



Guam 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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Guam Codes Cited

Guam Code Annotated

Title 7. Civil Procedure and Judiciary

Division 1. Courts & Judicial Officers

Chapter 8. Ministerial Officers of the Court

- § 8107. Marshal; appointment of special deputies
§ 8108. Special deputy marshal; duties, compensation

Title 9. Crimes and Corrections

Chapter 71. The Guam Gun-Free School Zone Act of 2004

- § 71.10. Title
§ 71.20. Definitions
§ 71.30. Persons not allowed to possess firearms
§ 71.40. Prohibition on discharge of firearm
§ 71.60. Punishment
§ 71.70. What constitutes a loaded firearm
§ 71.80. Notice
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Title 10. Health and Safety

Division 3. Public Safety

Chapter 77. Guam Police Department

Article 1. Guam Police Department

- § 77119. Assignment of police officers

Division 4. Guam Health Act

Chapter 82. Mentally Ill Persons

Article 6. Legal and Civil Rights of Persons

- § 82610. Seclusion and restraint policy

Title 17. Education

Division 2. Department of Education

Chapter 3. Department of Education

Article 1. Administration of the Department of Education

- § 3102.1. Duties of the Guam education board
§ 3105. Collection of data and production of school performance reports by superintendent;
Criteria for grading schools
§ 3112.1. Same: Policy against bullying
§ 3112.2. Safe schools program: School crime stoppers

Chapter 4. Curriculum and Texts

- § 4121. Character education
- § 4125. Internet safety in course curricula

Chapter 5. Teaching

- § 5114. Same: Maintenance of discipline

Chapter 6. Pupils

Article 1. Pupils Generally

- § 6102. Duty to send children to school

Article 4. Pupil Truancy, Suspension and Expulsion

- § 6401. Definitions
- § 6402. Habitual truant
- § 6403. Attendance officer
- § 6404. Same: Delivery of truant
- § 6405. Same: Disposition
- § 6406. Report to court and social services
- § 6407. Court hearing
- § 6408. Submission of report
- § 6409. Authority for suspension or expulsion of pupils
- § 6410. Student discipline advisory councils

Article 7. Mental Health Screening, Child Protection and Informed Consent Act

- § 6700. Legislative findings and intent
- § 6701. Informed consent required for mental health screening of students

Division 5. Miscellaneous Training & Education

Chapter 42. Alternative Education

- § 42101. Definitions
- § 42102. Organization
- § 42103. Curriculum
- § 42104. Enrollment and withdrawal
- § 42105. Community involvement
- § 42106. Designation
- § 42107. Funding
- § 42108. Screening committee
- § 42109. Credits and certification
- § 42110. Certificates for graduating students

Chapter 48. Drug Free Schools Zones Act

- § 48000. Title
- § 48001. Definitions
- § 48002. Establishment of drug free school zones
- § 48003. Designation of school zones: Responsibilities of the schools
- § 48004. Drug free school zone maps

Title 19. Personal Relations

Division 1. Persons and Personal Relations

Chapter 15. Prevention and Treatment

§ 15110. Required curricula for education system

Guam Regulations

Board Policies

d. Student Conduct (400-473)

- 400. Code of conduct
- 405. Student suspension expulsion
- 407. Student searches and seizures
- 409. Prohibiting harassment, intimidation or bullying, cyberbullying, sexting, sexual harassment
- 410. Corporal punishment
- 411. Attendance
- 420. Control of unauthorized drugs and alcoholic beverages
- 425. Dangerous weapons
- 430. Smoking and possession of tobacco products
- 472. School crime stoppers program

h. Community Relations (800-836)

- 810. Cooperation with law enforcement authorities

Codes of Conduct

Authority to Develop and Establish Codes of Conduct

LAWS

§ 3102.1. Duties of the Guam education board.

The Guam Education Board shall be responsible for all policies that govern the Department of Education (hereinafter "Department"). The Board shall have the authority to delegate such of its powers as it may deem appropriate, but shall retain the ultimate responsibility for the exercise of its powers.

The Board, among other duties, shall perform the following in accordance with applicable law:

- (j) establish student discipline policy.

§ 3112.1. Same: Policy against bullying.

(b) The Guam Education Board (Board) shall adopt a policy prohibiting "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" at school. The content of the policy shall be determined by the Board but shall contain at least the components in Subsection (c). The policy shall be adopted through a process that includes representation of parents or guardians, pupils, teachers, staff, administrators, volunteers, and community representatives.

§ 6409. Authority for suspension or expulsion of pupils.

The Superintendent shall determine by regulation the grounds for suspension or expulsion of pupils from school, and the procedure whereby such suspension or expulsion is determined.

- (a) Such regulation shall include grounds for suspensions or expulsions, length of suspensions and the procedures for review of suspension or expulsion orders.
- (b) In adopting the regulation establishing procedures for suspending or expelling pupils, the Superintendent shall follow the guidelines established therefore by local and Federal laws and regulations.
- (c) Such hearings and procedures as are established by the Superintendent pursuant to this Article shall provide any pupil against whom suspension or expulsion procedures are initiated with due process of law.
- (d) Such procedures are exempt from the provisions of Chapter 9 of Title 5 of the Guam Code Annotated, Administrative Adjudication Law.

§ 6410. Student discipline advisory councils.

In carrying out the provision of § 6409, the Superintendent may authorize the creation of a Student Discipline Advisory Council for each elementary and secondary school. Such Councils shall be given the power to establish standards of student behavior, and shall have authority to hear charges of violations of such standards, and to recommend appropriate disciplinary action to the principal. The procedure for expelling pupils shall require that before expulsion, the accused pupil be given a hearing before the Student Discipline Advisory Council of the student's school, if such exists.

REGULATIONS

400. Code of conduct.

Each principal shall establish rules and regulations concerning the conduct of students consistent with positive behavior supports, policies of the Board, and the Student Conduct Procedural Manual.

Scope

LAWS

§ 3112.1. Same: Policy against bullying.

(a) As used in this Section:

(1) "At school" means in a classroom, elsewhere on or within school fences or at a school-sponsored activity or event whether or not it is held on school premises.

(2) "Harassment, intimidation, or bullying" means any gesture or written, verbal, or physical act that a reasonable person under the circumstances should know will have the effect of harming a pupil or damaging his or her property or placing a pupil in reasonable fear of harm to his or her person or damage to his or her property, or that has the effect of insulting or demeaning any pupil or group of pupils in such a way as to disrupt or interfere with the school's educational mission or the education of any pupil. "Harassment, intimidation, or bullying" includes, but is not limited to, such a gesture or written, verbal, or physical act that is reasonably perceived as being motivated by a pupil's religion, race, color, national origin, age, sex, sexual orientation, disability, height, weight, or socioeconomic status, or by any other distinguishing characteristic.

(3) "Cyberbullying" means the use of any electronic communication device to harass, intimidate or bully as defined in the above Subsection (2).

(b) The Guam Education Board (Board) shall adopt a policy prohibiting "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" at school. The content of the policy shall be determined by the Board but shall contain at least the components in Subsection (c). The policy shall be adopted through a process that includes representation of parents or guardians, pupils, teachers, staff, administrators, volunteers, and community representatives.

(c) The policy shall include at least each of the following components:

(1) A statement prohibiting "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" of a pupil.

(2) A definition of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" that includes at least the acts described in the definition in this Section.

(3) A description of the type of behavior expected from each pupil.

(4) Consequences and appropriate remedial action for a person who commits an act of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying".

(5) A procedure for reporting an act of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying", including a provision that permits a person to report an act of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" anonymously. However, this Subsection shall not be construed to permit formal disciplinary action solely on the basis of an anonymous report.

(6) A procedure for prompt investigation of reports of violations and complaints, identifying either the principal or the principal's designee as the person responsible for the investigation.

(7) The range of ways in which a school will respond once an incident of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" is identified.

(8) A statement that prohibits reprisal or retaliation against any person who reports an act of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying", and the consequences and appropriate remedial action for a person who engages in that type of reprisal or retaliation.

(9) Consequences and appropriate remedial action for a person found to have falsely accused another as a means of retaliation or as a means of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying".

(10) A statement of how the policy is to be publicized, including notice that the policy applies to participation in school-sponsored activities.

(11) A school employee, pupil, or volunteer shall not engage in reprisal, retaliation, or false accusation against a victim, witness, or one with reliable information about an act of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying".

(12) A school employee or volunteer who has witnessed, or has reliable information that a pupil has been subjected to "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying", whether verbal or physical, shall report the incident to the appropriate school official designated by the Board policy.

(13) A school employee who promptly reports an incident of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" to the appropriate school official designated by the Board policy, and who makes this report in compliance with the procedures in the policy prohibiting "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" is not liable for damages arising from any failure to remedy the reported incident.

(d) The Board shall adopt the policy under this Section and transmit a copy of its policy to the Superintendent of Education by June 30, 2011.

(e) The Board shall ensure that notice of the policy under this Section is included in any publication that sets forth the comprehensive rules, procedures, and standards of conduct for all schools, and in its pupil handbooks.

(f) Public schools are required to form "bullying" and "cyberbullying" prevention task forces; implement prevention, intervention, and remediation programs; and explore other initiatives that involve the school community, law enforcement, assistance organizations, and community members. School community is defined as parents or guardians, pupils, teachers, staff, and administrators.

(g) Each school shall do all of the following:

(1) provide training on the school's "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" policies to the school community and volunteers who have significant contact with pupils; and

(2) develop a process for discussing the "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" policy with pupils as part of the curriculum.

(h) A school shall incorporate information regarding its policy against "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" into its employee training program.

(i) This Section does not prevent a victim from seeking redress under any other available law, either civil or criminal. This Section does not create or alter any tort liability.

(j) The Board shall establish rules for appropriate disciplinary action for the Department of Education personnel who do not comply with the policy prohibiting "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying".

(k) "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" are CRIMINAL IN NATURE and any of these actions can constitute a criminal offense that is chargeable under Guam law.

§ 5114. Same: Maintenance of discipline.

Every teacher in the public schools shall hold pupils to strict account for their conduct while on the school premises and when on authorized off-campus school activities.

REGULATIONS

405. Student suspension expulsion.

I. Introduction

The following policy shall be observed for suspensions and expulsion of students in the

public schools. Officials should use the least amount of discipline necessary under the circumstances to correct a student and to protect the school's educational environment.

IV. Jurisdiction:

Students are subject to suspension or expulsion for misconduct committed:

- A. At any time or place on the school campus;
- B. At any school activity, wherever located;
- C. Off-campus at any time if the misconduct interferes directly with the educational mission of the school
- D. In any circumstances establishing that the student's continued presence in the school constitutes a threat to others (e.g., a student who is charged with murder outside of school).

and any student who has not reached the age of 16 years.

409. Prohibiting harassment, intimidation or bullying, cyberbullying, sexting, sexual harassment.

The Department of Education (DOE) does not condone or tolerate acts of sexual misconduct perpetrated against our students. Public education is grounded in public trust. In upholding that trust, we remain committed to creating and maintaining a public school system where no student will be fearful of coming to school or assigned worksite. Students must feel safe and secure at all times. DOE is committed to providing a supportive, secure and safe learning environment and workplace that is free of all forms of harassment and sexual misconduct. Whereas, it is the Board's intent to ensure students are free of sexual misconduct and harassment within the public school system as follows:

II. Coverage

This policy governs all students within the jurisdiction of DOE and is intended to prohibit bullying, cyberbullying, sexting and sexual harassment in the public school system. The term "at school" is defined in 17 GCA Section 3112.1 that states (a) "'at school' means in a classroom, elsewhere on or immediately adjacent to school premises, on a school bus or other school-related vehicle, at an official bus stop, or at a school-sponsored activity or event whether or not it is held on school premises."

Act" mandates how cases should be handled. All teachers and school staff are required to adhere to the law. [...]

430. Smoking and possession of tobacco products.

The Board of Education, in consideration of the health and safety of students within the school system, believes that a total ban on student smoking and possession of tobacco products within the school campus would be in the best interest of our school children. It is the policy of this Board that smoking and possession of tobacco products by all public school students is strictly prohibited at all times on any school property, in all school buses and at school activities, both on and off-campus. It is also the policy of the Board that smoking by adults is strictly prohibited on campus in any areas accessible to students. Note: for the purposes of this policy, electronic cigarettes, vapor pens, hookah related products and all other nicotine products or substitutes are included under the category of tobacco products.

Communication of Policy

LAWS

§ 3112.1. Same: Policy against bullying.

(b) The Guam Education Board (Board) shall adopt a policy prohibiting "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" at school. The content of the policy shall be determined by the Board but

shall contain at least the components in Subsection (c). The policy shall be adopted through a process that includes representation of parents or guardians, pupils, teachers, staff, administrators, volunteers, and community representatives.

(c) The policy shall include at least each of the following components:

(10) A statement of how the policy is to be publicized, including notice that the policy applies to participation in school-sponsored activities. [...]

(d) The Board shall adopt the policy under this Section and transmit a copy of its policy to the Superintendent of Education by June 30, 2011.

(e) The Board shall ensure that notice of the policy under this Section is included in any publication that sets forth the comprehensive rules, procedures, and standards of conduct for all schools, and in its pupil handbooks.

(f) Public schools are required to form "bullying" and "cyberbullying" prevention task forces; implement prevention, intervention, and remediation programs; and explore other initiatives that involve the school community, law enforcement, assistance organizations, and community members. School community is defined as parents or guardians, pupils, teachers, staff, and administrators.

(g) Each school shall do all of the following:

(1) provide training on the school's "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" policies to the school community and volunteers who have significant contact with pupils; and

(2) develop a process for discussing the "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" policy with pupils as part of the curriculum.

(h) A school shall incorporate information regarding its policy against "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" into its employee training program.

REGULATIONS

409. Prohibiting harassment, intimidation or bullying, cyberbullying, sexting, sexual harassment.

IV. Prevention against harassment, intimidation, bullying, sexting and sexual harassment

A. Public schools are required to form bullying prevention task forces; implement prevention, intervention, and remediation programs; and explore other initiatives that involve the school community, law enforcement, assistance organizations, and community members.

B. All schools shall include the provisions of this policy in their student handbook.

C. Each school will be responsible for teaching behavioral expectations to their students in their respective school communities. Each school shall develop a process for discussing harassment, intimidation, or bullying policy with pupils as part of the curriculum.

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

No relevant regulations found.

Alternatives to Suspension

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Conditions on Use of Certain Forms of Discipline

Corporal Punishment

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

410. Corporal punishment.

The Department of Education does not condone or use corporal punishment.

Search and Seizure

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

407. Student searches and seizures.

The Superintendent shall establish and implement standard operating procedures for student searches and seizures. The type and number of searches conducted on each campus, and the results of those searches, shall be reported to the Board annually.

420. Control of unauthorized drugs and alcoholic beverages.

Introduction

The following guidelines are issued to provide direction to school administrators regarding suspected or actual possession, use, and distribution of illegal drugs, unauthorized medication, and alcoholic beverages by students of the Department of Education. Refer to the policy of the Territorial Board of Education on medication for guidance on the authorized possession and use of medication by students.

Suspicion That Students Are in Possession of Unauthorized Drugs or Alcoholic Beverages

School administrators are authorized to conduct searches of students, their possessions, and their lockers whenever they have reasonable suspicion that the students are in possession of unauthorized medications, illegal drugs, or alcoholic beverages. However, school administrators must conduct their searches within the legal parameters allowed by the appendix of this policy.

School administrators may take appropriate corrective or disciplinary action against students who are discovered to in be possession of unauthorized medications, illegal drugs, or alcoholic beverages as a result of properly conducted searches.

Restraint and Seclusion

LAWS

§ 82610. Seclusion and restraint policy.

The Government of Guam's use of restraint or seclusion shall be strictly limited to emergencies when there is imminent risk of an individual physically harming himself or others and nonphysical intervention is

not effective. This Section applies to all direct care providers within Government of Guam agencies and agents and employees of the Government of Guam who provide services to persons with mental difficulties, behavioral difficulties and developmental disabilities, but not the Department of Corrections and Guam Police Department. Direct care providers means personnel working with persons with mental difficulties, behavioral difficulties and developmental disabilities who are subject to a behavior plan, individualized educational plan or a similar plan.

(a) Training Program. An agency employing direct care providers shall provide a minimum of sixteen (16) hours to newly hired providers and annual follow-up training at a minimum of eight (8) hours. The training shall instruct providers in the following:

- (1) reducing the use of seclusion and restraint through risk assessment and early intervention, which includes nonphysical intervention;
- (2) needs and behaviors of the population served (e.g. age, gender, adults, or children);
- (3) relationship building;
- (4) proper and permissible techniques for seclusion, physical holds and chemical restraints for the population served, including risks versus benefits;
- (5) preventive techniques for restraint and seclusion, including a safe and calm physical environment;
- (6) positive alternatives to restraint and seclusion;
- (7) de-escalation methods;
- (8) avoidance of power struggles;
- (9) thresholds for restraints and seclusion;
- (10) the physiological and psychological impact of restraint and seclusion;
- (11) monitoring physical signs of distress and obtaining medical assistance;
- (12) legal issues;
- (13) positional asphyxia;
- (14) escape and evasion techniques;
- (15) time limits;
- (16) the process for obtaining approval for continued restraints;
- (17) procedures to address problematic restraints;
- (18) documentation of restraints and seclusion;
- (19) debriefing after the use of restraints and seclusion with the client or student, the client's or student's family member, or authorized representative, as well as staff members; and
- (20) processing with clients or students, and follow-up with personnel, and investigation of injuries and complaints.

(b) Reporting Requirements. Direct care providers shall document the use of every restraint defined in §§ 82101(h) and 82101(i), Article 1, Chapter 82, Title 10 GCA on an incident report. Any injury as a result of restraint or seclusion shall be reported immediately to professional staff, Guam Behavioral Health and Wellness Center, Department of Public Health and Social Services, and the territorial protection and advocacy office or its successor.

Government of Guam agencies and agents and employees of the government of Guam who provide services to persons with mental difficulties, behavioral difficulties and developmental disabilities shall report all deaths and severe injuries to Guam Behavioral Health and Wellness Center, Department of Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities, and the territorial protection and advocacy office or its successor. Each agency shall maintain and update a list of all deaths, severe injuries, and the frequency

of its facility's use of seclusion and restraint on an annual basis and shall post the same on its website with a proper regard for client and student confidentiality.

(c) Prohibited Acts.

(1) seclusion is prohibited in school settings;

(2) chemical restraint is prohibited unless prescribed by a physician who specifies the duration and circumstances under which the restraints are to be used, and shall be indicated in a client or student's individualized treatment plan.

(3) a physical restraint or containment technique that obstructs a person's respiratory airway or impairs the person's breathing or respiratory capacity, including techniques in which a staff member places pressure on a person's back or places his or her body weight against the person's torso or back is prohibited.

(4) a pillow, blanket, or other item covering the person's face as part of a physical or mechanical restraint or containment process is prohibited.

(5) prone restraint on a person at risk for positional asphyxiation as a result of one of the following risk factors that are known to the personnel is prohibited:

(A) obesity;

(B) pregnancy;

(C) agitated delirium or excited delirium syndromes;

(D) cocaine, methamphetamine, or alcohol intoxication;

(E) exposure to pepper spray;

(F) preexisting heart disease, including, but not limited to, an enlarged heart or other cardiovascular disorders; and/or

(G) respiratory conditions, including emphysema, bronchitis, or asthma.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Exclusionary Discipline: Suspension, Expulsion, and Alternative Placement

Grounds for Suspension or Expulsion

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

425. Dangerous weapons.

Any student, while at a school site or riding on a school bus is found possessing an instrument which the Principal or his designee determines to be a deadly weapon shall be suspended immediately and a complete investigation shall be conducted. If it is determined that possession of an instrument is illegal under the laws of Guam, or if the student threatens or attacks another person with it on campus or at a school related activity, the student shall be referred to the Guam Police Department and dealt with according to the provisions of Board Policy 405.

If the weapon is determined to be a firearm, upon an adjudication of guilt made pursuant to the provisions of Board Policy 405, the student must be expelled from a regular school setting for a minimum of one year. The Director of Education may, upon a showing that such expulsion violates other legal rights of the student, modify this sanction. The term "firearm" means (A) any weapon (including a starter gun) which will or is designed to or may readily convert to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive; (B) the frame or receiver of any such weapon; (C) any firearm muffler or firearm silencer; or (D) any destructive device. Such term does not include an antique firearm.

The term "destructive device" means-

(A) any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas -

- (i) bomb
- (ii) grenade
- (iii) rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces
- (iv) missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce
- (v) mine, or
- (vi) device similar to any of the devices described in the preceding clauses

(B) any type of weapon by whatever name known which will, or which may be readily converted to, expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or other propellant, and which has any barrel with a bore of more than one-half inch in diameter, and (C) any combination of parts either designed or intended for use in converting any device into any destructive device described in (A) or (B) and from which a destructive device may be readily assembled.

Limitations or Conditions on Exclusionary Discipline

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Due Process

LAWS

§ 6409. Authority for suspension or expulsion of pupils.

The Superintendent shall determine by regulation the grounds for suspension or expulsion of pupils from school, and the procedure whereby such suspension or expulsion is determined.

- (a) Such regulation shall include grounds for suspensions or expulsions, length of suspensions and the procedures for review of suspension or expulsion orders.
- (b) In adopting the regulation establishing procedures for suspending or expelling pupils, the Superintendent shall follow the guidelines established therefore by local and Federal laws and regulations.
- (c) Such hearings and procedures as are established by the Superintendent pursuant to this Article shall provide any pupil against whom suspension or expulsion procedures are initiated with due process of law.
- (d) Such procedures are exempt from the provisions of Chapter 9 of Title 5 of the Guam Code Annotated, Administrative Adjudication Law.

§ 6410. Student discipline advisory councils.

In carrying out the provision of § 6409, the Superintendent may authorize the creation of a Student Discipline Advisory Council for each elementary and secondary school. Such Councils shall be given the power to establish standards of student behavior, and shall have authority to hear charges of violations of such standards, and to recommend appropriate disciplinary action to the principal. The procedure for expelling pupils shall require that before expulsion, the accused pupil be given a hearing before the Student Discipline Advisory Council of the student's school, if such exists.

REGULATIONS

405. Student suspension expulsion.

II. Definitions

C. Due Process - An established course for judicial proceedings or other governmental activities designed to safeguard the legal rights of the individual. [...]

V. Standard process for administering behavioral citations, interventions/consequences and/or adjudications

E. Any student suspended from any school shall not be accepted into a DOE school, until such time a due process review has been provided to the student and the consequences or conditions as stipulated have been met.

VI. Discipline advisory council (DAC):

A. Each school shall have a Disciplinary Advisory Council, DAC. The Council shall have the power to advise the School Principal/Assistant Principal in establishing and amending student conduct regulations for the school. The Council shall also conduct a hearing regarding suspensions exceeding ten (10) school days alternate placements, expulsions and/or referral to another agency.

B. In regard to proposed suspensions, the Council shall, after hearing, make the actual decision, subject only to revocation of the suspension by the Superintendent of Education as provided below. In regards to proposed expulsions, the Council shall, after a hearing, make a recommendation to the Superintendent of Education. [...]

VI. Expulsions:

- A. School Principals or Assistant Principals have the authority to seek the expulsion of students in order to ensure the safety of all students by initiating a DAC Hearing and following the procedures set forth in the standard operating procedures.
- B. Once a Discipline Advisory Council has completed a hearing, the Council shall make written findings and a recommendation to the Superintendent of Education for the sanction of expulsion.

Return to School Following Removal

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

405. Student suspension expulsion.

VI. Expulsions:

- A. School Principals or Assistant Principals have the authority to seek the expulsion of students in order to ensure the safety of all students by initiating a DAC Hearing and following the procedures set forth in the standard operating procedures.
- B. Once a Discipline Advisory Council has completed a hearing, the Council shall make written findings and a recommendation to the Superintendent of Education for the sanction of expulsion.
- C. Grounds for Expulsion shall be consistent with those listed in Standard Operating Procedure 1200-018: Student Conduct Procedural Manual.
- D. Applicability of sanctions:
 - 1. Any student of expelled from any school shall not be accepted into a DOE school, until such time that the student receives approval to return from the Superintendent of Education.
 - 2. The length of expulsion shall be determined by the Superintendent of Education in accordance with the standard operating procedure governing student conduct.
 - 3. Students of compulsory age will be provided an alternative educational placement, if in existence, the expulsion is upheld by the Discipline Advisory Council and the Superintendent.

Alternative Placements

LAWS

§ 42101. Definitions.

As used in this Chapter:

- (a) student means a student enrolled or accepted for enrollment in an alternative education program;
- (b) alternative education program or program means a wide ranging system of alternative programs significantly different from the conventional curricula of the public secondary school system which is open to students on an optional basis.

§ 42102. Organization.

The Territorial Board of Education shall promulgate policies, rules and regulations governing the alternative education program.

§ 42103. Curriculum.

The alternative education program shall consist of a curriculum that would permit those students who do not profit from the conventional classroom program to pursue studies that would permit completion of basic life skills, career guidance, including work experience which would take into consideration an open entry-open exit procedure for enrolling and discharging students.

§ 42104. Enrollment and withdrawal.

Students may enroll in the alternative education program at the beginning of an academic period and may withdraw from the program only at the end of said period. A student shall be admitted to the program:

- (1) at the request of the student and his parents;
- (2) at the request of at least three (3) of the student's teachers with the consent of the student's guidance counselor, principal and the student himself and the student's parents;
- (3) at the request of the administrator of the Pupil Personnel Office of the department with the consent of the student and his parents; and
- (4) at the direction of a judge of the Superior Court.

§ 42105. Community involvement.

The Territorial Board of Education shall endeavor to obtain the participation of the community as a major part of the alternative education program. This participation shall consist among other things, utilization of community resources in employment, and on-the-job training, and the use of parents, professionals, technicians, clergy, government leaders and other talented members of the community of teachers or resource personnel in the education and training of students in the program.

§ 42106. Designation.

The Territorial Board of Education shall designate the school(s) for the implementation of the alternative education program.

§ 42107. Funding.

The Territorial Board of Education shall prepare a budget for implementation of the alternative education program and submit same to the Legislature no later than six (6) months before the beginning of each academic year.

§ 42108. Screening committee.

Each school authorized to establish a program shall have a screening committee to assist the program staff in determining the eligibility of students referred for enrollment in the program. Members of such committee shall be appointed by the principal of the participating school.

§ 42109. Credits and certification.

The joint board shall establish policies on credits and certification requirements for the program. Such policies shall include credits to be earned for each course or combination of courses and work experience. Credits earned in the program may be applied to the requirements for graduation from the traditional high school course for students who withdraw from the program.

§ 42110. Certificates for graduating students.

The joint board shall adopt a certification standard which awards the student for competencies acquired through the program. Such certification shall state the student's employability in an occupational area or the obtaining of credentials required for acceptance in a more advanced educational or technical program.

REGULATIONS

405. Student suspension expulsion.

V. Alternative Education (Alternative School):

An alternative education shall be provided for a student of compulsory attendance age that has been expelled. This placement, as recommended by the Council, shall be the responsibility of, and coordinated by, the School Principal or Assistant Principal of the school from which the student has been suspended, for more than ten (10) days. The

Superintendent of Education may provide alternative education for students over the compulsory attendance age in consideration of the welfare of the student, parent(s), and community. [...]

D. Applicability of Sanctions:

1. Any student of expelled from any school shall not be accepted into a DOE school, until such time that the student receives approval to return from the Superintendent of Education.
2. The length of expulsion shall be determined by the Superintendent of Education in accordance with the standard operating procedure governing student conduct.
3. Students of compulsory age will be provided an alternative educational placement, if in existence, the expulsion is upheld by the Discipline Advisory Council and the Superintendent.

Discipline Addressing Specific Code of Conduct Violations

Firearms and Other Weapons Violations

LAWS

§ 71.10. Title.

This Chapter shall be known, and may be cited, as The Guam Gun-Free School Zone Act of 2004".

§ 71.20. Definitions.

As used in this Chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

- (a) "School zone" means an area in, or on the grounds of, a public or private school providing instruction in early childhood, kindergarten or grades 1 to 12, inclusive.
- (b) "Firearm" shall mean as defined in 10 GCA § 60100.
- (c) "Concealed firearm" shall mean as defined in 9 GCA § 60108(e).

§ 71.30. Persons not allowed to possess firearms.

Any person who possesses a firearm in a place that the person knows, or reasonably should know, is a school zone, as defined in paragraph (a) of Subdivision § 71.20, shall be punished as specified in Subdivision § 71.60.

§ 71.40. Prohibition on discharge of firearm.

It shall be unlawful for any person to discharge, or attempt to discharge, a firearm in a school zone, as defined in paragraph (a) of Subdivision § 71.20. The prohibition contained in this Subdivision does not apply to the discharge of a firearm if the firearm is discharged in an area that is designated as a shooting range at a University or College.

§ 71.60. Punishment.

Any person who violates § 71.30, § 71.40, or § 71.50 of this Act shall be guilty of a felony of the third degree and any person who is convicted of an offense pursuant to § 71.30, § 71.40, or § 71.50 shall be sentenced as follows:

- (a) For a first offense, the Court shall impose a sentence of imprisonment of no more than three (3) years, a fine of not less than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00), and mandatory community service of no less than one hundred and fifty (150) hours.
- (b) In cases where the person has been convicted of felonies under any provision of this Chapter, the person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment which shall not be less than five (5) years and in addition, may be fined not more than Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000.00). The sentence, if for a term of years, shall include a special parole term of not less than one (1) year in addition to such term of imprisonment. Imposition or execution of such sentence shall not be suspended, and probation shall not be granted. Sentence in these cases must also include mandatory community service of no less than one hundred fifty (150) hours unless the term of imprisonment is for life.
- (c) The Court shall apply any minimum sentence, fine or community service specified in this Section, except in unusual cases where the interests of justice would best be served by granting probation or suspending the execution or imposition of sentence without the minimum imprisonment, fine or community service required in this Subdivision or by granting probation or suspending the execution or imposition of sentence with conditions other than those set forth in this Section, in which case the Court

shall specify on the record and shall enter on the minutes the circumstances indicating that the interests of justice would best be served by this disposition.

§ 71.70. What constitutes a loaded firearm.

For purposes of this Chapter, a firearm shall be deemed to be loaded when there is an unexpended cartridge or shell, consisting of a case that holds a charge of powder and a bullet or shot, in, or attached in any manner to, the firearm, including, but not limited to, in the firing chamber, magazine, or clip thereof attached to the firearm. A muzzle-loader firearm shall be deemed to be loaded when it is capped or primed and has a powder charge and ball or shot in the barrel or cylinder.

§ 71.80. Notice.

(a) The Department of Education and other entities covered by this Chapter shall post permanent signs with large visible lettering stating at a minimum, Warning this is a Gun-Free Zone at the main entrances of the covered facilities within their control on or before January 1, 2005. This Section does not require that notice be posted regarding the proscribed conduct for the purposes of prosecution of any violation of this Act.

(b) The Guam Police Department within sixty (60) days of the effective date of this Act shall implement a public relations campaign to inform the general public of its provisions.

§ 71.81. Not applicable to peace officers and military.

This Chapter does not apply to a duly appointed peace officer as defined in § 5.55, Article 2, Chapter 5, Title 8, Guam Code Annotated, a full-time paid peace officer of another state or the Federal government who is carrying out official duties while in Guam, any person summoned by any of these officers to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace while he or she is actually engaged in assisting the officer, a member of the military forces of Guam or of the United States who is engaged in the performance of his or her duties, or an armored vehicle guard engaged in the performance of his or her duties.

REGULATIONS

425. Dangerous weapons.

Any student, while at a school site or riding on a school bus is found possessing an instrument which the Principal or his designee determines to be a deadly weapon shall be suspended immediately and a complete investigation shall be conducted. If it is determined that possession of an instrument is illegal under the laws of Guam, or if the student threatens or attacks another person with it on campus or at a school related activity, the student shall be referred to the Guam Police Department and dealt with according to the provisions of Board Policy 405.

If the weapon is determined to be a firearm, upon an adjudication of guilt made pursuant to the provisions of Board Policy 405, the student must be expelled from a regular school setting for a minimum of one year. The Director of Education may, upon a showing that such expulsion violates other legal rights of the student, modify this sanction.

The term "firearm" means (A) any weapon (including a starter gun) which will or is designed to or may readily convert to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive; (B) the frame or receiver of any such weapon; (C) any firearm muffler or firearm silencer; or (D) any destructive device. Such term does not include an antique firearm.

The term "destructive device" means-

- (A) any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas -
 - (i) bomb

- (ii) grenade
 - (iii) rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces
 - (iv) missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce
 - (v) mine, or
 - (vi) device similar to any of the devices described in the preceding clauses
- (B) any type of weapon by whatever name known which will, or which may be readily converted to, expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or other propellant, and which has any barrel with a bore of more than one-half inch in diameter, and
- (C) any combination of parts either designed or intended for use in converting any device into any destructive device described in (A) or (B) and from which a destructive device may be readily assembled.

Students with Chronic Disciplinary Issues

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Chronic Absenteeism and Truancy

LAWS

§ 6102. Duty to send children to school.

- (a) Any parent, guardian or other person having control or charge of any child who is at least five (5) years of age and has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years, not exempted under the provisions of this Article, shall send the child to a public or private full-time day school for the full-time of which such schools are in session, except that the starting date of school for children five (5) years of age shall be determined by the provisions of §§ 6103 and 6107 of this Article.
- (b) A student is exempted from the upper age requirement if the student graduates or obtains a General Educational Development (GED), prior to eighteen (18) years of age.
- (c) The Superintendent is authorized to establish attendance areas.
- (d) Any parent, guardian, or other person having control or charge of any such child who is at least five (5) years of age, and has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years, who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section, unless excused or exempted therefrom, is guilty of a violation for the first offense, and subject to perform one hundred (100) hours of community service at the school of the student. For each subsequent offense, the person is guilty of a petty misdemeanor.

§ 6401. Definitions.

As used in this Article:

- (a) "Board" means the Guam Education Policy Board.
- (b) "Parent" means the parent, guardian or other person who has the custody or responsibility for the care of the child.

(c) "Truant" means a pupil found to be absent from school without a reasonable and bona fide excuse from a parent.

(d) "Superintendent" refers to the Superintendent of Education.

§ 6402. Habitual truant.

A pupil is a habitual truant if the pupil has incurred twelve (12) or more unexcused absences in a school year, and is of compulsory attendance age. If any pupil is a habitual truant, the principal of the pupil's school shall request the Superintendent to file a petition concerning such habitual truant in the Family Court or the Superior Court of Guam.

§ 6403. Attendance Officer.

The Superintendent shall appoint employees of the Department of Education, as Attendance Officers. The Attendance Officers, any peace officer, principal, or dean may take into custody during school hours, without warrant, any truant found away from the truant's home and who has been reported truant. For the purposes of Title 10 GCA, Chapter 55, § 55102, Attendance Officers are not classified as public safety and law enforcement officers.

§ 6404. Same: Delivery of truant.

The attendance officer, upon taking a truant into custody, shall deliver the truant promptly either to the truant's parent or to the school which the pupil attends. If the child is a habitual truant, the attendance officer, with the concurrence of the principal of the pupil's school, shall bring the child before the Family Court.

§ 6405. Same: Disposition.

The attendance officer shall promptly report to the Department of Education and to the parent the disposition made by the attendance officer of the truant.

§ 6406. Report to court and social services.

Any pupil who has once been adjudged a habitual truant, or who is again reported as a truant one (1) or more days, or is late to school for thirty (30) or more minutes on one (1) or more days without excuse, shall be reported by the Superintendent or the attendance officer to the Family Court.

§ 6407. Court hearing.

If the Court, after hearing, finds that the allegations of habitual truancy are sustained by evidence, it may order that the child be detained and maintained in a school supervised by the Court for the remainder of the current school term, or it may order that the child be turned over to the custody of the Division of Social Services where the child shall be provided casework treatment and services.

REGULATIONS

411. Attendance.

There is a plethora of educational research that shows the strong relationship between student attendance and academic success. The Board acknowledges that students need to be in school and engaged in learning with their teachers and peers. Excessive absences or tardiness erode this understanding and may lead to incomplete and unsatisfactory work, a reduced capacity to meet curricular standards, and lower course grades. Parents/guardians are partners with the school and faculty ensuring that students attend and arrive in class on time every day of the school year. Therefore, parents shall inform the school immediately when a child does not attend school. School personnel and teachers (to include substitutes or other personnel covering classroom instruction) shall inform parents, as soon as

possible, but no later than the end of the school day when a child does not attend class. As partners in education, parents are expected to review their child's attendance, academics and social behavior on a daily basis using parent portal.

The Board acknowledges that academic achievement entails many components and those academic credentials should reflect more than just the product of quizzes, examinations, and papers. These alone do not adequately prepare students for the challenges awaiting them after graduation. An additional essential component of academic excellence is the development of good work habits necessary to successfully compete in an increasingly competitive work force. Attendance is the cornerstone for the development of such good work habits. The Board believes that the Department must place great emphasis on student attendance and do everything possible to ensure students come to school every day.

Students who are under the compulsory education age are required to attend school full-time, notwithstanding their inability to receive a passing grade in any course. A compulsory aged student who has incurred twelve (12) or more unexcused absences in a school year shall be referred to the Superintendent of Education. Pursuant to 17 GGA §6402, the Superintendent of Education has the explicate authority to review and approve all habitual truant petition to family court.

Upon enactment of this policy, the Superintendent shall establish uniform procedures across elementary, middle, and high schools for tracking student attendance. The Student Conduct Procedural Manual (SOP 1200-018) can be referenced to further clarify definitions and language addressed in this policy.

Substance Use

LAWS

§ 48000. Title.

This Chapter shall be known as the Drug Free School Zones Act.

§ 48001. Definitions.

Drug Free School Zone means any area within one thousand (1,000) feet of a public or private elementary, secondary or post secondary educational institution or its accompanying grounds; or within the vehicle of any school bus which transports students while in motion; or within two hundred fifty feet (250()) of any school bus not in motion or a designated school bus stop or shelter, including any school bus transfer station. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Section, a Drug Free School Zone shall not include private real property which is not a school or the accompanying grounds of a school.

§ 48002. Establishment of drug free school zones.

There is hereby established a Drug Free School Zone as defined in this Chapter. Any person who commits an offense under Chapter 67 of Title 9 of the Guam Code Annotated within the Drug Free School Zone shall be in violation of this Chapter and punished in accordance with Article 4, Chapter 67 of Title 9 of the Guam Code Annotated.

§ 48003. Designation of school zones: Responsibilities of the schools.

The following provisions shall apply relative to the coordination, establishment, and designation of drug free school zones:

(a) It shall be the responsibility of schools, both public and private, and their respective governing boards or their designees, or the chief administrative officer in the case of private schools, to coordinate the establishment and designation of the drug free school zones.

(b) The respective governing boards of the schools, or the chief administrative officer in the case of private schools, shall place and maintain permanently affixed and plainly visible signs at the main entrances of each school which identify the school and its accompanying grounds as a drug free school zone and which outline the penalties associated with violations of the Drug Free School Zones Act. The respective governing boards of the schools, or the chief administrative officer in the case of private schools, shall determine the actual size of such signs.

(c) Upon enactment, a copy of the Drug Free School Zones Act shall be transmitted to the respective governing boards, or the chief administrative officers in the case of private schools, and it shall be their responsibility, at their discretion, to disseminate the information to parent groups and to the community.

(d) The respective governing boards of the schools, or the chief administrative officer in the case of private schools, shall transmit to the Legislature, within ninety (90) days, a status report on the establishment and designation of the drug free school zones within their respective jurisdictions.

§ 48004. Drug free school zone maps.

The respective governing boards of the schools or their designees, or the chief administrative officer in the case of any private school, shall prepare drug free school zone maps for their respective jurisdictions and shall submit copies of the original maps to the Office of the Attorney General as well as to the Department of Land Management for the purposes of record-keeping. These shall constitute the official record as to the location and boundaries of each drug free school zone. The respective governing boards of the schools or their designees, or the chief administrative officer in the case of any private school, shall notify the Office of the Attorney General and the Department of Land Management whenever there are changes in the location and boundaries of any school property and drug free school zone.

REGULATIONS

420. Control of unauthorized drugs and alcoholic beverages.

Introduction

The following guidelines are issued to provide direction to school administrators regarding suspected or actual possession, use, and distribution of illegal drugs, unauthorized medication, and alcoholic beverages by students of the Department of Education. Refer to the policy of the Territorial Board of Education on medication for guidance on the authorized possession and use of medication by students.

Suspicion That Students Are in Possession of Unauthorized Drugs or Alcoholic Beverages

School administrators are authorized to conduct searches of students, their possessions, and their lockers whenever they have reasonable suspicion that the students are in possession of unauthorized medications, illegal drugs, or alcoholic beverages. However, school administrators must conduct their searches within the legal parameters allowed by the appendix of this policy.

School administrators may take appropriate corrective or disciplinary action against students who are discovered to in be possession of unauthorized medications, illegal drugs, or alcoholic beverages as a result of properly conducted searches.

A student suspected of having used or of being under the influence of an illegal drug or alcoholic beverage, but who is not reasonably suspected of possessing such substances, shall be referred to the appropriate health and/or guidance counselor, who shall act in the best interests of the child. The counselor(s) who work with these students shall abide by the Department's procedures on confidentiality while working with them.

Possession of Suspected Illegal Drugs and Alcoholic Beverages

Students shall be referred to the Guam Police Department upon the determination of a school's administration that they are in possession of suspected illegal drugs on the school's campus or at a

school activity. Minor students shall be referred to the Guam Police Department upon the determination of a school's administration that they are in possession of alcoholic beverages on the school's campus or at a school activity.

Possession of Medication Without Proper Authorization

Students who are in possession of medication without proper authorization on a school's campus or at a school approved activity shall be referred to the school's administration, which shall:

- determine why the students were in possession of the unauthorized medication, and
- take appropriate corrective or disciplinary action based on the findings of the above investigation.

Discovery of Suspected Illegal Drugs Not in Anyone's Possession

A school's administration shall turn over suspected illegal drugs that are not in anyone's possession which are found on its campus or at a school activity to the Guam Police Department for proper identification and disposal. It shall also be responsible for informing its health and guidance services staff of the identity of the substances upon receipt of such feedback from the police.

430. Smoking and possession of tobacco products.

The Board of Education, in consideration of the health and safety of students within the school system, believes that a total ban on student smoking and possession of tobacco products within the school campus would be in the best interest of our school children. It is the policy of this Board that smoking and possession of tobacco products by all public school students is strictly prohibited at all times on any school property, in all school buses and at school activities, both on and off-campus. It is also the policy of the Board that smoking by adults is strictly prohibited on campus in any areas accessible to students. Note: for the purposes of this policy, electronic cigarettes, vapor pens, hookah related products and all other nicotine products or substitutes are included under the category of tobacco products.

Disciplinary procedures to be enforced for student violations of this policy are as follows:

For Elementary Students

The disciplinary measures to be taken with elementary students who violate this policy shall be in accordance with those procedures delineated in the Student Conduct Procedural Manual (SCPM) and the Office Discipline Referral (ODR) form and approved by the appropriate Deputy Superintendent relative to student smoking and possession of tobacco products. The approved procedures must be in written form and disseminated by the appropriate Deputy Superintendent, to all elementary schools.

For Secondary Students

Each offense shall be handled as a Level 3 and progressively disciplined in accordance with the Student Conduct Procedural Manual and the Office Discipline Referral (ODR) Form.

Gang-related Activity

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Bullying, Harassment, or Hazing

LAWS

§ 3112.1. Same: Policy against bullying.

(a) As used in this Section:

(1) "At school" means in a classroom, elsewhere on or within school fences or at a school-sponsored activity or event whether or not it is held on school premises.

(2) "Harassment, intimidation, or bullying" means any gesture or written, verbal, or physical act that a reasonable person under the circumstances should know will have the effect of harming a pupil or damaging his or her property or placing a pupil in reasonable fear of harm to his or her person or damage to his or her property, or that has the effect of insulting or demeaning any pupil or group of pupils in such a way as to disrupt or interfere with the school's educational mission or the education of any pupil. "Harassment, intimidation, or bullying" includes, but is not limited to, such a gesture or written, verbal, or physical act that is reasonably perceived as being motivated by a pupil's religion, race, color, national origin, age, sex, sexual orientation, disability, height, weight, or socioeconomic status, or by any other distinguishing characteristic.

(3) "Cyberbullying" means the use of any electronic communication device to harass, intimidate or bully as defined in the above Subsection (2).

(b) The Guam Education Board (Board) shall adopt a policy prohibiting "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" at school. The content of the policy shall be determined by the Board but shall contain at least the components in Subsection (c). The policy shall be adopted through a process that includes representation of parents or guardians, pupils, teachers, staff, administrators, volunteers, and community representatives.

(c) The policy shall include at least each of the following components:

(1) A statement prohibiting "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" of a pupil.

(2) A definition of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" that includes at least the acts described in the definition in this Section.

(3) A description of the type of behavior expected from each pupil.

(4) Consequences and appropriate remedial action for a person who commits an act of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying".

(5) A procedure for reporting an act of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying", including a provision that permits a person to report an act of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" anonymously. However, this Subsection shall not be construed to permit formal disciplinary action solely on the basis of an anonymous report.

(6) A procedure for prompt investigation of reports of violations and complaints, identifying either the principal or the principal's designee as the person responsible for the investigation.

(7) The range of ways in which a school will respond once an incident of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" is identified.

(8) A statement that prohibits reprisal or retaliation against any person who reports an act of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying", and the consequences and appropriate remedial action for a person who engages in that type of reprisal or retaliation.

(9) Consequences and appropriate remedial action for a person found to have falsely accused another as a means of retaliation or as a means of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying".

- (10) A statement of how the policy is to be publicized, including notice that the policy applies to participation in school-sponsored activities.
- (11) A school employee, pupil, or volunteer shall not engage in reprisal, retaliation, or false accusation against a victim, witness, or one with reliable information about an act of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying".
- (12) A school employee or volunteer who has witnessed, or has reliable information that a pupil has been subjected to "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying", whether verbal or physical, shall report the incident to the appropriate school official designated by the Board policy.
- (13) A school employee who promptly reports an incident of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" to the appropriate school official designated by the Board policy, and who makes this report in compliance with the procedures in the policy prohibiting "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" is not liable for damages arising from any failure to remedy the reported incident.
- (d) The Board shall adopt the policy under this Section and transmit a copy of its policy to the Superintendent of Education by June 30, 2011.
- (e) The Board shall ensure that notice of the policy under this Section is included in any publication that sets forth the comprehensive rules, procedures, and standards of conduct for all schools, and in its pupil handbooks.
- (f) Public schools are required to form "bullying" and "cyberbullying" prevention task forces; implement prevention, intervention, and remediation programs; and explore other initiatives that involve the school community, law enforcement, assistance organizations, and community members. School community is defined as parents or guardians, pupils, teachers, staff, and administrators.
- (g) Each school shall do all of the following:
- (1) provide training on the school's "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" policies to the school community and volunteers who have significant contact with pupils; and
 - (2) develop a process for discussing the "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" policy with pupils as part of the curriculum.
- (h) A school shall incorporate information regarding its policy against "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" into its employee training program.
- (i) This Section does not prevent a victim from seeking redress under any other available law, either civil or criminal. This Section does not create or alter any tort liability.
- (j) The Board shall establish rules for appropriate disciplinary action for the Department of Education personnel who do not comply with the policy prohibiting "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying".
- (k) "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" are CRIMINAL IN NATURE and any of these actions can constitute a criminal offense that is chargeable under Guam law.

§ 4125. Internet safety in course curricula.

The Guam Education Board shall, by Board policy, adopt internet usage safety standards in the curriculum of each course where internet usage is required or may be used by students for successful completion and mastery of the course subject matter. The standards may include, but not be limited to, teaching students to avoid computer viruses, identity theft, phishing and bank theft scams, exposure to violent, pornographic and obscene imagery, solicitation from sexual predators, and cyberbullying.

REGULATIONS

409. Prohibiting harassment, intimidation or bullying, cyberbullying, sexting, sexual harassment.

The Department of Education (DOE) does not condone or tolerate acts of sexual misconduct perpetrated against our students. Public education is grounded in public trust. In upholding that trust, we remain committed to creating and maintaining a public school system where no student will be fearful of coming to school or assigned worksite. Students must feel safe and secure at all times. DOE is committed to providing a supportive, secure and safe learning environment and workplace that is free of all forms of harassment and sexual misconduct. Whereas, it is the Board's intent to ensure students are free of sexual misconduct and harassment within the public school system as follows:

I. Purpose

It is the policy of the Guam Education Board to ensure that students who attend the Department of Education (DOE) are safe, secure, and can count on being treated with respect. Schools shall be free from harassment, intimidation or bullying, cyberbullying, sexting and sexual harassment and shall provide an environment that is conducive to learning. School administrators shall ensure that the school environment is free of any threat while attending school and all school sponsored activities. This requires a fundamental change in the way administrators and employees in the DOE view harassment, intimidation or bullying, cyberbullying, sexting, sexual harassment, sexual misconduct and fraternization. The school principal must recognize that minor events, which do not rise to the level of violations of school rules or a crime, may still create an environment which makes students feel uncomfortable or even terrified at the prospect of attending school. This policy is to allow students active participation in school affairs without fear and threat of harassment, intimidation or bullying, cyberbullying, sexting, sexual harassment. This policy will also follow federal anti-discrimination laws enforced by the Office of Civil Rights (OCR). The statutes that OCR enforces includes Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VI), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (Title IX), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Section 504); and Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Title II). Section 504 and Title II prohibit discrimination on the basis of disability.

II. Coverage

This policy governs all students within the jurisdiction of DOE and is intended to prohibit bullying, cyberbullying, sexting and sexual harassment in the public school system. The term "at school" is defined in 17 GCA Section 3112.1 that states (a) "'at school' means in a classroom, elsewhere on or immediately adjacent to school premises, on a school bus or other school-related vehicle, at an official bus stop, or at a school-sponsored activity or event whether or not it is held on school premises."

III. Definitions

A. Harassment, Intimidation or Bullying

1. 17 GCA Section 3112.1 (a) - "any gesture or written, verbal, or physical act that a reasonable person under the circumstances should know will have the effect of harming a pupil or damaging his or her property or placing a pupil in reasonable fear of harm to his or her person or damage to his or her property, or that has the effect of insulting or demeaning any pupil or group of pupils in such a way as to disrupt or interfere with the school's educational mission or the education of any pupil. Harassment, intimidation, or bullying includes but is not limited to, such a gesture or written, verbal, or physical act that is reasonably perceived as being motivated by a pupil's religion, race, color, national origin, age, sex, sexual orientation, disability, height, weight, or socioeconomic status, or by any other distinguishing characteristic."

2. Bullying behavior components:

a. aggressive behavior that involves unwanted, negative actions

- b. involves a pattern of behavior repeated over time
- c. involves an imbalance of power or strength

3. Common forms of harassment, intimidation or bullying include:

- a. Repeated negative behaviors intended to frighten or cause distress to a student or group of students. Behaviors also include assault & battery, pushing, shoving, teasing and name calling.
- b. Posting of negative messages on bathroom walls, school walls, and classroom walls thus creating an atmosphere of distress to the point that a student or students are frightened to attend school or their classes.
- c. Verbal expressions, physical acts, gestures and antagonism intended to strike fear in students and school staff.
- d. Threatening notes, phone calls, and other means of electronic communication which indicate some form of retaliation.
- e. Aggressive behavior of an individual or group meant to use greater power by threatening and generally oppressing a targeted individual or group of individuals.
- f. Acts of intimidation that prevents students from engaging in the academic learning process.
- g. An action that targets a student or group of students and causes distress or suggests oppression based on race, color, religion, disability and beliefs as well as negatively impacts students' ability to focus and perform academically.
- h. Physical aggression such as assault, kicking, punching, hitting and biting.
- i. Physical and aggressive gestures imitating an action to hit another person.
- j. Extortion for lunch money or other student property.
- k. Teasing in such a manner as to impact a student's emotional or academic functioning.
- l. Writing nasty notes on walls, paper, or other surfaces in an attempt to demean and defame a person's character or integrity.
- m. Other behaviors meant to create a climate of fear and that affect the daily functioning of students on and off campus.
- n. Behaviors that cause or intend to cause social exclusion or isolation of another student; lies, false rumors and/or other behaviors that promote relational aggression.
- o. Having money or other things taken or damaged, or threatening and/or forcing others to engage in bullying behaviors.

B. Cyberbullying

1. The use of any electronic communication device to harass, intimidate or bully as defined in 17 GCA Section 3112.1 (2). Cyberbullying is bullying through email, instant messaging, in a chat room, on a website, or through digital messages or images sent to a cell phone (Kowalski et al. 2008). Cyberbullying like traditional bullying involves an imbalance of power, aggression, and repetitive negative action.

2. Common forms of cyberbullying include but are not limited to the following:

- a. Harassment: Repeatedly sending offensive, rude and insulting messages.
- b. Denigration: "Dissing" someone online. Sending or posting cruel gossip or rumors about a person to damage his or her reputation or friendships.
- c. Flaming: Online fights using electronic messages with angry and vulgar language.

- d. Impersonation: Breaking into someone's email or social networking account posing as that person and sending messages to make the person look bad, get that person into trouble or danger, or damage that person's reputation or friendships.
- e. Outing and trickery: Sharing someone's secrets or embarrassing information online. Tricking someone into revealing secrets or embarrassing information which is then shared online.
- f. Cyberstalking: repeatedly sending messages that include threats of harm or are highly intimidating; engaging in other online activities that make a person afraid for his or her safety.
- g. Exclusion: Intentionally excluding someone from an online group like a "buddy list" or a game.
- h. Trolling: Intentionally posting provocative messages about sensitive subjects to create conflict, upset people, and bait them into "flaming" or fighting.

C. Sexting

1. 9 GCA §28.100: a minor is guilty of an offense of Illegal Use of a Computer Telecommunications Device Involving a Minor, otherwise known as Sexting, if the minor, by use of a computer or any telecommunications device, recklessly or knowingly creates, receives, exchanges, sends, disseminates, transmits or possesses a photograph, video, depiction or other material that shows himself or herself, or of another minor, in a state of nudity.
2. Common forms of sexting include but are not limited to the following:
 - a. Electronically transmitting offensive, sexually explicit and/or inappropriate pictures, images or drawings that damage a student's reputation, educational standing, social standing or that interferes with the educational mission of the school.
 - b. Electronically transmitting offensive messages, postings, texts, instant messages and/or other forms of written communication that contain sexual content that interfere with the educational mission of the school.
 - c. Electronically transmitting offensive music, sound bites, voices, noises or any recorded material that contain sexually explicit and/or inappropriate content that interfere with the educational mission of the school.

D. Sexual Harassment

1. Office of Civil Rights Title IX - Sexual harassment is defined as "unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature" that may include unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature. Sexual harassment also encompasses nonsexual conduct, provided the behavior is unwelcome, is based on sex or sexual stereotyping, and has the effect of interfering with a student's ability to participate in or benefit from a school program. Sexual harassment of students is, therefore, a form of sex discrimination prohibited by Title IX. Sexual harassment may occur as a pattern of degrading sexual speech or action ranging from verbal or physical annoyances or distractions to deliberate intimidation and frank threats or sexual demands. Forms of sexual harassment may include but are not limited to the following:
 - a. verbal, non-verbal and physical sexual behaviors
 - b. coerced sex
 - c. sexual jokes and innuendoes
 - d. remarks about a person's body
 - e. turning discussions inappropriately to sexual topics
 - f. whistling or cat calls
 - g. looking a person up and down or staring in a sexually suggestive manner

- h. invading someone's personal space or blocking her/his path
- i. sexually explicit visuals such as pin-ups
- j. suggestions of sexual intimacy
- k. repeated requests for dates
- l. unwanted letters, electronic mail or other computer communications
- m. unwanted gifts
- n. touching, hugging, massaging, and other gestures or sounds that a reasonable person of the same sex as the recipient would find offensive

IV. Prevention Against Harassment, Intimidation, Bullying, Cyberbullying, Sexting and Sexual Harassment

A. Public schools are required to form bullying prevention task forces; implement prevention, intervention, and remediation programs; and explore other initiatives that involve the school community, law enforcement, assistance organizations, and community members.

B. All schools shall include the provisions of this policy in their student handbook.

C. Each school will be responsible for teaching behavioral expectations to their students in their respective school communities. Each school shall develop a process for discussing harassment, intimidation, or bullying policy with pupils as part of the curriculum.

V. Interventions Against Harassment, Intimidation, and Bullying, Cyberbullying, Sexting and Sexual Harassment and Reporting Requirements

A. Responsibility of Students and/or Parents

1. Students and/or parents shall immediately report incidences to the school principal, a teacher, school aide or school employee. The school staff or personnel shall comply with the requirements of 19GCA Chapter 13 as outlined below.
2. Each student shall adhere to the behavioral expectations of their respective school community.

B. Responsibility of Teachers, School Staff and Volunteers

1. Teachers and school staff who receive complaints of bullying and sexual harassment by students shall fully comply with 19 GCA Chapter 13 on these matters.
2. 19 GCA Chapter 13 is known as the "Child Protective Act" under Guam law. In §13101(b) it states "Abused or neglected child means a child whose physical or mental health or welfare is harmed or threatened with harm by the acts or omissions of the person(s) responsible for the child's welfare."
3. There is a reporting requirement under this section of the law. Article 2 entitled the "Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act" mandates how cases should be handled. All teachers and school staff are required to adhere to the law. [...]

Dating and Relationship Violence

LAWS

§ 15110. Required curricula for education system. .

(a) The Department of Education shall select or develop:

- (1) curricula for pupils concerning family violence that are appropriate for various ages;
- (2) curricula for school counselors, health-care personnel, administrators and teachers concerning family violence; and
- (3) curricula for Department of Public Works Bus Operations employees.

(b) The curricula must be selected or developed in consultation with public and private agencies that provide programs for victims of family violence and programs of intervention for perpetrators of family violence, advocates for victims, non-profit family violence coalitions or organizations, persons who have demonstrated expertise and experience in education and family violence, and the Family Violence Task Force.

(c) The curricula must include, but are not limited to:

- (1) the nature, extent and causes of family violence;
- (2) issues of family violence concerning children;
- (3) the prevention of the use of violence by children;
- (4) sensitivity to cultural, racial and gender issues;
- (5) violence in dating and other social relationships of boys and girls;
- (6) practices designed to promote safety of the victim and other family and household members, including safety plans;
- (7) legal reporting requirements concerning abuse or neglect of children; and
- (8) the lethality of family violence.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Prevention, Behavioral Intervention, and Supports

State Model Policies and Implementation Support

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

409. Prohibiting harassment, intimidation or bullying, cyberbullying, sexting, sexual harassment.

The Department of Education (DOE) does not condone or tolerate acts of sexual misconduct perpetrated against our students. Public education is grounded in public trust. In upholding that trust, we remain committed to creating and maintaining a public school system where no student will be fearful of coming to school or assigned worksite. Students must feel safe and secure at all times. DOE is committed to providing a supportive, secure and safe learning environment and workplace that is free of all forms of harassment and sexual misconduct. Whereas, it is the Board's intent to ensure students are free of sexual misconduct and harassment within the public school system as follows:

I. Purpose

It is the policy of the Guam Education Board to ensure that students who attend the Department of Education (DOE) are safe, secure, and can count on being treated with respect. Schools shall be free from harassment, intimidation or bullying, cyberbullying, sexting and sexual harassment and shall provide an environment that is conducive to learning. School administrators shall ensure that the school environment is free of any threat while attending school and all school sponsored activities. This requires a fundamental change in the way administrators and employees in the DOE view harassment, intimidation or bullying, cyberbullying, sexting, sexual harassment, sexual misconduct and fraternization. The school principal must recognize that minor events, which do not rise to the level of violations of school rules or a crime, may still create an environment which makes students feel uncomfortable or even terrified at the prospect of attending school. This policy is to allow students active participation in school affairs without fear and threat of harassment, intimidation or bullying, cyberbullying, sexting, sexual harassment. This policy will also follow federal anti-discrimination laws enforced by the Office of Civil Rights (OCR). The statutes that OCR enforces includes Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VI), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (Title IX), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Section 504); and Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Title II). Section 504 and Title II prohibit discrimination on the basis of disability.

II. Coverage

This policy governs all students within the jurisdiction of DOE and is intended to prohibit bullying, cyberbullying, sexting and sexual harassment in the public school system. The term "at school" is defined in 17 GCA Section 3112.1 that states (a) "'at school' means in a classroom, elsewhere on or immediately adjacent to school premises, on a school bus or other school-related vehicle, at an official bus stop, or at a school-sponsored activity or event whether or not it is held on school premises."

III. Definitions

A. Harassment, intimidation or bullying

1. 17 GCA Section 3112.1 (a) - "any gesture or written, verbal, or physical act that a reasonable person under the circumstances should know will have the effect of harming a pupil or damaging his or her property or placing a pupil in reasonable fear of harm to his or her person or damage to his or her

property, or that has the effect of insulting or demeaning any pupil or group of pupils in such a way as to disrupt or interfere with the school's educational mission or the education of any pupil. Harassment, intimidation, or bullying includes but is not limited to, such a gesture or written, verbal, or physical act that is reasonably perceived as being motivated by a pupil's religion, race, color, national origin, age, sex, sexual orientation, disability, height, weight, or socioeconomic status, or by any other distinguishing characteristic."

2. Bullying behavior components:

- a. aggressive behavior that involves unwanted, negative actions
- b. involves a pattern of behavior repeated over time
- c. involves an imbalance of power or strength

3. Common forms of harassment, intimidation or bullying include:

- a. Repeated negative behaviors intended to frighten or cause distress to a student or group of students. Behaviors also include assault & battery, pushing, shoving, teasing and name calling.
- b. Posting of negative messages on bathroom walls, school walls, and classroom walls thus creating an atmosphere of distress to the point that a student or students are frightened to attend school or their classes.
- c. Verbal expressions, physical acts, gestures and antagonism intended to strike fear in students and school staff.
- d. Threatening notes, phone calls, and other means of electronic communication which indicate some form of retaliation.
- e. Aggressive behavior of an individual or group meant to use greater power by threatening and generally oppressing a targeted individual or group of individuals.
- f. Acts of intimidation that prevents students from engaging in the academic learning process.
- g. An action that targets a student or group of students and causes distress or suggests oppression based on race, color, religion, disability and beliefs as well as negatively impacts students' ability to focus and perform academically.
- h. Physical aggression such as assault, kicking, punching, hitting and biting.
- i. Physical and aggressive gestures imitating an action to hit another person.
- j. Extortion for lunch money or other student property.
- k. Teasing in such a manner as to impact a student's emotional or academic functioning.
- l. Writing nasty notes on walls, paper, or other surfaces in an attempt to demean and defame a person's character or integrity.
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- n. Behaviors that cause or intend to cause social exclusion or isolation of another student; lies, false rumors and/or other behaviors that promote relational aggression.
- o. Having money or other things taken or damaged, or threatening and/or forcing others to engage in bullying behaviors.

B. Cyberbullying

- 1. The use of any electronic communication device to harass, intimidate or bully as defined in 17 GCA Section 3112.1 (2). Cyberbullying is bullying through email, instant messaging, in a chat room, on a website, or through digital messages or images sent to a cell phone (Kowalski et al. 2008). Cyberbullying like traditional bullying involves an imbalance of power, aggression, and repetitive negative action.

2. Common forms of cyberbullying include but are not limited to the following:
 - a. Harassment: Repeatedly sending offensive, rude and insulting messages.
 - b. Denigration: "Dissing" someone online. Sending or posting cruel gossip or rumors about a person to damage his or her reputation or friendships.
 - c. Flaming: Online fights using electronic messages with angry and vulgar language.
 - d. Impersonation: Breaking into someone's email or social networking account posing as that person and sending messages to make the person look bad, get that person into trouble or danger, or damage that person's reputation or friendships.
 - e. Outing and trickery: Sharing someone's secrets or embarrassing information online. Tricking someone into revealing secrets or embarrassing information which is then shared online.
 - f. Cyberstalking: repeatedly sending messages that include threats of harm or are highly intimidating; engaging in other online activities that make a person afraid for his or her safety.
 - g. Exclusion: Intentionally excluding someone from an online group like a "buddy list" or a game.
 - h. Trolling: Intentionally posting provocative messages about sensitive subjects to create conflict, upset people, and bait them into "flaming" or fighting.

C. Sexting

1. 9 GCA §28.100: a minor is guilty of an offense of Illegal Use of a Computer Telecommunications Device Involving a Minor, otherwise known as Sexting, if the minor, by use of a computer or any telecommunications device, recklessly or knowingly creates, receives, exchanges, sends, disseminates, transmits or possesses a photograph, video, depiction or other material that shows himself or herself, or of another minor, in a state of nudity.
2. Common forms of sexting include but are not limited to the following:
 - a. Electronically transmitting offensive, sexually explicit and/or inappropriate pictures, images or drawings that damage a student's reputation, educational standing, social standing or that interferes with the educational mission of the school.
 - b. Electronically transmitting offensive messages, postings, texts, instant messages and/or other forms of written communication that contain sexual content that interfere with the educational mission of the school.
 - c. Electronically transmitting offensive music, sound bites, voices, noises or any recorded material that contain sexually explicit and/or inappropriate content that interfere with the educational mission of the school.

D. Sexual harassment

1. Office of Civil Rights Title IX - Sexual harassment is defined as "unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature" that may include unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature. Sexual harassment also encompasses nonsexual conduct, provided the behavior is unwelcome, is based on sex or sexual stereotyping, and has the effect of interfering with a student's ability to participate in or benefit from a school program. Sexual harassment of students is, therefore, a form of sex discrimination prohibited by Title IX. Sexual harassment may occur as a pattern of degrading sexual speech or action ranging from verbal or physical annoyances or distractions to deliberate intimidation and frank threats or sexual demands. Forms of sexual harassment may include but are not limited to the following:
 - a. verbal, non-verbal and physical sexual behaviors
 - b. coerced sex
 - c. sexual jokes and innuendoes

- d. remarks about a person's body
- e. turning discussions inappropriately to sexual topics
- f. whistling or cat calls
- g. looking a person up and down or staring in a sexually suggestive manner
- h. invading someone's personal space or blocking her/his path
- i. sexually explicit visuals such as pin-ups
- j. suggestions of sexual intimacy
- k. repeated requests for dates
- l. unwanted letters, electronic mail or other computer communications
- m. unwanted gifts
- n. touching, hugging, massaging, and other gestures or sounds that a reasonable person of the same sex as the recipient would find offensive

IV. Prevention against harassment, intimidation, bullying, cyberbullying, sexting and sexual harassment

A. Public schools are required to form bullying prevention task forces; implement prevention, intervention, and remediation programs; and explore other initiatives that involve the school community, law enforcement, assistance organizations, and community members.

B. All schools shall include the provisions of this policy in their student handbook.

C. Each school will be responsible for teaching behavioral expectations to their students in their respective school communities. Each school shall develop a process for discussing harassment, intimidation, or bullying policy with pupils as part of the curriculum.

V. Interventions against harassment, intimidation, an bullying, cyberbullying, sexting and sexual harassment and reporting requirements

A. Responsibility of Students and/or Parents

1. Students and/or parents shall immediately report incidences to the school principal, a teacher, school aide or school employee. The school staff or personnel shall comply with the requirements of 19GCA Chapter 13 as outlined below.

2. Each student shall adhere to the behavioral expectations of their respective school community.

B. Responsibility of Teachers, School Staff and Volunteers

1. Teachers and school staff who receive complaints of bullying and sexual harassment by students shall fully comply with 19 GCA Chapter 13 on these matters.

2. 19 GCA Chapter 13 is known as the "Child Protective Act" under Guam law. In §13101(b) it states "Abused or neglected child means a child whose physical or mental health or welfare is harmed or threatened with harm by the acts or omissions of the person(s) responsible for the child's welfare."

3. There is a reporting requirement under this section of the law. Article 2 entitled the "Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act" mandates how cases should be handled. All teachers and school staff are required to adhere to the law. [...]

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

§ 4121. Character Education.

(a) It is the policy of this government that Guam's public schools be the best and safest possible. To that end, each school is encouraged to instill the highest character and academic excellence in each student in the public school system, in close cooperation with the student's parents, and with input from the community and educators.

(b) Public schools should make every effort, formally and informally, to stress character qualities that will maintain a safe and orderly learning environment, and that will ultimately equip students to be model citizens. These qualities include, but are not limited to, honesty; responsibility; respect and care for the person and property of others; self-discipline; understanding of, respect for, and obedience to law and citizenship; courage, initiative, commitment and perseverance kindness, compassion, service and loyalty; fairness, moderation and patience; and the dignity and necessity of hard work.

(c) The Department of Education shall establish a non-sectarian character education program to evaluate methods for incorporating positive character qualities into all levels of the existing educational programs within one hundred twenty (120) days after the enactment of this Act.

(d) The Department of Education shall assist public schools in accessing financial and curricular resources to implement programs stressing these character qualities. Public schools are encouraged to use their existing resources to implement programs stressing these qualities.

(e) The Department of Education shall seek Federal funds from the Partnership Grant for Character Education from the United States Department of Education authorized under Title X, Part A, § 10103 of the Improving American's School Act (P.L. No. 203-382).

(f) The Department of Education shall make an annual report to and I Liheslaturan Guahan at the termination of each fiscal year, reporting upon the progress made and a detailed analysis of the non-sectarian character education program. Copies of such report shall be made available to the public.

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

§ 6700. Legislative Findings and Intent.

[Guam Legislature] finds that:

(a) The use of educational settings to screen children and adolescents for "mental disorders" has led to parents not being given sufficient information about the purpose of such screenings and the ramifications if they consent, such as psychological or psychiatric treatment for their child and family, thereby violating the recognized requirements and standards regarding "full informed consent".

(b) Frequently, a system of "passive consent" is used whereby "consent" is considered provided when the parent does not return the consent form. The onus is, therefore, on the child/adolescent to transmit the consent form to the parent, and on the parent ensuring that if consent is not given, the form is signed and returned. However, the onus should rest on both the school and the mental health professional or agency seeking to conduct the screening, with criminal penalties if consent is not obtained in writing and the child is subjected to non-consensual screening.

(c) "Passive consent" or other consent forms often:

- (1) mislead parents into thinking that what is taking place at the school is just a health evaluation for their child, not a psychiatric evaluation;
- (2) do not include information about the personal and invasive questions their child will be asked;
- (3) do not contain information on the difference between "emotional health concerns", mental disorders, or physical diseases, the latter of which can be physically tested for and the former cannot; and
- (4) leave the parent with so little information that he or she cannot make a proper informed decision to give valid informed consent.

(d) Parents also are not informed that mental health screenings for "mental disorders" are based on those defined in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM). However, in the introduction of the DSM-IV it states, "Moreover, although this manual provides a classification of mental disorders, it must be admitted that no definition adequately specifies precise boundaries for the concept of 'mental disorder'". Further, "...the term 'mental' disorders...persists in the title of DSM-IV because we have not found an appropriate substitute".

(e) Unlike scientific methods to determine physical diseases like cancer, diabetes or tuberculosis, a diagnosis of "mental disorder" or "syndrome" is not based on any medical test, such as a brain scan, a 'chemical imbalance' test, x-ray or blood test. The former U.S. Surgeon General, in his 1999 Report on Mental Health, which became a reference for many countries, stated, "The diagnosis of mental

disorders is often believed to be more difficult than diagnosis of medical disorders since there is no definitive lesion, laboratory test or abnormality in brain tissue that can identify the illness."

(f) Harvard Medical School's Dr. Joseph Glenmullen warns that the checklist rating scales used to screen people for conditions, such as "depression", are "designed to fit hand-in-glove with the effects of drugs, emphasizing the physical symptoms of depression that most respond to antidepressant medication ...While assigning a number to a patient's depression may look scientific, when one examines the questions asked and the scales used, they are utterly subjective measures". He says, "The symptoms are subjective emotional states, making the diagnosis extremely vague".

(g) Based on the subjective nature of the mental health diagnostic system and mental health screenings, millions of children are prescribed antidepressants or stimulants recognized by leading drug regulatory agencies as causing suicidal behavior, suicide, violence, hostility and, in the case of stimulants, the potential for strokes and heart attacks. In October 2004, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) required a "black box" warning of suicide risks for all antidepressants prescribed to those under eighteen (18) years old. In August 2005, The Commission of the European Communities that represents twenty-five (25) countries issued the strongest warning yet against child antidepressant use, warning of the drug's potential to cause suicide attempts and suicidal ideation, aggression, hostility (predominantly aggression, oppositional behavior and anger), and/or related behavior. According to the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, the stimulant drugs being prescribed to children are scheduled as abusive as opium, morphine and cocaine. In February 2006, an FDA Advisory Committee recommended a "black box" warning for stimulants, stating that they can cause heart attacks, strokes, and even death.

(h) As such, Guam's parents, without explicit protection, will be unable to give informed consent about whether they want their child to participate in such screening. It is the intent of the Legislature to prohibit the Guam Department of Education from conducting any mental health screening on school children without the informed consent of parents.

§ 6701. Informed consent required for mental health screening of students.

The Guam Department of Education shall:

- (a) prohibit the use of schools for any mental health or psychological screening or testing of any student, whether a non-emancipated minor or emancipated minor, without the express written consent of the parent or guardian;
- (b) the consent form must be in a clear and legible form and in compliance with any local or federal regulation, in the primary language of the parent, not less than forty-five (45) days in advance of any such screening; and
- (c) the consent form must be signed by the parent or legally appointed guardian of each minor.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Monitoring and Accountability

Formal Incident Reporting of Conduct Violations

LAWS

§ 3112.1. Same: Policy against bullying.

(b) The Guam Education Board (Board) shall adopt a policy prohibiting "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" at school. The content of the policy shall be determined by the Board but shall contain at least the components in Subsection (c). The policy shall be adopted through a process that includes representation of parents or guardians, pupils, teachers, staff, administrators, volunteers, and community representatives.

(c) The policy shall include at least each of the following components:

- (5) A procedure for reporting an act of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying", including a provision that permits a person to report an act of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" anonymously. However, this Subsection shall not be construed to permit formal disciplinary action solely on the basis of an anonymous report.

REGULATIONS

409. Prohibiting harassment, intimidation or bullying, cyberbullying, sexting, sexual harassment.

V. Interventions Against Harassment, Intimidation, and Bullying, Cyberbullying, Sexting and Sexual Harassment and Reporting Requirements

A. Responsibility of Students and/or Parents

1. Students and/or parents shall immediately report incidences to the school principal, a teacher, school aide or school employee. The school staff or personnel shall comply with the requirements of 19GCA Chapter 13 as outlined below.
2. Each student shall adhere to the behavioral expectations of their respective school community.

B. Responsibility of Teachers, School Staff and Volunteers

1. Teachers and school staff who receive complaints of bullying and sexual harassment by students shall fully comply with 19 GCA Chapter 13 on these matters.
2. 19 GCA Chapter 13 is known as the "Child Protective Act" under Guam law. In §13101(b) it states "Abused or neglected child means a child whose physical or mental health or welfare is harmed or threatened with harm by the acts or omissions of the person(s) responsible for the child's welfare."
3. There is a reporting requirement under this section of the law. Article 2 entitled the "Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act" mandates how cases should be handled. All teachers and school staff are required to adhere to the law. [...]

Parental Notification

LAWS

§ 6404. Same: Delivery of truant.

The attendance officer, upon taking a truant into custody, shall deliver the truant promptly either to the truant's parent or to the school which the pupil attends. If the child is a habitual truant, the attendance

officer, with the concurrence of the principal of the pupil's school, shall bring the child before the Family Court.

§ 6405. Same: Disposition.

The attendance officer shall promptly report to the Department of Education and to the parent the disposition made by the attendance officer of the truant.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

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

LAWS

§ 3105. Collection of data and production of school performance reports by superintendent; Criteria for grading schools.

(a) The Superintendent shall collect data and produce annual school performance reports containing information on student performance, student behavior and school characteristics.

(b)(1) In consultation with representatives of parents, teachers and school administrators, the Board shall adopt, by rule, criteria for grading schools. Such criteria shall take into account both overall performance and improvement in performance. A five (5) member evaluation team shall be appointed by the Board to assess every school. The Board shall appoint one (1) member from each of the four (4) school board election districts, and the fifth member shall be appointed from the Island-wide Parent Teacher Organization. The grades shall include classifications for exceptional performance, strong performance, satisfactory performance, low performance and unacceptable performance.

(2) The grades received by a school shall be included in the Annual State of Public Education Report.

(3) If a school is within the low performance or unacceptable performance classification in any category, the school shall file a school improvement plan with the Superintendent and with the Board.

(c) The Superintendent shall notify the public and the media, and post on the Department of Education's website, no later than thirty (30) days following the end of the fiscal year. The school performance reports shall be available at schools and the DOE' offices. The Superintendent shall also include notice that copies of school improvement plans can be obtained from the schools and the DOE.

§ 6408. Submission of report.

The attendance officer shall report monthly to the Superintendent the number and types of reports and requests made by each school on Guam pursuant to this Article, and whether each school within Guam has complied with the provisions of this Article.

§ 82610. Seclusion and restraint policy.

The Government of Guam's use of restraint or seclusion shall be strictly limited to emergencies when there is imminent risk of an individual physically harming himself or others and nonphysical intervention is not effective. This Section applies to all direct care providers within Government of Guam agencies and agents and employees of the Government of Guam who provide services to persons with mental difficulties, behavioral difficulties and developmental disabilities, but not the Department of Corrections and Guam Police Department. Direct care providers means personnel working with persons with mental

difficulties, behavioral difficulties and developmental disabilities who are subject to a behavior plan, individualized educational plan or a similar plan.

(a) Training Program. An agency employing direct care providers shall provide a minimum of sixteen (16) hours to newly hired providers and annual follow-up training at a minimum of eight (8) hours. The training shall instruct providers in the following:

- (1) reducing the use of seclusion and restraint through risk assessment and early intervention, which includes nonphysical intervention;
- (2) needs and behaviors of the population served (e.g. age, gender, adults, or children);
- (3) relationship building;
- (4) proper and permissible techniques for seclusion, physical holds and chemical restraints for the population served, including risks versus benefits;
- (5) preventive techniques for restraint and seclusion, including a safe and calm physical environment;
- (6) positive alternatives to restraint and seclusion;
- (7) de-escalation methods;
- (8) avoidance of power struggles;
- (9) thresholds for restraints and seclusion;
- (10) the physiological and psychological impact of restraint and seclusion;
- (11) monitoring physical signs of distress and obtaining medical assistance;
- (12) legal issues;
- (13) positional asphyxia;
- (14) escape and evasion techniques;
- (15) time limits;
- (16) the process for obtaining approval for continued restraints;
- (17) procedures to address problematic restraints;
- (18) documentation of restraints and seclusion;
- (19) debriefing after the use of restraints and seclusion with the client or student, the client's or student's family member, or authorized representative, as well as staff members; and
- (20) processing with clients or students, and follow-up with personnel, and investigation of injuries and complaints.

(b) Reporting Requirements. Direct care providers shall document the use of every restraint defined in §§ 82101(h) and 82101(i), Article 1, Chapter 82, Title 10 GCA on an incident report. Any injury as a result of restraint or seclusion shall be reported immediately to professional staff, Guam Behavioral Health and Wellness Center, Department of Public Health and Social Services, and the territorial protection and advocacy office or its successor.

Government of Guam agencies and agents and employees of the government of Guam who provide services to persons with mental difficulties, behavioral difficulties and developmental disabilities shall report all deaths and severe injuries to Guam Behavioral Health and Wellness Center, Department of Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities, and the territorial protection and advocacy office or its successor. Each agency shall maintain and update a list of all deaths, severe injuries, and the frequency of its facility's use of seclusion and restraint on an annual basis and shall post the same on its website with a proper regard for client and student confidentiality.

(c) Prohibited Acts.

- (1) seclusion is prohibited in school settings;

(2) chemical restraint is prohibited unless prescribed by a physician who specifies the duration and circumstances under which the restraints are to be used, and shall be indicated in a client or student's individualized treatment plan.

(3) a physical restraint or containment technique that obstructs a person's respiratory airway or impairs the person's breathing or respiratory capacity, including techniques in which a staff member places pressure on a person's back or places his or her body weight against the person's torso or back is prohibited.

(4) a pillow, blanket, or other item covering the person's face as part of a physical or mechanical restraint or containment process is prohibited.

(5) prone restraint on a person at risk for positional asphyxiation as a result of one of the following risk factors that are known to the personnel is prohibited:

(A) obesity;

(B) pregnancy;

(C) agitated delirium or excited delirium syndromes;

(D) cocaine, methamphetamine, or alcohol intoxication;

(E) exposure to pepper spray;

(F) preexisting heart disease, including, but not limited to, an enlarged heart or other cardiovascular disorders; and/or

(G) respiratory conditions, including emphysema, bronchitis, or asthma.

REGULATIONS

405. Student suspension expulsion.

I. Introduction

The following policy shall be observed for suspensions and expulsion of students in the public schools. Officials should use the least amount of discipline necessary under the circumstances to correct a student and to protect the school's educational environment. [...]

V. Standard Process for Administering Behavioral Citations, Interventions/Consequences and/or Adjudications

A. The Superintendent shall establish a standard operating procedure that standardizes how schools refer students for behavioral incidences and administer interventions/consequences. The procedures shall include the following:

B. A standard Office Discipline Referral form that identifies behaviors by levels of severity with corresponding interventions /consequences

C. Behavioral incidences and interventions/consequences that have operational definitions and is categorized by level of severity and is assigned a code generated by the DOE student information system.

D. A method of recording, managing and reporting discipline data using the DOE student information system.

E. Any student suspended from any school shall not be accepted into a DOE school, until such time a due process review has been provided to the student and the consequences or conditions as stipulated have been met.

407. Student searches and seizures.

The Superintendent shall establish and implement standard operating procedures for student searches and seizures. The type and number of searches conducted on each campus, and the results of those searches, shall be reported to the Board annually.

409. Prohibiting harassment, intimidation or bullying, cyberbullying, sexting, sexual harassment.

The Department of Education (DOE) does not condone or tolerate acts of sexual misconduct perpetrated against our students. Public education is grounded in public trust. In upholding that trust, we remain committed to creating and maintaining a public school system where no student will be fearful of coming to school or assigned worksite. Students must feel safe and secure at all times. DOE is committed to providing a supportive, secure and safe learning environment and workplace that is free of all forms of harassment and sexual misconduct. Whereas, it is the Board's intent to ensure students are free of sexual misconduct and harassment within the public school system as follows:

V. Interventions Against Harassment, Intimidation, and Bullying, Cyberbullying, Sexting and Sexual Harassment and Reporting Requirements

A. Responsibility of Students and/or Parents

1. Students and/or parents shall immediately report incidences to the school principal, a teacher, school aide or school employee. The school staff or personnel shall comply with the requirements of 19GCA Chapter 13 as outlined below.
2. Each student shall adhere to the behavioral expectations of their respective school community.

B. Responsibility of Teachers, School Staff and Volunteers

1. Teachers and school staff who receive complaints of bullying and sexual harassment by students shall fully comply with 19 GCA Chapter 13 on these matters.
2. 19 GCA Chapter 13 is known as the "Child Protective Act" under Guam law. In §13101(b) it states "Abused or neglected child means a child whose physical or mental health or welfare is harmed or threatened with harm by the acts or omissions of the person(s) responsible for the child's welfare."
3. There is a reporting requirement under this section of the law. Article 2 entitled the "Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act" mandates how cases should be handled. All teachers and school staff are required to adhere to the law. [...]

472. School crime stoppers program.

In accordance to 17 GCA 3112.2., Safe Schools Program: School Crime Stoppers, the Board intends to address the continual rash of crimes that have victimized our students and our community for years, and that there is a need to implement measures so students, faculty, staff, administrators, and the entire community can take ownership of the protection of our island schools and put a stop to these senseless acts so that school communities can continuously function with a sense of security and safety. [...]

Data Collection

The Guam Department of Education School Safety Coordinators and School Crime Stoppers Coordinator will work in tandem to collect statistical data generated from call-ins or web tips of crimes or violations.

- 1) Statistical data may be used to obtain grants intent on increasing student involvement and achievement, and the promotion of safe, crime-free schools and communities.
- 2) The data shall be published quarterly for public review on the Guam Department of Education website.

Partnerships between Schools and Law Enforcement

Referrals to Law Enforcement

LAWS

§ 3112.1. Same: Policy against bullying.

(a) As used in this Section:

(1) "At school" means in a classroom, elsewhere on or within school fences or at a school-sponsored activity or event whether or not it is held on school premises.

(2) "Harassment, intimidation, or bullying" means any gesture or written, verbal, or physical act that a reasonable person under the circumstances should know will have the effect of harming a pupil or damaging his or her property or placing a pupil in reasonable fear of harm to his or her person or damage to his or her property, or that has the effect of insulting or demeaning any pupil or group of pupils in such a way as to disrupt or interfere with the school's educational mission or the education of any pupil. "Harassment, intimidation, or bullying" includes, but is not limited to, such a gesture or written, verbal, or physical act that is reasonably perceived as being motivated by a pupil's religion, race, color, national origin, age, sex, sexual orientation, disability, height, weight, or socioeconomic status, or by any other distinguishing characteristic.

(3) "Cyberbullying" means the use of any electronic communication device to harass, intimidate or bully as defined in the above Subsection (2).

(b) The Guam Education Board (Board) shall adopt a policy prohibiting "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" at school. The content of the policy shall be determined by the Board but shall contain at least the components in Subsection (c). The policy shall be adopted through a process that includes representation of parents or guardians, pupils, teachers, staff, administrators, volunteers, and community representatives.

(c) The policy shall include at least each of the following components:

(1) A statement prohibiting "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" of a pupil.

(2) A definition of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" that includes at least the acts described in the definition in this Section.

(3) A description of the type of behavior expected from each pupil.

(4) Consequences and appropriate remedial action for a person who commits an act of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying".

(5) A procedure for reporting an act of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying", including a provision that permits a person to report an act of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" anonymously. However, this Subsection shall not be construed to permit formal disciplinary action solely on the basis of an anonymous report.

(6) A procedure for prompt investigation of reports of violations and complaints, identifying either the principal or the principal's designee as the person responsible for the investigation.

(7) The range of ways in which a school will respond once an incident of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" is identified.

(8) A statement that prohibits reprisal or retaliation against any person who reports an act of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying", and the consequences and appropriate remedial action for a person who engages in that type of reprisal or retaliation.

- (9) Consequences and appropriate remedial action for a person found to have falsely accused another as a means of retaliation or as a means of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying".
- (10) A statement of how the policy is to be publicized, including notice that the policy applies to participation in school-sponsored activities.
- (11) A school employee, pupil, or volunteer shall not engage in reprisal, retaliation, or false accusation against a victim, witness, or one with reliable information about an act of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying".
- (12) A school employee or volunteer who has witnessed, or has reliable information that a pupil has been subjected to "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying", whether verbal or physical, shall report the incident to the appropriate school official designated by the Board policy.
- (13) A school employee who promptly reports an incident of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" to the appropriate school official designated by the Board policy, and who makes this report in compliance with the procedures in the policy prohibiting "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" is not liable for damages arising from any failure to remedy the reported incident.
- (d) The Board shall adopt the policy under this Section and transmit a copy of its policy to the Superintendent of Education by June 30, 2011.
- (e) The Board shall ensure that notice of the policy under this Section is included in any publication that sets forth the comprehensive rules, procedures, and standards of conduct for all schools, and in its pupil handbooks.
- (f) Public schools are required to form "bullying" and "cyberbullying" prevention task forces; implement prevention, intervention, and remediation programs; and explore other initiatives that involve the school community, law enforcement, assistance organizations, and community members. School community is defined as parents or guardians, pupils, teachers, staff, and administrators.
- (g) Each school shall do all of the following:
- (1) provide training on the school's "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" policies to the school community and volunteers who have significant contact with pupils; and
 - (2) develop a process for discussing the "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" policy with pupils as part of the curriculum.
- (h) A school shall incorporate information regarding its policy against "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" into its employee training program.
- (i) This Section does not prevent a victim from seeking redress under any other available law, either civil or criminal. This Section does not create or alter any tort liability.
- (j) The Board shall establish rules for appropriate disciplinary action for the Department of Education personnel who do not comply with the policy prohibiting "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying".
- (k) "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" are CRIMINAL IN NATURE and any of these actions can constitute a criminal offense that is chargeable under Guam law.

§ 3112.2. Safe schools program: School crime stoppers.

- (a) As used in this Section:
- (1) "At school" means in a classroom, elsewhere on or within school fences or at a school-sponsored activity or event whether or not it is held on school premises.
 - (2) "Harassment, intimidation, or bullying" means any gesture or written, verbal, or physical act that a reasonable person under the circumstances should know will have the effect of harming a pupil or damaging his or her property or placing a pupil in reasonable fear of harm to his or her person or

damage to his or her property, or that has the effect of insulting or demeaning any pupil or group of pupils in such a way as to disrupt or interfere with the school's educational mission or the education of any pupil. "Harassment, intimidation, or bullying" includes, but is not limited to, such a gesture or written, verbal, or physical act that is reasonably perceived as being motivated by a pupil's religion, race, color, national origin, age, sex, sexual orientation, disability, height, weight, or socioeconomic status, or by any other distinguishing characteristic.

(3) "Cyberbullying" means the use of any electronic communication device to harass, intimidate or bully as defined in the above Subsection (2).

(b) The Guam Education Board (Board) shall adopt a policy prohibiting "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" at school. The content of the policy shall be determined by the Board but shall contain at least the components in Subsection (c). The policy shall be adopted through a process that includes representation of parents or guardians, pupils, teachers, staff, administrators, volunteers, and community representatives.

(c) The policy shall include at least each of the following components:

(1) A statement prohibiting "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" of a pupil.

(2) A definition of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" that includes at least the acts described in the definition in this Section.

(3) A description of the type of behavior expected from each pupil.

(4) Consequences and appropriate remedial action for a person who commits an act of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying".

(5) A procedure for reporting an act of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying", including a provision that permits a person to report an act of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" anonymously. However, this Subsection shall not be construed to permit formal disciplinary action solely on the basis of an anonymous report.

(6) A procedure for prompt investigation of reports of violations and complaints, identifying either the principal or the principal's designee as the person responsible for the investigation.

(7) The range of ways in which a school will respond once an incident of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" is identified.

(8) A statement that prohibits reprisal or retaliation against any person who reports an act of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying", and the consequences and appropriate remedial action for a person who engages in that type of reprisal or retaliation.

(9) Consequences and appropriate remedial action for a person found to have falsely accused another as a means of retaliation or as a means of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying".

(10) A statement of how the policy is to be publicized, including notice that the policy applies to participation in school-sponsored activities.

(11) A school employee, pupil, or volunteer shall not engage in reprisal, retaliation, or false accusation against a victim, witness, or one with reliable information about an act of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying".

(12) A school employee or volunteer who has witnessed, or has reliable information that a pupil has been subjected to "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying", whether verbal or physical, shall report the incident to the appropriate school official designated by the Board policy.

(13) A school employee who promptly reports an incident of "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" to the appropriate school official designated by the Board policy, and who makes this report in compliance with the procedures in the policy prohibiting "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" is not liable for damages arising from any failure to remedy the reported incident.

- (d) The Board shall adopt the policy under this Section and transmit a copy of its policy to the Superintendent of Education by June 30, 2011.
- (e) The Board shall ensure that notice of the policy under this Section is included in any publication that sets forth the comprehensive rules, procedures, and standards of conduct for all schools, and in its pupil handbooks.
- (f) Public schools are required to form "bullying" and "cyberbullying" prevention task forces; implement prevention, intervention, and remediation programs; and explore other initiatives that involve the school community, law enforcement, assistance organizations, and community members. School community is defined as parents or guardians, pupils, teachers, staff, and administrators.
- (g) Each school shall do all of the following:
- (1) provide training on the school's "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" policies to the school community and volunteers who have significant contact with pupils; and
 - (2) develop a process for discussing the "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" policy with pupils as part of the curriculum.
- (h) A school shall incorporate information regarding its policy against "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" into its employee training program.
- (i) This Section does not prevent a victim from seeking redress under any other available law, either civil or criminal. This Section does not create or alter any tort liability.
- (j) The Board shall establish rules for appropriate disciplinary action for the Department of Education personnel who do not comply with the policy prohibiting "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying".
- (k) "harassment, intimidation, or bullying" and "cyberbullying" are CRIMINAL IN NATURE and any of these actions can constitute a criminal offense that is chargeable under Guam law.

§ 6406. Report to court and social services.

Any pupil who has once been adjudged a habitual truant, or who is again reported as a truant one (1) or more days, or is late to school for thirty (30) or more minutes on one (1) or more days without excuse, shall be reported by the Superintendent or the attendance officer to the Family Court.

§ 6407. Court hearing.

If the Court, after hearing, finds that the allegations of habitual truancy are sustained by evidence, it may order that the child be detained and maintained in a school supervised by the Court for the remainder of the current school term, or it may order that the child be turned over to the custody of the Division of Social Services where the child shall be provided casework treatment and services.

§ 6408. Submission of report.

The attendance officer shall report monthly to the Superintendent the number and types of reports and requests made by each school on Guam pursuant to this Article, and whether each school within Guam has complied with the provisions of this Article.

REGULATIONS

409. Prohibiting harassment, intimidation or bullying, cyberbullying, sexting, sexual harassment.

The Department of Education (DOE) does not condone or tolerate acts of sexual misconduct perpetrated against our students. Public education is grounded in public trust. In upholding that trust, we remain committed to creating and maintaining a public school system where no student will be fearful of coming to school or assigned worksite. Students must feel safe and secure at all times. DOE is committed to

providing a supportive, secure and safe learning environment and workplace that is free of all forms of harassment and sexual misconduct. Whereas, it is the Board's intent to ensure students are free of sexual misconduct and harassment within the public school system as follows:

I. Purpose

It is the policy of the Guam Education Board to ensure that students who attend the Department of Education (DOE) are safe, secure, and can count on being treated with respect. Schools shall be free from harassment, intimidation or bullying, cyberbullying, sexting and sexual harassment and shall provide an environment that is conducive to learning. School administrators shall ensure that the school environment is free of any threat while attending school and all school sponsored activities. This requires a fundamental change in the way administrators and employees in the DOE view harassment, intimidation or bullying, cyberbullying, sexting, sexual harassment, sexual misconduct and fraternization. The school principal must recognize that minor events, which do not rise to the level of violations of school rules or a crime, may still create an environment which makes students feel uncomfortable or even terrified at the prospect of attending school. This policy is to allow students active participation in school affairs without fear and threat of harassment, intimidation or bullying, cyberbullying, sexting, sexual harassment.

This policy will also follow federal anti-discrimination laws enforced by the Office of Civil Rights (OCR). The statutes that OCR enforces includes Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VI), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (Title IX), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Section 504); and Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Title II). Section 504 and Title II prohibit discrimination on the basis of disability.

II. Coverage

This policy governs all students within the jurisdiction of DOE and is intended to prohibit bullying, cyberbullying, sexting and sexual harassment in the public school system. The term "at school" is defined in 17 GCA Section 3112.1 that states (a) "'at school' means in a classroom, elsewhere on or immediately adjacent to school premises, on a school bus or other school-related vehicle, at an official bus stop, or at a school-sponsored activity or event whether or not it is held on school premises."

III. Definitions

A. Harassment, intimidation or bullying

1. 17 GCA Section 3112.1 (a) - "any gesture or written, verbal, or physical act that a reasonable person under the circumstances should know will have the effect of harming a pupil or damaging his or her property or placing a pupil in reasonable fear of harm to his or her person or damage to his or her property, or that has the effect of insulting or demeaning any pupil or group of pupils in such a way as to disrupt or interfere with the school's educational mission or the education of any pupil. Harassment, intimidation, or bullying includes but is not limited to, such a gesture or written, verbal, or physical act that is reasonably perceived as being motivated by a pupil's religion, race, color, national origin, age, sex, sexual orientation, disability, height, weight, or socioeconomic status, or by any other distinguishing characteristic."

2. Bullying behavior components:

- a. aggressive behavior that involves unwanted, negative actions
- b. involves a pattern of behavior repeated over time
- c. involves an imbalance of power or strength

3. Common forms of harassment, intimidation or bullying include:

- a. Repeated negative behaviors intended to frighten or cause distress to a student or group of students. Behaviors also include assault & battery, pushing, shoving, teasing and name calling.
- b. Posting of negative messages on bathroom walls, school walls, and classroom walls thus creating an atmosphere of distress to the point that a student or students are frightened to attend school or their classes.
- c. Verbal expressions, physical acts, gestures and antagonism intended to strike fear in students and school staff.
- d. Threatening notes, phone calls, and other means of electronic communication which indicate some form of retaliation.
- e. Aggressive behavior of an individual or group meant to use greater power by threatening and generally oppressing a targeted individual or group of individuals.
- f. Acts of intimidation that prevents students from engaging in the academic learning process.
- g. An action that targets a student or group of students and causes distress or suggests oppression based on race, color, religion, disability and beliefs as well as negatively impacts students' ability to focus and perform academically.
- h. Physical aggression such as assault, kicking, punching, hitting and biting.
- i. Physical and aggressive gestures imitating an action to hit another person.
- j. Extortion for lunch money or other student property.
- k. Teasing in such a manner as to impact a student's emotional or academic functioning.
- l. Writing nasty notes on walls, paper, or other surfaces in an attempt to demean and defame a person's character or integrity.
- m. Other behaviors meant to create a climate of fear and that affect the daily functioning of students on and off campus.
- n. Behaviors that cause or intend to cause social exclusion or isolation of another student; lies, false rumors and/or other behaviors that promote relational aggression.
- o. Having money or other things taken or damaged, or threatening and/or forcing others to engage in bullying behaviors.

B. Cyberbullying

1. The use of any electronic communication device to harass, intimidate or bully as defined in 17 GCA Section 3112.1 (2). Cyberbullying is bullying through email, instant messaging, in a chat room, on a website, or through digital messages or images sent to a cell phone (Kowalski et al. 2008). Cyberbullying like traditional bullying involves an imbalance of power, aggression, and repetitive negative action.
2. Common forms of cyberbullying include but are not limited to the following:
 - a. Harassment: Repeatedly sending offensive, rude and insulting messages.
 - b. Denigration: "Dissing" someone online. Sending or posting cruel gossip or rumors about a person to damage his or her reputation or friendships.
 - c. Flaming: Online fights using electronic messages with angry and vulgar language.
 - d. Impersonation: Breaking into someone's email or social networking account posing as that person and sending messages to make the person look bad, get that person into trouble or danger, or damage that person's reputation or friendships.
 - e. Outing and trickery: Sharing someone's secrets or embarrassing information online. Tricking someone into revealing secrets or embarrassing information which is then shared online.

f. Cyberstalking: repeatedly sending messages that include threats of harm or are highly intimidating; engaging in other online activities that make a person afraid for his or her safety.

g. Exclusion: Intentionally excluding someone from an online group like a "buddy list" or a game.

h. Trolling: Intentionally posting provocative messages about sensitive subjects to create conflict, upset people, and bait them into "flaming" or fighting.

C. Sexting

1. 9 GCA §28.100: a minor is guilty of an offense of Illegal Use of a Computer Telecommunications Device Involving a Minor, otherwise known as Sexting, if the minor, by use of a computer or any telecommunications device, recklessly or knowingly creates, receives, exchanges, sends, disseminates, transmits or possesses a photograph, video, depiction or other material that shows himself or herself, or of another minor, in a state of nudity.

2. Common forms of sexting include but are not limited to the following:

a. Electronically transmitting offensive, sexually explicit and/or inappropriate pictures, images or drawings that damage a student's reputation, educational standing, social standing or that interferes with the educational mission of the school.

b. Electronically transmitting offensive messages, postings, texts, instant messages and/or other forms of written communication that contain sexual content that interfere with the educational mission of the school.

c. Electronically transmitting offensive music, sound bites, voices, noises or any recorded material that contain sexually explicit and/or inappropriate content that interfere with the educational mission of the school.

D. Sexual harassment

1. Office of Civil Rights Title IX - Sexual harassment is defined as "unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature" that may include unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature. Sexual harassment also encompasses nonsexual conduct, provided the behavior is unwelcome, is based on sex or sexual stereotyping, and has the effect of interfering with a student's ability to participate in or benefit from a school program. Sexual harassment of students is, therefore, a form of sex discrimination prohibited by Title IX. Sexual harassment may occur as a pattern of degrading sexual speech or action ranging from verbal or physical annoyances or distractions to deliberate intimidation and frank threats or sexual demands. Forms of sexual harassment may include but are not limited to the following:

a. verbal, non-verbal and physical sexual behaviors

b. coerced sex

c. sexual jokes and innuendoes

d. remarks about a person's body

e. turning discussions inappropriately to sexual topics

f. whistling or cat calls

g. looking a person up and down or staring in a sexually suggestive manner

h. invading someone's personal space or blocking her/his path

i. sexually explicit visuals such as pin-ups

j. suggestions of sexual intimacy

k. repeated requests for dates

l. unwanted letters, electronic mail or other computer communications

m. unwanted gifts

n. touching, hugging, massaging, and other gestures or sounds that a reasonable person of the same sex as the recipient would find offensive

IV. Prevention against harassment, intimidation, bullying, cyberbullying, sexting, and sexual harassment

A. Public schools are required to form bullying prevention task forces; implement prevention, intervention, and remediation programs; and explore other initiatives that involve the school community, law enforcement, assistance organizations, and community members.

B. All schools shall include the provisions of this policy in their student handbook.

C. Each school will be responsible for teaching behavioral expectations to their students in their respective school communities. Each school shall develop a process for discussing harassment, intimidation, or bullying policy with pupils as part of the curriculum.

V. Interventions against harassment, intimidation, and bullying, cyberbullying, sexting and sexual harassment and reporting requirements

A. Responsibility of Students and/or Parents

1. Students and/or parents shall immediately report incidences to the school principal, a teacher, school aide or school employee. The school staff or personnel shall comply with the requirements of 19GCA Chapter 13 as outlined below.

2. Each student shall adhere to the behavioral expectations of their respective school community.

B. Responsibility of Teachers, School Staff and Volunteers

1. Teachers and school staff who receive complaints of bullying and sexual harassment by students shall fully comply with 19 GCA Chapter 13 on these matters.

2. 19 GCA Chapter 13 is known as the "Child Protective Act" under Guam law. In §13101(b) it states "Abused or neglected child means a child whose physical or mental health or welfare is harmed or threatened with harm by the acts or omissions of the person(s) responsible for the child's welfare."

3. There is a reporting requirement under this section of the law. Article 2 entitled the "Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act" mandates how cases should be handled. All teachers and school staff are required to adhere to the law. [...]

425. Dangerous weapons.

Any student, while at a school site or riding on a school bus is found possessing an instrument which the Principal or his designee determines to be a deadly weapon shall be suspended immediately and a complete investigation shall be conducted. If it is determined that possession of an instrument is illegal under the laws of Guam, or if the student threatens or attacks another person with it on campus or at a school related activity, the student shall be referred to the Guam Police Department and dealt with according to the provisions of Board Policy 405.

If the weapon is determined to be a firearm, upon an adjudication of guilt made pursuant to the provisions of Board Policy 405, the student must be expelled from a regular school setting for a minimum of one year. The Director of Education may, upon a showing that such expulsion violates other legal rights of the student, modify this sanction.

The term "firearm" means (A) any weapon (including a starter gun) which will or is designed to or may readily convert to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive; (B) the frame or receiver of any such weapon; (C) any firearm muffler or firearm silencer; or (D) any destructive device. Such term does not include an antique firearm.

The term "destructive device" means-

(A) any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas -

- (i) bomb
- (ii) grenade
- (iii) rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces
- (iv) missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce
- (v) mine, or
- (vi) device similar to any of the devices described in the preceding clauses

(B) any type of weapon by whatever name known which will, or which may be readily converted to, expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or other propellant, and which has any barrel with a bore of more than one-half inch in diameter, and

(C) any combination of parts either designed or intended for use in converting any device into any destructive device described in (A) or (B) and from which a destructive device may be readily assembled.

472. School crime stoppers program.

In accordance to 17 GCA 3112.2., Safe Schools Program: School Crime Stoppers, the Board intends to address the continual rash of crimes that have victimized our students and our community for years, and that there is a need to implement measures so students, faculty, staff, administrators, and the entire community can take ownership of the protection of our island schools and put a stop to these senseless acts so that school communities can continuously function with a sense of security and safety.

At a minimum, the program will include:

School Safety Coordinator

Each school shall identify a School Safety Coordinator (SSC)(an Administrator, School Counselor, School Resource Officer (SRO) or designee) who will be responsible for overseeing the Program for individual GDOE schools as a collateral duty. Specific duties for the SSC shall be stipulated in the Standard Operating Procedures developed by the Superintendent.

School Crime Stoppers Coordinator

A School Crime Stoppers Coordinator (SCSC) who is an employee of the Guam Police Department assigned by the Chief of Police will work with GDOE School Safety Coordinators, and to serve as liaison to Guam Crime Stoppers, Inc. and the Guam Police Department.

- 1) The School Crime Stoppers Coordinator will be responsible for organizing awareness and education events for students, and the broader community, with the Guam Police Department, the Guam Crime Stoppers, the Office of the Attorney General, the Mayors Council of Guam, and other relative agencies and organizations, as well as training events for administrators, faculty, staff, school parent organizations and families.
- 2) Partnership with Guam Crime Stoppers, Inc. The School Principal or assigned personnel in partnership with Guam Crime Stoppers, Inc. shall identify the School Crime Stoppers Program needs, such as securing phone services, the possible implementation of procedures for online web tips for the reporting of crimes that occur on GDOE campuses, and other related needs.
- 3) The School Crime Stoppers Coordinator will forward reports of tips and calls that have led to arrests for crimes to the Guam Crime Stoppers Board of Directors for disposition, in accordance with the organization's current procedures. For infractions or instances where the event is not a criminal activity, the School Safety Coordinator and the School Crime Stopper Coordinator will determine, or make a referral for, the appropriate disciplinary action, or make a referral to the appropriate entity.

4) The School Crime Stoppers Coordinator and the School Safety Coordinators shall coordinate with the Guam Crime Stoppers, Inc., and make recommendations to support the School Crime Stoppers program.

Data Collection

The Guam Department of Education School Safety Coordinators and School Crime Stoppers Coordinator will work in tandem to collect statistical data generated from call-ins or web tips of crimes or violations.

- 1) Statistical data may be used to obtain grants intent on increasing student involvement and achievement, and the promotion of safe, crime-free schools and communities.
- 2) The data shall be published quarterly for public review on the Guam Department of Education website.

The Principal or designated personnel is be responsible for determining what appropriate disciplinary action will be taken or referrals will be made to appropriate authorities if what is reported is not a crime. If what is reported, however, is a crime, the SSC and SCSC coordinators shall forward it to the appropriate authorities for disposition.

Implementation

The Program shall be implemented in all Guam Department of Education schools.

810. Cooperation with law enforcement authorities.

Cooperation with Law Enforcement:

The Guam Public School System will cooperate to the extent permitted by law all law and assist in their legal functions and mandates. In furtherance of this policy, care should be exercised to ensure that:

- The individual pupil and employee's rights and feelings are respected.
- The pupil and employee are protected from unnecessary humiliation and damage to his reputation.
- The rights and responsibilities of parents or guardians of pupils and of employees are observed.
- GPSS is responsible to help each pupil and employee in the most constructive way possible.

When Action is initiated by Law Enforcement:

- a) The school may permit law enforcement officers to interview minor students at the school provided at least one (1) parent or legal guardian is present and consents in writing to the interview. Such consent to the interview at the school is independent of, and prior to, any warnings the officers may be required to give to the minor student prior to the interview. If at all possible, the interview should be conducted away from school.
- b) Law enforcement shall first report to the principal in the school's main office and should indicate to the principal the reason they are on campus and why they want to talk to a student or employee.
- c) The officer is required to identify himself to the principal. If the principal is not satisfied with the identification, he should check with the agency in question.

When Action is initiated by the School:

The principal should call law enforcement when a case, in his/her judgment, warrants such assistance. If this occurs, the principal should immediately endeavor to notify the Office of the Superintendent, as well as the Public Information Officer.

When Action is initiated by Law Enforcement or by the School, the principal should provide a private room for questioning.

1. The Guam Education Policy Board wholeheartedly condemns any strategy, which would encourage the use of any student or employee as an undercover agent for law enforcement.

2. The Guam Education Policy Board is morally opposed to the concept that any other agency, department, business or organization is justified in suborning any student or employee of the Guam Public School System to bribery or promises of reward for performance of nefarious acts.
3. The Guam Education Policy Board unanimously endorses education for children in a healthy, mentally stimulating atmosphere and feels that education is its own reward.

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

§ 77119. Assignment of police officers.

- (a) The Chief of Police, or his designee, may assign police officers consistent with the needs of the Department to the villages so as to be the most efficient in carrying out the purposes of the Department to preserve the peace, to enforce the law and to prevent and detect crime.
- (b) The Chief of Police may assign those hired as limited term police officers to serve as a school resource officer, who at the minimum will be responsible for addressing drugs and violence in the schools, the investigation of criminal activity involving juveniles, and other duties as agreed upon by the parties in a Memorandum of Understanding and whose employment shall be on a school-year basis.

§ 8107. Marshal; appointment of special deputies.

- (a) The Chief Justice, at the request of the Marshal of the Court, may appoint employees of
 - (1) the Department of Law,
 - (2) the Department of Revenue & Taxation of the government of Guam, and
 - (3) the School Attendance Officers of the Department of Education as Special Deputy Marshals of the Guam Judiciary.Such appointments shall be for as long as such employees remain in their employment with their respective departments, unless sooner revoked by the Chief Justice, whichever is earlier.
- (b) The School Attendance Officers of the Department of Education shall complete a training program developed and adopted by the Judicial Council, that is pertinent to their appointment, prior to such appointment as Special Deputy Marshals of the Guam Judiciary.

§ 8108. Special deputy marshal; duties, compensation.

- (a) The employees of the Department of Law who are appointed as deputies under § 8107 of this Chapter shall exercise their office only in cases wherein the government of Guam is a party.
- (b) The employees of the Department of Revenue and Taxation who are appointed as deputies under said § 8107 shall exercise their office only in matters concerning the income tax laws and other tax and revenue laws of Guam.

(c) The School Attendance Officers of the Department of Education under § 8107 shall exercise their office only in matters concerning truancy proceedings of the Superior Court of Guam.

(d) No deputies under said § 8107 shall be entitled to compensation in addition to the compensation they are receiving as employees of the government of Guam.

REGULATIONS

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Implementation

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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 Guam provide additional context to 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>		
Positive Behavioral Intervention and Supports (PBIS), Guam Department of Education (GDOE)	Overviews the PBIS framework for school leaders and educators and provides resources to PBIS guidebook manual and online training.	https://www.gdoe.net/District/Department/9-Student%20Support%20Services%20(SSSD)/1591-Positive-Behaviour-Intervention-and-Support.html
Social and Emotional Wellness, GDOE	Provides information for resources related to social and emotional wellbeing including a resource library related to emergencies, counseling and the Guam Behavioral Health and Wellness Center, and FAQs related to social and emotional wellness topics such as anxiety, stress, and trauma.	https://www.gdoe.net/District/Portal/social-and-emotional-wellness
Standard Operating Procedures, GDOE	Provides links to standard school operating procedures, including campus security, student searches, cell phone use, controlled substances, school crime, school attendance and conduct, and bullying, harassment, and intimidation.	https://www.gdoe.net/District/Department/30-Standard-Operating-Procedures
Student Support Services (SSSD), GDOE	Provides information and resources for school leaders and education regarding GDOE’s support in the areas of behavioral assessment, identification, and support of students eligible under Section 504, and truancy prevention. Page includes links for district leaders regarding student search and seizure, trauma informed care, and student conduct reports.	https://www.gdoe.net/District/Department/9-Student%20Support%20Services%20(SSSD)

Title	Description	Website address (if applicable)
<i>Documents</i>		
Positive Behavior Interventions & Supports (PBIS) Guidebook (July 2014), GDOE	Guidebook provides district and schools a framework for implementing PBIS with the focus on Tier I- Universal Intervention made available to all faculty and staff throughout the district.	https://www.gdoe.net/files/user/1/file/2014%20PBIS%20Guidebook,%20Version%201_0%20with%20Superintendents%20Message.pdf
Social and Emotional Wellness Community Resource Directory, GDOE	Resource library for school leaders and educators to access a community network of care to support the social and emotional needs of students.	https://ucarecdn.com/4b3f499a-fc6c-42c5-8582-9da07aa43f88/
<i>Other Resources</i>		
District Student Conduct Reports, GDOE	Monthly student conduct reports on student's non-compulsory aged unexcused absences, suspension, and truancy.	https://www.gdoe.net/District/Department/9-Student%20Support%20Services%20(SSSD)/1576-District-Student-Conduct-Reports.html
Positive Behavioral Interventions and Support (PBIS) Training, GDOE	Student Support Services Division provides training and facilitates meetings throughout the district for school administrators, school counselors, teachers, and staff regarding PBIS. Training resources include materials and presentations on classroom management, functional behavior assessment trainings, and additional tools and resources.	https://www.gdoe.net/District/Department/9-Student-Support-Services-SSSD/1592-PBIS-Training.html