

DISTRICT NOTIFICATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS

A court will notify the principal of a school in which a student is enrolled if the student has been convicted of, adjudicated, or entered into a diversion agreement for any of the following offenses: a violent offense, a sex offense, a firearms offense, inhaling toxic fumes, a drug offense, liquor offense, assault, kidnapping, harassment, stalking or arson. When the principal receives such notification, he or she must provide the information received about the student to every teacher of the student and any other personnel who, in the judgment of the principal, supervises the student or for security purposes should be aware of the student's record. The information that the principal must provide is based on any written records that the principal maintains or receives from a juvenile court administrator or a law enforcement agency regarding the student.

Any information received by a principal or school personnel under this policy is confidential and may not be further disseminated except as allowed by RCW 28A.225.330, other statutes and case law, or the Family and Educational and Privacy Rights Act, 20 U.S.C. Sec. 1232g et seq.

If a student is convicted of, adjudicated for, or has entered into a diversion agreement for an assault, kidnapping, harassment, stalking, or arson against a teacher, then that student will never be assigned to that teacher's classroom. Additionally, if a student is convicted of, adjudicated for, or has entered into a diversion agreement for assault, kidnapping, harassment, stalking, or arson against another student, the offending student will never be assigned to the same class as the other student.

Convicted juvenile sex offenders will not attend a school attended by their victims or their victims' siblings. Offenders and their parents or guardians will be responsible for providing transportation or covering other costs related to the offenders' attendance at another school.

The Department of Social and Health Services will notify the board of directors in writing at least thirty days before a juvenile convicted of a violent offense, a sex offense or stalking is discharged, paroled, given authorized leave or otherwise released to reside in the district. The DSHS Sex Offender School Attendance Program assists with ensuring that juvenile sex offenders, committed to Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA), do not enroll in the same school as their victim or victims' siblings. If there is a conflict in schools, DSHS program staff will work with JRA to have the offender moved to another school.

A community residential facility to which an adjudicated juvenile is transferred will provide written notice of the offender's criminal history to the district if the juvenile is attending school in the district while residing at the community residential facility.

Cross References:	Board Policy 2161	Special Education and Related Services for Eligible Students
	Board Policy 3140	Release of Resident Students
	Board Policy 3144	Release of Information Concerning Student Sexual Kidnapping Offenders
	Board Policy 3231	Student Records
	Board Policy 4020	Confidential Communications

Legal References:	RCW 13.04.155	Notification to school principal of conviction, adjudication, or diversion agreement-provision of information to teachers and other personnel — Confidentiality
	RCW 13.40.215	Juveniles found to have committed violent or sex offense or stalking — Notification of discharge, parole, leave release, transfer, or escape — To whom given — Definitions
	RCW 28A.600.460	Classroom discipline — policies — classroom placement of student offenders — data on disciplinary actions
Management Resources:		
	<i>Policy News</i> , August 2018	
	<i>Policy News</i> , October 2010	
	<i>Policy News</i> , June 1999	School safety bills impact policy
	<i>Policy News</i> , August 1997	Legislature addresses student discipline