

Discipline Data Tips: Emergency Expulsion

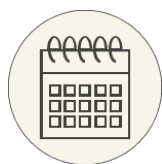
Washington Definition of Emergency Expulsion

An emergency expulsion occurs when a school district immediately excludes a student from school because the district has sufficient cause to believe the student's physical presence in the building poses either an immediate and continuing danger to others or an immediate and continuing threat of material and substantial disruption of the educational process.

An emergency expulsion is an *out-of-school* exclusionary discipline action.

(EE) CEDARS Reporting

Emergency expulsion (EE) is a valid value under Element R11 – Exclusionary Action Applied.



Emergency expulsion length:

Any emergency expulsion must end or lead to subsequent discipline action within ten school days and as soon as possible after the emergency circumstances have subsided. An emergency expulsion is the exclusion of a student from school for up to ten consecutive school days. The duration of an emergency expulsion refers to the total number of consecutive school days the student is emergency expelled, reported as a whole number under Element R13 – Duration of Exclusionary Action Days.



Emergency expulsion time:

Any emergency expulsion results in a student being excluded from the student's current school placement, inclusive of the student's full schedule of subjects or classes at that school, during the emergency expulsion length. The total amount of exclusionary time

refers to the summative time that a student is denied attendance at their regular educational setting, as reported in increments of 0.1—with 1.0 equaling that student's average school day of scheduled instructional time—under Element R14 – Total Amount of Exclusionary Time. Emergency expulsions that are for less than 0.1 of a school day are rounded up to 0.1.

Emergency expulsion conversion: School districts must report emergency expulsion data, regardless of whether the district takes any subsequent action or not. The statutory phrase "converted" refers to practice and due process for subsequent actions—not data entry or reporting conversions. Under Washington law, an emergency expulsion is categorically distinct from expulsion and suspension. Although an emergency expulsion and short-term suspension both cannot exceed ten consecutive school days, the defining difference is the conditions of the exclusion—not the length or time.

Emergency expulsions are often followed by notice and due process for short-term suspension within 1–3 days. In practice, this means that shortly after the emergency circumstances have subsided, a district provides the student pre-deprivation due processes that otherwise would have been followed under nonemergency circumstances—and both actions, including the length and time of each exclusion, must be reported to CEDARS.

Behavior Categories



Behavioral violations under state regulation refer to student behaviors that violate a school district's discipline policy.

District discipline policies must include clearly defined behavioral violations identifying which categories may or may not result in exclusionary discipline in accordance



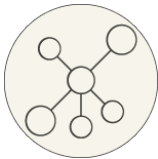
with state law. Any behavioral violation associated with a student receiving emergency expulsion is reportable to CEDARS.



Behavior reporting codes

within a district's Student Information System (SIS) may include a multitude of categories that correspond with behavioral violations identified in the district's discipline policies. A district's SIS behavior codes must be aggregated and mapped to the appropriate CEDARS behavior codes for CEDARS reporting under Element R08 – Behavior Code and Element R09 – Other Behaviors. Valid values for state-level behavior reporting categories may be found in the table in Appendix B of the CEDARS Appendices.

Data Entry



Discipline data is uploaded from the district's Student Information System (SIS) to CEDARS.

Incident data includes student records for a single incident submitted to CEDARS for Elements R01 through R10.

Exclusionary action data includes student records with information specific to the exclusionary action submitted to CEDARS for Elements R11 through R23.

Multiple Exclusionary Actions: If a student receives more than one exclusionary action in response to a single incident, each exclusionary action must be reported to include identical incident information (Elements R01–R10) and information specific to each exclusionary action (Elements R11–R23).

Data Quality

School districts are responsible for reviewing student-level data that populates into CEDARS for accuracy.

If any data is incorrect or incomplete, verify or enter the data in your SIS.

If the data in your SIS is incorrect, update and resubmit the data to CEDARS.

If the data in your SIS is correct, check with your CEDARS District Administrator. It is possible submission exceptions or errors occurred when data was loading to CEDARS.

Data Use and Policy Review



Washington discipline laws require school districts to periodically review discipline policies and procedures with the participation of school personnel, students, parents, families, and the community.

During the development and review of a district's discipline policies and procedures, the district must use disaggregated discipline data (by school, student groups, discipline types, behavior categories) to monitor the impact of the district's discipline policies, procedures, and practices as well as to update the district's discipline policies and procedures to improve fairness and equity in the administration of discipline.

Additional Information

[CEDARS](#) webpage

- CEDARS Manual
- CEDARS Reporting Guidance
- CEDARS Appendices

[Student Discipline](#) webpage

- [Student Discipline Rules Q&A: A Technical Guide](#)

[Washington State Report Card](#) webpage

- Discipline Data

Have questions? Need help?

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