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7/10/2024 3:00 PM

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STUDENT TRANSCRIPT



FEMA

Last Name
REYNOLDS

First Name
GREG

MI
M

Student ID
***-**-9915

Issued: July 22, 2010

<u>Course Code and Title</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>IACET CEUs*</u>
IS-00018.10 Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) for Employees 2010	07/11/2010	0.1
IS-00033.10 FEMA Initial Ethics Orientation 2010	07/11/2010	0.1
IS-00035.10 FEMA Safety Orientation 2010	07/11/2010	0.2
IS-00100.a Introduction to the Incident Command System, ICS-100	07/12/2010	0.3
IS-00101 Deployment Basics Federal Disaster Workforce Readiness	07/11/2010	0.1
IS-00107.10 FEMA Travel Rules and Regulations 2010	07/11/2010	0.1
IS-00200.a ICS for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents, ICS-200	07/15/2010	0.3
IS-00250 Emergency Support Function 15 (ESF15) External Affairs	07/20/2010	0.1
IS-00700.a National Incident Management System (NIMS) An Introduction	07/15/2010	0.3
IS-00701.a NIMS Multiagency Coordination System (MACS)	07/20/2010	0.5
IS-00702.a NIMS Public Information Systems	07/15/2010	0.3
IS-00703.a NIMS Resource Management	07/15/2010	0.3
IS-00704 NIMS Communications and Information Management	07/16/2010	0.2
IS-00706 NIMS Intrastate Mutual Aid an Introduction	07/20/2010	0.2
IS-00800.b National Response Framework, An Introduction	07/19/2010	0.3
IS-00801 Emergency Support Function (ESF) #1 Transportation	07/19/2010	0.0
IS-00802 Emergency Support Function (ESF) #2 Communications	07/19/2010	0.0
IS-00803 Emergency Support Function (ESF) #3 Public Works and Engineering	07/19/2010	0.0
IS-00804 Emergency Support Function (ESF) #4 Firefighting	07/19/2010	0.0
IS-00805 Emergency Support Function (ESF) #5 Emergency Management	07/19/2010	0.0
IS-00806 Emergency Support Function (ESF) #6 Mass Care, Emerg. Assistance, Housing, Human Services	07/19/2010	0.0
IS-00807 Emergency Support Function (ESF) #7 Logistics Management and Resource Support	07/19/2010	0.0
IS-00808 Emergency Support Function (ESF) #8 Public Health and Medical Services	07/19/2010	0.0
IS-00809 Emergency Support Function (ESF) #9 Search and Rescue	07/19/2010	0.0
IS-00810 Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response	07/20/2010	0.0
IS-00811 Emergency Support Function (ESF) #11 Agriculture and Natural Resources	07/20/2010	0.0
IS-00812 Emergency Support Function (ESF) #12 Energy	07/20/2010	0.0
IS-00813 Emergency Support Function (ESF) #13 Public Safety and Security	07/20/2010	0.0
IS-00814 Emergency Support Function (ESF) #14 Long-Term Community Recovery	07/19/2010	0.0
IS-01900 National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) Federal Coordinating Center Operations	07/20/2010	0.3

***** End of Transcript *****

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LEGAL

Supreme Court makes it more difficult to convict someone of making a threat

The case involves a man who was sentenced to more than four years in prison in Colorado for sending threatening Facebook messages.



The U.S. Supreme Court is shown on June 27, 2023. | Mariam Zuhaib/AP Photo

By ASSOCIATED PRESS

06/27/2023 05:26 PM EDT



WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court ruled Tuesday to make it more difficult to convict a person of making a violent threat, including against the president or other elected officials.

The Biden administration had warned that the internet and social media have expanded the number and kinds of threats in recent years, including online harassment, intimidation and stalking. And they warned the case could affect the ability to prosecute threats against public officials, which have increased in recent years.

The high court was ruling in a case that involves a man who was sentenced to more than four years in prison in Colorado for sending threatening Facebook messages. The man's lawyers had argued that he suffers from mental illness and never intended his messages to be threatening.

The question for the court was whether prosecutors must show that a person being prosecuted for making a threat knew their behavior was threatening or whether prosecutors just have to prove that a reasonable person would see it as threatening.

Justice Elena Kagan wrote for a majority of the court that prosecutors have to show that "the defendant had some subjective understanding of the threatening nature of his statements."

"The State must show that the defendant consciously disregarded a substantial risk that his communications would be viewed as threatening violence," she said.

Seven justices agreed with the outcome. Two conservative justices, Clarence Thomas and Amy Coney Barrett, dissented.

The Biden administration had been among those arguing for the lower "reasonable person" standard.

"Threats of violence against public officials in particular have proliferated in recent years, including threats against Members of Congress, judges, local officials, and election workers," the Biden administration had noted, saying the case could affect prosecutions in those cases.

Speech of all kinds is generally protected by the free speech clause in the Constitution's First Amendment but so-called "true threats" are an exception.

The specific case before the justices involved Billy Counterman. He contacted a musician through Facebook in 2010 to ask her if she would perform in a benefit concert he said he was organizing. The woman, Coles Whalen, responded but nothing ever came of it.

Whalen forgot about the exchange, but four years later, Counterman began sending her Facebook messages again. He ultimately sent hundreds of messages including ones that were rambling and delusional and others that were quotes and memes. Whalen never responded and blocked Counterman several times, but he would just create a new account and continue sending messages.

Counterman believed Whalen was responding through other websites and Facebook pages. Whalen became concerned after Counterman's messages — including "You're not being good for human relations. Die. Don't need you." and "Was that you in the white Jeep?" — suggested he was following her in person. Eventually, the messages were reported to law enforcement and Counterman was arrested. He was convicted and lost an appeal.

The justices' ruling is a victory for Counterman and sends his case back to lower courts for another look. In a statement, his attorney John Elwood said that they are "gratified that the Supreme Court agreed with Billy Counterman that the First Amendment requires proof of mental state before it can imprison a person for statements that are perceived as threatening."

Colorado Attorney General Phil Weiser, whose office prosecuted Counterman, said in a statement that the decision will make it "more difficult to stop stalkers from tormenting their victims."

The case is *Counterman v. Colorado*, 22-138.

California Climate

How the politics of climate change are shaping the future of California



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OUT NEWS

Texas pastor says gay people should be 'shot in the back of the head' in shocking sermon

Pastor Dillon Awes of Stedfast Baptist Church in Watauga said gay people "are dangerous to society" and "all homosexuals are pedophiles."



June 9, 2022, 10:45 AM PDT

By Minyvonne Burke

A Texas baptist church – labeled an "anti-LGBT hate group" by the Southern Poverty Law Center – has caused outrage after a pastor said gay people should be "lined up against the wall and shot in the back of the head."

Pastor Dillon Awes of Stedfast Baptist Church in Watauga, a suburb of Fort Worth, made the comment and other controversial remarks during a Sunday morning sermon titled "[Why We Won't Shut Up](#)."

"I'm angry this morning because our entire country is celebrating the worse sin in the Bible," Awes said during the sermon referring to Pride Month, which commemorates the LGBTQ+ community every June.

"You know a lot of pastors have this stupid idea where it's just like, 'oh you know God loves everyone. And God hates the sin but loves the sinner.' But people have taken this to such an extreme where they're saying celebrate the sin, not just tolerate it, celebrate it," he continued. "Let me show what the Bible says about these people."

Awes read several passages from the Bible and condemned homosexuality as a sin. At one point, he told the congregation that gay people "are dangerous to society" and said that "all homosexuals are pedophiles."

"I'm not saying that every single homosexual that's alive right now has committed that act with a child already because it could be they haven't had the opportunity yet and they will at some

point later in their life," he said. "This is why we need to put these people to death through the proper channels of the government. ... These people are not normal. They're not your average everyday sinners. ... They have no hope of salvation."

At certain times during the sermon people from the crowd could be heard cheering in agreement. Awes told the room that he thinks the "solution for the homosexual in 2022" is the death penalty.

"These people should be put to death. Every single homosexual in our country should be charged with a crime. The abomination of homosexuality that they have, they should be convicted in a lawful trial. They should be sentenced with death. They should be lined up against the wall and shot in the back of the head," he said.

Many people on social media criticized the pastor with some labeling his remarks as a [violent threat](#) to the community.

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OUT POP CULTURE

Meet the 'RuPublicans': GOP lawmakers are reimagined as AI-generated drag queens



OUT POLITICS AND POLICY

North Dakota governor signs trans athlete bans into law

"Encouraging the execution of gay persons is not protected speech. Dillon Awes should be considered a domestic terrorist and charged," one Twitter user wrote.

Another said Awes' comment "makes the LGBTQ+ community a huge target" and the pastor "needs to be on FBI watch list."

Other people complained to the Watauga Police Department, prompting it to issue a [statement](#) Wednesday. While denouncing "any message that promotes hatred" the department said Awes' comments are protected by free speech.

"First, the Watauga Police Department would like to affirm our commitment to making Watauga a Great Place to Live for all people. The Watauga Police Department values diversity and will continue to protect people's right to express their identities," the statement read.

"Any message that promotes hatred toward any class or group of people is absolutely counter to the culture of the Watauga Police Department. The language used by the Pastor of the Stedfast Baptist Church is likely to be offensive to many people. However, at this time, the reported language of the sermon appears to be Constitutionally protected free speech. We will continue to monitor this evolving situation."

Awes could not be reached at phone numbers listed for him. The church's main pastor, Jonathan Shelley, defended Awes saying in a lengthy statement that America has weakened "punishments for homosexuality."

"The Bible teaches that God's laws have not changed on this issue," Shelley said. "We will not let the Devil's influence in our culture stop us from believing the Bible. Our main purpose is not to preach controversial things but rather get people saved. However, we will preach everything the Bible says."

CORRECTION (June 9, 2022, 3:24 p.m. ET) A previous version of this article misspelled the name of the church. It's Stedfast Baptist Church, not Steadfast Baptist Church.

Minyvonne Burke

Minyvonne Burke is a senior breaking news reporter for NBC News.

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"They betrayed me," Cory Juneau Jones Jr. said of his Alabama school district. Ashleigh Coleman for

NBC News

U.S. NEWS

In states with few legal protections, students say they've been unfairly punished at school

Students facing suspension and expulsion are granted vastly different rights depending on where they live, an NBC News investigation found.

Aug. 22, 2023, 7:00 AM PDT

By Erin Einhorn

It's a fundamental principle of American life: People accused of wrongdoing have a chance to defend themselves. They're innocent until proven guilty.

That is, unless they're a child attending a public school.

An NBC News investigation into student discipline policies found that children's ability to fend off [deeply damaging](#) punishments depends on where they live or where their parents send them to school.

For more on this story, watch NBC's "Nightly News with Lester Holt" tonight at 6:30 p.m. ET/5:30 p.m. CT.

In much of the country, districts offer students facing suspensions or expulsions only the most basic legal protections required by a [1975 U.S. Supreme Court decision](#): Schools must tell students what they're accused of and give them a chance to respond before, or soon after, removing them from class.

Other legal protections – like the right to bring an attorney to a disciplinary hearing, the right to see the evidence against them before their hearing, and the right to call and question witnesses – are [not guaranteed](#) for students in every state.

Alabama, Nevada and Virginia are among states that do not specify these rights in state law. Instead, they give schools broad authority to decide which protections students should have before they're kicked out for weeks, months, a year – or, in some cases, forever.

“The sad reality is you can remove kids from school for very long periods of time in some states with minimal due process,” said Harold Jordan, the nationwide education equity coordinator for the American Civil Liberties Union, noting that even in states with more legal protections, students whose families don't hire a lawyer may not understand their rights or be able to assert them. “Schools know that they can get away with it.”

The result: Students like Jo'anna Tatum, 11, of North Las Vegas, have been punished for things they didn't do. The [sixth grader was accused](#) in January of hitting an administrator, suspended from class and recommended for an 18-week expulsion after a brief meeting with an assistant principal who told her the matter was “out of his hands,” her mother, Shairome Reece, said.

Reece said she didn't see witness statements that showed her daughter had not struck the administrator until two months later, just before a district discipline panel convened a formal expulsion hearing. At the hearing, the same assistant principal testified that it was another girl – not Jo'anna – who hit his colleague.

The panel allowed Jo'anna to return to school, but, by then, she'd missed so much class that she was struggling socially and academically.

“I feel like they don't really care,” Jo'anna said. “They're not fair to all kids.”

The Clark County School District in Las Vegas did not comment.

— After his school accused him of bringing marijuana to campus, Cory Juneau Jones Jr. missed the baseball season he hoped would help him earn a college scholarship. He denied the allegation.

Ashleigh Coleman for NBC News

Nationally, more than [101,000 students](#) were expelled and 2.5 million suspended in the 2017-18 school year, the most recent year for which federal data is available, and many [fear](#) those numbers have climbed since the pandemic.

Decades of research has shown that suspensions [increase](#) a student's odds of [dropping out](#) of school or [ending up in the criminal justice system](#). These punishments have long been imposed in [deeply](#) inequitable [ways](#), with one [recent report](#) finding that 27% of Black boys with disabilities were suspended from U.S. middle and high schools compared with 7% of students overall.

NBC News interviewed 31 lawyers and advocates who have collectively represented hundreds of students in suspension or expulsion matters as well as the parents or guardians of 41 students who were suspended, expelled or sent to alternative schools in recent years.

They described a system in which parents are informed of how their children will be punished without any inkling that they can object, leaving students feeling powerless, like the system is rigged against them.

Some of these parents said their children were disciplined without getting to plead their case in a hearing. They were [banished](#) to online classes, [arrested](#), [sent home](#), or encouraged to transfer to other schools in order to avoid punishment.

Seven of the parents who spoke to NBC News said they weren't allowed to see the district's evidence against their child before their hearing. Eight said they had no way to challenge statements made by their children's accusers, and three said their schools barred them from presenting evidence they believed would prove their child's innocence.

School leaders say they rely on suspensions and expulsions to address difficult, dangerous and disruptive behaviors. Without sufficient resources to address the complex challenges driving student misconduct, they use these punishments to hold students accountable and maintain order in classrooms.

Administrators aim to be fair and thoughtful in their punishment decisions – but schools are not courts, said Francisco Negrón, the chief legal officer of the National School Boards Association.

Disciplinary hearings are about more than just a student's guilt, Negrón said. They're a chance for administrators to consider ways to support all children involved in an incident, including those accused of misbehaving and those who may have been harmed.

Schools need policies that work for students of all ages and for a wide variety of infractions, he said. They must consider whether due process protections, such as the right to cross-examine witnesses, could, for example, traumatize a sexual assault victim who might be forced to testify.

“That spectrum of potential behavioral challenges is what makes the school setting unique and different,” Negrón said. “It should not be equal to a criminal proceeding.”

‘They betrayed me’

Schools across the country have been moving away from suspensions and expulsions.

Responding to research showing that these punishments are [ineffective](#), associated with higher rates of school [disruption](#) and [violence](#) as well as lower [test scores](#), many schools have turned instead to in-school interventions or “[restorative](#)” practices that focus on students taking responsibility and remaining in class, learning from their mistakes.

These changes have led to a [decline](#) in suspension rates since 2010, but rates are still higher than they were in the 1980s, and racial disparities have persisted.

When schools make the choice to suspend or expel a student, experts say they face an uneven legal landscape. Students with disabilities have [protections](#) under federal law and some [lower court](#) decisions have afforded specific rights to students in certain states, but neither Congress nor the [Supreme Court](#) have clearly defined students rights in a way that would make them consistent across the country.

That leaves some students with few ways to object when they believe their school has treated them unfairly or was biased against them.

Kiara Dixon said her son, Xavier, received a four-month suspension from his Virginia Beach middle school last fall after a hearing examiner refused to consider evidence that the “pneumatic weapon” Xavier, 13 at the time, was accused of wielding was actually a clear, plastic toy.

“As soon as we sit down, he looks at my son and says, ‘Why did you try to shoot that kid?’” Dixon recalled of the former school administrator who presided over her son’s hearing.

— Xavier Dixon got a four-month suspension after he was accused of threatening a classmate with this toy gun outside his home. Kiara Dixon

In an email to district officials appealing the punishment, Xavier’s lawyer alleged that the hearing examiner had been “in a rush” and decided not to view video of the incident, which occurred outside Xavier’s home after school, choosing to look instead at photographs. The district later agreed that Xavier could attend virtual school while he was suspended, but Dixon decided to homeschool him instead.

The Virginia Beach City Public Schools declined to comment.

In Alabama, lawmakers in recent years have debated – and rejected – [legislation](#) that would require districts to give students additional rights, including a hearing within 10 school days of their removal from class and a chance to review all evidence in advance.

School leaders opposed the bill, arguing that it would interfere with how they run their schools.

“While it is a last resort, suspensions are sometimes necessary,” Ryan Hollingsworth, the executive director of the School Superintendents of Alabama, said in a statement. “Local boards of education and local communities know best what policies will be effective in their communities and that’s where these decisions should be made.”

In the absence of this law, Tuscaloosa student Cory Juneau Jones Jr. spent nearly two months of his senior year in in-school suspension waiting for a disciplinary hearing after being accused of bringing marijuana to campus. Jones, who was 17 at the time, [insisted](#) the drugs weren’t his; police investigated the November incident and charged someone else, not Jones, according to his family and a police report.

— Cory Juneau Jones Jr. and his father, Cory Jones Sr., live in Alabama, one of the states that don't require districts to let students have a lawyer in disciplinary hearings. Ashleigh Coleman for NBC News

At the hearing in January, according to Jones and his father, the school denied him access to the investigative report that the district said proved his guilt and declined to show him security video he believes would have cleared him.

The school ordered Jones to spend 45 school days in an alternative school – a fate he was so determined to avoid that he transferred to an online program.

“They betrayed me,” Jones said of school administrators whose punishment meant he missed the baseball season he hoped would help him earn a college scholarship.

When his family hired a lawyer and tried to appeal, Tuscaloosa City Schools refused to allow the lawyer into a meeting with school officials, making her sit in the hallway.

The district declined to comment on Jones’ account, but a spokeswoman said in a statement that the district is “committed to following established policies and procedures” to address disciplinary issues. She added that the district cannot always share evidence with students due to privacy concerns.

Rachel Blume, Jones’ lawyer, said the Tuscaloosa district has barred her from attending client disciplinary meetings on four occasions.

“They don’t want to be challenged in their decision-making,” Blume said of districts that bar attorneys. “They’re making up their own rules and calling it due process when it’s not.”

— Jones is among 41 students whose parents shared their school punishment stories. Many said they felt powerless. Ashleigh Coleman for NBC News

‘It just ruined him’

As they started their senior year at Goshen High School in Pike County, Alabama, Dakarai Pelton and RaQuan Martin were both star athletes on the varsity football and basketball teams. Both had good grades and clean discipline records. Both said they’d met with college scouts and believed they were in position to win athletic scholarships.

Recommended

U.S. NEWS

Sheriff pleads guilty to groping TV's Judge Glenda Hatchett during law enforcement conference

That changed on Nov. 22, 2019, the day that Pelton and Martin – best friends – skipped class and followed a friend to her car because she said she had something to show them. Both boys say they got in the girl’s car, saw that she had drug paraphernalia, which they described as a “bong,” then quickly returned to the school.

Both boys insist that they did not smoke marijuana that day. Martin’s parents gave him a home drug test that evening that confirmed this, his mother told the district’s discipline council. Pelton’s drug test – given a couple weeks later by a doctor – also showed no evidence of marijuana use, his mother said.

The Pike County school district allows students to bring lawyers to their discipline hearings, but neither student did so. Pelton’s mother, Shatarra Pelton, said the school told her a lawyer wasn’t necessary. “They said no. It was just a review of what he was being accused of,” she recalled.

Had Pelton and Martin lived 60 miles to the east, on the other side of the Georgia line, things might have gone differently, said Michael Tafelski, a lawyer from the Southern Poverty Law Center, a civil rights organization that represented Pelton and Martin when they later [sued](#) their district.

— Dakarai Pelton's hopes of winning a college basketball scholarship were dashed when his school accused him of smoking marijuana in the parking lot. He denied the accusation. *Jonah Enfinger / The Troy Messenger*

If the boys had been in Georgia, their district would have been required by law to share evidence before their hearings, said Tafelski, who has represented students in both states. The boys would have known that other students in the car that day had admitted to smoking weed. They would have known that the district had video evidence that showed what looked like suspicious behavior, Tafelski said, including that Pelton and Martin had exited the building through separate doors to avoid drawing attention to the fact that they were skipping class.

But, in Alabama, all of this took them by surprise.

Five minutes into Martin's hearing, just after he professed his innocence in his opening statement, he got pushback from Mark Head, the administrator chairing the three-member Superintendent's Discipline Council that day.

"You know that doesn't match the other stories we've heard. I'm just saying," Head said, according to audio of the hearing.

Another council member, district administrator Donnella Carter, grilled Martin about why he was so “curious” about the object in his friend’s car. “It’s going to behoove you not to be so curious in the future, you hear?” she said. She then asked him four times whether he had smoked marijuana, stressing that “we already know that smoking was going on in the car,” and seeming to doubt his repeated assertions that he hadn’t smoked.

“You’re certain that’s the truth?” she asked. “Because it’s not going to help you to come before us and be dishonest.”

During Martin’s hearing, the school principal told the council that students were in the car for five or six minutes. The council then watched the security video, which showed Pelton and Martin leaving the car before the others. The video also showed the pair dousing each other with body spray when they returned to the building – another thing the council thought was suspicious. Both boys said they used body spray because the girl’s car smelled bad. “It stank in there,” Martin told the council.

Pelton’s hearing went much the same way except that technical issues prevented him from seeing the video. Instead, Head described it. “We can’t see what happens in the car, but we know they went to the car,” he said.

When Pelton denied smoking marijuana, Carter asked if he had ever used the drug. He admitted that he had, which led council members to take turns lecturing him on the negative consequences of marijuana use.

“It’s considered a gateway drug,” Carter told him.

Had these hearings occurred in Georgia, Martin and Pelton might have been able to question the students whose admissions had implicated the whole group, and the council would not have been allowed to rely on evidence presented in hearings held when Martin and Pelton weren’t present, Tafelski said.

If Pelton had legal counsel at his hearing, his lawyer would likely have objected to the question about past marijuana use, stopping him from answering, Tafelski said. “We would have demanded that the school prove its case, which means holding them to the rules that he was accused of violating,” instead of upbraiding him for skipping class and smoking weed in the past.

The council ultimately stopped short of expelling Pelton and Martin but ordered them to finish high school at the district’s alternative school, a small building surrounded by barbed wire.

Their only recourse was to plead with the school board, which eventually agreed to let them return to class after they submitted more negative drug tests. But by then, they had missed three months of school and the basketball season. The college scouts disappeared.

Both students earned their diplomas, but neither has gone to college. They're currently working as delivery drivers.

"It just ruined him," Shatarra Pelton said of her son, now 21. The formerly outgoing jock "stopped talking, stopped hanging out. He spiraled."

Pelton and Martin's lawsuit against the district ended with an agreement to clear their records.

Pike County Schools Superintendent Mark Bazzell said that he can't discuss matters related to specific students but wrote in an email that the district relies on an impartial tribunal to consider the facts in suspension and expulsion cases.

Bazzell has chaired many such panels, he wrote: "I always felt our administrators reviewed cases in a thoughtful manner and did their very best to balance the rights of students and the factual evidence in a way that would lead to a disposition that would result in the likelihood that the offense would not reoccur while also considering the need for the District to maintain good order and discipline in its schools."

Both Pelton and Martin declined to be interviewed, saying they wanted to move on, but they gave their mothers permission to share their stories.

"It changed him," Tasha Martin said of her son. "If he sees some kids that he went to school with on the internet, playing football, he's like, 'That could have been me. I was going to do this. They took it away from me.'"

'A last resort'

State legislatures have been grappling with student punishment since at least 1994, when Congress passed the [Gun-Free Schools Act](#), kicking off the zero-tolerance era by mandating expulsions for students with guns. That led to harsh laws across the country, punishing students for fighting, drugs and harder-to-define offenses like defiance.

Some states and districts began to soften those policies in the past decade, especially after the Obama administration [flagged](#) them as discriminatory and harmful.

But this year, as schools reported a [spike](#) in behavioral issues in the wake of the pandemic, states with both Democratic and Republican governors have [taken steps](#) to crack down. Kentucky made it [easier](#) to remove [chronically disruptive](#) students. West Virginia gave teachers [more power](#) to exclude disobedient children, while Nevada [made it easier](#) to expel students as young as kindergarten.

— Cory Jones Sr. has been fighting his son's punishment in Alabama, which is among states that have considered student rights legislation. Ashleigh Coleman for NBC News

The hard-line approach on student punishment isn't universal. Colorado [enacted](#) a student rights law this year that requires districts to give students the evidence against them two days before their hearing and to provide training for hearing examiners to ensure they understand concepts such as bias in student punishment, and the fact that children's brains aren't fully developed.

Other states have considered such legislation. In Alabama, the [bill](#) debated this year aimed to give students the right to see evidence at least five days before a hearing, to bring their lawyer, and to question witnesses. Opponents raised concerns that it would create new problems, such as the fear of retaliation for students made to testify against their classmates.

In Michigan, lawmakers introduced a package of student rights bills two years ago that would have required schools to hold [impartial](#) hearings within [10 days](#) of removing a student and would have created an [appeals](#) process so students could contest punishments without having to sue. The bills never got a hearing.

A spokesman for the state Education Department, which did not take a position on the bills, said Michigan students already have due process rights. When asked about protections such as the right to legal representation and the right to see evidence before a hearing, he wrote in an email that those rights are “inculcated in state law and interpreted by the courts,” even if they’re not spelled out in statute.

But legal experts say that not having this language in state or federal statute makes students’ rights open to interpretation by schools, lawyers and judges.

“That leads to incredible inconsistencies and uncertainties,” said Derek Black, a Constitutional law professor at the University of South Carolina.

Republicans controlled both of Michigan’s legislative chambers in 2021 when the student rights legislation stalled. One of the sponsors, state Sen. Jeff Irwin, a Democrat from Ann Arbor, has higher hopes now that his party has [more power](#). He plans to reintroduce the legislation this year.

“We need to make sure that school discipline is just,” he said. “The kids who get pushed out of school are often the kids who it’s most important that we equip with the skills to be successful in the workplace and be successful in life.”

— A punishment at school made his senior year difficult but Jones says he's still determined to go to college. He hopes to play professional baseball. Ashleigh Coleman for NBC News

Reporting for this article was supported, in part, by the Spencer Education Journalism Fellowship at Columbia University.

Erin Einhorn

Erin Einhorn is a national reporter for NBC News, based in Detroit.

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Social Security Benefit Information

From: SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Refer To: XXX-XX-9915

17925 SE Division St
Portland, OR 97236
Date: March 8, 2023

GREG M REYNOLDS
PO BOX 333
CORBETT OR 97019-0333

You requested the attached Benefits Planning Query (BPQY). The BPQY includes information about an individual's:

- Disability cash payment;
- Health Insurance;
- Scheduled medical reviews; and
- Work history

The BPQY can help plan a successful return to work. For information on how work may affect an individual's benefits and our work incentive programs, request a copy of our free pamphlet, **Working While Disabled-How We Can Help (SSA Publication Number 05-10095)** or the **Red Book**, a summary guide to our employment support programs for persons with disabilities. Both of these publications are available online at www.ssa.gov/pubs/EN-05-10095.pdf or www.ssa.gov/redbook. Also, these publications include information about the Ticket to Work program, which can help you work or increase your earnings. To learn more, call 1-866-968-7842 (TTY 1-866-833-2967) or visit www.ssa.gov/work/.

Suspect Social Security Fraud?

If you suspect Social Security fraud, please visit <https://oig.ssa.gov/report/> or call the Inspector General's Fraud Hotline at 1-800-269-0271 (TTY 1-866-501-2101)

Need more help?

1. Visit www.ssa.gov for fast, simple, and secure online service.
2. Call us at 1-800-772-1213, weekdays from 8:00 am to 7:00 pm. If you are deaf or hard of hearing call TTY 1-800-325-0778. Please mention this letter when you call.

Social Security Administration

Benefits Planning Query (BPQY)

Confidential Social Security Data

Name: GREG M REYNOLDS

SSN: XXX-XX-9915

	Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)	Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
RECORD	See Below	See Below
<u>CASH</u>		
Type of Benefit	Disabled Worker	Disabled Individual
Current Status	Denied Claim - Medical Denial	Current Pay
Statutory Blindness		No
Date of Disability Onset		07/26/12
Date of Entitlement		07/12
Full Amount	\$0.00	\$914.00
Net Amount	\$0.00	\$914.00
Others Paid On This Record	No	No
Total Family Cash Benefit	\$0.00	Not Applicable
Overpayment Balance	\$0.00	None
Monthly Amount Withheld	\$0.00	
<u>MEDICAL REVIEWS</u>		
Next Medical Review		08/01/19
Medical Re-exam Cycle		3+ years
<u>REPRESENTATION</u>		
Representative Payee		No
Authorized Representative		No

Benefits Planning Query (BPQY)

Confidential Social Security Data

Name: GREG M REYNOLDS

SSN: XXX-XX-8815

HEALTH INSURANCE

MEDICARE

MEDICAID

Type	PART A	PART B	State determination
Start			
Stop			
Buy-In	No	No	

SSI WORK EXCLUSIONS

Blind Work Expenses
Impairment Related Work Expenses
Student Earned Income Exclusions
PASS Exclusion

SSDI WORK ACTIVITY

Trial Work Months	Start:	End:	Used:
Month of Cessation			
Current SGA Level			
Last Work Review Action			

DEMONSTRATION PROJECT INFORMATION

None

SSI Recorded Earnings (Monthly)

Month	Earnings	Month	Earnings
-------	----------	-------	----------

Posted SSDI Monthly Earnings (Last Five Years)

Case Information

109310439 | State of Oregon VS. GREG MICHAEL REYNOLDS

Case Number	Court	
109310439	Lane	
File Date	Case Type	Case Status
12/20/1993	Offense Felony	Appeal

Party

Plaintiff
State of Oregon

Active Attorneys ▼
Lead Attorney
PUGH, D MICHAEL

Defendant
REYNOLDS, GREG MICHAEL

DOB
XX/XX/1973

Charge

Charges
REYNOLDS, GREG MICHAEL

	Description	Statute	Level	Date
1	Manu/Del Cntrld sub-SC 1	4759921A	Felony Class A	11/12/1993
2	Manu/Del Cntrld sub-SC 1	4759921A	Felony Class A	11/12/1993
3	Manu/Del Cntrld sub-SC 1	4759921A	Felony Class A	11/12/1993

Disposition Events

01/10/1994 Plea ▼

Judicial Officer
Van Rysselberghe, Pierre L

1	Manu/Del Cntrld sub-SC 1	Not Guilty
2	Manu/Del Cntrld sub-SC 1	Not Guilty
3	Manu/Del Cntrld sub-SC 1	Not Guilty

02/14/1994 Plea ▼

Judicial Officer
Van Rysselberghe, Pierre L

1	Manu/Del Cntrld sub-SC 1	Guilty
---	--------------------------	--------

02/15/1994 Disposition ▼

Judicial Officer
Unassigned, Judge

1	Manu/Del Cntrld sub-SC 1	Convicted
---	--------------------------	-----------

02/14/1994 Disposition ▼

Judicial Officer
Unassigned, Judge

2	Manu/Del Cntrld sub-SC 1	Dismissed
---	--------------------------	-----------

3 Manu/Del Cntrl'd sub-SC 1

Dismissed

02/14/1994 Sentence ▼

1 Manu/Del Cntrl'd sub-SC 1

Sentence

Converted Disposition

Status: Superseded on: Feb 22 1994 12:00AM re jail: begin 2-21-94 at 7:30 am

Converted Disposition

Status: Superseded on: Feb 22 1994 12:00AM Unitary Assessment \$85.00

Converted Disposition

Status: Superseded on: Feb 22 1994 12:00AM Probation to State - Month(s): 36.00

02/14/1994 Amended Clerical Revision of Sentence ▼

Amend Reason

Supersedes Previous Judgment

1 Manu/Del Cntrl'd sub-SC 1

Clerical Revision of Sentence

Converted Disposition

Status: Superseded on: Sep 9 1996 12:00AM re jail: begin 2-21-94 at 7:30 am **to

Converted Disposition

Status: Superseded on: Sep 9 1996 12:00AM Unitary Assessment \$85.00

Converted Disposition

Status: Superseded on: Sep 9 1996 12:00AM Probation to State - Month(s): 36.00

08/20/1996 Amended Sentence - Modified ▼

Amend Reason

Supersedes Previous Judgment

1 Manu/Del CntrlId sub-SC 1

Sentence - Modified

Converted Disposition

Terminating Probation

Converted Disposition

Unitary Assessment \$85.00

Converted Disposition

Probation to State - Month(s): 36.00 Terminated

Events and Hearings

12/20/1993 Secret Indictment ▼

Judicial Officer

FOOTE, GREGORY

Comment

Judge: GREGORY FOOTE;

01/10/1994 Arraignment - Confidential ▼

Hearing Time

08:40 AM

01/10/1994 Arraignment ▼

Judicial Officer

Van Rysselberghe,
Pierre L

Comment

Judge: Pierre L VanRysselberghe; Reporter: M JOHNSTON

01/10/1994 Remove - Inactive Status

01/10/1994 Plea - Not Guilty ▼

Judicial Officer

Van Rysselberghe,
Pierre L

Comment

Judge: Pierre L VanRysselberghe; Reporter: M JOHNSTON

01/13/1994 Order - Denying Attorney ▼

Judicial Officer

Velure, Lyle C

Comment

Judge: Lyle C Velure;

02/14/1994 Dismissed

02/14/1994 Plea - Guilty ▼

Judicial Officer

Van Rysselberghe,
Pierre L

Comment

Comment: COP-guilty; Judge: Pierre L VanRysselberghe; Reporter: H WHEELER

02/14/1994 Judgment ▼

Comment

Court Action: Signed; Court Action Date: 02/15/1994; Judge: Pierre L VanRysselberghe;

02/14/1994 Hearing - Pre-Trial ▼

Hearing Time
12:00 AM

Comment
Comment: 35-day notice;

02/15/1994 Convicted

02/15/1994 Sentence ▼

Judicial Officer
Van Rysselberghe,
Pierre L

Comment
Court Action: Signed; Court Action Date: 02/15/1994; Judge: Pierre L
VanRysselberghe; Reporter: H WHEELER

02/15/1994 Closed

02/18/1994 Probation - Check ▼

Comment
Room: XPBX;

02/22/1994 Sentence - Clerical Revision

12/01/1994 Disposition - Printed ▼

Comment
Defendant: GREG MICHAEL REYNOLDS

08/16/1995 Order ▼

Judicial Officer
Van Rysselberghe,
Pierre L

Comment
Comment: Adding Condition No Alcohol to Def's probation; Court Action:
Signed; Court Action Date: 08/16/1995; Judge: Pierre L VanRysselberghe;

09/09/1996 Modification - Sentence ▼

Judicial Officer
Van Rysselberghe,
Pierre L

Comment
Comment: Terminating Probation; Court Action: Signed; Court Action Date:
09/09/1996; Judge: Pierre L VanRysselberghe;

09/09/1996 Closed

10/23/2023 Letter ▼

Comment
Requesting to Vacate Judgment (TO KHS FOR PVR)

11/06/2023 Letter ▼

Comment Re: Motion to Vacate Judgment (TO KHS)	
11/07/2023 Order - Denial ▼	
Judicial Officer Shugar, Kamala H	Comment Deft's motion to vacate judgment
11/17/2023 Notice - Appeal ▼	
Comment No COA case# yet	
11/17/2023 Application - Fee Deferral Waiver ▼	
Comment for purposes of appeal, original filed with COA	
11/21/2023 Assignment - Transcriber ▼	
Comment A182808 NOT assigning transcriber, no hearings available, for purposes of appeal	
11/27/2023 Order - Dismissal ▼	
Judicial Officer Authority, Administrative	Comment A182808 Appeal dismissed

Financial

REYNOLDS, GREG MICHAEL				
Total Financial Assessment				\$145.00
Total Payments and Credits				\$145.00
2/18/1994	Transaction Assessment			\$85.00
2/15/2001	Counter Payment	Receipt # 1775504	UNKNOWN	(\$3.00)
1/31/2006	Counter Payment	Receipt # 2106408	UNKNOWN	(\$0.25)

11/8/2010	Counter Payment	Receipt # 2487149	UNKNOWN	(\$17.00)
11/8/2010	Transaction Assessment			\$10.25
11/8/2010	Counter Payment	Receipt # 2487177	UNKNOWN	(\$10.25)
12/23/2010	Counter Payment	Receipt # 2497467	UNKNOWN	(\$18.00)
7/31/2014	Transaction Assessment			\$11.50
7/31/2014	Counter Payment	Receipt # 2798696	UNKNOWN	(\$11.50)

Dashboard

Upcoming Payments

Servicer
Aidvantage

Due Date
6/13/34

Pay on Servicer Website

Plan Ahead

You must complete the *Free Application for Federal Student Aid* (FAFSA®) form each year to receive federal student aid. There are separate application deadlines for federal student aid, state aid, and school aid.



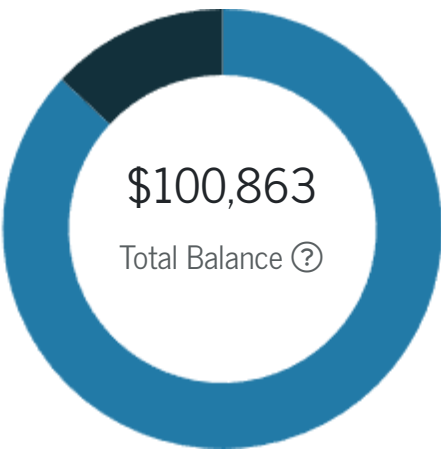
Start New Form

Visit 2024–25 FAFSA Help Center

My Aid

View Details

Loans



\$87,666
Principal

\$13,197
Interest

Hi Greg! I'm Aidan®, the financial aid virtual assistant. How can I help you today?

Help with the FAFSA® form

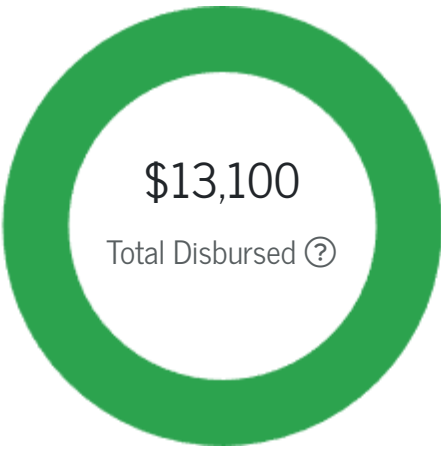
Login (FSA ID) issues

I want my loan and grant info

I have a different question



Grants



\$13,100
Pell Grant ?

Loan information as of 07/01/2024. [Learn how to download your aid data.](#)

My Loan Servicers [View More >](#)

DEPT OF ED/AIDVANTAGE
www.aidvantage.com

My Activity [View All Activity >](#)

Borrower Defense Case #08806503

Pending

Date Submitted: 06/23/2022

Feedback Case #10484401

Closed

Date Submitted: 09/13/2022

Feedback Case #13347227

Closed

Date Submitted: 03/13/2023

Feedback Case #13356997


Closed

Date Submitted: 03/14/2023

Hi Greg! I'm Aidan®, the financial aid virtual assistant. How can I help you today?




Feedback Case #13357218


 Closed


Date Submitted: 03/14/2023

Checklists

I'm Preparing for School

- Complete the [FAFSA® form](#) to apply for financial aid for college or career school
- Complete [entrance counseling](#) before getting a student loan
- Complete a [Master Promissory Note \(MPN\)](#) to take out a federal student loan
- Complete your [Annual Student Loan Acknowledgment](#) each year you get a new loan to review your borrower responsibilities
- Review [academic and financial preparation checklists](#) to help you get into and afford the school of your choice
- Explore your [career options](#) using keywords or a customized search tool
- Compare schools using the [College Scorecard](#)
- Get tips and resources to help [research colleges or career schools](#)
- Learn about the types of aid— [grants, work-study, loans, and scholarships](#) —that can help you pay for college
- Compare [school aid offers](#) to see which school will be the most affordable
- Learn about how [developing a budget](#) can help you manage your finances

I'm in School

I'm in Repayment

I'm a Parent

Hi Greg! I'm Aidan®, the financial aid virtual assistant. How can I help you today?



More Resources



Announcements

SAVE Plan Court Actions: Impact on Borrowers

Income-Driven Repayment (IDR) Recertification Deadline Extended

Has Your School Closed? Here’s What to Do.

See More News and Events

Read Our Latest Articles

Federal Student Aid posts financial aid info and tips on a regular basis.

Hi Greg! I'm Aidan®, the financial aid virtual assistant. How can I help you today?





United States Department of Justice
Civil Rights Division
civilrights.justice.gov

Thank you for submitting a report to the Civil Rights Division.

Report successfully submitted



Your record number is: **268947-BWN**

What to expect

① We review your report

Our specialists in the Civil Rights Division carefully read every report to identify civil rights violations, spot trends, and determine if we have authority to help with your report.

② Our specialists determine the next step

We may decide to:

Open an investigation or take some other action within the legal authority of the Justice Department.

Collect more information before we can look into your report.

Recommend another government agency that can properly look into your report. If so, we'll let you know.

In some cases, we may determine that we don't have legal authority to handle your report and will recommend that you seek help from a private lawyer or local legal aid organization.

③ When possible, we will follow up with you

We do our best to let you know about the outcome of our review. However, we may not always be able to provide you with updates because:

We're actively working on an investigation or case related to your report.

We're receiving and actively reviewing many requests at the same time.

If we are able to respond, we will contact you using the contact information you provided in this report. Depending on the type of report, response times can vary. If you need to reach us about your report, please refer to your report number when contacting us. This is how we keep track of your submission.

What you can do next

① Contact local legal aid organizations or a lawyer if you haven't already

Legal aid offices or members of lawyer associations in your state may be able to help you with your issue.

American Bar Association, visit www.americanbar.org/groups/legal_services/flh-home or call [\(800\) 285-2221](tel:8002852221)

Legal Services Corporation (or Legal Aid Offices), to help you find a legal aid lawyer in your area visit www.lsc.gov/find-legal-aid or call [\(202\) 295-1500](tel:2022951500)

② Get help immediately if you are in danger

If you reported an incident where you or someone else has experienced or is still experiencing physical harm or violence, or are in immediate danger, please call [911](tel:911) and contact the police.

Your submission

Contact

Contact information

Your name

Greg Reynolds

Email address

portlandstategreg@gmail.com

Phone number

9712203869

Address

PO Box 333

-

Corbett, Oregon 97019

Are you now or have ever been an active duty service member?

No

Primary concern

What is your primary reason for contacting the Civil Rights Division?

Something else happened

Location

Where did this happen?

Organization name

United States Department of Education

Address

PO Box 87130

-

Lincoln, Nebraska

Personal characteristics

Do you believe any of these personal characteristics influenced why you were treated this way?

Sexual orientation

Religion

Disability (including temporary or recovered and including HIV and drug addiction)

Date

When did this happen?

3/8/2023

Personal description

In your own words, describe what happened

I have recently received my SSA BPQY report, which is available online and to the general public stating that I will not have to have a medical review until 08/01/2119. According to the US Department of Education TPD Application page 1, #2, "a disability must have lasted for a continuous period of 60 months, OR #3 can be expected to last for a continuous period of at least 60 months.."

With a disability onset of 2012 the SSA has just documented that have spoken to physicians since 2012 and according to Portland State University doctors, my disability is "permanent and irreversible" why am I having trouble borrowing money against money the US Government has agreed to pay through 2119, and why are my loans not being discharged per the law and printed instructions? This has been an ongoing problem for me since 1993 when Oregon and PSU started denying me my right to legal counsel. I have been a recognized attorney since 1993 and am ready file suit. All documents have been made public and I have sent them to the Congressional Committee of Ethics.