester in which these absences occur. No credits will be earned during that semester by any excluded student. Excuses are to be filed in the individual students' personal folders.

A. Attendance-Checking.

Attendance shall be checked carefully in accordance with individual school practices. Students not accounted for shall be reported to the Principal so that a check can be made as to their whereabouts. Teachers must take daily attendance in their own classes and home-rooms. This is one responsibility that must not be delegated to a student. With the availability of today's technology, teachers are now required to enter student attendance into the Student Management System (SMS) the first 10 minutes of class. Teachers who have self contained classrooms are to take daily attendance before instruction.

B. Cause of Absence.

Each school will include specific directions in the student handbook and/or procedures relative to the manner in which students will be readmitted to class subsequent to an absence. In all cases, schools will insist upon parental confirmation of the reason for absence and/or tardiness.

C. Classification of Absences.

The determination of the proper classification requires the exercise of judgment on the part of the teacher or principal. To support this judgment, the student or parent may be required to furnish reasonable evidence of the cause of absence. For example, although a statement of illness is ordinarily accepted, the statement may be challenged for good reason and the parent is required to obtain a statement from a physician. To insure uniformity in practice, the following classifications of absences shall be used:

1. Excused Absence for causes over which the student and parent had no control and absences for causes which are acceptable in the estimation of the principal.
2. Unexcused Absence for educationally unacceptable causes, or absence for which the reason has not been determined or verified.
3. Truant-Absence resulting from parent's failure or refusal to require a student's attendance for educationally unacceptable reasons; the student's failure or refusal to attend school when so directed by the parent or school official; or the student's absence without official permission from school or class after arriving at school.

D. Responsibility for Work Missed During Absences.

Teachers shall provide an opportunity for student's makeup work missed because of an excused absence, and students shall be held accountable for the work. Teachers may use their discretion in providing makeup work for students who have an unexcused absence or who are truant.

The makeup work must be completed within a reasonable length of time. It should be communicated to students that classroom participation is an integral part of their total evaluation and will have a direct bearing on grades. The primary aim of attendance enforcement is to identify the cause of student absence and through the capacities of the principal, the Department or community agencies, remove the cause of absence so that the student may benefit from the educational opportunities afforded the student.

Substance Use

LAWS

A.S.C.A. § 13.1020. Prohibited actions.

(a) Except as authorized by the Director, it is unlawful for any person to deliver, dispense, distribute, possess with intent to deliver, dispense, or distribute, produce, or manufacture a controlled substance. In determining whether a controlled substance is possessed with intent to deliver, dispense, or distribute, a court should consider, in addition to all other logically relevant factors, the following:

- (1) statements by the owner or by anyone in control of the controlled substance;
- (2) the amount possessed and its consistency or inconsistency with personal use;
- (3) the presence of paraphernalia commonly used in preparing, packaging, or subdividing controlled substances for distribution, dispensing, or delivering; and or
- (4) the presence of apparent proceeds or records of distribution, dispensing, or delivering of controlled substances.

(b) Any person who violates this section is guilty of a crime, and upon conviction may be imprisoned for not more than 20 years, or fined not more than \$20,000, or both.

(c) Any person who violates this section by delivering, dispensing, distributing, producing, manufacturing or who attempts to deliver dispense, distribute, produce, or manufacture a controlled substance in any school or on any school campus in the Territory is guilty of a crime and upon conviction shall be imprisoned for a mandatory term of 10 years without the possibility of parole, and fined \$10,000.00.

A.S.C.A. § 13.1022. Possession of controlled substance unlawful.

(a) Except as authorized by the director, it is unlawful for a person to possess a controlled substance.

(b) A person who violates this section is guilty of a felony and shall be punished as follows:

- (1) for a first offense, a fine not less than \$5,000 and not more than \$20,000 or not less than 5 years and not more than 10 years in prison, or both;
- (2) for a second offense, a fine not less than \$20,000 and not more than \$30,000 or not less than 10 years and not more than 20 years in prison, or both; and
- (3) for a third offense, a fine not less than \$30,000 and not more than \$40,000 or not less than 15 years and not more than 30 years in prison, or both;

There shall be no parole for a conviction under this section.

(c) The above penalties are mandatory.

REGULATIONS

Student Policy Handbook. Section 20. Student discipline - Cooperation with law enforcement.

Regulations and procedures should provide strong and direct support to teachers and administrators in such topics as:

- E. Drugs and alcoholic beverages.

Student Policy Handbook. Section 22. Control of dangerous and anti-social behavior - Bullying.

The following acts constitute dangerous or anti-social student behavior.

- G. Unlawful Drugs/Alcoholic Beverages. Any student who is found to possess, or to have used recently, or to have in any way encouraged the illegal use by another of any alcoholic beverages, narcotics, or drugs shall be suspended until the problem is investigated. If circumstances and/or tangible evidence cause suspicion that an illegal act has been committed, the student shall be referred to the proper law enforcement agency. The suspension shall continue until it has been determined whether the students' attendance is a threat to the welfare of other students, at which time the student shall be either (1) readmitted to regular school pending clearance, or (2) continued on suspension and recommended for expulsion or other action.

Student Policy Handbook. Section 54. Safe and drug free policy.

All student enrolled in the Public School System are prohibited from participating in any activity relating to the unlawful manufacture, distribution, possession use and/or sale of illegal drugs at any time while on the school premises, or at any school sponsored activities. Any student found in violation of the compliance code on the use of alcohol and/or illegal drugs any time on school campus or while participating in school sponsored activities will be required to do the following:

- A. Attend a parental/guardian conference with school authorities
- B. Receive available school counseling services;
- C. Enroll in rehabilitation programs and services offered by other government agencies. Students who engage in these activities prohibited above shall be subject to disciplinary action as defined in the Student Section, Section 23-G, will be suspended and/or expelled from school. Violators will be reported to the Department of Public Safety as required by law and may face prosecution.

Gang-related Activity

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Bullying, Harassment, or Hazing

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

Student Policy Handbook. Section 22. Control of dangerous and anti-social behavior - Bullying.

The following acts constitute dangerous or anti-social student behavior.

A. Bullying: A student shall not intimidate, harass, or bully another student through the use of words or actions. Behavior includes direct physical contact such as hitting or shoving, verbal assaults such as teasing or name-calling, and/or social manipulation or isolation. The Department expects students and staff to immediately report any incidents of bullying to the principal. Staff who witness such acts shall take immediate steps to intervene. This policy applies to students on school campus or off campus, while traveling to and from school, or during lunch period or a school sponsored activity. Students in violation of bullying are subject to disciplinary action and may lead to suspension.

Student Policy Handbook. Section 55. Use of technology.

Acceptable Use of Information Technology: By accessing ASDOE's Technology Resources and Services, user accepts without limitation or qualification the terms and conditions of these standards. In addition, ASDOE employees are required to sign the agreement provided before accessing any Technology Resources or Services.

3. Technology products, devices, services and use shall conform to ASDOE policies/directives.
 - e) Students must be instructed on appropriate behavior when utilizing the ASDOE technology resources, especially online or web content. Instructions for appropriate use of social networking websites, chat rooms, cyberbullying awareness and response must be included in the instruction to students.

Cyberbullying is bullying that takes place using electronic technology. Examples of cyberbullying include mean text messages or emails, rumors sent by email or posted on social networking sites, embarrassing pictures, videos, websites, or fake profiles. Messages and images can be posted anonymously and distributed quickly to a wide audience through the social media. Students are to refrain from such actions and behaviors. Should cyberbullying happens, it is important to document and report the behavior/student so it can be addressed.

Dating and Relationship Violence

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Prevention, Behavioral Intervention, and Supports

State Model Policies and Implementation Support

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

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

No relevant regulations found.

Social-emotional Learning (SEL)

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Trauma-informed Practices

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Mental Health Literacy Training

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

School-based Behavioral Health Programs

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Monitoring and Accountability

Formal Incident Reporting of Conduct Violations

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

Student Policy Handbook. Section 20. Student discipline - Cooperation with law enforcement.

Each school principal will follow disciplinary procedures in accordance with those established by the Department. The principal, when feasible, will involve school staff and the parent organization, if any.

A. Classroom Discipline.

1. Classroom discipline is largely a teacher responsibility and should, in most instances, be handled by the teacher.
2. If the teacher is confronted with a situation so serious that it should be brought to the principal's attention, or is confronted with a situation specified in the department's guidelines as unacceptable behavior, the teacher should refer the students involved to the principal or principal's designee.
3. A written report describing this incident must be sent to the office with the student within 24 hours thereafter. If the teacher desires a student-teacher-administrator conference, the teacher should so indicate in the written report. Every effort should be made to hold such conference immediately following the instructional period to determine the appropriate action.
4. Disciplinary action should be taken as soon as possible and the student returned to the classroom, unless the behavior warrants a future conference or referral to an alternative program.

Student Policy Handbook. Section 22. Control of dangerous and anti-social behavior - Bullying.

The law charges every teacher and principal with maintaining order and discipline among students and provides that students who do not comply with reasonable rules may be recommended for expulsion or other disciplinary action. The following acts constitute dangerous or anti-social student behavior.

A. Bullying: A student shall not intimidate, harass, or bully another student through the use of words or actions. Behavior includes direct physical contact such as hitting or shoving, verbal assaults such as teasing or name-calling, and/or social manipulation or isolation. The Department expects students and staff to immediately report any incidents of bullying to the principal. Staff who witness such acts shall take immediate steps to intervene. This policy applies to students on school campus or off campus, while traveling to and from school, or during lunch period or a school sponsored activity. Students in violation of bullying are subject to disciplinary action and may lead to suspension.

F. Theft, Loss, or Destruction of School and/or Private Property. A student shall not intentionally cause or attempt to cause substantial damage or attempt to steal school or private property. Students and their parents shall be held responsible within the limits of the law for restitution for damage to Department property. Parents and students are responsible for instructional supplies and materials loaned to students. Students responsible for minor damage may be dealt with by the principal in the manner judged most suitable, followed by a report to the appropriate Assistant Director. In the event the student or guardian refuses to make the proper restitution voluntarily, a full re-port of the case shall be referred to the appropriate Assistant Director and Deputy Director who shall seek advice and assistance of the Director of Education in making recovery.

Student Policy Handbook. Section 55. Use of technology.

Acceptable Use of Information Technology: By accessing ASDOE's Technology Resources and Services, user accepts without limitation or qualification the terms and conditions of these standards. In addition, ASDOE employees are required to sign the agreement provided before accessing any Technology Resources or Services.

3. Technology products, devices, services and use shall conform to ASDOE policies/directives.
 - e) Students must be instructed on appropriate behavior when utilizing the ASDOE technology resources, especially online or web content. Instructions for appropriate use of social networking websites, chat rooms, cyberbullying awareness and response must be included in the instruction to students.

Cyberbullying is bullying that takes place using electronic technology. Examples of cyberbullying include mean text messages or emails, rumors sent by email or posted on social networking sites, embarrassing pictures, videos, websites, or fake profiles. Messages and images can be posted anonymously and distributed quickly to a wide audience through the social media. Students are to refrain from such actions and behaviors. Should cyberbullying happens, it is important to document and report the behavior/student so it can be addressed.

Parental Notification

LAWS

A.S.C.A. § 16.0308. Truancy - Investigation - Notice to parents - Penalty.

- (a) The truant officer, when notified by any school official, shall investigate all cases of truancy or nonattendance at school.
- (b) If any parent fails to send any child under his control to some certified school, the truant officer shall, as soon as practicable after he is notified thereof, give notice to such person that such child shall be present at the proper public school on the day following receipt of such notice.
- (c) The truant officer, after giving notice to any person having control of any child not attending school, shall determine whether the notice has been complied with, and if not complied with, the truant officer shall thereupon make complaint against such person before the district court wherein the person resides.
- (d) Any person having control of a child who fails to comply with an order of the truant officer shall be fined not more than \$15, or confined in prison for not more than 1 month, or both.

REGULATIONS

Student Policy Handbook. Section 21. Cooperation with police officers.

The interviewing of school students on campus by police officers will be conducted only in the presence of the school principal or his appointed representative. Parents need to be informed their child is being interviewed as soon as possible. Should the police official attempt to remove the student from campus, he should be allowed to do so only if he has written permission from a parent or has legal warrant for the student's arrest.

Student Policy Handbook. Section 27. Attendance - Checking, absences and excuses.

G. Communication from Parents.

Within two school days after any absence, a student shall be required to present to the school a written statement signed by the parent, legal guardian, or physician who lists the reason for the absence. Noncompliance will result in the absence being considered unexcused.

H. Student Exclusion and Communication to Parents.

When a student has been absent the maximum number of times during a semester, the student may be excluded from attendance for the remainder of that school semester and no academic credit may be earned during this time period. Prior to exclusion, either for excused or unexcused absences, the parent, legal guardian, and student will be notified, in writing, of the attendance record through notices mailed to the recorded residence of the student. These notices will be mailed after the second and fifth unexcused absences. Notices for all other absences will be mailed after the fifth, ninth, fifteenth, and eighteenth total absences. Schools are required to conduct parent conferences whenever excessive absenteeism is identified. A parent conference must be scheduled after the third absence.

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

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Partnerships between Schools and Law Enforcement

Referrals to Law Enforcement

LAWS

A.S.C.A. § 16.0308. Truancy - Investigation - Notice to parents - Penalty.

- (a) The truant officer, when notified by any school official, shall investigate all cases of truancy or nonattendance at school.
- (b) If any parent fails to send any child under his control to some certified school, the truant officer shall, as soon as practicable after he is notified thereof, give notice to such person that such child shall be present at the proper public school on the day following receipt of such notice.
- (c) The truant officer, after giving notice to any person having control of any child not attending school, shall determine whether the notice has been complied with, and if not complied with, the truant officer shall thereupon make complaint against such person before the district court wherein the person resides.
- (d) Any person having control of a child who fails to comply with an order of the truant officer shall be fined not more than \$15, or confined in prison for not more than 1 month, or both.

REGULATIONS

Student Policy Handbook. Section 20. Student discipline - Cooperation with law enforcement.

The Department will cooperate with other agencies whose objectives are to promote the mental and physical well-being of youths. As permitted by law, appropriate information shall be furnished to law enforcement agencies and cooperation given in apprehending law violators. The Department assumes the responsibility for the supervision of children while in school or engaged in school sponsored activities, but will not supervise youth activities not sponsored by the schools. Appropriate action for those students who deviate from expected and desired behavior will be provided.

E. Court Referrals. A student who has committed an act in violation of the law should be referred to law enforcement or legal authorities for disposition of the case.

Student Policy Handbook. Section 21. Cooperation with police officers.

The interviewing of school students on campus by police officers will be conducted only in the presence of the school principal or his appointed representative. Parents need to be informed their child is being interviewed as soon as possible. Should the police official attempt to remove the student from campus, he should be allowed to do so only if he has written permission from a parent or has legal warrant for the student's arrest.

Student Policy Handbook. Section 22. Control of dangerous and anti-social behavior - Bullying.

The following acts constitute dangerous or anti-social student behavior.

E. Immoral Conduct. Any student who commits or attempts to induce another student to commit an act or acts of immoral conduct that in the principal's judgment may be harmful to others or may bring discredit to the Department shall be suspended until suitable corrective action can be determined. If it appears that the law may have been violated, the student shall be referred to the proper law enforcement agency. After study of the problem, the student shall either be (1) readmitted or (2) continue on suspension with recommendation for further action.

G. Unlawful Drugs/Alcoholic Beverages. Any student who is found to possess, or to have used recently, or to have in any way encouraged the illegal use by another of any alcoholic beverages, narcotics, or

drugs shall be suspended until the problem is investigated. If circumstances and/or tangible evidence cause suspicion that an illegal act has been committed, the student shall be referred to the proper law enforcement agency. The suspension shall continue until it has been determined whether the student's attendance is a threat to the welfare of other students, at which time the student shall be either (1) readmitted to regular school pending clearance, or (2) continued on suspension and recommended for expulsion or other action.

H. Weapons.

1. Implements manufactured, used, or intended for use or on as weapons may not be carried at school way to or from school. Students found in possession of weapons shall immediately be referred to the appropriate law enforcement agency and suspended from school until a thorough investigation is made of the circumstances. Unless there is satisfactory evidence that the student's continued attendance will not be dangerous to other persons, expulsion proceedings shall be initiated.

2. The following items are specifically prohibited: snap-blade knives, non-closing knives, knives with blades, firearms, explosives including caps and firecrackers, "first loads," and "brass knuckles," chairs, iron bars, sling shots, metal cake cutters, water pistols (with chemicals) any form of shell, cartridge or bomb containing or capable of emitting tear gas, or any weapon designed for the use of such a shell, cartridge or bomb, and other objects capable of being used as weapons will be considered as such unless the circumstances indicate the contrary. All weapons, whether or not listed herein, are similarly prohibited. The use of any normally non-dangerous implement such as a stone, table fork, board, stick, or baseball bat as a weapon shall come under the provisions of this section.

Student Policy Handbook. Section 23. Searching students.

Searching Students or Student Lockers. It is legally permissible to search a student's desk or locker at any time, including routine searches, for prohibited items. Searching a student's person is subject to serious legal safeguards and must be approached with care. The following guidelines are generally applicable.

C. School personnel should call for the proper law enforcement agency to assist in dangerous situations.

Student Policy Handbook. Section 54. Safe and drug free policy.

All student enrolled in the Public School System are prohibited from participating in any activity relating to the unlawful manufacture, distribution, possession use and/or sale of illegal drugs at any time while on the school premises, or at any school sponsored activities. [...]

Students who engage in these activities prohibited above shall be subject to disciplinary action as defined in the Student Section, Section 23-G, will be suspended and/or expelled from school. Violators will be reported to the Department of Public Safety as required by law and may face prosecution.

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

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Threat Assessment Protocols

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Government-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 American Samoa 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>		
Guidance & Counseling, American Samoa Department of Education (ASDOE)	Provides an overview of the Guidance and Counseling office and addresses school climate and safety including the student success and safety program.	https://www.doe.as/District/Department/12-Secondary-Office/Portal/guidance-counseling
<i>Documents</i>		
No relevant resources found.		
<i>Other Resources</i>		
Testing, Evaluation, and Accountability, ASDOE	Annual territorial and school performance reports.	https://www.doe.as/District/Department/16-TESTING-EVALUATION-ACCOUNTABILITY/Portal/territorial-school-performance-reports