

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

BEFORE

THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

<p>In the Matter of the Expulsion of C. [REDACTED] by Oconto Falls School District Board of Education</p>	<p>DECISION AND ORDER Appeal No.: 07 EX 02</p>
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NATURE OF THE APPEAL

This is an appeal to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction pursuant to Wis. Stats. § 120.13(1)(c) from the order of the Oconto Falls School District Board of Education to expel the above-named pupil from the Oconto Falls School District. This appeal was filed by the pupil and received by the Department of Public Instruction on February 16, 2007.

In accordance with the provisions of Wis. Adm. Code § PI 1.04(5), this Decision and Order is confined to a review of the record of the school board hearing. The state superintendent's review authority is specified in § 120.13(1)(c). The state superintendent's role is to ensure that the required statutory procedures were followed, that the school board's decision was based upon one or more of the established statutory grounds, and that the school board was satisfied that the interest of the school district demands that the student be expelled.

FINDINGS OF FACT

The record contains a letter entitled "Notice of Expulsion Hearing," dated January 12, 2007, from the district administrator of the Oconto Falls School District. The letter advised a

hearing would be held on January 22, 2007 that could result in the pupil's expulsion from the Oconto Falls School District through the pupil's 21st birthday. The letter was sent separately to the pupil and her parents by certified mail. The letter alleged that the pupil engaged in conduct while at school or under the supervision of school authority which endangered the property, health, or safety of others. The letter specifically alleged that on January 9, 2007 the pupil possessed a controlled substance at school.

The hearing was held in closed session on January 22, 2007. The pupil and her parents appeared at the hearing without counsel. At the hearing, the school district administration presented evidence concerning the grounds for expulsion. The pupil and her parents were given the opportunity to present evidence, to cross-examine witnesses, and to respond to the allegations.

After the hearing, the school board deliberated in closed session. The board found the pupil did engage in conduct while at school or while under the supervision of a school authority which endangered the property, health, or safety of others. The school board further found that the interests of the school demand the student's expulsion. The order for expulsion containing the findings of fact and conclusions of law of the school board, dated January 23, 2007, was mailed separately to the pupil and her parents. The order stated the pupil was expelled through the pupil's 21st birthday with an opportunity for early readmission beginning June 11, 2007. Minutes of the school board expulsion hearing and an audiotape of the expulsion hearing are part of the record.

DISCUSSION

School districts are limited-purpose municipal corporations and have only such powers as are conferred specifically by statute or are necessarily implied therefrom. *Iverson v. Union Free High School District*, 186 Wis. 342, 353, 202 N.W. 788 (1925). A school board's power to expel students derives from § 120.13(1)(c), which establishes certain categories of offenses that may be the basis for an expulsion and sets out specific procedures that must be followed in the expulsion process.

In reviewing an appeal of an expulsion decision, the Wisconsin Court of Appeals has stated that the scope of the state superintendent's review is limited to that set out in § 120.13(1)(c). In *Racine Unified School District v. Thompson*, 107 Wis. 2d 657, 667, 321 N.W. 2d 334 (1982), the court of appeals *in dicta* stated: "The superintendent's review, then, would be one to insure that the school board followed the procedural mandates of subsection (c) concerning notice, right to counsel, etc." *Id.* In a related context, the court of appeals ruled this dictum has now become "embedded in Wisconsin school law." *Madison Metropolitan School District (Lenny G.) v. Wis. D.P.I.*, 199 Wis. 2d 1, 543 N.W. 2d 843 (1995). It is, therefore, incumbent upon the state superintendent in reviewing an expulsion decision to ensure that the required statutory procedures were followed, that the school board's decision is based upon one of the established statutory grounds, and that the school board is satisfied that the interests of the school district demand the pupil's expulsion.

The pupil's parent filed the appeal alleging the process was unfair, in part because another pupil involved allegedly received less punishment. Based upon a review of the record, there are no procedural violations. It was alleged that the pupil possessed a controlled substance at school. The pupil admitted that she purchased two pills from another student while she was at

school. She believed that she purchased Vicodin, a controlled substance. The pupil ingested one of the pills and allegedly threw the other one away. There is some evidence in the record that the pills were actually amoxicillin – also a controlled substance. Regardless of whether the pills were Vicodin or amoxicillin, the pupil intended to buy a controlled substance. That conduct has previously been upheld as conduct that endangers the health, safety, welfare and property of others at school. See *Nicholas L. B. v. Bayfield School District*, Decision and Order No. 506 (February 3, 2004); *Jamie B. v. Barron School District Board of Education*, Decision and Order No. 358 (May 14, 1998.); *Liana D. v. Milwaukee Public School District Board of School Directors*, Decision and Order No. 335 (September 15, 1997); *Matthew C. v. Lake Geneva-Genoa City School District Board of Education*, Decision and Order No. 277 (March 12, 1996).

Regarding the parent's argument of disparate treatment, because expulsions are considered on a case-by-case basis, the treatment of other students is not relevant to this review. See *Aron P. v. Sturgeon Bay School District Board of Education*, Decision and Order No. 341 (December 17, 1997); *Nathaniel S. v. Wausau School District Board of Education*, Decision and Order No. 350 (March 25, 1998); and *Leo P. v. Whitewater School District Board of Education*, Decision and Order No. 351 (March 31, 1998). Furthermore, since the authority to "approve, reverse or modify the decision" was conferred upon the state superintendent by 1987 Wis. Act 88, § 3, the state superintendent has consistently declined to modify the length of expulsions. *David D. v. Central High School District of Westosha Board of Education*, Decision and Order No. 429 (January 25, 2001); *Tony R. v. Lake Geneva Joint No. 1 School District Board of Education*, Decision and Order No. 294 (June 24, 1996); *Brandon H. v. DeSoto Area School District Board of Education*, Decision and Order No. 206 (May 3, 1993). The school board is in the best position to judge the demeanor of witnesses as well as to know and understand what its

community requires as a response to school misconduct. It would be inappropriate for me, absent an extraordinary circumstance or a violation of procedural requirements, to second-guess the appropriateness of a school board's determination. In reviewing this case, I do not see the extraordinary circumstance or procedural violation that causes me to modify the pupil's expulsion period.

In reviewing the record in this case, I find the school district did comply with all of the procedural requisites. I, therefore, affirm this expulsion.

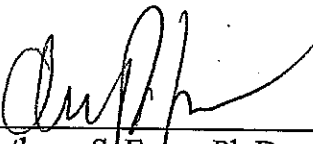
CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Based upon my review of the record in this case and the findings set out above, I conclude that the school board did comply with all of the procedural requirements of §120.13(1)(c).

ORDER

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the expulsion of C. J. Smith by the Oconto Falls School District Board of Education is affirmed.

Dated this 17th day of April, 2007.



Anthony S. Evers, Ph.D.
Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction

