



Hawaii Compilation of School Discipline Laws and Regulations

Prepared: March 31, 2023

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 2023. Readers should also note that the information in this document was compiled from individual sources that are created by each jurisdiction and which are maintained and updated with varying frequencies. Readers should consult the source information provided directly in order to check for updates to laws and regulations reported in this document or to conduct further research.

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

Prepared by:



**National Center on Safe Supportive
Learning Environments**

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Title 18. Education

Chapter 302A

Part I. General Provisions

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Part III. Provisions Affecting School Personnel

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B. Accountability

[§302A-1002.](#) Reporting of crime-related incidents

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Chapter 321

[§321-174.](#) Coordination of services with department of education

[§321-175.](#) Statewide children's mental health services plan

Hawaii Regulations

Title 8. Department of Education

Chapter 19. Department of Education, Education, Public schools: Student Misconduct, Discipline, School Searches and Seizures, Reporting Offenses, Police Interviews and Arrests, and Restitution for Vandalism

Subchapter 1. General Provisions

[§8-19-1.](#) Philosophy

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[§8-19-5.](#) Disciplinary actions; authority

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[§8-19-7.](#) Crisis removal

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[§8-19-19.](#) Reporting class A and class B offenses occurring in school

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Chapter 31. Tobacco Free School System

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Codes of Conduct

Authority to Develop and Establish Codes of Conduct

LAWS

§302A-1134.6. Zero tolerance policy.

- (a) Any child who possesses, sells, or uses a dangerous weapon or switchblade knife, while attending school or while attending department-supervised activities held on or off school property, may be excluded from attending school for up to ninety-two school days, as determined by the principal and approved by the superintendent or other individuals designated pursuant to rules adopted by the board.
- (b) Except as provided in subsection (f), any child who possesses, sells, consumes, or uses intoxicating liquor or illegal drugs, while attending school or while attending department-supervised activities held on or off school property, may be excluded from attending school for up to ninety-two school days, as determined by the principal and approved by the superintendent or other individuals designated pursuant to rules adopted by the board.
- (c) Except as provided in subsection (f), any child who reasonably appears to have consumed or used intoxicating liquor or illegal drugs prior to attending school or attending department-supervised activities held on or off school property, may be excluded from attending school for up to ninety-two school days, as determined by the principal and approved by the superintendent or other individuals designated pursuant to rules adopted by the board.
- (d) In any case of exclusion from school, the due process procedures as set forth in the provisions of Hawaii administrative rules relating to student discipline shall apply.
- (e) If a child is excluded from attending school for more than ten days, the superintendent or the superintendent's designee shall ensure that substitute educational activities or other appropriate assistance are provided, such as referral for appropriate intervention and treatment services, as determined by the principal in consultation with the appropriate school staff.
- (f) A child determined to be in violation of subsection (b) or (c) shall be subject to the department's disciplinary rules; provided that:
- (1) The school shall administer a screening tool approved by the department to determine whether there is a need for the child to be referred for a substance abuse assessment;
 - (2) The child shall be allowed to return to school earlier than the department's original disciplinary determination; provided that the child gives the school evidence of the following:
 - (A) A substance abuse assessment has been completed; and
 - (B) The child is progressing toward clinical discharge from any substance abuse treatment or substance abuse counseling recommended by the substance abuse assessment;
 - (3) If the substance abuse assessment finds that the child does not need substance abuse treatment or substance abuse counseling, the school may allow the child to return to school earlier than originally indicated; provided that:
 - (A) The child provides a certified copy of the assessment; and
 - (B) The child's parent or legal guardian consents to the child and the child's family receiving follow-up counseling or other student support services to be provided by the department.
- In determining whether to allow the child to return to school early, the school administrator shall review and determine the nature and severity of the offense, the impact of the offense on others, the age of the offender, and whether the offender is a repeat offender; and

(4) For the child's first violation of subsection (b) or (c), if the child provides evidence of clinical discharge from the substance abuse treatment program or substance abuse counseling, all records of disciplinary action relating to the original offense shall be expunged. For the purposes of this paragraph, "expunged" means the records of substance abuse assessment shall be segregated and kept confidential but shall be destroyed upon graduation of the child.

(g) For purposes of this section:

"Dangerous weapon" means a dirk, dagger, butterfly knife, blackjack, slug shot, billy, metal knuckles, or other instrument whose sole design and purpose is to inflict bodily injury or death; provided that firearms are excluded from this definition.

"Illegal drugs" means the possession, distribution, ingestion, manufacture, sale, or delivery of substances which are prohibited under chapter 329 and chapter 712, part IV.

"Switchblade knife" is as defined in section 134-52.

(h) The board of education shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 91 to implement this section.

REGULATIONS

8-19-1. Philosophy.

(a) Hawaii has established and supports a statewide system of public education. The compulsory nature of school attendance ensures that a student shall have the opportunity for an education. In addition to the education provided during the regular school year, the department offers students the opportunity to receive additional instruction and educational services through a self-supporting summer school program on a voluntary attendance basis. The department is committed to:

- (1) Provide the student with optimal learning conditions;
- (2) Select appropriate teachers for the student's instruction; and
- (3) Other programs that will help the student to succeed.

In 1996, the department initiated a collaborative and systemic reform known as the Comprehensive Student Support System (CSSS), which provides a continuum of academic, social, emotional, and physical environmental supports and services to all students to facilitate their learning and their meeting of high educational standards. It is a CSSS community of caring and supportive relationships among students, teachers, families, and agencies working together that promote timely and appropriate services for all students. The goal of the school system is to provide a learning experience in safe, caring, nurturing, and orderly teaching and learning environments.

(b) It is the responsibility of every student to demonstrate respectful, responsible, safe, and ethical behaviors on department transportation, or during a department sponsored activity on or off school property. The department supports this through the establishment of a proactive systems approach to schoolwide discipline.

(c) However, when a student's behavior violates established policies, rules, or regulations of the department, state or local laws, the department may take appropriate disciplinary action in accordance with this chapter. The purpose of school-administered discipline is to:

- (1) Promote and maintain a safe and secure educational environment;
- (2) Teach and acknowledge proper behavior which is beneficial to the educational process and self-development;
- (3) Deter students from acts which interfere with the purpose of education or which are self-destructive, self-defeating or anti-social; and
- (4) Maintain proper student conduct to ensure that educational activities and responsibilities remain uninterrupted; and
- (5) Stop any discrimination (including unlawful discrimination), harassment (including sexual harassment), or bullying against a student based on a protected class.

(d) An educational worker conducting or participating in a school program, activity, or function sponsored or approved by the department, or hired to engage in carrying out an educational function, has a reasonable expectation to be free of undue disruption and threat of disorder or acts of violence, or both, committed against them by students.

(e) In addition to the disciplinary action taken under this chapter, restitution for vandalism or for negligence shall be made in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. The purpose of restitution is to discourage acts of vandalism and negligence and to ensure recovery of the cost of public property damaged by acts of vandalism and negligence.

(f) On occasions it is necessary for police officers to interview students or to take them into custody. This chapter is also intended to safeguard the rights and interests of students in attendance, to cooperate with police officers in the performance of their duties, to preserve the school milieu, and to delineate responsibilities of school personnel.

Scope

LAWS

§302A-1134.6. Zero tolerance policy.

(a) Any child who possesses, sells, or uses a dangerous weapon or switchblade knife, while attending school or while attending department-supervised activities held on or off school property, may be excluded from attending school for up to ninety-two school days, as determined by the principal and approved by the superintendent or other individuals designated pursuant to rules adopted by the board.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (f), any child who possesses, sells, consumes, or uses intoxicating liquor or illegal drugs, while attending school or while attending department-supervised activities held on or off school property, may be excluded from attending school for up to ninety-two school days, as determined by the principal and approved by the superintendent or other individuals designated pursuant to rules adopted by the board.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (f), any child who reasonably appears to have consumed or used intoxicating liquor or illegal drugs prior to attending school or attending department-supervised activities held on or off school property, may be excluded from attending school for up to ninety-two school days, as determined by the principal and approved by the superintendent or other individuals designated pursuant to rules adopted by the board.

REGULATIONS

8-19-2. Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

"Cyberbullying" means electronically transmitted acts, including but not limited to those transmitted through the Internet, cell phone, or other wireless hand-held device initiated by one student toward another student or employee of the department, that hurts, harms, humiliates, or intimidates the student or employee and is sufficiently severe, persistent or pervasive that it creates an intimidating, threatening, or abusive educational environment. Cyberbullying can occur:

- (1) On campus, or other department premises, on department transportation, or during a department sponsored activity or event on or off school property.
- (2) Through a department data system without department authorized communication; or
- (3) Through an off campus computer network if the conduct impacts the educational environment.

8-19-3. Applicability.

(a) The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all students enrolled in a public school during the regular school year, summer session, or intersessions regardless of age with the addition that, outside of the hours

when school is in session, boarding students are subject to the dormitory rules developed by the school and agreed upon through written consent by the parent(s) or legal guardian(s) of boarding students.

(b) The Hawaii administrative rules for students with disabilities shall apply in the discipline of students who are eligible to receive special education or other services under those chapters.

(c) References to principal or designee in subchapter 2 shall be construed to include summer school director for purposes of discipline in summer school. References to school year in this chapter shall be construed to mean summer session whenever summer school applies.

(d) Discipline during intersessions and in summer school shall be governed by subchapter 3. Discipline of students who receive special education services during an extension of the student's school year shall be governed by subchapter 2 and the guidelines and requirements of the Hawaii administrative rules for students with disabilities.

(e) In all cases of student-related administrative actions and reporting, chapter 8-34 shall apply. In addition, for students who receive special education services, the Hawaii administrative rules for students with disabilities shall prevail.

(f) No action relating to suspension, serious discipline, or restitution for vandalism or negligence shall be taken except in accordance with this chapter.

(g) All matters relating to police interviews or arrests, or both, of students shall be administered in accordance with this chapter.

(h) For conduct by adult(s) towards student(s) based on the student(s)' protected class, refer to chapter 8-89 for guidance.

8-19-6. Prohibited student conduct; class offenses.

(a) The following prohibited conduct applies to all students in the public school system, on campus, or other department premises, on department transportation, or during a department sponsored activity or event on or off school property.

8-31-3. Tobacco free school system.

(a) Effective September 1, 1993, smoking and other use of tobacco products shall be prohibited at all times, including the following:

(1) On public school campuses, school vehicles, and off-campus sites under the operational control of the principal or designee, except as part of a bona-fide classroom instruction or theatrical production approved by the principal.

Communication of Policy

LAWS

§302A-1133.5. Parent and guardian accountability for compliance with student code of conduct.

(a) The department shall inform all parents and guardians of the student code of conduct and of their responsibilities with respect to ensuring that their children comply with the code. The department also shall provide assistance and advice to parents and guardians in meeting their responsibilities under the code.

(b) The failure of a student to meet the requirements for regular attendance and punctuality shall subject the student's parent, parents, or guardian to the penalties provided in section 302A-1135. Destruction of school property by a student, in addition to all other legal action that may be taken, shall subject the student's parent, parents, or guardian to proceedings under section 302A-1153, as appropriate.

§302A-1141.4. Use of physical restraint limited; notification; policies and procedures; training; review.

(d) All parents and legal guardians of students shall receive, upon the student's entry into public school, written information issued by the department about policies and procedures for restraint. This written information shall include:

- (1) A brief summary describing the training received by public school staff in using restraint in facilities or programs;
- (2) Information describing board policy;
- (3) Information on the procedures for determining when restraint can and cannot be properly used in public school settings;
- (4) Definitions of restraint;
- (5) Information on the procedural safeguards that are in place to protect the rights of children and their parents or legal guardians;
- (6) A description of the alignment of policies and procedures on restraint with applicable state laws or department rules;
- (7) Information on the procedures for notifying parents and legal guardians when restraint has been used with their child; and
- (8) Information on the procedures for notifying parents and legal guardians about any changes to policies and procedures on restraint.

(e) The department shall make information relating to policies and procedures available on the department's website.

(f) If policy or procedural changes related to restraint are made during the school year, the department shall post the changes on its website immediately.

(g) All public schools shall ensure that staff who use restraint in facilities or programs are trained, recertified, or trained and recertified on a periodic basis no less frequently than annually. Training shall include:

- (1) Evidence-based techniques shown to be effective in the prevention of restraint;
- (2) Evidence-based techniques shown to be effective in keeping school personnel and students safe when imposing restraint;
- (3) Evidence-based skills related to positive behavioral supports and interventions, safe physical escort, conflict prevention, understanding antecedents, de-escalation, and conflict management,
- (4) A wide array of prevention and intervention modalities; and
- (5) Information describing state policies and procedures that meet the minimum standards established by state statutes and administrative rules.

REGULATIONS

8-19-21. Failure to report class A or class B offenses occurring in school; consequences.

(a) The superintendent of education shall furnish an annual written notice to all schools and offices that failure to report class A or class B offenses occurring on campus, or other department of education premises, on department of education transportation, or during a department of education sponsored activity or event on or off school property may result in disciplinary actions against responsible teachers, officials, or other employees of the department. Disciplinary actions may include:

- (1) Oral warning;
- (2) Written warning;
- (3) Suspension without pay;
- (4) Demotion; or
- (5) Dismissal.

(b) Teachers, officials, or other employees of the department who fail to report class A or class B offenses as required by section 8-19-19 may be disciplined in accordance with the regulations and procedures of the department.

(c) Any teacher, official, or other employee of the department who is disciplined for failure to report class A or class B offenses occurring on campus, or other department of education premises, on department of education transportation, or during a department of education sponsored event on or off property shall have the right to appeal the disciplinary action as provided by state law or the regulations and procedures of the department or applicable collective bargaining agreements.

8-31-4. Implementation responsibility and authority.

(a) Each principal shall be responsible for implementing the provisions of section 8-31-3 with respect to the school campus, school vehicles, and off-campus sites under the operational control of the principal. The principal shall:

- (1) Give written notice by letter to students enrolled in community schools for adults and school employees, and written notice by sign to authorized visitors and guests, that the school is a tobacco free school which conforms to the requirements of this chapter.

In-School Discipline

Discipline Frameworks

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

8-19-1. Philosophy.

(b) It is the responsibility of every student to demonstrate respectful, responsible, safe, and ethical behaviors on department transportation, or during a department sponsored activity on or off school property. The department supports this through the establishment of a proactive systems approach to schoolwide discipline.

(c) However, when a student's behavior violates established policies, rules, or regulations of the department, state or local laws, the department may take appropriate disciplinary action in accordance with this chapter. The purpose of school-administered discipline is to:

- (1) Promote and maintain a safe and secure educational environment;
- (2) Teach and acknowledge proper behavior which is beneficial to the educational process and self-development;
- (3) Deter students from acts which interfere with the purpose of education or which are self-destructive, self-defeating or anti-social; and
- (4) Maintain proper student conduct to ensure that educational activities and responsibilities remain uninterrupted.
- (5) Stop any discrimination (including unlawful discrimination), harassment (including sexual harassment), or bullying against a student based on a protected class.

Teacher Authority to Remove Students From Classrooms

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

8-19-2. Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

"Crisis removal" means the immediate exclusion of a student from school in an emergency, because the conduct of the student presents a clear, immediate threat to the physical safety of self or others, or the student is so extremely disruptive as to make the immediate removal of the student necessary to preserve the right of other students to pursue their education free from undue disruption.

8-19-7. Crisis removal.

(a) A principal or designee, in an emergency, may crisis remove a student immediately based upon preliminary inquiry and findings that the student's conduct presents a clear immediate threat to the physical safety of self or others or is so extremely disruptive as to make the student's immediate removal necessary to preserve the right of other students to pursue an education free from undue disruption.

Alternatives to Suspension

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

8-19-2. Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

"Detention" means detaining a student on school campus during non-instructional hours to require the student to carry out in-school educational or other activities as may be prescribed by school officials as a form of disciplinary action for student misconduct. [...]

"In-school suspension" means a student is temporarily removed from his/her school program for disciplinary purposes but remains under the direct supervision of school personnel to complete instruction work.

8-19-6. Prohibited student conduct; class offenses.

(d) Disciplinary action shall be taken for all class offenses in grades kindergarten through twelve in accordance with procedures established under this chapter and within the following options as determined by the authorities designated in section 8-19-5. Interventions to teach students appropriate behaviors must be instituted when disciplinary actions are imposed. Disciplinary action options may include the following:

- (1) Correction and conference with student;
- (2) Detention;
- (3) Crisis removal;
- (4) Individualized instruction related to student's problem behaviors;
- (5) In-school suspension
- (6) Interim alternate education setting
- (7) Loss of privileges;
- (8) Parent conferences;
- (9) Time in office;
- (10) Suspension of one to ten school days;
- (11) Suspension of eleven or more school days;
- (12) Saturday school;
- (13) Disciplinary transfer;
- (14) Referral to alternative education programs;
- (15) Dismissal; or
- (16) Restitution.

(e) Students shall be counseled in addition to any disciplinary action taken under subsections (c) and (d).

(f) No action amounting to serious discipline shall be imposed on students for committing class D offenses.

(g) No suspension or serious discipline shall be imposed on any student because of class cutting or truancy.

(h) The disciplinary action options of subsections (c) and (d) shall be construed as disciplinary actions within a school year.

(i) Disciplinary actions may be carried over to the following school year if the offense is committed within twenty school days from the last instructional day for students in that school year.

Conditions on Use of Certain Forms of Discipline

Corporal Punishment

LAWS

§302A-1141. Punishment of pupils limited.

No physical punishment of any kind may be inflicted upon any pupil, except as provided for under sections 302A-B and 703-309(2).

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Search and Seizure

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

8-19-2. Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

"Search" means if after requesting the student to voluntarily relinquish the contraband item(s) and the student refuses and there are reasonable grounds to believe that the student has violated the law or provisions prohibited under this chapter, or if there is a health or safety issue with illicit drugs, dangerous weapons, dangerous instruments or firearms, or a combination of the foregoing, the school official may examine the contents and belongings which may include but are not limited to purses, fanny packs, backpacks, jackets, shoes, socks, or any other outer clothing.

"Seizure" means to take possession of the contraband item(s) that is or are uncovered during a search.

[...] "Strip search" means searches, which require the removal of clothing that results in the exposure of the genitals, the female breasts, or underwear or combination thereof.

8-19-14. Policy on opening and inspection of student lockers.

School lockers provided to the students on campus are subject to opening and inspection (and external dog sniffs) by school officials at any time with or without cause, provided that the searches are not because of the student's race, color, national origin, ancestry, sex, gender identity and expression, religion, disability, or sexual orientation. Section 15 shall have no applicability to the opening and inspection (and external dog sniffs) of student lockers. None of the restrictions in sections 8-19-15 through 8-19-18 or related to general school searches and seizures shall in any way be construed to create an expectation of privacy in student lockers. Students should assume that their lockers are subject to opening and inspection (and external dog sniffs) any time with or without cause.

8-19-15. Policy on general school searches and seizures.

Except as provided in section 8-19-14 regarding student lockers, students have a reasonable expectation of privacy in their persons on campus, or other department of education premises, on department of education transportation, or during a department of education sponsored activity or event on or off school property. Schools have an equally legitimate need to maintain order and an environment where learning can take place. In fulfilling this legitimate need, school officials may on occasions need to carry out searches and seizures on campus, or other department of education premises, on department of education transportation, or during a department of education sponsored activity or event on or off school property. As a general policy, except as provided in section 8-19-14 regarding student lockers, the searches and seizures are permissible if there are reasonable grounds to suspect, based on the attendant circumstances that the search will turn up evidence that the student or students have violated

or are violating either the law or the student conduct prohibited under this chapter. Searches and seizures conducted by school officials shall abide by the provisions of this subchapter.

8-19-16. Authority.

Except as provided in section 8-19-14 regarding student lockers, property may be searched if there are reasonable grounds to suspect, based on the attendant circumstances that the search will turn up evidence that student or students, or others on campus, or other department of education premises, on department of education transportation, or during a department of education sponsored activity or event on or off school property have violated the law or the provisions of this chapter. A school official conducting a search shall be accompanied by another school official serving as a witness, unless it is an emergency where prompt action is necessary to protect the health or safety, or both of any person or persons.

8-19-17. Conditions under which general school searches and seizures may be carried out.

(a) Except as provided in section 8-19-14 regarding student lockers searches and seizures may be carried out by school officials when all of the following conditions are met:

- (1) If at the time of the search, there are reasonable grounds to suspect based on the attendant circumstances that the search will turn up evidence that the student or students have violated the law or provisions prohibited under this chapter.
- (2) The manner in which the search is to be conducted is reasonably related to the purpose of the search.
- (3) The student who will be subjected to a search shall be informed of the purpose of the search and shall be given an opportunity to voluntarily relinquish the evidence sought by the school official.

(b) The principal or designee of the school shall be informed by the school official who will conduct the search that a search is to be conducted and of the purpose of the search unless it is an emergency where immediate action is necessary to protect the health or safety, or both of a person or persons.

(c) If more than one student is suspected of committing a violation, then, if practical and not a risk to health or safety, the school official conducting the search shall start with the student most suspected of having the item sought in the search.

8-19-18. Prohibited searches and seizures.

Except as provided in section 8-19-14 regarding student lockers:

- (1) Random searches are prohibited.
- (2) Strip searches are prohibited.
- (3) A school official shall not conduct a search requiring bodily contact of a student except when such a search is necessary to prevent harm to the health or safety, or both of a person or persons.
- (4) In the course of a search, the use of force against a student is prohibited unless the school official believes that the force to be used is necessary to prevent harm to the health or safety, or both of a person or persons or where the student physically resists the search.
- (5) A search conducted under the provisions of this subchapter shall be limited to the object or objects for which the search was conducted. However, any other object observed during a search may be seized by a school official when possession of the object is a violation of law or the provisions of this chapter, or when non-seizure may pose a threat to the health or safety, or both of a person or persons, including the school official conducting the search.

Restraint and Seclusion

LAWS

§302A-1141. Punishment of pupils limited.

No physical punishment of any kind may be inflicted upon any pupil, except as provided for under sections 302A-B and 703-309(2).

§302A-1141.3. Use of seclusion, chemical restraint, or mechanical restraint prohibited.

The use of seclusion, chemical restraint, or mechanical restraint shall be prohibited in public schools regardless of any consent of the student, parents, or guardians.

§302A-1141.4. Use of physical restraint limited; notification; policies and procedures; training; review.

(a) The use of physical restraint shall be prohibited in public schools unless a student's behavior poses an imminent danger of property damage or physical injury to the student, school personnel, or others and only for so long as the danger persists; provided that other less intrusive interventions have failed or been determined to be inappropriate for the student.

(b) No physical restraint may be imposed that is life threatening, including physical restraint that may restrict breathing.

(c) The board shall establish a policy regarding the use of restraint in public schools. The department shall establish procedures to be followed after each incident involving the imposition of restraint upon a student, including procedures to provide to the parent or legal guardian of the student:

- (1) An immediate verbal or electronic communication on the same day as each incident; and
- (2) Written notification within twenty-four hours of each incident.

(d) All parents and legal guardians of students shall receive, upon the student's entry into public school, written information issued by the department about policies and procedures for restraint. This written information shall include:

- (1) A brief summary describing the training received by public school staff in using restraint in facilities or programs;
- (2) Information describing board policy;
- (3) Information on the procedures for determining when restraint can and cannot be properly used in public school settings;
- (4) Definitions of restraint;
- (5) Information on the procedural safeguards that are in place to protect the rights of children and their parents or legal guardians;
- (6) A description of the alignment of policies and procedures on restraint with applicable state laws or department rules;
- (7) Information on the procedures for notifying parents and legal guardians when restraint has been used with their child; and
- (8) Information on the procedures for notifying parents and legal guardians about any changes to policies and procedures on restraint.

(e) The department shall make information relating to policies and procedures available on the department's website.

(f) If policy or procedural changes related to restraint are made during the school year, the department shall post the changes on its website immediately.

(g) All public schools shall ensure that staff who use restraint in facilities or programs are trained, recertified, or trained and recertified on a periodic basis no less frequently than annually. Training shall include:

- (1) Evidence-based techniques shown to be effective in the prevention of restraint;
- (2) Evidence-based techniques shown to be effective in keeping school personnel and students safe when imposing restraint;
- (3) Evidence-based skills related to positive behavioral supports and interventions, safe physical escort, conflict prevention, understanding antecedents, de-escalation, and conflict management;
- (4) A wide array of prevention and intervention modalities; and

(5) Information describing state policies and procedures that meet the minimum standards established by state statutes and administrative rules.

(h) No less than annually, there shall be a review of data on students at each public school who were restrained, which shall be conducted as directed by each complex area superintendent. The review shall determine whether:

- (1) There are strategies in place to address the students with dangerous behaviors at issue;
- (2) The strategies in place are effective in increasing appropriate behaviors of students with dangerous behaviors; and
- (3) New strategies need to be developed or current strategies need to be revised or changed to prevent the reoccurrence of dangerous behaviors.

Patterns and trends in the data that are identified by the review shall be reported to the department.

(i) Each public school shall maintain records of its reviews of restraint data and any resulting decisions or actions regarding the use of restraint.

(j) The department shall review policies and procedures on the use of restraint, including by reviewing available data on such use, outcomes, settings, individual staff involvement, and programs, and the frequency of use for student populations categorized by: individual students; groups of students; gender; race; national origin; disability status and type of disability; and limited English proficiency, for the purposes of determining:

- (1) Whether policies for restraint are being applied consistently;
- (2) The accuracy and consistency with which restraint data is being collected, as well as the extent to which this data is being used to plan behavioral interventions and staff training;
- (3) Whether policies and procedures are being implemented with fidelity;
- (4) Whether policies and procedures continue to protect students; and
- (5) Whether policies and procedures remain properly aligned with applicable state statutes and administrative rules and consistent with privacy laws.

(k) As used in this section:

"Behavior intervention plan" means a proactive plan designed to address problem behaviors exhibited by a student in the educational setting through the use of positive behavioral supports and interventions.

"Chemical restraint" means a drug or medication used on a student to control behavior or restrict freedom of movement; provided that the term does not include a drug or medication that is:

- (1) Prescribed by a licensed physician, or other qualified health professional acting under the scope of the professional's authority under state law, for the standard treatment of a student's medical or psychiatric condition; and
- (2) Administered as prescribed by a licensed physician or other qualified health professional acting under the scope of the professional's authority under state law.

"Emergency situation" means a student's behavior that poses an imminent danger of property damage or physical injury to the student, school personnel, or others and only for so long as the danger persists.

"Mechanical restraint" means the use of devices as a means of restricting a student's freedom of movement or the ability to communicate in the student's primary language or mode of communication.

"Physical restraint" means a personal restriction, other than a chemical or mechanical restraint, that immobilizes or reduces the ability of a student to move the student's arms, legs, or head freely.

"Positive behavioral supports and interventions" means a systematic approach to embed evidence-based practices and data-driven decision making to improve public school climate and culture and includes a range of systemic and individualized strategies to reinforce desired behaviors and diminish the reoccurrence of problem behaviors in order to achieve improved academic and social outcomes and increase learning for all students, including students with the most complex and intense behavioral needs.

"Restraint" means:

- (1) A mechanical restraint;
- (2) A chemical restraint; or
- (3) A physical restraint.

"Seclusion" means the confinement of a student alone in a room or structure from which the student is physically denied voluntary egress.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Exclusionary Discipline: Suspension, Expulsion, and Alternative Placement

Grounds for Suspension or Expulsion

LAWS

§302A-1134. Exclusion from school.

(b) Any child who, while attending school, is found to be in possession of a firearm, shall be excluded from attending school for not less than one year. The due process procedures of chapter 19 of the Department of Education, Hawaii Administrative Rules, shall apply to any child who, while attending school, is alleged to be in possession of a firearm. The superintendent, on a case-by-case basis, may modify the exclusion of a child found to be in possession of a firearm while attending school. If a child is excluded from attending school, the superintendent shall ensure that substitute educational activities or other appropriate assistance shall be provided. The superintendent shall submit to the United States Department of Education, the state board of education, and the legislature an annual report indicating the number of students excluded, the types of firearms found in their possession, and the schools from which they were excluded.

§302A-1134.6. Zero tolerance policy.

- (a) Any child who possesses, sells, or uses a dangerous weapon or switchblade knife, while attending school or while attending department-supervised activities held on or off school property, may be excluded from attending school for up to ninety-two school days, as determined by the principal and approved by the superintendent or other individuals designated pursuant to rules adopted by the board.
- (b) Except as provided in subsection (f), any child who possesses, sells, consumes, or uses intoxicating liquor or illegal drugs, while attending school or while attending department-supervised activities held on or off school property, may be excluded from attending school for up to ninety-two school days, as determined by the principal and approved by the superintendent or other individuals designated pursuant to rules adopted by the board.
- (c) Except as provided in subsection (f), any child who reasonably appears to have consumed or used intoxicating liquor or illegal drugs prior to attending school or attending department-supervised activities held on or off school property, may be excluded from attending school for up to ninety-two school days, as determined by the principal and approved by the superintendent or other individuals designated pursuant to rules adopted by the board.

REGULATIONS

8-19-6. Prohibited student conduct; class offenses.

- (b) Any student who possesses a firearm shall be dismissed from school for not less than one calendar year period. The possession or use of a firearm is prohibited on campus, or other department premises, on department transportation, or during a department sponsored activity or event on or off school property except for participation in athletic teams, clubs and/or Junior Reserve Officer Training Corp (JROTC) shooting sports programs and marksmanship training, education, and competitions. The superintendent or designee, on case-by-case basis, may modify dismissal of a student found to be in possession of a firearm. If a student is dismissed from school, that student shall be alternate educational activities or other appropriate assistance as provided in section 8-19-11.
- (c) Any student who possesses, sells, or uses a dangerous weapon, switchblade knife or any improperly used knife, intoxicating substance(s), or illicit drug(s) while attending school may be excluded from attending school for up to ninety-two school days. Any student who reasonably appears to be under the

influence of, have consumed or used intoxicating substance(s) or illicit drug(s) prior to attending school or attending department-supervised activities held on campus, or other department premises, on department transportation, or during a department sponsored activity or event on or off school property may be excluded from attending school for up to ninety-two school days and the school shall administer a substance use screening tool to determine whether there is a need for the student to be referred for a substance abuse assessment pursuant to section 302A-1134.6(f), Hawaii Revised Statutes. The school administrator shall comply with the provisions of this chapter by conducting an investigation of the reported incident and inform the parent of the disciplinary action. In addition, the school administrator shall arrange for the student to be screened by a trained screener. The designated screener will summarize the results with the student and inform the school administrator of the results. The school administrator shall then inform the family of the screening results, the early return provisions of the law, and provide a contact list of medical insurance agencies that conduct substance abuse assessments. During the screening the student will be asked a series of questions to determine if the student is at low, high or very-high risk for a substance use problem. If the screening interview indicates high or very-high results, the student will be referred for a formal substance abuse assessment. A formal substance abuse assessment serves to provide expert clinical opinion to determine if a substance abuse problem exists, and if so, offer treatment recommendations. If referred for a substance abuse assessment, students with medical health insurance shall be asked to contact their medical health carrier to schedule an appointment. Professionals who can provide substance abuse assessments include certified substance abuse counselors (CSAC), psychiatrists, advanced practice registered nurses (APRN), psychologists, and licensed clinical social workers. The principal or designee can approve suspensions of one to ten school days. The complex area superintendent shall approve suspensions exceeding ten school days. In exercising this discretion and determining disciplinary actions, the principal or designee shall consider, the nature and severity of the offense, the impact of the offense on others, the age of the offender, and if the offender is a repeat offender. If the student is excluded from attending school, the principal or designee shall ensure that alternate educational activities or other appropriate student support assistance shall be provided, and that the student is referred for appropriate intervention or treatment services, or both, as determined by the principal or designee in consultation with the appropriate school staff or in accordance with the Hawaii administrative rules for students with disabilities, if applicable.

Limitations or Conditions on Exclusionary Discipline

LAWS

§302A-1134. Exclusion from school.

(b) Any child who, while attending school, is found to be in possession of a firearm, shall be excluded from attending school for not less than one year. The due process procedures of chapter 19 of the Department of Education, Hawaii Administrative Rules, shall apply to any child who, while attending school, is alleged to be in possession of a firearm. The superintendent, on a case-by-case basis, may modify the exclusion of a child found to be in possession of a firearm while attending school. If a child is excluded from attending school, the superintendent shall ensure that substitute educational activities or other appropriate assistance shall be provided. The superintendent shall submit to the United States Department of Education, the state board of education, and the legislature an annual report indicating the number of students excluded, the types of firearms found in their possession, and the schools from which they were excluded.

REGULATIONS

8-19-5. Disciplinary actions; authority.

(a) Suspensions exceeding ten school days or suspensions that will result in the student being suspended more than a total of ten school days in any single semester, disciplinary transfers, dismissals, and extension of crisis removals shall be approved by complex area superintendent.

(b) Crisis removals and suspensions of ten school days or less may be approved by the principal or designee.

(c) In determining disciplinary actions, the principal or designee shall consider the intention of the offender, the nature and severity of the offense, the impact of the offense on others including whether the action was committed by an individual or a group of individuals such as a gang, the age of the offender, and if the offender was a repeat offender.

8-19-6. Prohibited student conduct; class offenses.

(d) Disciplinary action shall be taken for all class offenses in grades kindergarten through twelve in accordance with procedures established under this chapter and within the following options as determined by the authorities designated in section 8-19-5. Interventions to teach students appropriate behaviors must be instituted when disciplinary actions are imposed. Disciplinary action options may include the following:

- (1) Correction and conference with student;
- (2) Detention;
- (3) Crisis removal;
- (4) Individualized instruction related to student's problem behaviors;
- (5) In-school suspension
- (6) Interim alternate education setting
- (7) Loss of privileges;
- (8) Parent conferences;
- (9) Time in office;
- (10) Suspension of one to ten school days;
- (11) Suspension of eleven or more school days;
- (12) Saturday school;
- (13) Disciplinary transfer;
- (14) Referral to alternative education programs;
- (15) Dismissal; or
- (16) Restitution.

(e) Students shall be counseled in addition to any disciplinary action taken under subsections (c) and (d).

(f) No action amounting to serious discipline shall be imposed on students for committing class D offenses.

(g) No suspension or serious discipline shall be imposed on any student because of class cutting or truancy.

(h) The disciplinary action options of subsections (c) and (d) shall be construed as disciplinary actions within a school year.

(i) Disciplinary actions may be carried over to the following school year if the offense is committed within twenty school days from the last instructional day for students in that school year.

8-19-10. Duration of disciplinary actions.

(a) If the disciplinary action could not be imposed as result of the appeal process, the disciplinary action may be carried over to the next school year at any public school and does not include summer school.

(b) If the acts, which resulted in disciplinary action, was committed within twenty days from the last instructional day for students in the school year the disciplinary action may be carried over to the next school year at any public school and does not include summer school.

(c) This section shall not apply to firearm violations. Disciplinary action for firearm violations is a mandatory not less than one calendar year.

(d) Other than as described in subsections (a) and (b), no disciplinary action shall continue beyond the school year in which the action was committed.

Due Process

LAWS

§302A-1134. Exclusion from school.

(b) Any child who, while attending school, is found to be in possession of a firearm, shall be excluded from attending school for not less than one year. The due process procedures of chapter 19 of the Department of Education, Hawaii Administrative Rules, shall apply to any child who, while attending school, is alleged to be in possession of a firearm. The superintendent, on a case-by-case basis, may modify the exclusion of a child found to be in possession of a firearm while attending school. If a child is excluded from attending school, the superintendent shall ensure that substitute educational activities or other appropriate assistance shall be provided. The superintendent shall submit to the United States Department of Education, the state board of education, and the legislature an annual report indicating the number of students excluded, the types of firearms found in their possession, and the schools from which they were excluded.

§302A-1134.6. Zero tolerance policy.

(d) In any case of exclusion from school, the due process procedures as set forth in the provisions of Hawaii administrative rules relating to student discipline shall apply.

REGULATIONS

8-19-7. Crisis removal.

(c) A follow-up written notice of the crisis removal shall be personally delivered or mailed to the parent. The notice of the crisis removal shall contain the following written statements:

- (1) Allegations of the specific acts committed by the student that form the basis of the crisis removal;
- (2) The allegations of the specific acts that were substantiated;
- (3) A statement of the disciplinary action(s); and
- (4) A statement of a conference date, time, and place offered by the school administration to meet with the parent. A copy of the crisis removal notice shall be mailed to the complex area superintendent. In addition to the crisis removal notice required by this subsection, the principal or designee shall attempt to confirm the notice by telephoning the parent.

8-19-7.1. Investigation.

(a) Immediately after making a crisis removal or whenever the principal or designee has reason to believe that a student has engaged in an activity warranting the imposition of a suspension, the principal or designee shall initiate a thorough investigation.

(b) When conducting an investigation, the principal or designee shall make a good faith effort at the earliest point possible to inform the parent about the school's investigation. If after making reasonable attempts, the principal or designee is unable to contact the parent, the school may engage in and complete the investigation. The investigation shall be completed as quickly as possible. If the principal or designee elects to initiate proceedings for the imposition of serious discipline other than crisis removal, the principal or designee upon completion of the investigation, shall make a written report containing a brief summary of the testimony of witnesses interviewed, any other evidence, and the principal or designee's reason(s) for the initiation of disciplinary proceedings.

(c) The principal or designee shall give to the parent notice of the findings against the student. If the student or parent denies the charge(s), the principal or designee shall indicate to the parent and the student the evidence to support the findings of the school official. The student or parent shall be given an opportunity to present the student's version of the incident.

8-19-8. Suspension.

(a) Whenever a principal or designee has reason to believe that a student has engaged in activity warranting the imposition of suspension, the principal or designee shall immediately conduct an

investigation of the incident. Upon completion of the investigation and findings, the student may be suspended if the principal or designee finds that the findings are sustained. The principal or designee shall inform the parent in writing of the findings and the disciplinary actions.

(b) If the student or parent denies the charge(s), the principal or designee shall indicate to the student and parent what evidence school authorities have to support the findings of the school official. The student or parent, or both shall be given an opportunity to present the student's version of the incident. However, where the student is unable to understand the seriousness of the charges, the nature of the proceedings, and consequences thereof, or is of such age, intelligence or experience as to make meaningful discussion difficult, the principal or designee shall request that the parent be present to participate in the discussion.

(c) If the total number of days in any single semester for suspensions exceeds ten school days, the due process procedures of this chapter shall apply unless otherwise indicated by law.

(d) The parent shall be given verbal notice of any suspension regardless of its length. Prior notice for suspension shall be by telephone, if feasible, and the written notice personally delivered or mailed to the parent upon completion of the investigation. The suspension notice shall contain the following written statements:

- (1) Allegations of the specific acts committed by the student that form the basis of the suspension;
- (2) The allegations of the specific acts that were substantiated;
- (3) A statement of the disciplinary action(s); and
- (4) A statement of a conference date, time, and place offered by the school administration to meet with the parent.

A copy of the notice shall be mailed to the complex area superintendent. In addition to the notice required by this subsection, the principal shall attempt to confirm the notice by telephoning the parent.

8-19-9. Due process for suspensions exceeding ten days, disciplinary transfers, and dismissal.

(a) If, based upon the investigation, the principal or designee believes that a student engaged in an activity which constitutes a violation of this chapter, and if the principal or designee recommends that serious discipline other than crisis removal be imposed, the principal or designee shall immediately notify the complex area superintendent to initiate disciplinary proceedings by obtaining verbal authorization from the complex area superintendent.

(b) Upon obtaining verbal authorization from the complex area superintendent, the principal or the designee will make a good faith effort to inform the parent of:

- (1) The serious discipline incident,
- (2) The opportunity to appeal, and
- (3) That the disciplinary action will be implemented immediately.

(c) Within three school days of the verbal authorization from the complex area superintendent, the principal or designee shall mail a written notice of the serious discipline incident with the appeal form to the parent. A facsimile signature of or an electronic approval confirmation of the complex area superintendent on the serious discipline incident form is sufficient. The written notice of serious discipline shall contain the following statements:

- (1) Allegations of the specific acts committed by the student that form the basis of the serious discipline;
- (2) The allegations of the specific acts that were substantiated;
- (3) A statement of the disciplinary action(s); and
- (4) A statement that the parent has a right to an appeal to the complex area superintendent at which time the parent may present evidence, call and cross-examine witnesses, and be represented by legal counsel and to the extent the parent provides a written notice of legal representation at least ten calendar days prior to the appeal.

(5) If the student or parent would like to file an appeal, the appeal must be submitted in writing and received by the complex area superintendent by the close of business of the seventh school day from the date of the issued serious discipline notice. The student shall be permitted to attend the school of the student pending the appeal unless the principal finds the continued presence of the student creates a substantial risk to self or others or to the rights of other students to pursue their education free from disruption. However, the student shall not participate in any extracurricular activities, including but are not limited to athletics, trips, or clubs.

(d) Upon receipt of a written request for an appeal, the complex area superintendent shall, within ten school days, schedule an appeal and shall inform the parent of the date, time, and place. Written notice of the appeal shall be mailed to the parent and principal or designee at least fifteen calendar days before the appeal. The appeal shall be conducted by the complex area superintendent or by an impartial department of education person, or an impartial designee, who may be an official of the department, designated by the complex area superintendent. The appeal shall be conducted as follows:

(1) The appeal shall be closed unless the student or parent requests that it be public;

(2) Parent and principal or principal's designee have the right to present evidence, cross-examine witnesses, and submit rebuttal testimony;

(3) Parent and principal or principal's designee may be represented by legal counsel;

(4) The complex area superintendent or the impartial department of education designee need not follow the formal rules of evidence;

(5) The complex area superintendent or the impartial department of education designee shall impartially weigh the evidence presented;

(6) A parent, at the parent's own expense, may record or obtain a copy of the department's tape recording, or transcript of the department's tape recording of the proceedings only if requested for purposes of court review. The complex area superintendent or the impartial department of education designee shall record a transcript or tape recording of the proceedings;

(7) The complex area superintendent shall no later than seven school days from the close of the appeal render a decision in writing stating clearly the action(s) to be taken and the bases for such actions. The written decision shall be mailed or personally delivered to the parent, the student's attorney of record, and a copy to the school. If the disciplinary action is upheld, the complex area superintendent shall indicate the total number of suspension days and within the suspension beginning and ending dates take into consideration the number of suspension days the student may have already served.

(e) The parent may appeal the decision of the complex area superintendent by providing written notice of their appeal and a specific statement whether they are requesting a hearing to the superintendent of education or designee identifying the specific issues and arguments with supporting documents and evidence the individual is appealing. The written appeal shall be delivered to the superintendent of education or designee within seven school days of the date of the complex area superintendent's written decision. If no specific request is made for a hearing, the superintendent of education or designee shall render a decision based upon the entire record of the proceedings of the complex area superintendent and the parent submitted on the appeal. The superintendent of education or designee shall render a final written decision. The student shall be permitted to attend the school of the student pending the appeal unless the complex area superintendent finds that the continued presence of the student creates a substantial risk to self or others or to the rights of other students to pursue their education free from disruption. Where the student is to be excluded from school pending the appeal, the superintendent of education or designee shall render a decision within twenty-one calendar days of the date of the receipt of the appeal.

(f) Upon written receipt of an appeal, from the parent or the parent's legal counsel, the written decision of the complex area superintendent and all documents and recordings from the proceeding provided for in subsection (d) of this section shall be forwarded to the superintendent of education or designee within ten

calendar days. The superintendent of education or designee shall examine the evidence and render a decision based on the disciplinary action within fourteen calendar days. The decision shall be personally delivered or mailed to the parent or attorney of record. In addition, the parent shall be informed of the right to submit written exceptions to the decision and to present argument to the superintendent of education or designee. Written exceptions and the request to present argument to the superintendent of education or designee must be received within five calendar days of the date of the decision rendered by the superintendent of education or designee. A parent may submit written exceptions and waive the right to present argument; however, there will be no right to present argument without first submitting written exceptions. If the parent has timely submitted written exceptions and requests the right to present the argument, the superintendent of education or designee shall, within two school days of receiving the request to present argument, inform the parent of the specific date, time, and place to present their arguments. The date for presentation of argument shall be no less than five calendar days and no more than fourteen calendar days from the date of the notice informing the parent of the specific date, time, and place to present their arguments. The superintendent of education or designee shall mail a written decision to the parent or the attorney of record within fourteen calendar days of the date of the presentation of the argument or in the case where the parent has waived the parent's right to present argument, within fourteen calendar days of the receipt of the parent's written exceptions.

Return to School Following Removal

LAWS

§302A-1134.6. Zero tolerance policy.

(f) A child determined to be in violation of subsection (b) or (c) shall be subject to the department's disciplinary rules; provided that:

(2) The child shall be allowed to return to school earlier than the department's original disciplinary determination; provided that the child gives the school evidence of the following:

(A) A substance abuse assessment has been completed; and

(B) The child is progressing toward clinical discharge from any substance abuse treatment or substance abuse counseling recommended by the substance abuse assessment.

REGULATIONS

8-19-7. Crisis removal.

(d) A student who is the subject of a crisis removal shall be permitted to resume attendance at school as soon as the crisis no longer exists.

Alternative Placements

LAWS

§302A-1134. Exclusion from school.

(b) Any child who, while attending school, is found to be in possession of a firearm, shall be excluded from attending school for not less than one year. The due process procedures of chapter 19 of the Department of Education, Hawaii Administrative Rules, shall apply to any child who, while attending school, is alleged to be in possession of a firearm. The superintendent, on a case-by-case basis, may modify the exclusion of a child found to be in possession of a firearm while attending school. If a child is excluded from attending school, the superintendent shall ensure that substitute educational activities or other appropriate assistance shall be provided. The superintendent shall submit to the United States Department of Education, the state board of education, and the legislature an annual report indicating the number of students excluded, the types of firearms found in their possession, and the schools from which they were excluded.

§302A-1134.6. Zero tolerance policy.

(e) If a child is excluded from attending school for more than ten days, the superintendent or the superintendent's designee shall ensure that substitute educational activities or other appropriate assistance are provided, such as referral for appropriate intervention and treatment services, as determined by the principal in consultation with the appropriate school staff.

REGULATIONS

8-19-2. Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

"Interim alternative educational setting" or "IAES" means a temporary placement for a student who has been suspended or otherwise removed from his current educational placement for disciplinary reasons in which the student continues to receive educational services to enable the student to continue to participate in the general education curriculum and to progress toward meeting the goals set out in the student's IEP.

8-19-6. Prohibited student conduct; class offenses.

(b) Any student who possesses a firearm shall be dismissed from school for not less than one calendar year period. The possession or use of a firearm is prohibited on campus, or other education premises, on department transportation, or during a department sponsored activity or event on or off school property except for participation in athletic teams, clubs and/or Junior Reserve Officer Training Corp (JROTC) shooting sports programs and marksmanship training, education, and competitions. The superintendent or designee, on case-by-case basis, may modify dismissal of a student found to be in possession of a firearm. If a student is dismissed from school, that student shall be alternate educational activities or other appropriate assistance as provided in section 8-19-11.

(c) Any student who possesses, sells, or uses a dangerous weapon, switchblade knife or any improperly used knife, intoxicating substance(s), or illicit drug(s) while attending school may be excluded from attending school for up to ninety-two school days. Any student who reasonably appears to be under the influence of, have consumed or used intoxicating substance(s) or illicit drug(s) prior to attending school or attending department-supervised activities held on campus, or other department premises, on department transportation, or during a department sponsored activity or event on or off school property may be excluded from attending school for up to ninety-two school days and the school shall administer a substance use screening tool to determine whether there is a need for the student to be referred for a substance abuse assessment pursuant to section 302A-1134.6(f), Hawaii Revised Statutes. The school administrator shall comply with the provisions of this chapter by conducting an investigation of the reported incident and inform the parent of the disciplinary action. In addition, the school administrator shall arrange for the student to be screened by a trained screener. The designated screener will summarize the results with the student and inform the school administrator of the results. The school administrator shall then inform the family of the screening results, the early return provisions of the law, and provide a contact list of medical insurance agencies that conduct substance abuse assessments. During the screening the student will be asked a series of questions to determine if the student is at low, high or very-high risk for a substance use problem. If the screening interview indicates high or very-high results, the student will be referred for a formal substance abuse assessment. A formal substance abuse assessment serves to provide expert clinical opinion to determine if a substance abuse problem exists, and if so, offer treatment recommendations. If referred for a substance abuse assessment, students with medical health insurance shall be asked to contact their medical health carrier to schedule an appointment. Professionals who can provide substance abuse assessments include certified substance abuse counselors (CSAC), psychiatrists, advanced practice registered nurses (APRN), psychologists, and licensed clinical social workers. The principal or designee can approve suspensions of one to ten school days. The complex area superintendent shall approve suspensions exceeding ten school days. In exercising this discretion and determining disciplinary actions, the principal or designee shall consider, the nature and severity of the

offense, the impact of the offense on others, the age of the offender, and if the offender is a repeat offender. If the student is excluded from attending school, the principal or designee shall ensure that alternate educational activities or other appropriate student support assistance shall be provided, and that the student is referred for appropriate intervention or treatment services, or both, as determined by the principal or designee in consultation with the appropriate school staff or in accordance with the Hawaii administrative rules for students with disabilities, if applicable.

(d) Disciplinary action shall be taken for all class offenses in grades kindergarten through twelve in accordance with procedures established under this chapter and within the following options as determined by the authorities designated in section 8-19-5. Interventions to teach students appropriate behaviors must be instituted when disciplinary actions are imposed. Disciplinary action options may include the following:

(6) Interim alternate education setting [...]

(14) Referral to alternative education programs.

8-19-11. Alternate educational activities and other assistance when students are found to be in violation of this chapter.

(a) The complex area superintendent shall ensure that alternate educational activities or active participation of the public or private agencies are provided as appropriate for all students who are crisis removed for a period exceeding ten school days or suspended for a period exceeding ten school days.

(b) For all students who are suspended for one to ten school days, the principal or designee may consider providing alternate educational activities based on student's need.

(c) The Hawaii administrative rules for students with disabilities shall apply for students eligible under this chapter.

Discipline Addressing Specific Code of Conduct Violations

Firearms and Other Weapons Violations

LAWS

§302A-1134. Exclusion from school.

(b) Any child who, while attending school, is found to be in possession of a firearm, shall be excluded from attending school for not less than one year. The due process procedures of chapter 19 of the Department of Education, Hawaii Administrative Rules, shall apply to any child who, while attending school, is alleged to be in possession of a firearm. The superintendent, on a case-by-case basis, may modify the exclusion of a child found to be in possession of a firearm while attending school. If a child is excluded from attending school, the superintendent shall ensure that substitute educational activities or other appropriate assistance shall be provided. The superintendent shall submit to the United States Department of Education, the state board of education, and the legislature an annual report indicating the number of students excluded, the types of firearms found in their possession, and the schools from which they were excluded.

§302A-1134.6. Zero tolerance policy.

(a) Any child who possesses, sells, or uses a dangerous weapon or switchblade knife, while attending school or while attending department-supervised activities held on or off school property, may be excluded from attending school for up to ninety-two school days, as determined by the principal and approved by the superintendent or other individuals designated pursuant to rules adopted by the board. [...]

(g) For purposes of this section:

"Dangerous weapon" means a dirk, dagger, butterfly knife, blackjack, slug shot, billy, metal knuckles, or other instrument whose sole design and purpose is to inflict bodily injury or death; provided that firearms are excluded from this definition.

REGULATIONS

8-19-2. Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

"Dangerous weapon" means an instrument whose sole design and purpose is to inflict bodily injury or death. Examples of such instruments include but are not limited to a dirk, dagger, butterfly knife, switchblade knife, blackjack, slug shot, billy, metal knuckles, or other weapons that inflict bodily injury or death. [...]

"Dismissal" means the removal of a student from Hawaii public schools for the remainder of the school year or for a period of not less than one calendar year for firearm violations. [...]

"Firearm" means:

- (1) Any weapon including but is not limited to a starter gun, shotgun, air guns which includes BB guns, pellet guns, paintball guns, or cross bow or any other instrument which will or is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile;
- (2) The frame or receiver of any such weapon;
- (3) Any firearm muffler or firearm silencer; or
- (4) Any destructive device. The term "destructive device" means:
 - (A) Any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas:
 - (i) Bomb;
 - (ii) Grenade;

- (iii) Rocket having a propellant charge;
- (iv) Missile having an explosive or incendiary charge;
- (v) Mine; or
- (vi) Device similar to any of the devices described in the preceding clause;
- (B) Any type of weapon which will, or which may be readily converted to expel a projectile, including but is not limited to a weapon that expels a projectile by action of an explosive or other propellant; or
- (C) Any combination or parts either designed or intended for use in converting any device described above, and from which a destructive device may be readily assembled.

8-19-6. Prohibited student conduct; class offenses.

(a) The following prohibited conduct applies to all students in the public school system, on campus, or other department premises, on department transportation, or during a department sponsored activity or event on or off school property.

(1) Class A offenses

(F) Dangerous weapons; possession, or use of;

(J) Firearms; possession or use of [...]

(b) Any student who possesses a firearm shall be dismissed from school for not less than one calendar year period. The possession or use of a firearm is prohibited on campus, or other department premises, on department transportation, or during a department sponsored activity or event on or off school property except for participation in athletic teams, clubs and/or Junior Reserve Officer Training Corp (JROTC) shooting sports programs and marksmanship training, education, and competitions. The superintendent or designee, on case-by-case basis, may modify dismissal of a student found to be in possession of a firearm. If a student is dismissed from school, that student shall be alternate educational activities or other appropriate assistance as provided in section 8-19-11.

(c) Any student who possesses, sells, or uses a dangerous weapon, switchblade knife or any improperly used knife, intoxicating substance(s), or illicit drug(s) while attending school may be excluded from attending school for up to ninety-two school days. Any student who reasonably appears to be under the influence of, have consumed or used intoxicating substance(s) or illicit drug(s) prior to attending school or attending department-supervised activities held on campus, or other department premises, on department transportation, or during a department sponsored activity or event on or off school property may be excluded from attending school for up to ninety-two school days and the school shall administer a substance use screening tool to determine whether there is a need for the student to be referred for a substance abuse assessment pursuant to section 302A-1134.6(f), Hawaii Revised Statutes. The school administrator shall comply with the provisions of this chapter by conducting an investigation of the reported incident and inform the parent of the disciplinary action. In addition, the school administrator shall arrange for the student to be screened by a trained screener. The designated screener will summarize the results with the student and inform the school administrator of the results. The school administrator shall then inform the family of the screening results, the early return provisions of the law, and provide a contact list of medical insurance agencies that conduct substance abuse assessments. During the screening the student will be asked a series of questions to determine if the student is at low, high or very-high risk for a substance use problem. If the screening interview indicates high or very-high results, the student will be referred for a formal substance abuse assessment. A formal substance abuse assessment serves to provide expert clinical opinion to determine if a substance abuse problem exists, and if so, offer treatment recommendations. If referred for a substance abuse assessment, students with medical health insurance shall be asked to contact their medical health carrier to schedule an appointment. Professionals who can provide substance abuse assessments include certified substance abuse counselors (CSAC), psychiatrists, advanced practice registered nurses (APRN), psychologists, and licensed clinical social workers. The principal or designee can approve suspensions of one to ten school days. The complex area superintendent shall approve suspensions exceeding ten school days. In exercising this discretion and

determining disciplinary actions, the principal or designee shall consider, the nature and severity of the offense, the impact of the offense on others, the age of the offender, and if the offender is a repeat offender. If the student is excluded from attending school, the principal or designee shall ensure that alternate educational activities or other appropriate student support assistance shall be provided, and that the student is referred for appropriate intervention or treatment services, or both, as determined by the principal or designee in consultation with the appropriate school staff or in accordance with the Hawaii administrative rules for students with disabilities, if applicable.

Students with Chronic Disciplinary Issues

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Chronic Absenteeism and Truancy

LAWS

§302A-1135. Penalty.

If any child of school age persists in absenting oneself from school, the family court judge, upon a proper petition, citation, or complaint being made by the school teacher or any other officer or agent of the department, or police officer, or any other person, shall cause the child, and the father or mother, guardian, or other person having charge of the child, to be summoned to appear before the judge. Upon its being proved that the person responsible for the child had not used proper diligence to enforce the child's regular attendance at school, the responsible party shall be guilty of a petty misdemeanor. This section shall not apply to any child not liable to compulsory attendance at school.

§302A-1136. Enforcement.

The department shall be charged with the enforcement of sections 302A-1132 to 302A-1135. Nothing in this section shall relieve any chief of police or police officer of the chief's or officer's responsibility for the enforcement of these sections, but their enforcement shall be subject to the plans and policies of the department.

REGULATIONS

8-19-2. Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

"Truancy" means a student is absent from class(es) or the school campus without authorization from the principal or designee.

8-19-6. Prohibited student conduct; class offenses.

(a) The following prohibited conduct applies to all students in the public school system, on campus, or other department of education premises, on department of education transportation, or during a department of education sponsored activity or event on or off school property.

(3) Class C offenses:

(G) Truancy. [...]

(g) No suspension or serious discipline shall be imposed on any student because of class cutting or truancy.

Substance Use

LAWS

§302A-102. Smoking prohibited.

All public schools within the State, from kindergarten through grade twelve, shall prohibit the use of tobacco at public schools or at public school functions.

§302A-1134.6. Zero tolerance policy.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (f), any child who possesses, sells, consumes, or uses intoxicating liquor or illegal drugs, while attending school or while attending department-supervised activities held on or off school property, may be excluded from attending school for up to ninety-two school days, as determined by the principal and approved by the superintendent or other individuals designated pursuant to rules adopted by the board.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (f), any child who reasonably appears to have consumed or used intoxicating liquor or illegal drugs prior to attending school or attending department-supervised activities held on or off school property, may be excluded from attending school for up to ninety-two school days, as determined by the principal and approved by the superintendent or other individuals designated pursuant to rules adopted by the board. [...]

(f) A child determined to be in violation of subsection (b) or (c) shall be subject to the department's disciplinary rules; provided that:

(1) The school shall administer a screening tool approved by the department to determine whether there is a need for the child to be referred for a substance abuse assessment.

(2) The child shall be allowed to return to school earlier than the department's original disciplinary determination; provided that the child gives the school evidence of the following:

(A) A substance abuse assessment has been completed; and

(B) The child is progressing toward clinical discharge from any substance abuse treatment or substance abuse counseling recommended by the substance abuse assessment;

(3) If the substance abuse assessment finds that the child does not need substance abuse treatment or substance abuse counseling, the school may allow the child to return to school earlier than originally indicated; provided that:

(A) The child provides a certified copy of the assessment; and

(B) The child's parent or legal guardian consents to the child and the child's family receiving follow-up counseling or other student support services to be provided by the department.

In determining whether to allow the child to return to school early, the school administrator shall review and determine the nature and severity of the offense, the impact of the offense on others, the age of the offender, and whether the offender is a repeat offender; and

(4) For the child's first violation of subsection (b) or (c), if the child provides evidence of clinical discharge from the substance abuse treatment program or substance abuse counseling, all records of disciplinary action relating to the original offense shall be expunged. For the purposes of this paragraph, "expunged" means the records of substance abuse assessment shall be segregated and kept confidential but shall be destroyed upon graduation of the child. [...]

(g) For purposes of this section:

"Illegal drugs" means the possession, distribution, ingestion, manufacture, sale, or delivery of substances which are prohibited under chapter 329 and chapter 712, part IV.

REGULATIONS

8-19-2. Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

"Controlled substance" means a drug or substance as defined in I through V in chapter 329, Hawaii Revised Statutes. [...]

"Illicit drugs" means substances, the possession, distribution, ingestion, manufacture, use, sale, or delivery, of which are prohibited under chapter 329, Hawaii Revised Statutes and chapter 712, part IV, Hawaii Revised Statutes. [...]

"Intoxicating substance use" means the use of any substance, which causes disturbance of the normal physical or mental functioning including but is not limited to alcohol. [...]

"Smoking" or "use of tobacco" means possession, use, sale or distribution of tobacco products on campus, or other department premises, on department transportation, or during a department sponsored activity or event on or off school property.

8-19-6. Prohibited student conduct; class offenses.

(a) The following prohibited conduct applies to all students in the public school system, on campus, or other department of education premises, on department of education transportation, or during a department of education sponsored activity or event on or off school property.

(1) Class A offenses

(G) Drug paraphernalia; possession or use of [...]

(M) Illicit drugs; possession, use, or sale of [...]

(N) Intoxicating substances, possession, use or sale of [...]

(3) Class C offenses:

(F) Smoking or use of tobacco substances [...]

(c) Any student who possesses, sells, or uses a dangerous weapon, switchblade knife or any improperly used knife, intoxicating substance(s), or illicit drug(s) while attending school may be excluded from attending school for up to ninety-two school days. Any student who reasonably appears to be under the influence of, have consumed or used intoxicating substance(s) or illicit drug(s) prior to attending school or attending department-supervised activities held on campus, or other department of education premises, on department of education transportation, or during a department of education sponsored activity or event on or off school property may be excluded from attending school for up to ninety-two school days and the school shall administer a substance use screening tool to determine whether there is a need for the student to be referred for a substance abuse assessment pursuant to section 302A-1134.6(f), Hawaii Revised Statutes. The school administrator shall comply with the provisions of this chapter by conducting an investigation of the reported incident and inform the parent of the disciplinary action. In addition, the school administrator shall arrange for the student to be screened by a trained screener. The designated screener will summarize the results with the student and inform the school administrator of the results. The school administrator shall then inform the family of the screening results, the early return provisions of the law, and provide a contact list of medical insurance agencies that conduct substance abuse assessments. During the screening the student will be asked a series of questions to determine if the student is at low, high or very-high risk for a substance use problem. If the screening interview indicates high or very-high results, the student will be referred for a formal substance abuse assessment. A formal substance abuse assessment serves to provide expert clinical opinion to determine if a substance abuse problem exists, and if so, offer treatment recommendations. If referred for a substance abuse assessment, students with medical health insurance shall be asked to contact their medical health carrier to schedule an appointment. Professionals who can provide substance abuse assessments include certified substance abuse counselors (CSAC), psychiatrists, advanced practice registered nurses (APRN), psychologists, and licensed clinical social workers. The principal or designee can approve suspensions of one to ten school days. The complex area superintendent shall approve suspensions exceeding ten school days. In exercising this discretion and determining disciplinary actions, the principal or designee shall consider, the nature and severity of the offense, the impact of the offense on others, the age of the offender, and if the offender is a repeat offender. If the student is excluded from attending school, the principal or designee shall ensure that alternate educational activities or other appropriate student support assistance shall be provided, and that the student is

referred for appropriate intervention or treatment services, or both, as determined by the principal or designee in consultation with the appropriate school staff or in accordance with the Hawaii administrative rules for students with disabilities, if applicable.

8-31-1. Purpose.

The public school system strives to provide its students with a safe and secure learning environment, as well as appropriate instruction and school experiences that mutually reinforce good personal health and safety practices. The present practice of condoning tobacco use by employees and other adults on public school campuses, at off-campus events, and at district and state offices seriously undermines and contradicts instruction to students regarding the health hazards of tobacco use. The purpose of this chapter is to implement the tobacco free school system policy. Accordingly, this chapter sets forth who shall be responsible for implementing the tobacco free school system policy, as well as how the policy shall be enforced. This chapter also provides for counseling and rehabilitation assistance to employees who wish to stop smoking.

8-31-2. Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless a different meaning clearly appears in the context:

"Other use of tobacco products" means chewing, inhaling and any other form of consuming tobacco products other than by smoking.

"Smoking" means the act of inhaling or exhaling upon, burning, or carrying any lit cigarette, cigar, or pipe.

"Tobacco product" means any substance that contains tobacco, including, but not limited to, chewing tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, pipes, snuff, smoking tobacco, and smokeless tobacco.

8-31-3. Tobacco free school system.

(a) Effective September 1, 1993, smoking and other use of tobacco products shall be prohibited at all times, including the following:

(1) On public school campuses, school vehicles, and off-campus sites under the operational control of the principal or designee, except as part of a bona-fide classroom instruction or theatrical production approved by the principal; and

(2) In all buildings and facilities, or portions thereof, which are assigned to the district and state offices of the department of education, and which are under the supervision of the district superintendent, assistant superintendents, the superintendent of education, or their designees.

(b) The above prohibitions shall apply to all persons, including the following:

(1) Students enrolled in community schools for adults, school employees, authorized school visitors and guests;

(2) Persons participating in or attending a non-school activity or event conducted on the school campus when school is not in session; and

(3) Employees, visitors, and guests of district and state offices.

Gang-related Activity

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

8-19-5. Disciplinary actions; authority.

(a) Suspensions exceeding ten school days or suspensions that will result in the student being suspended more than a total of ten school days in any single semester, disciplinary transfers, dismissals, and extension of crisis removals shall be approved by complex area superintendent.

(b) Crisis removals and suspensions of ten school days or less may be approved by the principal or designee.

(c) In determining disciplinary actions, the principal or designee shall consider the intention of the offender, the nature and severity of the offense, the impact of the offense on others including whether the action was committed by an individual or a group of individuals such as a gang, the age of the offender, and if the offender was a repeat offender.

Bullying, Harassment, or Hazing

LAWS

§302A-1002. Reporting of crime-related incidents.

The board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 91 to:

- (1) Require a report to appropriate authorities from a teacher, official, or other employee of the department who knows or has reason to believe that an act has been committed or will be committed, which:
 - (A) Occurred or will occur on school property during school hours or during activities supervised by the school; and
 - (B) Involves crimes relating to arson, assault, burglary, disorderly conduct, dangerous weapons, dangerous drugs, harmful drugs, extortion, firearms, gambling, harassment, intoxicating drugs, marijuana or marijuana concentrate, murder, attempted murder, sexual offenses, rendering a false alarm, criminal property damage, robbery, terroristic threatening, theft, or trespass;
- (2) Establish procedures for disposing of any incident reported; and
- (3) Impose, in addition to any other powers or authority the department may have to discipline school officials, appropriate disciplinary action for failure to report these incidents, including probation, suspension, demotion, and discharge of school officials.

REGULATIONS

8-19-1. Philosophy.

(b) It is the responsibility of every student to demonstrate respectful, responsible, non-discriminatory, safe, and ethical behaviors on department [of education] transportation, or during a department [of education] sponsored activity on or off school property. The department supports this through the establishment of a proactive systems approach to schoolwide discipline.

(c) However, when a student's behavior violates established policies, rules, or regulations of the department, state or local laws, the department may take appropriate disciplinary action in accordance with this chapter. The purpose of school-administered discipline is to:

(5) Stop any discrimination (including unlawful discrimination), harassment (including sexual harassment), or bullying against a student based on a protected class.

8-19-2. Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

"Bullying" means any written, verbal, graphic, or physical act that hurts, harms, humiliates or intimidates a student, including those with protected class statuses, that is sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive that it creates an intimidating, threatening, or abusive educational environment.

"Cyberbullying" means electronically transmitted acts, including but not limited to those transmitted through the Internet, cell phone, or other wireless hand-held device initiated toward another student or employee of the department that hurts, harms, humiliates the student or employee, and is sufficiently severe, persistent or pervasive that it creates an intimidating, threatening, or abusive educational environment. Cyberbullying can occur:

- (1) On campus, or other department premises, on department of transportation, or during a department sponsored activity or event on or off school property;
- (2) Through a department data system without department authorized communication; or

(3) Through an off campus computer network if the conduct impacts the educational environment.

Additionally, cyberbullying may also be based on a person's protected class, including but not limited to, a person's race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, national origin, ancestry, disability, physical appearance and characteristics, and socio-economic status.

"Harassment" means any threatening, insulting, or aggressive conduct, which can be written, verbal, or physical, and is directed against a student, including those with protected class status. Harassing conduct must have the effect of:

- (1) Placing a student in reasonable fear of harm to his or her person or property;
- (2) Interfering with a student's educational performance, opportunities, or benefits; or
- (3) Disrupting the orderly operation of a school.

"Hazing" means any conduct or method of initiation into any student organization or activity, whether on campus or other department premises, on department transportation, or during a department of education sponsored activity or event on or off school property, which willfully or recklessly endangers the physical or mental health of any student. Such conduct shall include, but is not limited to whipping, beating, branding, forced calisthenics, exposure to weather, forced consumption of any food, liquor, beverage, drug or other substance, indecent exposure, or any other treatment or forced physical activity which is likely to adversely affect the physical or mental health, or both, or safety of any student, or which subjects any student to extreme mental stress, including deprivation of sleep or rest, extended isolation, or personal humiliation.

8-19-6. Prohibited student conduct; class offenses.

(a) The following prohibited conduct applies to all students in the public school system, on campus, or other department of education premises, on department of education transportation, or during a department of education sponsored activity or event on or off school property.

(A) Class A offenses

- (B) Bullying (for students in grades 9-12)
- (D) Cyberbullying (for students in grades 9-12) [...]
- (K) Harassment (for students in grades 9-12) [...]
- (S) Sexual harassment (for students in grades 5-12)

(2) Class B offenses:

- (A) Bullying (for student in grades K-8);
- (B) Cyberbullying (for students in grades K-8); [...]
- (H) Harassment (for students in grades K-8);
- (I) Hazing.
- (K) Retaliation
- (L) Sexual harassment (for students in grades K-4)

Dating and Relationship Violence

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Prevention, Behavioral Intervention, and Supports

State Model Policies and Implementation Support

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Multi-tiered Frameworks and Systems of Support

LAWS

§302A-1141.4. Use of physical restraint limited; notification; policies and procedures; training; review.

(g) All public schools shall ensure that staff who use restraint in facilities or programs are trained, recertified, or trained and recertified on a periodic basis no less frequently than annually. Training shall include:

(3) Evidence-based skills related to positive behavioral supports and interventions, safe physical escort, conflict prevention, understanding antecedents, de-escalation, and conflict management. [...]

(k) As used in this section:

"Behavior intervention plan" means a proactive plan designed to address problem behaviors exhibited by a student in the educational setting through the use of positive behavioral supports and interventions. [...]

"Positive behavioral supports and interventions" means a systematic approach to embed evidence-based practices and data-driven decision making to improve public school climate and culture and includes a range of systemic and individualized strategies to reinforce desired behaviors and diminish the reoccurrence of problem behaviors in order to achieve improved academic and social outcomes and increase learning for all students, including students with the most complex and intense behavioral needs.

REGULATIONS

8-19-1. Philosophy.

(a) Hawaii has established and supports a statewide system of public education. The compulsory nature of school attendance ensures that a student shall have the opportunity for an education. In addition to the education provided during the regular school year, the department offers students the opportunity to receive additional instruction and educational services through a self-supporting summer school program on a voluntary attendance basis. The department is committed to:

- (1) Provide the student with optimal learning conditions;
- (2) Select appropriate teachers for the student's instruction; and
- (3) Other programs that will help the student to succeed.

In 1996, the department initiated a collaborative and systemic reform known as the Comprehensive Student Support System (CSSS), which provides a continuum of academic, social, emotional, and physical environmental supports and services to all students to facilitate their learning and their meeting of high educational standards. It is a CSSS community of caring and supportive relationships among students, teachers, families, and agencies working together that promote timely and appropriate services for all students. The goal of the school system is to provide a learning experience in safe, caring, nurturing, and orderly teaching and learning environments.

(b) It is the responsibility of every student to demonstrate respectful, responsible, safe, and ethical behaviors on department transportation, or during a department sponsored activity on or off school property. The department supports this through the establishment of a proactive systems approach to schoolwide discipline.

Prevention

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Social-emotional Learning (SEL)

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Trauma-informed Practices

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Mental Health Literacy Training

LAWS

§321-174. Coordination of services with department of education.

The children's mental health services team shall cooperate with the schools located in their particular geographic region in identifying and referring for treatment such children or youths in need of mental health services. In conjunction with the children's mental health services team, the department of education and the department of health shall develop a memorandum of agreement which shall provide for a sharing of responsibilities for the affected agencies and shall include but not be limited to provisions for:

- (1) Accepting referrals from the school counselors and diagnostic teams for evaluation and direct treatment of children and youth suffering from mental and emotional disorders;
- (2) Providing consultation to enable teachers and other school personnel to aid in the identification and screening of children in need of professional mental health services and the services of psychologists, as defined in chapter 465;
- (3) Providing training and education about emotional disturbances of children to teachers, school counselors, and parents;
- (4) Assisting the department of education with mental health services and the services of psychologists, as defined in chapter 465 for handicapped children;
- (5) Developing an ongoing mechanism to assess, document and report to the legislature and the governor unmet needs for mental health services for students in each geographic region; and
- (6) Performing other related services for school personnel, children, and parents.

§321-175. Statewide children's mental health services plan.

(a) Commencing on September 1, 1980, and every four years thereafter, the children's mental health services branch, on or before September 1 of each four-year cycle, shall develop and present to the governor and the legislature, as well as release for public inspection and comment, a current statewide children's mental health services plan which shall include:

- (1) A survey of the children and youth in the State who are (A) in need of and (B) receiving mental health services showing the total number of such children and youth and their geographic distribution;
- (2) Identification of the public and private providers of mental health services to children and youth;
- (3) Identification of the criteria and standards for the treatment to be received by emotionally disturbed or mentally ill children and youth;
- (4) A program for the recruitment, orientation, and in-service training of personnel in community mental health services to children and youth, and to allied fields, including participation, as appropriate, by institutions of higher learning, state and local agencies, and other public and private agencies having relevant expertise;
- (5) A description of the provisions for prevention, early identification, diagnosis, screening, treatment, and rehabilitation (including, with regard to treatment and rehabilitation, services provided through inpatient, outpatient, and community residential facilities) of children and youth in need of mental health services;
- (6) An implementation plan for providing mental health services to all children and youth in the State in each of the above mentioned areas; and
- (7) Any additional matters which may be necessary or appropriate, including recommendations for amendment of laws, changes in administrative practices and patterns of organization, and changes in levels and patterns of financial support relating to children's mental health services.

(b) Prior to the submission of the statewide children's mental health services plan under subsection (a) to the governor and the legislature, the department of health shall hold hearings on the plan in accordance with chapter 91. There shall be at least one hearing in each county; except that the city and county of Honolulu shall have three hearings in strategic geographic locations to provide the widest exposure of the plan to the population.

(c) Any amendments to the statewide children's mental health services plan shall be in accordance with chapter 91.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

School-based Behavioral Health Programs

LAWS

§302A-851. Purpose; establishment of program.

The purpose of this [subpart] is to establish a statewide school health services program. There shall be within the department a permanent comprehensive school health services program for grades kindergarten through twelve in all the public schools of this state. It is in the general welfare of the state to protect, preserve, care for, and improve the physical and mental health of Hawaii's children by making available at the public schools first aid and emergency care, preventive health care, health appraisals and follow-ups, and health room facilities.

§321-174. Coordination of services with department of education.

The children's mental health services team shall cooperate with the schools located in their particular geographic region in identifying and referring for treatment such children or youths in need of mental health services. In conjunction with the children's mental health services team, the department of education and the department of health shall develop a memorandum of agreement which shall provide for a sharing of responsibilities for the affected agencies and shall include but not be limited to provisions for:

- (1) Accepting referrals from the school counselors and diagnostic teams for evaluation and direct treatment of children and youth suffering from mental and emotional disorders;
- (2) Providing consultation to enable teachers and other school personnel to aid in the identification and screening of children in need of professional mental health services and the services of psychologists, as defined in chapter 465;
- (3) Providing training and education about emotional disturbances of children to teachers, school counselors, and parents;
- (4) Assisting the department of education with mental health services and the services of psychologists, as defined in chapter 465 for handicapped children;
- (5) Developing an ongoing mechanism to assess, document and report to the legislature and the governor unmet needs for mental health services for students in each geographic region; and
- (6) Performing other related services for school personnel, children, and parents.

§321-175. Statewide children's mental health services plan.

- (a) Commencing on September 1, 1980, and every four years thereafter, the children's mental health services branch, on or before September 1 of each four-year cycle, shall develop and present to the governor and the legislature, as well as release for public inspection and comment, a current statewide children's mental health services plan which shall include:
 - (1) A survey of the children and youth in the State who are (A) in need of and (B) receiving mental health services showing the total number of such children and youth and their geographic distribution;
 - (2) Identification of the public and private providers of mental health services to children and youth;
 - (3) Identification of the criteria and standards for the treatment to be received by emotionally disturbed or mentally ill children and youth;
 - (4) A program for the recruitment, orientation, and in-service training of personnel in community mental health services to children and youth, and to allied fields, including participation, as appropriate, by institutions of higher learning, state and local agencies, and other public and private agencies having relevant expertise;
 - (5) A description of the provisions for prevention, early identification, diagnosis, screening, treatment, and rehabilitation (including, with regard to treatment and rehabilitation, services provided through inpatient, outpatient, and community residential facilities) of children and youth in need of mental health services;
 - (6) An implementation plan for providing mental health services to all children and youth in the State in each of the above mentioned areas; and
 - (7) Any additional matters which may be necessary or appropriate, including recommendations for amendment of laws, changes in administrative practices and patterns of organization, and changes in levels and patterns of financial support relating to children's mental health services.
- (b) Prior to the submission of the statewide children's mental health services plan under subsection (a) to the governor and the legislature, the department of health shall hold hearings on the plan in accordance with chapter 91. There shall be at least one hearing in each county; except that the city and county of Honolulu shall have three hearings in strategic geographic locations to provide the widest exposure of the plan to the population.
- (c) Any amendments to the statewide children's mental health services plan shall be in accordance with chapter 91.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

Monitoring and Accountability

Formal Incident Reporting of Conduct Violations

LAWS

§302A-1002. Reporting of crime-related incidents.

The board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 91 to:

- (1) Require a report to appropriate authorities from a teacher, official, or other employee of the department who knows or has reason to believe that an act has been committed or will be committed, which:
 - (A) Occurred or will occur on school property during school hours or during activities supervised by the school; and
 - (B) Involves crimes relating to arson, assault, burglary, disorderly conduct, dangerous weapons, dangerous drugs, harmful drugs, extortion, firearms, gambling, harassment, intoxicating drugs, marijuana or marijuana concentrate, murder, attempted murder, sexual offenses, rendering a false alarm, criminal property damage, robbery, terroristic threatening, theft, or trespass;
- (2) Establish procedures for disposing of any incident reported; and
- (3) Impose, in addition to any other powers or authority the department may have to discipline school officials, appropriate disciplinary action for failure to report these incidents, including probation, suspension, demotion, and discharge of school officials.

§302A-1003. Indemnity upon reporting.

The State shall indemnify and hold harmless anyone participating in good faith in making a report pursuant to section 302A-1002 from any civil liability that might otherwise be incurred or imposed by, or as a result of, the making of the report.

REGULATIONS

8-19-19. Reporting class A and class B offenses occurring in school.

- (a) Any teacher, official, or other employee of the department who is a witness to a class A or class B offense as defined in this chapter, or who has reasonable cause to believe that a class A or class B offense has been committed or will be committed, against a student, teacher, official, or other employee of the department, or involving school property, shall promptly report the incident to the principal or designee. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit or prevent a teacher, official, or other employee of the department from reporting class C or class D offenses to the principal or designee.
- (b) Upon receiving a class A or class B offense report, the principal or designee shall conduct an investigation to determine whether the behavior requires a direct call to the police or whether the behavior can be handled through school disciplinary procedures. The principal or designee shall call the police whenever there is perceived danger and the behavior cannot be handled by the school staff.
- (c) The principal or designee shall record the incident information into the department's electronic database system within five school days of the reported offense.
- (d) The principal or designee shall notify the reporting teacher, official, or other employee, of the disciplinary action, if any, taken on the class offense(s) within five school days after the incident is reported in accordance with subsection (c).

Parental Notification

LAWS

§302A-1141.4. Use of physical restraint limited; notification; policies and procedures; training; review.

(c) The board shall establish a policy regarding the use of restraint in public schools. The department shall establish procedures to be followed after each incident involving the imposition of restraint upon a student, including procedures to provide to the parent or legal guardian of the student:

- (1) An immediate verbal or electronic communication on the same day as each incident; and
- (2) Written notification within twenty-four hours of each incident.

REGULATIONS

8-19-6. Prohibited student conduct; class offenses.

(c) Any student who possesses, sells, or uses a dangerous weapon, switchblade knife or any improperly used knife, intoxicating substance(s), or illicit drug(s) while attending school may be excluded from attending school for up to ninety-two school days. Any student who reasonably appears to be under the influence of, have consumed or used intoxicating substance(s) or illicit drug(s) prior to attending school or attending department-supervised activities held on campus, or other department premises, on department transportation, or during a department sponsored activity or event on or off school property may be excluded from attending school for up to ninety-two school days and the school shall administer a substance use screening tool to determine whether there is a need for the student to be referred for a substance abuse assessment pursuant to section 302A-1134.6(f), Hawaii Revised Statutes. The school administrator shall comply with the provisions of this chapter by conducting an investigation of the reported incident and inform the parent of the disciplinary action. In addition, the school administrator shall arrange for the student to be screened by a trained screener. The designated screener will summarize the results with the student and inform the school administrator of the results. The school administrator shall then inform the family of the screening results, the early return provisions of the law, and provide a contact list of medical insurance agencies that conduct substance abuse assessments. During the screening the student will be asked a series of questions to determine if the student is at low, high or very-high risk for a substance use problem. If the screening interview indicates high or very-high results, the student will be referred for a formal substance abuse assessment. A formal substance abuse assessment serves to provide expert clinical opinion to determine if a substance abuse problem exists, and if so, offer treatment recommendations. If referred for a substance abuse assessment, students with medical health insurance shall be asked to contact their medical health carrier to schedule an appointment. Professionals who can provide substance abuse assessments include certified substance abuse counselors (CSAC), psychiatrists, advanced practice registered nurses (APRN), psychologists, and licensed clinical social workers. The principal or designee can approve suspensions of one to ten school days. The complex area superintendent shall approve suspensions exceeding ten school days. In exercising this discretion and determining disciplinary actions, the principal or designee shall consider, the nature and severity of the offense, the impact of the offense on others, the age of the offender, and if the offender is a repeat offender. If the student is excluded from attending school, the principal or designee shall ensure that alternate educational activities or other appropriate student support assistance shall be provided, and that the student is referred for appropriate intervention or treatment services, or both, as determined by the principal or designee in consultation with the appropriate school staff or in accordance with the Hawaii administrative rules for students with disabilities, if applicable.

8-19-7. Crisis removal.

(b) Upon imposition of a crisis removal, schools shall make a good faith effort to inform the parent immediately by telephone.

(c) A follow-up written notice of the crisis removal shall be personally delivered or mailed to the parent. The notice of the crisis removal shall contain the following written statements:

- (1) Allegations of the specific acts committed by the student that form the basis of the crisis removal;
- (2) The allegations of the specific acts that were substantiated;
- (3) A statement of the disciplinary action(s); and
- (4) A statement of a conference date, time, and place offered by the school administration to meet with the parent. A copy of the crisis removal notice shall be mailed to the complex area superintendent. In addition to the crisis removal notice required by this subsection, the principal or designee shall attempt to confirm the notice by telephoning the parent.

8-19-8. Suspension.

(a) Whenever a principal or designee has reason to believe that a student has engaged in activity warranting the imposition of suspension, the principal or designee shall immediately conduct an investigation of the incident. Upon completion of the investigation and findings, the student may be suspended if the principal or designee finds that the findings are sustained. The principal or designee shall inform the parent in writing of the findings and the disciplinary actions. [...]

(d) The parent shall be given verbal notice of any suspension regardless of its length. Prior notice for suspension shall be by telephone, if feasible, and the written notice personally delivered or mailed to the parent upon completion of the investigation. The suspension notice shall contain the following written statements:

- (1) Allegations of the specific acts committed by the student that form the basis of the suspension;
- (2) The allegations of the specific acts that were substantiated;
- (3) A statement of the disciplinary action(s); and
- (4) A statement of a conference date, time, and place offered by the school administration to meet with the parent.

A copy of the notice shall be mailed to the complex area superintendent. In addition to the notice required by this subsection, the principal shall attempt to confirm the notice by telephoning the parent.

8-19-9. Due process for suspensions exceeding ten days, disciplinary transfers, and dismissal.

(b) Upon obtaining verbal authorization from the complex area superintendent, the principal or the designee will make a good faith effort to inform the parent of:

- (1) The serious discipline incident,
- (2) The opportunity to appeal, and
- (3) That the disciplinary action will be implemented immediately.

(c) Within three school days of the verbal authorization from the complex area superintendent, the principal or designee shall mail a written notice of the serious discipline incident with the appeal form to the parent.

8-19-22. Police interviews in school for school-related offenses.

(a) Police officers may appear at a school to question a student. Upon arrival at the school, the police officer shall be directed to the principal or designee to request permission to interview a student. If permission to interview a student is to be granted, the principal or designee shall make an effort inform the parent of the police interview and the right to be present when the interview is conducted. The interview may be conducted if the principal or designee is unable to inform the parent or if the parent is informed and declines to be present, or if after a reasonable period of time after the notice is given the parent fails to appear at school for the police interview.

(b) The principal or designee shall be present during a police interview unless excluded by the police officer.

(c) If a student is arrested, the principal or designee shall follow the procedures prescribed in section 8-19-24.

8-19-23. Police interviews in school for non-school-related offenses.

(b) Prior to any interview, the principal or designee shall inform the parent of the right to be present while the police interview is conducted. The interview can take place upon obtaining verbal consent from the parent. The notification and consent requirements of this subsection shall not be followed if the nature of the interview involves child abuse or other offenses where a parent or household member is suspected of committing an offense against the student.

8-19-24. Police arrests in school.

Police shall be directed to the principal or designee. Whenever possible the student shall be sent to the principal's office for the police officer to effect the pending arrest. Upon police arrival to arrest a student, the principal or designee shall make a good faith effort to inform the parent.

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

LAWS

§302A-1004. Educational accountability system; annual reports.

(a) The department shall implement a comprehensive system of educational accountability to motivate and support the improved performance of students and the education system. Data shall be reported as required by this section when the number of students in a particular data subgroup is greater than ten and shall be redacted when the number of students in a particular data subgroup is ten or fewer; provided that the personally identifiable information of each student shall be kept private. This accountability system shall:

(6) Involve an annual statewide assessment program that provides a report card containing trend data from the past three years on school, school complex, and system performance at selected benchmark grade levels with performance indicators in areas relating to student achievement, safety and well-being, and civic responsibility. These performance indicators shall include but not be limited to:

(A) Student performance relative to statewide content and performance standards;

(B) School attendance and dropout rates; and

(C) Student discipline, seclusion, and restraint information, in total and by unduplicated counts, disaggregated by subgroups consisting of race, including by Asian subgroup; ethnicity; national origin; gender; sex; English learner status; low-income status; students whose achievement is below grade level for the school year on literacy benchmark assessments, math benchmark assessments, or end-of-course assessments; and disability status based upon an individualized education program or upon section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), including but not limited to the following:

(i) In-school suspensions;

(ii) Out-of-school suspensions of one day or less; of two to five days; of six to nine days; of ten to twenty days; and of twenty-one or more days;

(iii) Expulsions;

(iv) Removals to an alternative education setting by school personnel;

(v) School-related arrests;

(vi) Referrals to law enforcement authorities;

(vii) Withdrawals for other reasons;

(viii) Number of parent or guardian-initiated withdrawals under section 302A-1132;

(ix) Number of school resource officers, either full-time or part-time, and the number of hours assigned to the school per week; and

(x) Other data that the board may approve. [...]

(b) The department shall annually post on the department's website:

(3) Data collected pursuant to subsection (a)(6)(C) on student discipline, as follows:

- (A) The total number of students enrolled in the State by complex, school, and subgroup;
- (B) The percentage of the school, complex, and State's total enrollment that the subgroup represents;
- (C) The number of students who appear in more than one subgroup;
- (D) The disciplinary rate for each discipline measure described in subsection (a)(6)(C), based on the total student enrollment in each school and each complex;
- (E) The disciplinary rate for each discipline measure described in subsection (a)(6)(C) with respect to each subgroup; and
- (F) The rate of disciplinary disparity for each discipline measure described in subsection (a)(6)(C), with respect to each subgroup, as compared with the subgroup with the lowest disciplinary rate.

(c) The department shall also annually post on its website a state-, complex-, and school-level report for each school that details the past three years and includes an analysis of any disproportionality among student subgroups using the performance indicators in subsection (a)(6). Each report shall be uniformly formatted and designed by the department so as to provide school-based users and the public with all pertinent information. Report data shall be downloadable in raw form. Report information shall include:

(6) Student discipline, seclusion, and restraint information by school, as required by this section. [...]

(f) The department shall:

(1) Annually submit a report to the board and to the legislature, as follows:

(A) The report shall identify discipline-related strategies, alternatives, and resources available to schools and complexes, and shall include the following:

- (i) Student discipline, seclusion, and restraint data collected pursuant to subsection (a)(6)(C);
- (ii) Data collected in accordance with the data elements shown in the United States Department of Education's 2015-2016 civil rights data collection relating to school finance, teacher experience and absenteeism, all early childhood education items, advanced placement test-taking items, references to gender identity in the definition of "harassment on the basis of sex", number of English language learner students enrolled in English language programs by disability status, participation in credit recovery programs, and any civil rights concerns or complaints from children with disabilities placed by school districts in nonpublic schools; and
- (iii) Information regarding staffing and contact information for school- and complex-level equity specialists; and

(B) The report may include additional information, as determined by the department, that would assist in better understanding the disciplinary rate or rate of disciplinary disparity of a particular school or complex;

(2) Track the progress made by schools and complexes over the past three years in reducing the disciplinary rates and rate of disciplinary disparity that are referenced in subsection (b)(3)(D) through (F);

(3) Assess the changes in student academic achievement and absenteeism rates over the past three years that correspond to any reduction in disciplinary rates and rates of disciplinary disparity that are referenced in subsection (b)(3)(D) through (F);

(4) Track the use of restraints over the past three years; and

(5) Report annually to the board, and make public on its website, the following:

- (A) Changes in the use of discipline over the past three years; and
- (B) Information on the extent to which schools and complexes are implementing evidence-based strategies, including positive behavior interventions, support systems, or restorative justice.

§302A-1134. Exclusion from school.

(b) Any child who, while attending school, is found to be in possession of a firearm, shall be excluded from attending school for not less than one year. The due process procedures of chapter 19 of the Department of Education, Hawaii Administrative Rules, shall apply to any child who, while attending school, is alleged to be in possession of a firearm. The superintendent, on a case-by-case basis, may modify the exclusion of a child found to be in possession of a firearm while attending school. If a child is excluded from attending school, the superintendent shall ensure that substitute educational activities or other appropriate assistance shall be provided. The superintendent shall submit to the United States Department of Education, the state board of education, and the legislature an annual report indicating the number of students excluded, the types of firearms found in their possession, and the schools from which they were excluded.

§302A-1141.4. Use of physical restraint limited; notification; policies and procedures; training; review.

(h) No less than annually, there shall be a review of data on students at each public school who were restrained, which shall be conducted as directed by each complex area superintendent. The review shall determine whether:

- (1) There are strategies in place to address the students with dangerous behaviors at issue;
- (2) The strategies in place are effective in increasing appropriate behaviors of students with dangerous behaviors; and
- (3) New strategies need to be developed or current strategies need to be revised or changed to prevent the reoccurrence of dangerous behaviors.

Patterns and trends in the data that are identified by the review shall be reported to the department.

(i) Each public school shall maintain records of its reviews of restraint data and any resulting decisions or actions regarding the use of restraint.

(j) The department shall review policies and procedures on the use of restraint, including by reviewing available data on such use, outcomes, settings, individual staff involvement, and programs, and the frequency of use for student populations categorized by: individual students; groups of students; gender; race; national origin; disability status and type of disability; and limited English proficiency, for the purposes of determining:

- (1) Whether policies for restraint are being applied consistently;
- (2) The accuracy and consistency with which restraint data is being collected, as well as the extent to which this data is being used to plan behavioral interventions and staff training;
- (3) Whether policies and procedures are being implemented with fidelity;
- (4) Whether policies and procedures continue to protect students; and
- (5) Whether policies and procedures remain properly aligned with applicable state statutes and administrative rules and consistent with privacy laws.

REGULATIONS

8-19-19. Reporting class A and class B offenses occurring in school.

(a) Any teacher, official, or other employee of the department who is a witness to a class A or class B offense as defined in this chapter, or who has reasonable cause to believe that a class A or class B offense has been committed or will be committed, against a student, teacher, official, or other employee of the department, or involving school property, shall promptly report the incident to the principal or designee. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit or prevent a teacher, official, or other employee of the department from reporting class C or class D offenses to the principal or designee.

(b) Upon receiving a class A or class B offense report, the principal or designee shall conduct an investigation to determine whether the behavior requires a direct call to the police or whether the behavior

can be handled through school disciplinary procedures. The principal or designee shall call the police whenever there is perceived danger and the behavior cannot be handled by the school staff.

(c) The principal or designee shall record the incident information into the department's electronic database system within five school days of the reported offense.

(d) The principal or designee shall notify the reporting teacher, official, or other employee, of the disciplinary action, if any, taken on the class offense(s) within five school days after the incident is reported in accordance with subsection (c).

Partnerships between Schools and Law Enforcement

Referrals to Law Enforcement

LAWS

§302A-1135. Penalty.

If any child of school age persists in absenting oneself from school, the family court judge, upon a proper petition, citation, or complaint being made by the school teacher or any other officer or agent of the department, or police officer, or any other person, shall cause the child, and the father or mother, guardian, or other person having charge of the child, to be summoned to appear before the judge. Upon its being proved that the person responsible for the child had not used proper diligence to enforce the child's regular attendance at school, the responsible party shall be guilty of a petty misdemeanor. This section shall not apply to any child not liable to compulsory attendance at school.

§302A-1136. Enforcement.

The department shall be charged with the enforcement of sections 302A-1132 to 302A-1135. Nothing in this section shall relieve any chief of police or police officer of the chief's or officer's responsibility for the enforcement of these sections, but their enforcement shall be subject to the plans and policies of the department.

§302A-1137. Attendance records; availability to authorized police officers.

Dates of attendance of a student shall be made available to authorized police officers upon request.

REGULATIONS

8-19-1. Philosophy.

(f) On occasions it is necessary for police officers to interview students or to take them into custody. This chapter is also intended to safeguard the rights and interests of students in attendance, to cooperate with police officers in the performance of their duties, to preserve the school milieu, and to delineate responsibilities of school personnel.

8-19-19. Reporting class A and class B offenses occurring in school.

(a) Any teacher, official, or other employee of the department who is a witness to a class A or class B offense as defined in this chapter, or who has reasonable cause to believe that a class A or class B offense has been committed or will be committed, against a student, teacher, official, or other employee of the department, or involving school property, shall promptly report the incident to the principal or designee. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit or prevent a teacher, official, or other employee of the department from reporting class C or class D offenses to the principal or designee.

(b) Upon receiving a class A or class B offense report, the principal or designee shall conduct an investigation to determine whether the behavior requires a direct call to the police or whether the behavior can be handled through school disciplinary procedures. The principal or designee shall call the police whenever there is perceived danger and the behavior cannot be handled by the school staff.

(c) The principal or designee shall record the incident information into the department's electronic database system within five school days of the reported offense.

(d) The principal or designee shall notify the reporting teacher, official, or other employee, of the disciplinary action, if any, taken on the class offense(s) within five school days after the incident is reported in accordance with subsection (c).

8-19-22. Police interviews in school for school-related offenses.

(a) Police officers may appear at a school to question a student. Upon arrival at the school, the police officer shall be directed to the principal or designee to request permission to interview a student. If

permission to interview a student is to be granted, the principal or designee shall make an effort inform the parent of the police interview and the right to be present when the interview is conducted. The interview may be conducted if the principal or designee is unable to inform the parent or if the parent is informed and declines to be present, or if after a reasonable period of time after the notice is given the parent fails to appear at school for the police interview.

(b) The principal or designee shall be present during a police interview unless excluded by the police officer.

(c) If a student is arrested, the principal or designee shall follow the procedures prescribed in section 8-19-24.

8-19-23. Police interviews in school for non-school-related offenses.

(a) Police officers shall contact the school and advise the principal or designee of the nature and circumstances of the visit. Upon arrival at the school, the police officer shall be directed to the principal or designee to request permission to interview a student.

(b) Prior to any interview, the principal or designee shall inform the parent of the right to be present while the police interview is conducted. The interview can take place upon obtaining verbal consent from the parent. The notification and consent requirements of this subsection shall not be followed if the nature of the interview involves child abuse or other offenses where a parent or household member is suspected of committing an offense against the student.

(c) The principal or designee shall keep a log and record the student's name, the date of the police interview, and the police officer's name and badge number and police report number if available.

(d) If the student is arrested by the police, the principal or designee shall follow the procedure prescribed in section 8-19-24.

8-19-24. Police arrests in school.

Police shall be directed to the principal or designee. Whenever possible the student shall be sent to the principal's office for the police officer to effect the pending arrest. Upon police arrival to arrest a student, the principal or designee shall make a good faith effort to inform the parent.

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

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

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

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

8-19-1. Philosophy.

(f) On occasions it is necessary for police officers to interview students or to take them into custody. This chapter is also intended to safeguard the rights and interests of students in attendance, to cooperate with police officers in the performance of their duties, to preserve the school milieu, and to delineate responsibilities of school personnel.

Threat Assessment Protocols

LAWS

No relevant laws found.

REGULATIONS

No relevant regulations found.

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

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

Title	Description	Website address (if applicable)
Website		
Bullying Prevention Work, Hawaii State Department of Education (HIDOE)	Provides information on bullying, including definitions of bullying behavior, state approaches to bullying prevention and response, and information on featured bullying prevention programs.	http://www.hawaiipublicschools.org/ParentsAndStudents/AntiBullyingWork/Pages/home.aspx
Internet Safety, HIDOE	Provides information on Internet safety including an instructional video, links to Acceptable Use Guidelines, information on digital citizenship, and recommendations for how to handle bullying or threatening messages.	http://www.hawaiipublicschools.org/ParentsAndStudents/AntiBullyingWork/Pages/Internet-safety.aspx
Safety at School, HIDOE	Provides an overview of school safety and describes the approach used to maintain the safety and security of school environments. Includes links to Board of Education policies and resources to support children.	http://www.hawaiipublicschools.org/ConnectWithUs/Organization/Offices/FacilitiesandOperations/SafetySecurityEmergency/SafetyAtSchool/Pages/home.aspx
Student Services Branch, HIDOE	Provides information regarding services and resources provided to students, families, and schools to support student well-being and achievement including definitions and descriptions of various services such as Hawaii Multi-Tiered System of Support (HMTSS), Positive Behavior Intervention and Support (PBIS), School-Based Behavioral Health (SBBH), and Social and Emotional Learning (SEL).	https://www.hawaiipublicschools.org/ConnectWithUs/Organization/Offices/StudentSupportServices/StudentServicesBranch/Pages/default.aspx
Whole-Child Supports, HIDOE	Provides information and literature on the Comprehensive Student Support Systems. Provides information on Social-emotional learning, student services coordinator, and staff resources.	http://www.hawaiipublicschools.org/TeachingAndLearning/StudentLearning/Supports/Pages/home.aspx

Title	Description	Website address (if applicable)
Documents		
Chronic Absenteeism, HIDOE	A fact sheet provided by the Hawaii State Department of Education that informs on student chronic absenteeism including definitions, state policies, and prevention.	https://www.hawaiipublicschools.org/DOE%20Forms/Absentee1sheet.pdf
Nā Hopena A'o Statements: HĀ: BREATH (November 2015), HIDOE	Culturally-based framework emphasizing the development of six key competencies, including sense of belonging, responsibility, excellence, aloha, total wellbeing, and Hawai'i.	http://www.hawaiipublicschools.org/TeachingAndLearning/StudentLearning/HawaiianEducation/Pages/HA.aspx
Student Services Branch One-Pager, Hawaii Office of Student Support Services (OSSS)	Infographic providing contact information for Hawaii state education officials, purpose of the Student Services Branch (SSB) and descriptions of various services provided such as Social and Emotional Learning (SEL) and Positive Behavior Intervention and Support (PBIS).	https://www.hawaiipublicschools.org/DOE%20Forms/OSSS-StudentServicesBranch.pdf
Other Resources		
Speak Now HIDOE; Anti-Bullying Reporting App, HIDOE	Anonymous reporting tool for students to report incidents of bullying in schools.	https://speaknowhidoe.com/
Student Discipline and Restraint Reports (2019), HIDOE	Research report providing statistics of student discipline and restraint incidents for the 2019 school year.	https://www.hawaiipublicschools.org/VisionForSuccess/SchoolDataAndReports/StateReports/Pages/Discipline-and-Restraint-Reports.aspx
Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, Health Reports and Data	Data dashboard providing access to state and county level reports summarizing data from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey. The survey monitors six categories of priority health risk behaviors among youth and young adults.	YRBS Data – Hawai'i Health Data Warehouse (hhdw.org)