- Effective January 1, 1997:
  - For the principal or superintendent to suspend, pursuant to section 48911, and recommend expulsion, and for the governing board to order expulsion, for pupils who commit or attempt to commit a sexual assault or sexual battery, as defined[1] (§ 48915, subds. (c)(4) & (d), Stats. 1996, chs. 915 & 1052). The section 48911 suspension procedures listed on pages 28-29 are part of this activity, as well as the expulsion hearing procedures in section 48918.
  - For the principal or superintendent of schools to recommend expelling a pupil for assault or battery on any school employee. (§48915, subd. (a)(5), Stats. 1996, chs. 915 & 1052.) The expulsion hearing procedures in section 48918 are part of this activity.
  - For the one-time activity of amending the school district's rules and regulations to include the following procedures that apply when there is a recommendation to expel a pupil based on an allegation of sexual assault or attempted sexual assault, or sexual battery, as defined in subdivision (n) of section 48900:
    - A complaining witness shall be given five days' notice prior to being called to testify. (§ 48918, subd. (b), Stats. 1996, ch. 916.)
    - A complaining witness shall be entitled to have up to two adult support persons, including but not limited to, a parent, guardian, or legal counsel, present during his or her testimony (*Ibid.*).
    - If the complaining witness has one or more support persons, and one or more of the support persons is also a witness, to follow the provisions of Section 868.5 of the Penal Code[2] at the hearing (§ 48918, subd. (b), Stats. 1996, ch. 915).

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[1] A sexual assault is defined in Section 261, 266c, 286, 288, 288a, or 289 of the Penal Code and a sexual battery as defined in Section 243.4 of the Penal Code (§ 48900, subd. (n)).

[2] Penal Code section 868.5 entitles a prosecuting witness in certain crimes to have up to two support persons during the witness' testimony, one of which may accompany the witness to the stand. Section 868.5 also states:

> (b) If the person or persons so chosen are also prosecuting witnesses, the prosecution shall present evidence that the person's attendance is both desired by the prosecuting witness for support and will be helpful to the prosecuting witness. Upon that showing, the court shall grant the request unless information presented by the defendant or noticed by the court establishes that the support person's attendance during the testimony of the prosecuting witness would pose a substantial risk of influencing or affecting the content of that testimony. In the case of a juvenile court proceeding, the judge shall inform the support person or persons that juvenile court proceedings are confidential and may not be discussed with anyone not in attendance at the proceedings. In all cases, the judge shall admonish the support person or persons to not prompt, sway, or influence the

- Prior to a complaining witness testifying, support persons shall be admonished that the hearing is confidential (*Ibid.*).
- Nothing shall preclude the person presiding over an expulsion hearing from removing a support person whom the presiding person finds is disrupting the hearing. ~~If one or both of the support persons is also a witness, the provisions of Section 868.5 of the Penal Code shall be followed for the hearing (*Ibid.*).~~
- If the hearing is to be conducted at a public meeting, … a complaining witness shall have the right to have his or her testimony heard in a session closed to the public when testifying at a public meeting would threaten serious psychological harm to the complaining witness and there are no alternative procedures to avoid the threatened harm, including, but not limited to, videotaped deposition or contemporaneous examination in another place communicated to the hearing room by means of closed-circuit television. (§ 48918, subd. (c), Stats. 1996, ch. 915.)
- Evidence of specific instances of a complaining witness' prior sexual conduct is presumed inadmissible and shall not be heard absent a determination by the person conducting the hearing that extraordinary circumstances exist requiring the evidence to be heard. Before the person conducting the hearing makes the determination on whether extraordinary circumstances exist requiring that specific instances of a complaining witness' prior sexual conduct be heard, the complaining witness shall be provided notice and an opportunity to present opposition to the introduction of the evidence. (§ 48918, subd. (h), Stats. 1996, ch. 915.)
- In the hearing on the admissibility of the evidence, the complaining witness shall be entitled to be represented by a parent, guardian, legal counsel, or other support person. Reputation or opinion evidence regarding the sexual behavior of the complaining witness is not admissible for any purpose. (§ 48918, subd. (h), Stats. 1996, ch. 915.)

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witness in any way. Nothing in this section shall preclude a court from exercising its discretion to remove a person from the courtroom whom it believes is prompting, swaying, or influencing the witness.

(c) The testimony of the person or persons so chosen who are also prosecuting witnesses shall be presented before the testimony of the prosecuting witness. The prosecuting witness shall be excluded from the courtroom during that testimony. Whenever the evidence given by that person or those persons would be subject to exclusion because it has been given before the corpus delicti has been established, the evidence shall be admitted subject to the court's or the defendant's motion to strike that evidence from the record if the corpus delicti is not later established by the testimony of the prosecuting witness.

- ~~For the governing board to give the complaining witness five days notice before testifying, and admonishing the witness' support person(s) that the hearing is confidential. (§ 48918, subd. (b), Stats. 1996, ch. 915).~~
- ~~For the governing board to allow the complaining witness to have closed session testimony when testifying at a public meeting would threaten serious psychological harm to the complaining witness and there are no alternative procedures to avoid the threatened harm, including, but not limited to, videotaped deposition or contemporaneous examination in another place communicated to the hearing room by means of closed-circuit television. (§ 48918, subd. (c), Stats. 1996, ch. 915.)~~
- At the time that the expulsion hearing is recommended, the complaining witness is provided with a copy of the applicable disciplinary rules and advised of his or her right to: (1) receive five days' notice of the complaining witness's scheduled testimony at the hearing, (2) have up to two adult support persons of his or her choosing, present in the hearing at the time he or she testifies; (3) to have the hearing closed during the time they testify pursuant to subdivision (c) of section 48918. (§ 48918.5, subd. (a).)
- The expulsion hearing may be postponed for one schoolday in order to accommodate the special physical, mental, or emotional needs of a pupil who is the complaining witness. (§ 48918.5, subd. (b).)
- For the district to provide a nonthreatening environment for a complaining witness in order to better enable them to speak freely and accurately of the experiences that are the subject of the expulsion hearing, and to prevent discouragement of complaints. Each school district provides a room separate from the hearing room for the use of the complaining witness prior to and during breaks in testimony. In the discretion of the person conducting the hearing, the complaining witness is allowed reasonable periods of relief from examination and cross-examination during which he or she may leave the hearing room. The person conducting the hearing may arrange the seating within the hearing room of those present in order to facilitate a less intimidating environment for the complaining witness. The person conducting the hearing may limit the time for taking the testimony of a complaining witness to the hours he or she is normally in school, if there is no good cause to take the testimony during other hours. The person conducting the hearing may permit one of the complaining witness's support persons to accompany him or her to the witness stand. (§ 48918.5, subd. (c).)
- For the person conducting the expulsion hearing to immediately advise the complaining witnesses and accused pupils to refrain from personal or telephonic contact with each other during the pendency of any expulsion process. (§ 48918.5, subd. (d), Stats. 1996, ch. 915.)

- For school districts to do the following when a pupil is recommended for an expulsion involving allegations of sexual assault or attempted sexual assault, as defined, or sexual battery, as defined in section 48900, subdivision (n):
    - At the time the expulsion hearing is recommended, provide the complaining witness with a copy of the applicable disciplinary rules and to advise the witness of his or her right to: (1) receive five days' notice of the complaining witness's scheduled testimony at the hearing, (2) have up to two adult support persons of his or her choosing present in the hearing at the time he or she testifies; and (3) "have the hearing closed during the time they [sic] testify pursuant to subdivision (c) of section 48918." (§ 48918.5, subd. (a), Stats. 1996, ch. 915.)
    - Give the complaining witness five days' notice prior to being called to testify (§ 48918, subd. (b), Stats. 1996, ch. 915).
    - Before the complaining witness' testimony, admonish the witness' support person(s) that the hearing is confidential (§ 48918, subd. (b), Stats. 1996, ch. 915).
    - If the hearing is conducted at a public meeting, hear the witness' testimony in a session closed to the public if testifying would threaten serious psychological harm and there are no alternative procedures to avoid the threatened harm, including, but not limited to, videotaped deposition or contemporaneous examination in another place communicated to the hearing room by means of closed-circuit television (§§ 48918, subd. (c), Stats. 1996, ch. 915).
    - If the complaining witness has one or more support persons, and one or more of the support persons is also a witness, to follow the provisions of Section 868.5 of the Penal Code at the hearing. (§ 48918, subd. (b), Stats. 1996, ch. 915.) The section 868.5 procedures include: (1) Only one support person may accompany the witness to the witness stand, although the other may remain in the room during the witness' testimony. (2) For the prosecution to present evidence that the support person's attendance is both desired by the prosecuting witness for support and will be helpful to the prosecuting witness; (3) For the governing board, on the prosecution's showing in (2), to grant the request for the support person unless information presented by the defendant or noticed by the district establishes that the support person's attendance during the testimony of the prosecuting witness would pose a substantial risk of influencing or affecting the content of that testimony. (4) The governing board shall inform the support person or persons that the proceedings are confidential and may not be discussed with anyone not in attendance at the proceedings. (5) For the governing board to admonish the support person or persons to not prompt, sway, or influence the witness in any way. (6) For the testimony of their support person or persons who are also prosecuting witnesses to be presented before the testimony of the prosecuting witnesses. (7) For the prosecuting witnesses to be excluded from the courtroom during

that testimony. (8) When the evidence given by the support person would be subject to exclusion because it has been given before the corpus delicti[3] has been established, for the evidence to be admitted subject to the governing board or defendant's motion to strike that evidence from the record if the corpus delicti is not later established by the testimony of the prosecuting witness.

- Provide a nonthreatening environment for a complaining witness in order to better enable him or her to speak freely and accurately of the experiences that are the subject of the expulsion hearing, and to prevent discouragement of complaints. Each school district shall provide a room separate from the hearing room for the use of the complaining witness prior to and during breaks in testimony." (§ 48918.5, subd. (c), Stats. 1996, ch. 915.)
- Immediately advise the complaining witnesses and accused pupils to refrain from personal or telephonic contact with each other during the pendency of any expulsion process. (§ 48918.5, subd. (d), Stats. 1996, ch. 915.)

- Effective January 1, 1998, for school districts to identify by offense, in all appropriate official records of a pupil, each suspension (but not expulsion) of that pupil for any of the most serious mandatory offenses (in § 48915, subd. (c)) (§ 48900.8, Stats. 1997, ch. 637).
- Effective January 1, 1999, for the school district to amend its expulsion rules and regulations as follows (§ 48918, subd. (a), Stats. 1998, ch. 498). This is a one-time activity.
  - If compliance by the governing board with the time requirements for the conducting of an expulsion hearing under subdivision (a) of section 48918 is impracticable due to a summer recess of governing board meetings of more than two weeks, the days during the recess period shall not be counted as schooldays in meeting the time requirements. The days not counted as schooldays in meeting the time requirements for an expulsion hearing because of a summer recess of governing board meetings shall not exceed 20 schooldays, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 48915, and unless the pupil requests in writing that the expulsion hearing be postponed, the hearing shall be held no later than 20 calendar days prior to the first day of school for the school year.
- Effective January 1, 2000:
  - For a school district to perform the following one-time activities: (1) updating the school district rules and regulations regarding notification to the pupil regarding the opportunity to be represented by legal counsel or a nonattorney adviser, and (2) revising the pupil notification to include the right to be represented by legal counsel or a nonattorney advisor (§ 48918, subd. (b)(5), Stats. 1999, ch. 332). These activitie are reimbursable when the pupil commits any of the offenses specified in subdivision (c) or subdivision (a) of section 48915.

[3] The corpus delicti is the basic element or fact of a crime.

- Effective January 1, 2001:
    - For a county board of education to remand an expulsion matter to a school district for adoption of the required findings if the school district's decision is not supported by the findings required by section 48915, but evidence supporting the required findings exists in the record of the proceedings (§ 48923, subdivision (b), Stats. 2000, ch. 147). This activity is reimbursable for any expulsion.
    - For a school district, when adopting the required findings on remand from the county board of education, to: (1) take final action on the expulsion in a public session (not hold another hearing) and; (2) provide notice to the pupil or the pupil's parent or guardian of the following: the expulsion decision, the right to appeal to the county board, the education alternative placement to be provided during the expulsion, and the obligation of the parent or guardian to inform a new school district in which the pupil may enroll of the pupil's expulsion (§ 48918, subd. (j)); and (3) maintain a record of each expulsion and the cause therefor (§ 48918, subd. (k)). (§ 48923, subdivision (b), Stats. 2000, ch. 147.) This activity is only reimbursable when the district governing board orders the pupil expelled for any of the most serious mandatory expulsion offenses (listed in § 48915, subd. (c)).
- Effective January 1, 2002, for a principal or superintendent to immediately suspend, pursuant to section 48911, a pupil who possess an explosive at school or at a school activity off school grounds (§ 48915, subds. (c) & (d), Stats. 2001, ch. 116). The section 48911 suspension procedures listed on pages 28-29, as well as the section 48918 expulsion hearing procedures, are part of this activity.

The Commission also finds that the remaining test claim statutes over which the Commission has jurisdiction do not constitute reimbursable state-mandates within the meaning of article XIII B, section 6.

- Effective January 1, 1997:
  - For the principal or superintendent to suspend, pursuant to section 48911, and recommend expulsion, and for the governing board to order expulsion, for pupils who commit or attempt to commit a sexual assault or sexual battery, as defined[1] (§ 48915, subds. (c)(4) & (d), Stats. 1996, chs. 915 & 1052). The section 48911 suspension procedures listed on pages 28-29 are part of this activity, as well as the expulsion hearing procedures in section 48918.
  - For the principal or superintendent of schools to recommend expelling a pupil for assault or battery on any school employee. (§48915, subd. (a)(5), Stats. 1996, chs. 915 & 1052.) The expulsion hearing procedures in section 48918 are part of this activity.
  - For the one-time activity of amending the school district's rules and regulations to include the following procedures that apply when there is a recommendation to expel a pupil based on an allegation of sexual assault or attempted sexual assault, or sexual battery, as defined in subdivision (n) of section 48900:
    - A complaining witness shall be given five days' notice prior to being called to testify. (§ 48918, subd. (b), Stats. 1996, ch. 916.)
    - A complaining witness shall be entitled to have up to two adult support persons, including but not limited to, a parent, guardian, or legal counsel, present during his or her testimony (*Ibid.*).
    - If the complaining witness has one or more support persons, and one or more of the support persons is also a witness, to follow the provisions of Section 868.5 of the Penal Code[2] at the hearing (§ 48918, subd. (b), Stats. 1996, ch. 915).

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[1] A sexual assault is defined in Section 261, 266c, 286, 288, 288a, or 289 of the Penal Code and a sexual battery as defined in Section 243.4 of the Penal Code (§ 48900, subd. (n)).

[2] Penal Code section 868.5 entitles a prosecuting witness in certain crimes to have up to two support persons during the witness' testimony, one of which may accompany the witness to the stand. Section 868.5 also states:

> (b) If the person or persons so chosen are also prosecuting witnesses, the prosecution shall present evidence that the person's attendance is both desired by the prosecuting witness for support and will be helpful to the prosecuting witness. Upon that showing, the court shall grant the request unless information presented by the defendant or noticed by the court establishes that the support person's attendance during the testimony of the prosecuting witness would pose a substantial risk of influencing or affecting the content of that testimony. In the case of a juvenile court proceeding, the judge shall inform the support person or persons that juvenile court proceedings are confidential and may not be discussed with anyone not in attendance at the proceedings. In all cases, the judge shall admonish the support person or persons to not prompt, sway, or influence the

- Prior to a complaining witness testifying, support persons shall be admonished that the hearing is confidential (*Ibid.*).
- Nothing shall preclude the person presiding over an expulsion hearing from removing a support person whom the presiding person finds is disrupting the hearing. ~~If one or both of the support persons is also a witness, the provisions of Section 868.5 of the Penal Code shall be followed for the hearing (*Ibid.*).~~
- If the hearing is to be conducted at a public meeting, … a complaining witness shall have the right to have his or her testimony heard in a session closed to the public when testifying at a public meeting would threaten serious psychological harm to the complaining witness and there are no alternative procedures to avoid the threatened harm, including, but not limited to, videotaped deposition or contemporaneous examination in another place communicated to the hearing room by means of closed-circuit television. (§ 48918, subd. (c), Stats. 1996, ch. 915.)
- Evidence of specific instances of a complaining witness' prior sexual conduct is presumed inadmissible and shall not be heard absent a determination by the person conducting the hearing that extraordinary circumstances exist requiring the evidence to be heard. Before the person conducting the hearing makes the determination on whether extraordinary circumstances exist requiring that specific instances of a complaining witness' prior sexual conduct be heard, the complaining witness shall be provided notice and an opportunity to present opposition to the introduction of the evidence. (§ 48918, subd. (h), Stats. 1996, ch. 915.)
- In the hearing on the admissibility of the evidence, the complaining witness shall be entitled to be represented by a parent, guardian, legal counsel, or other support person. Reputation or opinion evidence regarding the sexual behavior of the complaining witness is not admissible for any purpose. (§ 48918, subd. (h), Stats. 1996, ch. 915.)

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witness in any way. Nothing in this section shall preclude a court from exercising its discretion to remove a person from the courtroom whom it believes is prompting, swaying, or influencing the witness.

(c) The testimony of the person or persons so chosen who are also prosecuting witnesses shall be presented before the testimony of the prosecuting witness. The prosecuting witness shall be excluded from the courtroom during that testimony. Whenever the evidence given by that person or those persons would be subject to exclusion because it has been given before the corpus delicti has been established, the evidence shall be admitted subject to the court's or the defendant's motion to strike that evidence from the record if the corpus delicti is not later established by the testimony of the prosecuting witness.

- ~~For the governing board to give the complaining witness five days notice before testifying, and admonishing the witness' support person(s) that the hearing is confidential. (§ 48918, subd. (b), Stats. 1996, ch. 915).~~
- ~~For the governing board to allow the complaining witness to have closed session testimony when testifying at a public meeting would threaten serious psychological harm to the complaining witness and there are no alternative procedures to avoid the threatened harm, including, but not limited to, videotaped deposition or contemporaneous examination in another place communicated to the hearing room by means of closed-circuit television. (§ 48918, subd. (c), Stats. 1996, ch. 915.)~~
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- The expulsion hearing may be postponed for one schoolday in order to accommodate the special physical, mental, or emotional needs of a pupil who is the complaining witness. (§ 48918.5, subd. (b).)
- For the district to provide a nonthreatening environment for a complaining witness in order to better enable them to speak freely and accurately of the experiences that are the subject of the expulsion hearing, and to prevent discouragement of complaints. Each school district provides a room separate from the hearing room for the use of the complaining witness prior to and during breaks in testimony. In the discretion of the person conducting the hearing, the complaining witness is allowed reasonable periods of relief from examination and cross-examination during which he or she may leave the hearing room. The person conducting the hearing may arrange the seating within the hearing room of those present in order to facilitate a less intimidating environment for the complaining witness. The person conducting the hearing may limit the time for taking the testimony of a complaining witness to the hours he or she is normally in school, if there is no good cause to take the testimony during other hours. The person conducting the hearing may permit one of the complaining witness's support persons to accompany him or her to the witness stand. (§ 48918.5, subd. (c).)
- For the person conducting the expulsion hearing to immediately advise the complaining witnesses and accused pupils to refrain from personal or telephonic contact with each other during the pendency of any expulsion process. (§ 48918.5, subd. (d), Stats. 1996, ch. 915.)

- For school districts to do the following when a pupil is recommended for an expulsion involving allegations of sexual assault or attempted sexual assault, as defined, or sexual battery, as defined in section 48900, subdivision (n):
    - At the time the expulsion hearing is recommended, provide the complaining witness with a copy of the applicable disciplinary rules and to advise the witness of his or her right to: (1) receive five days' notice of the complaining witness's scheduled testimony at the hearing, (2) have up to two adult support persons of his or her choosing present in the hearing at the time he or she testifies; and (3) "have the hearing closed during the time they [sic] testify pursuant to subdivision (c) of section 48918." (§ 48918.5, subd. (a), Stats. 1996, ch. 915.)
    - Give the complaining witness five days' notice prior to being called to testify (§ 48918, subd. (b), Stats. 1996, ch. 915).
    - Before the complaining witness' testimony, admonish the witness' support person(s) that the hearing is confidential (§ 48918, subd. (b), Stats. 1996, ch. 915).
    - If the hearing is conducted at a public meeting, hear the witness' testimony in a session closed to the public if testifying would threaten serious psychological harm and there are no alternative procedures to avoid the threatened harm, including, but not limited to, videotaped deposition or contemporaneous examination in another place communicated to the hearing room by means of closed-circuit television (§§ 48918, subd. (c), Stats. 1996, ch. 915).
    - If the complaining witness has one or more support persons, and one or more of the support persons is also a witness, to follow the provisions of Section 868.5 of the Penal Code at the hearing. (§ 48918, subd. (b), Stats. 1996, ch. 915.) The section 868.5 procedures include: (1) Only one support person may accompany the witness to the witness stand, although the other may remain in the room during the witness' testimony. (2) For the prosecution to present evidence that the support person's attendance is both desired by the prosecuting witness for support and will be helpful to the prosecuting witness; (3) For the governing board, on the prosecution's showing in (2), to grant the request for the support person unless information presented by the defendant or noticed by the district establishes that the support person's attendance during the testimony of the prosecuting witness would pose a substantial risk of influencing or affecting the content of that testimony. (4) The governing board shall inform the support person or persons that the proceedings are confidential and may not be discussed with anyone not in attendance at the proceedings. (5) For the governing board to admonish the support person or persons to not prompt, sway, or influence the witness in any way. (6) For the testimony of their support person or persons who are also prosecuting witnesses to be presented before the testimony of the prosecuting witnesses. (7) For the prosecuting witnesses to be excluded from the courtroom during

that testimony. (8) When the evidence given by the support person would be subject to exclusion because it has been given before the corpus delicti[3] has been established, for the evidence to be admitted subject to the governing board or defendant's motion to strike that evidence from the record if the corpus delicti is not later established by the testimony of the prosecuting witness.

- Provide a nonthreatening environment for a complaining witness in order to better enable him or her to speak freely and accurately of the experiences that are the subject of the expulsion hearing, and to prevent discouragement of complaints. Each school district shall provide a room separate from the hearing room for the use of the complaining witness prior to and during breaks in testimony." (§ 48918.5, subd. (c), Stats. 1996, ch. 915.)
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- Effective January 1, 1999, for the school district to amend its expulsion rules and regulations as follows (§ 48918, subd. (a), Stats. 1998, ch. 498). This is a one-time activity.
  - If compliance by the governing board with the time requirements for the conducting of an expulsion hearing under subdivision (a) of section 48918 is impracticable due to a summer recess of governing board meetings of more than two weeks, the days during the recess period shall not be counted as schooldays in meeting the time requirements. The days not counted as schooldays in meeting the time requirements for an expulsion hearing because of a summer recess of governing board meetings shall not exceed 20 schooldays, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 48915, and unless the pupil requests in writing that the expulsion hearing be postponed, the hearing shall be held no later than 20 calendar days prior to the first day of school for the school year.
- Effective January 1, 2000:
  - For a school district to perform the following one-time activities: (1) updating the school district rules and regulations regarding notification to the pupil regarding the opportunity to be represented by legal counsel or a nonattorney adviser, and (2) revising the pupil notification to include the right to be represented by legal counsel or a nonattorney advisor (§ 48918, subd. (b)(5), Stats. 1999, ch. 332). These activitie are reimbursable when the pupil commits any of the offenses specified in subdivision (c) or subdivision (a) of section 48915.

[3] The corpus delicti is the basic element or fact of a crime.

- Effective January 1, 2001:
    - For a county board of education to remand an expulsion matter to a school district for adoption of the required findings if the school district's decision is not supported by the findings required by section 48915, but evidence supporting the required findings exists in the record of the proceedings (§ 48923, subdivision (b), Stats. 2000, ch. 147). This activity is reimbursable for any expulsion.
    - For a school district, when adopting the required findings on remand from the county board of education, to: (1) take final action on the expulsion in a public session (not hold another hearing) and; (2) provide notice to the pupil or the pupil's parent or guardian of the following: the expulsion decision, the right to appeal to the county board, the education alternative placement to be provided during the expulsion, and the obligation of the parent or guardian to inform a new school district in which the pupil may enroll of the pupil's expulsion (§ 48918, subd. (j)); and (3) maintain a record of each expulsion and the cause therefor (§ 48918, subd. (k)). (§ 48923, subdivision (b), Stats. 2000, ch. 147.) This activity is only reimbursable when the district governing board orders the pupil expelled for any of the most serious mandatory expulsion offenses (listed in § 48915, subd. (c)).
- Effective January 1, 2002, for a principal or superintendent to immediately suspend, pursuant to section 48911, a pupil who possess an explosive at school or at a school activity off school grounds (§ 48915, subds. (c) & (d), Stats. 2001, ch. 116). The section 48911 suspension procedures listed on pages 28-29, as well as the section 48918 expulsion hearing procedures, are part of this activity.

The Commission also finds that the remaining test claim statutes over which the Commission has jurisdiction do not constitute reimbursable state-mandates within the meaning of article XIII B, section 6.