

## **EMERGENCY WITHDRAWAL POLICY DECISION MAKING GUIDELINES**

### **Primary Criteria**

In order for a student to withdraw or be withdrawn under the Emergency Withdrawal Policy one of the Primary Criteria below must be met and the student must have a mental health or physical health problem.

- A. Based on an individualized assessment, using reasonable professional clinical judgment that relies on the most current professional clinical knowledge and/or on the best available objective evidence this student poses a direct threat to the student him/herself. In making this determination the following factors were considered:
  1. The duration of the risk;
  2. The nature and severity of the potential harm;
  3. The likelihood that the potential harm will occur; and
  4. The imminence of the potential harm.
- B. Based on an individualized assessment, using reasonable clinical professional judgment that relies on the most current clinical professional knowledge and/or on the best available objective evidence this student poses a direct threat to someone in the community. Specific behaviors that pose a direct threat have been identified. In making this determination the following factors were considered:
  1. The duration of the risk;
  2. The nature and severity of the potential harm;
  3. The likelihood that the potential harm will occur; and
  4. The imminence of the potential harm.
- C. Based on objective credible evidence the student's behavior significantly and repeatedly disrupts the ability of other students, faculty or staff to participate in the educational programs or employment opportunities offered by the University.

### **Mitigating Measures**

The following mitigating measures should be considered. Considerations regarding mitigating measures without the presence of one of the primary criteria from the list above can not lead to a student withdrawing or being withdrawn under this policy. Furthermore, mitigating measures only serve to provide arguments against withdrawal. That is to say a student would not be withdrawn because they are not compliant with treatment. They are withdrawn because their behavior met one of the Primary Criteria. Their lack of compliance with treatment simply eliminated a possible argument against withdrawal.

- Given the student's diagnosis, is their behavior likely to continue to meet one of the Primary Criteria?
- How severe is their condition?
- Does the student understand and accept that their behavior must change?
- What is the appropriate treatment for the condition and is it available to the student while enrolled?
- How good are the student's personal and professional support systems while in school?
- How good are the student's personal and professional support systems while at home?
- How compliant is the student with their treatment plan?
- To what extent is compliance or lack of compliance monitored or able to be monitored?
- What is the student's overall prognosis?
- Of the available potential solutions which one is least disruptive? (smallest hammer)
- How might dropping a class or activity impact the problem?
- How might a change in where the student lives impact the problem?