

**CODE
OF
CONDUCT**

FOR

**WEEDSPORT
CENTRAL
SCHOOL
DISTRICT**

2024-2025

WEEDSPORT CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

2024 – 2025 Code of Conduct

I. Introduction

The Board of Education (“Board”) is committed to providing a safe and orderly school environment where students may receive and district personnel may deliver quality educational services without disruption or interference. Responsible behavior by students, teachers, other district personnel, parents and other visitors is essential to achieving this goal.

The district has a long-standing set of expectations for conduct on school property and at school functions. These expectations are based on the principles of civility, mutual respect, citizenship, character, tolerance, honesty and integrity.

The board recognizes the need to clearly define these expectations for acceptable conduct on school property, to identify the possible consequences of unacceptable conduct, and to ensure that discipline when necessary is administered promptly and fairly. To this end, the board adopts this code of conduct (“code”).

Unless otherwise indicated, this code applies to all students, school personnel, parents, and other visitors when on school property or attending a school function.

II. Definitions

For purposes of this code, the following definitions apply:

“**Cyberbullying**” means “harassment” or “bullying” where such harassment or bullying occurs through any form of electronic communication. Cyberbullying includes, but is not limited to, the following misuses of technology: harassing, teasing, intimidating, threatening, or terrorizing another student or staff member by way of any technological tool, such as sending or posting inappropriate or derogatory email messages, instant messages, text messages, digital pictures or images, or website postings (including blogs). Cyberbullying can involve, but is not limited to: sending mean, vulgar, or threatening messages or images; posting sensitive, private information about another person; pretending to be someone else in order to make that person look bad. Cyberbullying involving district students may occur both on campus and off school grounds and may involve student use of the district internet system or student use of personal digital devices including but not limited to: cell phones, digital cameras, personal computers, electronic tools. Cyberbullying or harassment has or could have the effect of:

- Causing physical, social/relational, emotional or mental harm to a student;
- Placing a student in reasonable fear of physical, emotional or mental harm;
- Placing a student in reasonable fear of damage to or loss of personal property; or
- Interfering with a student’s educational performance and/or denying or limiting a student's ability to participate in or to receive benefits, services or opportunities in the school’s programs.

“**Disability**” means (a) a physical, mental or medical impairment resulting from anatomical, physiological, genetic or neurological conditions which prevents the exercise of a normal bodily function or is demonstrable by medically accepted clinical or laboratory diagnostic techniques or (b) a record of such an impairment or (c) a condition regarded by others as such an impairment.

“**Disruptive student**” means an elementary or secondary student under the age of 21 who is substantially disruptive of the educational process or substantially interferes with the teacher’s authority over the classroom.

“**Employee**” means any person receiving compensation from a school district or employee of a contracted

service provider or worker placed within the school under a public assistance employment program for the provision of services to such district, its students or employees, directly or through contract, whereby such services performed by such person involve direct student contact.

“**Gender**” means actual or perceived sex and includes a person’s gender identity or expression.

“**Harassment**” and “**Bullying**” shall mean the creation of a hostile environment by conduct or by threats, intimidation or abuse, including cyberbullying, that either (1) has or would have the effect of unreasonably and substantially interfering with a student's educational performance, opportunities or benefits, or mental, emotional and/or physical well-being, including conduct, threats, intimidation or abuse that reasonably causes or would reasonably be expected to cause emotional harm; or (2) reasonably causes or would reasonably be expected to cause physical injury to a student or to cause a student to fear for his or her physical safety. Such definition includes acts of harassment or bullying that occur:

- a. on school property; and/or
- b. at a school function; or
- c. off-school property where such acts create or would foreseeably create a risk of substantial disruption within the school environment, where it is foreseeable that the conduct, threats, intimidation or abuse might reach school property.

Such conduct shall include, but not be limited to, those acts based on a person's actual or perceived race, color, weight, national origin, ethnic group, religion, religious practice, disability, sexual orientation, gender, sex or any other legally protected status.

For the purposes of this definition the term "threats, intimidation or abuse" shall include verbal and non-verbal actions. "Emotional harm" that takes place in the context of "harassment or bullying" means harm to a student's emotional well-being through creation of a hostile school environment that is so severe or pervasive as to unreasonably and substantially interfere with a student's education.

There are at least three kinds of bullying: verbal, physical and social/relational.

- Verbal bullying includes, but is not limited to, name-calling, insulting remarks, verbal teasing, frightening phone calls, violent threats, extortion, taunting, gossip, spreading rumors, racist slurs, threatening electronic communications (“cyberbullying”), anonymous notes, etc.
- Physical bullying includes, but is not limited to, poking, slapping, hitting, tripping or causing a fall, choking, kicking, punching, biting, pinching, scratching, spitting, twisting arms or legs, damaging clothes and personal property, or threatening gestures.
- Social or relational bullying includes, but is not limited to, excluding someone from a group, isolating, shunning, spreading rumors or gossiping, arranging public humiliation, undermining relationships, teasing about clothing, looks, giving dirty looks, aggressive stares, etc.

Bullying may also involve the following characteristics:

- a. **Power imbalance** - occurs when a bully uses his/her physical or social power over a target.
- b. **Intent to harm** - the bully seeks to inflict physical or emotional harm and/or takes pleasure in this activity.
- c. **Threat of further aggression** - the bully and the target believe the bullying will continue.
- d. **Terror** - when any bullying increases, it becomes a systematic violence or harassment used to intimidate and maintain dominance.

Bullying may also be based on any characteristic including but not limited to a person’s actual or perceived race, color, weight, national origin, ethnic origin, ethnic group, religion, religious practices, disability, sex, sexual orientation, gender (including gender identity and expression), or any other legally protected category.

“Hazing” is a form of harassment among students defined as any humiliating or dangerous activity expected of a student to join a group or be accepted by a formal or informal group, regardless of their willingness to participate. Hazing produces public humiliation, physical or emotional discomfort, bodily injury or public ridicule or creates a situation where public humiliation, physical or emotional discomfort, bodily injury or public ridicule is likely to occur.

Hazing behaviors include, but are not limited to, the following general categories:

- a. Humiliation: socially offensive, isolating or uncooperative behaviors.
- b. Substance abuse: abuse of tobacco, alcohol or illegal/legal drugs.
- c. Dangerous hazing: hurtful, aggressive, destructive, and disruptive behaviors.

“Illegal Substances” include, but are not limited to, inhalants, marijuana, cocaine, LSD, PCP, amphetamines, barbiturates, ecstasy, heroin, steroids, any substances commonly referred to as designer drugs, and lookalikes (including synthetic cannabinoids) and prescription or over-the-counter drugs when possession is unauthorized or such are inappropriately used or shared with others.

“Material incident of Harassment, Bullying and/or Discrimination” means a single verified incident or a series of related verified incidents where a student is subjected to harassment, bullying and/or discrimination by a student and/or employee on school property or at a school function. In addition, such term shall include a verified incident or series of related incidents of harassment or bullying that occur off school property, and is the subject of a written or oral complaint to the superintendent, principal, or their designee, or other school employee. Such conduct shall include, but is not limited to, threats, intimidation or abuse based on a person’s actual or perceived race, color, weight, national origin, ethnic group, religion, religious practice, disability, sexual orientation, gender, sex or any other legally protected status.

“Parent” means parent, guardian or person in parental relation to a student.

“Principal” within the context of teacher removal of a student from class means either the principal of the building or any other administrator in the district acting in the principal's absence or at the principal's direction.

“Retaliation” means when any member of the school community retaliates against any person who reports alleged harassment or against any person who testifies, assists or participates in an investigation, proceeding or hearing relating to such harassment. It is possible that an alleged harasser may be found to have retaliated even if the underlying complaint of harassment is not found to be a violation of this code of conduct. Retaliation includes, but is not limited to any form of intimidation, reprisal or harassment and may be redressed through application of the same reporting, investigation, and enforcement procedures as for harassment.

“School Bus” means every motor vehicle owned by a public or governmental agency or private school and operated for the transportation of pupils, children of pupils, teachers and other persons acting in a supervisory capacity, to or from school or school activities, or, privately owned and operated for compensation for the transportation of pupils, children of pupils, teachers and other persons acting in a supervisory capacity to or from school or school activities.

“School property” means in or within any building, structure, athletic playing field, playground, parking lot or land contained within the real property boundary line of a public elementary or secondary school, or in or on a school bus or district owned vehicle or in any location or facility rented/leased or otherwise under the direction and control of school personnel.

“School function” means any school-sponsored event or activity including extracurricular events and activities.

“Sex” means the biological and physiological characteristics that define men and women. (MALE and FEMALE denote "sex".)

“Sexting” means sending, receiving or forwarding sexually suggestive nude or nearly nude photos through text message, email or other electronic/digital means

“Sexual Orientation” means actual or perceived heterosexuality, homosexuality, or bisexuality.

“Threat of violence” refers to any written, electronic, verbal message, or gesture that poses risk to a victim and/or public safety.

“Tobacco Products” means cigarettes, cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco, snuff, herbal tobacco products, simulated tobacco products that imitate or mimic tobacco products, e-cigarettes (A device that operates electronically by “vaporizing” or aerosolizing a liquid solution. The aerosol or vapor is then inhaled by the user.), vapes, cloves, bidis and kreteks as well as matches and lighters.

“Violent student” means a student under the age of 21 who:

1. Commits an act of violence upon a school employee, or attempts to do so.
2. Commits, while on school property or at a school function, an act of violence upon another student or any other person on school property or at the school function, or attempts to do so.
3. Possesses, while on school property or at a school function, a weapon.
4. Displays, while on school property or at a school function, what appears to be a weapon.
5. Threatens, while on school property or at a school function, to use a weapon.
6. Knowingly and intentionally damages or destroys the personal property of any school employee or any person lawfully on school property or at a school function.
7. Knowingly and intentionally damages or destroys school district property.

“Weapon” – No person shall have in his/her possession upon school premises any rifle, shotgun, pistol, razor blade, spray, revolver, ammunition, other firearms, knives, dangerous chemicals, explosives, or any object which is not necessary for school activities and which could be considered a weapon. A weapon includes any instrument capable of firing a projectile, the frame or receiver of any such weapon, firearm, muffler or silencer, any explosive device, or any other instrument or device capable of inflicting bodily harm.

III. Student Rights and Responsibilities

A. Student Rights

The district is committed to safeguarding the rights given to all students under state and federal law. In addition, to promote a safe, healthy, orderly and civil school environment, all district students have the right to:

1. Take part in all district activities on an equal basis regardless of one’s actual or perceived race, color, weight, national origin, ethnic origin, ethnic group, religion, religious practices, disability, sex, sexual orientation, gender (including gender identity and expression), or any other legally protected category.
2. Present their version of the relevant events to school personnel authorized to impose a disciplinary penalty in connection with the imposition of the penalty.
3. Access school rules and, when necessary, receive an explanation of those rules from school personnel.
4. Be free from intimidation, discrimination, bullying and harassment on school property or school functions including but not limited to the educational program, activities, or admission policies of their school. Such conduct shall include, but is not limited to, threats, intimidation or abuse based on a person’s actual or perceived race, color, weight, national origin, ethnic origin, ethnic group, religion, religious practices, disability, sex, sexual orientation, gender (including gender identity and expression), or any other legally protected category.

B. Student Responsibilities

All district students have the responsibility to:

1. Contribute to maintaining a safe and orderly school environment that is conducive to learning and to show respect to other persons and to property.
2. Be familiar with and abide by all district policies, rules and regulations dealing with student conduct.
3. Attend school every day unless they are legally excused and be in class, on time, and prepared to learn.
4. Work to the best of their ability in all academic and extracurricular pursuits and strive toward their highest level of achievement possible.
5. React to direction given by teachers, administrators and other school personnel in a respectful, positive manner.
6. Work to develop mechanisms to control their anger.
7. Ask questions when they do not understand.
8. Seek help in solving problems.
9. Not include items that are vulgar, obscene, pornographic, libelous or denigrate others on account of race, color, weight, national origin, ethnic origin, ethnic group, religion, religious practices, disability, sex, sexual orientation, gender (including gender identity and expression), or any other legally protected category.
10. Dress appropriately for school and school functions.
11. Accept responsibility for their actions.
12. Conduct themselves as representatives of the district when participating in or attending school-sponsored extracurricular events and to hold themselves to the highest standards of conduct, demeanor, and sportsmanship.
13. Adhere to district transportation pertaining to field trips and extra-curricular activities; specifically, students are expected to ride district provided transportation to and from such events. One exception is that a student may be released to his/her own parent or legal guardian to be transported home; this should also include a written request from the parent or guardian.

IV. Essential Partners

A. Parents/Guardians

All parents/guardians are expected to:

1. Recognize that the education of their child(ren) is a joint responsibility of the parents and the school community.
2. Send their children to school ready to participate and learn.
3. Ensure their children attend school regularly and on time.
4. Ensure absences are excused.
5. Insist their children be dressed and groomed in a manner consistent with the student dress code.
6. Help their children understand that in a democratic society appropriate rules are required to maintain a safe, orderly environment.
7. Know school rules and help their children understand them.
8. Convey to their children a supportive attitude toward education and the district.
9. Help develop good relationships with teachers, other parents and their children's friends.
10. Help their children deal effectively with peer pressure.
11. Inform school officials of changes in the home situation that may affect student conduct or performance.
12. Provide a place for study and ensure homework assignments are completed.

B. Teachers

All district teachers are expected to:

1. Maintain a climate of mutual respect and dignity, regardless of actual or perceived race, color, weight, national origin, ethnic group, religion, religious practice, disability, sexual orientation, gender sex, or other legally protected category which will strengthen students' self-concept and promote confidence to learn.
2. Be prepared to teach.
3. Demonstrate interest in teaching and concern for student achievement.
4. Know school policies and rules, and enforce them in a fair and consistent manner.
5. Confront issues of discrimination and harassment or any situation that threatens the emotional or physical health or safety of any student, school employee or any person who is lawfully on school property or at a school function.
6. Address personal biases that may prevent equal treatment of all students in the school or classroom setting.
7. Report incidents of discrimination and harassment that are witnessed or otherwise brought to a teacher's attention to the Building Administrator and/or Dignity Act Coordinator in a timely manner.
8. Communicate to students and parents:
 - a. Course objectives and requirements
 - b. Marking/grading procedures
 - c. Assignment deadlines
 - d. Expectations for students
 - e. Classroom discipline plan
9. Communicate regularly with students, parents and other teachers concerning students' growth and achievement.

C. School Counselors

All school counselors are expected to:

1. Assist students in coping with peer pressure and emerging personal, social and emotional problems.
2. Initiate teacher/student/counselor conferences and parent/teach/student/counselor conferences, as necessary, as a way to resolve problems.
3. Regularly review with students their educational progress and career plans.
4. Provide information to assist students with career planning.
5. Encourage students to benefit from the curriculum and extracurricular programs.
6. Maintain a climate of mutual respect and dignity, regardless of actual or perceived race, color, weight, national origin, ethnic group, religion, religious practice, disability, sexual orientation, gender, sex, or other legally protected category which will strengthen students' self-concept and promote confidence to learn.
7. Confront issues of discrimination and harassment or any situation that threatens the emotional or physical health or safety of any student, school employee or any person who is lawfully on school property or at a school function.
8. Address personal biases that may prevent equal treatment of all students in the school or classroom setting.
9. Report incidents of discrimination and harassment that are witnessed or otherwise brought to a school counselor's attention to the Building Administrator and/or Dignity Act Coordinator in a timely manner.

D. Principals and Assistant Principals

All principals are expected to:

1. Promote a safe, orderly and stimulating school environment, supporting active teaching and learning.
2. Ensure that students and staff have the opportunity to communicate regularly with the principal and approach the principal for redress of grievances.
3. Evaluate on a regular basis all instructional programs.
4. Support the development of and student participation in appropriate extracurricular activities.
5. Be responsible for enforcing the code of conduct and ensuring that all cases are resolved promptly and fairly.
6. Maintain a climate of mutual respect and dignity, regardless of actual or perceived race, color, weight, national origin, ethnic group, religion, religious practice, disability, sexual orientation, gender, sex, or other legally protected category which will strengthen students' self-concept and promote confidence to learn.
7. Confront issues of discrimination and harassment or any situation that threatens the emotional or physical health or safety of any student, school employee or any person who is lawfully on school property or at a school function.
8. Address personal biases that may prevent equal treatment of all students in the school or classroom setting.
9. Report incidents of discrimination and harassment that are witnessed or otherwise brought to a principal's attention to the Dignity Act Coordinator in a timely manner.

E. Superintendent

The superintendent is expected to:

1. Promote a safe, orderly and stimulating school environment, supporting active teaching and learning.
2. Review with district administrators the policies of the board of education and state and federal laws relating to school operations and management.
3. Inform the board about educational trends relating to student discipline.
4. Work to create instructional programs that minimize problems of misconduct and are sensitive to student and teacher needs.
5. Work with district administrators in enforcing the code of conduct and ensuring that all cases are resolved promptly and fairly.
6. Maintain a climate of mutual respect and dignity, regardless of actual or perceived race, color, weight, national origin, ethnic group, religion, religious practice, disability, sexual orientation, gender, sex, or other legally protected category which will strengthen students' self-concept and promote confidence to learn.
7. Confront issues of discrimination and harassment or any situation that threatens the emotional or physical health or safety of any student, school employee or any person who is lawfully on school property or at a school function.
8. Address personal biases that may prevent equal treatment of all students in the school or classroom setting.
9. Report incidents of discrimination and harassment that are witnessed or otherwise brought to the superintendent's attention to the Dignity Act Coordinator in a timely manner.

F. Board of Education

The Board of Education is expected to:

1. Collaborate with student, teacher, administrator, and parent organizations, school safety personnel and other school personnel to develop a code of conduct that clearly defines expectations for the conduct of students, district personnel and visitors on school property and at school functions.
2. Adopt and review at least annually the district's code of conduct to evaluate the code's effectiveness and the fairness and consistency of its implementation.
3. Lead by example by conducting board meetings in a professional, respectful, courteous manner.
4. Maintain a climate of mutual respect and dignity, regardless of actual or perceived race, color, weight, national origin, ethnic group, religion, religious practice, disability, sexual orientation, gender, sex, or other legally protected category which will strengthen students' self-concept and promote confidence to learn.
5. Address personal biases that may prevent equal treatment of all students in the school or classroom setting.

G. Teacher Aides and other School Employees

Teacher aides, and other school employees are expected to:

1. Promote a safe, orderly and stimulating school environment, supporting active teaching and learning.
2. Assist students in their daily activities as directed by the classroom teacher(s) and administrator(s).
3. Maintain an environment of mutual respect and dignity for all students regardless of actual or perceived race, color, weight, national origin, ethnic group, religion, religious practice, disability, sexual orientation, gender/gender identity, sex or any other legally protected status, which will strengthen students' confidence and promote learning.
4. Confront issues of discrimination and harassment or any situation that threatens the emotional or physical health or safety of any student, school employee or any person who is lawfully on school property or at a school function.
5. Address personal biases that may prevent equal treatment of all students in the school or classroom setting.
6. Report incidents of discrimination and harassment that are witnessed or otherwise brought to the school employee's attention to the Building Administrator and/or Dignity Act Coordinator in a timely manner.

V. Student Dress Code

All students are expected to give proper attention to personal cleanliness and to dress appropriately for school and school functions. Students and their parents have the primary responsibility for acceptable student dress and appearance. Teachers and all other district personnel should exemplify and reinforce acceptable student dress and help students develop an understanding of appropriate appearance in the school setting. A student's dress, grooming, and appearance, including hair style/color, jewelry, make-up and nails, shall:

A student's dress, grooming and appearance will:

- Be safe and appropriate so not to disrupt or interfere with the educational program.
- Recognize that extremely brief garments or garments that are excessively revealing are not appropriate. Extremely brief is defined as failure to cover body parts including: buttocks, upper thigh and chest area. Students may not wear clothing through which these areas of the body are visible.
- Ensure that undergarments are completely covered with outer clothing and are not visible through clothing.
- Include appropriate footwear at all times. Footwear that is a safety hazard is not permitted.

- Not include the wearing of headwear that is a disruption to the educational process or risks the safety and self or others.
- Not include items that are vulgar, obscene, libelous or denigrate others on account of actual or perceived race, color, religion, creed, national origin, gender, sex, sexual orientation, disability, or other legally protected category.
- Not promote and/or endorse the use of alcohol, tobacco, marijuana/cannabis, or illegal drugs and/or encourage other illegal or violent activities.
- Not display any signs of gang affiliation or recognized hate group that may increase the level of conflict or violent behavior in schools, or under circumstances in which school administration may reasonably forecast that violence or substantial disruption of school activities will occur.

Nothing in this Dress Code will be construed to limit the ability of students to dress and/or groom themselves in a way that allows them to express their gender identity, or to discipline students for doing so. In addition, nothing in this Dress Code will be construed to limit the ability of students to wear certain protective hairstyles (including but not limited to braids, locks and twists) or to wear their hair in a particular texture, or to discipline students for doing so. Each building principal or his or her designee shall be responsible for informing all students and their parents of the student dress code at the beginning of the school year and any revisions to the dress code made during the school year.

Students who violate the student dress code shall be required to modify their appearance by covering or removing the offending item and, if necessary or practical, replacing it with an acceptable item. Any student who refuses to do so shall be subject to discipline, up to and including in-school suspension for the day. Any student who repeatedly fails to comply with the dress code shall be subject to further discipline, up to and including out of school suspension.

VI. Reporting Violations

All students are expected to promptly report violations of the code to a teacher, school counselor, the building principal or his or her designee. Any student observing a student possessing a weapon, alcohol or illegal substance on school property or at a school function shall report this information immediately to a teacher, the building principal, the principal's designee or the superintendent.

Any teacher, administrator, employee, Board of Education member, or other person may report a violation of the student disciplinary code to the Building Principal or his or her designee. The Principal may then make an investigation of the charges as deemed appropriate and institute an informal or disciplinary proceeding, and/or make a referral to the Committee on Special Education, as deemed necessary.

All district staff who are authorized to impose disciplinary sanctions are expected to do so in a prompt, fair and lawful manner. District staff who are not authorized to impose disciplinary sanctions are expected to promptly report violations of the code of conduct to their supervisor, who shall in turn impose an appropriate disciplinary sanction, if so authorized, or refer the matter to a staff member who is authorized to impose an appropriate sanction. Any weapon, alcohol or illegal substance found shall be confiscated immediately, if possible, followed by notification to the parent of the student involved and the appropriate disciplinary sanction if warranted, which may include permanent suspension and referral for prosecution.

The building principal or his or her designee must notify the appropriate local law enforcement agency of those code violations that constitute a crime and substantially affect the order or security of a school as soon as practical, but in no event later than the close of business the day the principal or his or her designee learns of the violation. The notification may be made by telephone, followed by a letter mailed on same day as the telephone call is made. The notification must identify the student and explain the conduct that violated the code of conduct and constituted a crime.

Offenses which involve conduct such as stealing, damaging property and physical violence that does not result in serious injuries are matters that may be handled by the administration without the assistance of law enforcement. Whenever criminal conduct occurs, school staff shall not discourage or prevent crime victims from filing a complaint with local law enforcement.

Whenever conduct involves drugs, assaults where there are serious injuries or inappropriate sexual acts, immediate notification to law enforcement by the building principal or his or her designee is necessary. Certain acts of misconduct which occur may require the exercise of reasonable judgment by staff in consultation with the principal or superintendent in order to determine whether referral to law enforcement officials is appropriate, or whether the matter will be handled solely through the district's student discipline system.

A. Dignity Act or DASA Coordinators

Prevention is the cornerstone of the district's effort to address bullying and harassment. In order to implement its anti-bullying prevention program, the Board will designate, at its annual organizational meeting, individuals at each school to act as the Dignity Act Coordinator (DASA Coordinator). These individuals shall be thoroughly trained to handle human relations in the areas of race, color, weight, national origin, ethnic group, religion, religious practice, disability, sexual orientation, gender, sex and any other legally protected status.

The DASA Coordinators will be responsible for assisting in coordinating and enforcing the requirements of the Dignity for All Students Act and its related policies and regulations at each school building, including but not limited to professional development for staff members, the complaint process, and support of the Dignity Act's civility curriculum components.

The district's designated Dignity Act Coordinators are:

NAME	GRADE LEVEL	CONTACT INFO
Sarah Mercier/Lisa Dates	PreK-5	315-834-6685
Jeanette Rosenberg	6 – 8	315-834-6685/6652
Jessica Bradtke	9 – 12	315-834-6652

B. Reporting Discrimination, Harassment and Bullying

The School Principal is the school employee charged with receiving all reports of harassment, bullying and discrimination; however, students and parents may make an oral or written complaint of harassment, bullying or discrimination to any teacher, administrator or school employee. The district will act to promptly investigate all complaints, verbal or written, formal or informal, of allegations of discrimination, harassment and bullying; and will promptly take appropriate action to protect individuals from further discrimination, harassment and bullying.

It is essential that any student who believes he/she has been subjected to discrimination, harassment, bullying or retaliatory behavior, as well as any individual who is aware of and/or who has knowledge of, or witnesses any possible occurrence, immediately report same to any staff member or administrator. The staff member / administrator to whom the report is made (or the staff member / administrator who witnesses or suspects bullying / cyberbullying behavior) shall document and take appropriate action to address the immediacy of the situation and shall promptly report in accordance with the following paragraphs.

Upon receipt of a complaint (even an anonymous complaint), or if a district official otherwise learns of any occurrence of possible conduct prohibited by this policy, the school employee shall promptly and orally notify the school principal no later than one school day after such school employee witnesses or receives the complaint or learns of such conduct. Such school employee shall also file a written report with the school principal no later than two school days after making such oral report.

After receipt of a complaint, the School Principal shall lead or supervise a thorough investigation of the alleged harassing, bullying and/or retaliatory conduct. The Principal or the Principal's designee shall ensure that such investigation is completed promptly and investigated in accordance with the terms of district policy. All complaints shall be treated as confidential and private to the extent possible within legal constraints.

Based upon the results of this investigation, if the district determines that a district official, employee, volunteer, vendor, visitor and/or student has violated the district's Code of Conduct or a material incident of harassment, bullying and/ discrimination has occurred, immediate corrective action will be taken as warranted, it will take prompt action reasonably calculated to end the violation, eliminate any hostile environment, create a more positive school culture and climate, prevent recurrence of the behavior, and ensure the safety of the student or students against whom such violation was directed.

As a general rule, responses to acts of harassment, bullying, and/or discrimination against students by students shall incorporate a progressive model of student discipline that includes measured, balanced and age-appropriate remedies and procedures that make appropriate use of prevention, education, intervention and discipline, and considers among other things, the nature and severity of the offending student's behavior(s), the developmental age of the student, the previous disciplinary record of the student and other extenuating circumstances, and the impact the student's behaviors had on the individual(s) who was physically injured and/or emotionally harmed. Responses shall be reasonably calculated to end the harassment, bullying, and/or discrimination, prevent recurrence, and eliminate the hostile environment.

In the event that the Principal is the alleged offender, the report will be directed to the Superintendent of Schools.

All complaints of alleged harassing, discriminatory, bullying and/or retaliatory conduct shall be:

1. promptly investigated in accordance with the terms of district policy;
2. forwarded to the school building's Dignity Act Coordinator for monitoring; and
3. treated as confidential and private to the extent possible within legal constraints.

The Principal must promptly notify the Superintendent of Schools and the appropriate local law enforcement agency when he/she believes that any harassment, bullying or discrimination constitutes criminal conduct.

C. Reporting Sex Crimes/Child Abuse in the Educational Setting

When an incident occurs on school property and the incident involves child sexual abuse or any other inappropriate sexual conduct, whether that conduct involves only students or an employee of the school district and a student, that conduct must be immediately reported to the Cayuga County Sheriff's Office.

If school staff learn of child abuse that has occurred in an educational setting (for the purposes of this section, "educational setting" shall mean the building and grounds of a public school district, the vehicles provided by the school district for the transportation of students to and from school buildings, field trips, co-curricular and extra-curricular activities, both on and off school district grounds, all co-curricular and extra-curricular activity sites, and any other location where direct contact between an employee or volunteer and a child has allegedly occurred), they shall prepare a written report of the allegations and transmit it to the school administrator. The written report from the mandatory reporter must be completed and turned in immediately upon learning of the conduct. Upon receipt of a written report of allegations of child abuse in the educational setting the school administrator must determine if there is reasonable suspicion to believe that the abuse has occurred. Upon making such a positive determination the report must be forwarded to the appropriate law enforcement agency.

VII. Prohibited Student Conduct; Offenses, Interventions and Consequences; and Procedures and Referrals

A. Prohibited Student Conduct

The board of education expects all students to conduct themselves in an appropriate and civil manner, with proper regard for the rights and welfare of other students, district personnel and other members of the school community and for the care of school facilities and equipment.

The best discipline is self-imposed, and students must learn to assume and accept responsibility for their own behavior, as well as the consequences of their misbehavior. District personnel who interact with students are expected to use disciplinary action only when necessary and to place emphasis on the students' ability to grow in self-discipline.

The rules of student conduct listed hereafter are intended to focus on safety and respect for the rights and property of others. Students who will not accept responsibility for their own behavior and who violate these school rules will be required to accept the penalties for their conduct.

The board recognizes the need to make its expectations for student conduct while on school property or engaged in a school function specific and clear.¹ The rules of conduct listed below are intended to do that and focus on safety and respect for the rights and property of others.

Students may be subject to disciplinary action (as more specifically set forth in Article VII (A) of this Code of Conduct) when they:

- a. Engage in conduct that is disorderly.
- b. Engage in conduct that is insubordinate.
- c. Engage in conduct that is disruptive.
- d. Engage in conduct that is violent.
- e. Engage in any conduct that endangers the safety, morals, health or welfare of others.
- f. Engage in misconduct while on a school bus.
- g. Engage in any form of academic misconduct.
- h. Engage in off-campus misconduct that endangers the health and safety of students or staff within the school or adversely affect the educational process.

Discipline is most effective when it deals directly with the problem at the time and place it occurs, and in a way that students view as fair and impartial. School personnel who interact with students are expected to use disciplinary action only when necessary and to place emphasis on the students' ability to grow in self-discipline.

Disciplinary action, when necessary, will be firm, fair, and consistent so as to be the most effective in changing student behavior. In determining the appropriate disciplinary action, school personnel authorized to impose disciplinary penalties may consider the following:

1. The student's age.
2. The nature of the offense and the circumstances, which led to the offense.
3. The student's prior disciplinary record.
4. The effectiveness of other forms of discipline.
5. Information from parents, teachers and/or others, as appropriate.
6. Other extenuating circumstances.

¹ This does not rule out the possibility of discipline for off-campus conduct violative of this code when such conduct endangers the health or safety of pupils within the educational system or adversely affects the educative process. The District reserves the right to discipline in appropriate cases for such off-campus conduct.

As a general rule, discipline will be progressive. This means that a student’s first violation will usually merit a lighter penalty than subsequent violations.

If the conduct of a student is related to a disability or suspected disability, the student shall be referred to the Committee on Special Education and discipline, if warranted, shall be administered consistent with the separate requirements of this code of conduct for disciplining students with a disability or presumed to have a disability. A student identified as having a disability shall not be disciplined for behavior related to his/her disability.

B. Offenses, Interventions, and Consequences

Students who are found to have violated the district’s code of conduct may be subject to the following interventions or consequences, either alone or in combination².

RANGE OF CONSEQUENCES FOR BEHAVIOR RELATED OFFENSES		
I OPTIONS	II OPTIONS	III OPTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Oral Warning ● Written Warning ● Loss of privilege ● Conference with student ● Written notification to parent ● Restricted Study Hall ● Detention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Removal from classroom by teacher ● Suspension from transportation ● Suspension from athletic participation ● Suspension from social extracurricular activities ● Suspension of other privileges ● In-school suspension ● Short-term suspension ● Long-term suspension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Long term suspension ● Permanent suspension

The school personnel identified after each penalty below are authorized to impose one or more, consistent with the student’s right to due process:

1. Verbal warning – any member of the district staff
2. Written warning – bus drivers, hall and lunch monitors, coaches, school counselors, teachers, principal, superintendent
3. Loss of privilege – counselors, teachers, principal, coaches, district administrator, superintendent
4. Conference with student - counselors, teachers, principal, district administrator, superintendent.
Written notification to parents – bus driver, hall and lunch monitors, coaches, school counselors, teachers, principal, superintendent
5. Restricted Study Hall – any member of the district staff who is responsible for supervising students (see note below on RSH)
6. Detention – teachers, principal, district administrator, superintendent
7. Suspension from transportation – director of transportation, principal, district administrator, superintendent
8. Suspension from athletic participation – coaches, principal, superintendent
9. Suspension from social or extracurricular activities – activity director, principal, superintendent
10. Suspension of other privileges – principal, superintendent
11. In-school suspension – principal, superintendent
12. Removal from classroom by teacher – teachers, principal
13. Short-term (five days or less) suspension from school – principal, superintendent, board of education

² The following list is not an exhaustive list of violations and consequences of the District’s Code of Conduct. The District reserves the right to discipline students for other conduct that adversely impacts the health, safety or welfare of students or staff that may not be specifically listed herein.

14. Long-term (more than five days) suspension from school – principal, superintendent, board of education
15. Permanent suspension from school – superintendent, board of education.

The range of consequences for certain offenses shall be determined after reviewing the consideration provided above, and shall be in keeping with the following:

Note: The offense and consequence chart listed below is meant as a guide. School administrators have the ability to modify the consequences, beyond the suggested range of consequences, on a case-by-case basis.

OFFENSES AND CONSEQUENCES		
Offense	Description/Examples	Range of Consequences
A. Absence (Unlawful)	An absence for a day or any portion of a day for any reason other than those cited as lawful and/or failure to bring a note by a parent/guardian to verify a lawful absence.	I – II
B. Academic Misconduct	Examples of academic misconduct include, but are not limited to: 1. Plagiarism. 2. Cheating. 3. Copying. 4. Altering records. 5. Assisting another student in any of the above actions.	I-III
C. Alcohol/ Illegal Substances Violation	Possession, distribution, consumption, being under the influence, or sale of Illegal Substances, alcoholic beverages or drug paraphernalia on school property, at a school function, on a school bus, or in a school vehicle. Over the counter medications cannot be possessed or distributed.	II - III
D. Arson/fire	Attempting to, aiding in, or setting fire to a building or other property.	II - III
E. Bus Misbehavior	Any violation of bus behavior rules. It is crucial for students to behave appropriately while riding on district buses to ensure their safety and that of other passengers, and to avoid distracting the bus driver. Students are required to conduct themselves on the bus in a manner consistent with established standards for classroom behavior, including but not limited to: 1. Cooperate with the driver; 2. Be respectful of others in language and actions (appropriate language, keeping aisles clear, no fighting, etc.); 3. Demonstrate self-control (stay seated, no excessive noise, do not throw anything in/at/out of bus, do not harass others, etc.); and 4. Be responsible for your own behavior (no tobacco, alcohol, drugs or weapons, keep bus clean, no writing on seats, etc.).	I- II
F. Cheating/Academic Dishonesty	Copying, plagiarizing, altering records, or assisting another in such actions.	I- III
G. Computer/ Electronic Communication Misuse	Any unauthorized use of computers, software, or internet/intranet account to access internet/intranet; accessing another's e-mail or an inappropriate website; misuse of a website, including transmission of inappropriate language or images via electronic/digital devices.	I -III

H. Conduct that endangers the safety, morals, health, or welfare of others	Examples of such conduct includes but is not limited to: 1. Lying to school personnel. 2. Intimidation, which includes engaging in actions (e.g., physical contact, threatening gestures) or statements that put an individual in fear of bodily harm. 3. Selling, using or possessing obscene material. 4. Using vulgar or abusive language, cursing or swearing. 5. Using, possessing, or sharing prescription and over-the-counter drugs. 6. Using, possessing, or sharing drug-like paraphernalia. 7. Gambling. 8. Indecent exposure, that is, exposure to sight of the private parts of the body in a lewd or indecent manner. 9. Initiating a report warning of fire or other catastrophe without valid cause, misuse of 911, or discharging a fire extinguisher. 10. Engaging in any act of sexual misconduct. 11. Inappropriate display of public affection on school grounds or when in attendance at a school sponsored function. 12. Driving on school grounds in an unsafe or reckless manner (e.g., speeding, spinning tires, passing stopped school bus). 13. Subjecting other students, school personnel or any other person lawfully on school property or attending a school function to danger by recklessly engaging in conduct which creates a substantial risk of physical injury.	I-III
I. Cutting class	Illegal absence from a class or school activity.	I-II
J. Cyberbullying	Harassment or bullying where such harassment or bullying occurs through any form of electronic communication. Cyberbullying includes the use of information technology, including, but not limited e-mail, instant message, blogs, chat rooms, pagers, cell phones, and gaming systems, to harass, threaten, isolate or intimidate others. (Education Law §11[8]).	I- III
K. Defamation	False or unprivileged statement or representation about an individual or identifiable group of individuals that harm the reputation of the person or the identifiable group.	I -II
L. Destruction of Property/ Vandalism	Damage, destruction, or defacement (graffiti) of property belonging to another or the school.	II-III
M. Discrimination	Discrimination against any student by a student or students and/or employee or employees on school property or at a school function including, but not limited to, discrimination based on a person's actual or perceived race, color, weight, national origin, ethnic group, religion, religious practice, disability, sexual orientation, gender, sex or any other legally protected status.	II-III
N. Disrespect Toward Others	Inappropriate comment or physical gesture to a student, teacher, staff member, or other adult.	I -II
O. Disorderly Conduct	Behavior disturbing the atmosphere or order of the school or others. Examples of disorderly conduct include, but are not limited to: 1. Causing a disruption in the hallways. 2. Making unreasonable noise. 3. Obstructing vehicular or pedestrian traffic. 4. Engaging in any willful act, which disrupts the normal operation of the school community.	I-II

	<p>5. Trespassing. Students are not permitted in any school building, other than the one they regularly attend, without permission from the administrator in charge of the building.</p> <p>6. Computer/electronic communications misuse, including but not limited to any unauthorized use of computers, electronic devices, electronic notebooks/pads, software, or internet/intranet account; accessing inappropriate websites; engaging in any instance of cyberbullying; or any other violation of the district's acceptable use policy.</p> <p>7. The display and/or use by students of cell phones or any other 2-way communication systems (including, but not limited to, voice recorders, digital cameras, video recorders, and music listening devices) will not be allowed during instructional time, this is further outlined and defined in each school's respective handbook.</p> <p>8. Forgery. Falsely or fraudulently making or altering a document.</p>	
P. Disruption – Classroom	Behavior that is substantially disruptive of the educational process or substantially interferes with the teacher's authority over the classroom.	I -III
Q. Disruption – School	Behavior that interferes with the safe and orderly environment of the school or school activity.	I-III
R. Disruptive Conduct- General	<p>Examples of disruptive conduct include, but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Failing to comply with the reasonable directions of teachers, school administrators or other school personnel in charge of students. 2. Engaging in a verbal confrontation with another student or a staff member. 	I-III
S. Dress Code Violation	Failure to follow the student's dress, grooming and appearance requirements as set forth in this document.	I-III
T. Driving/ Parking Violations	Failure to obey all state, district, and campus traffic and parking signs and rules.	I-II
U. Failure to Serve Assigned Consequences	Failure to serve detention, Saturday detention, suspension or other assigned consequences.	I-II
V. False Alarms/Bomb Threats	Initiating a report or warning of fire, or catastrophe without valid cause, misuse of 911, or discharging a fire extinguisher.	II-III
W. Fighting	A hostile confrontation with physical contact involving two or more students.	II-III
X. Fireworks or Explosives	Possession, use, and/or threat to use a firework, smoke bomb, flare, or combustible or explosive substance.	II-III
Y. Gambling	Wagering money or property.	I-II
Z. Harassment and/or Bullying	As defined in Article II above.	I-III
AA. Hazing	As defined in Article II above.	I-III
BB. Indecent Exposure	Exposing the private parts of the body in a lewd or indecent manner.	I- II
CC. Insubordination	Refusing to follow reasonable requests of teachers, staff, or administration, including failure to identify self or knowingly providing false information. Examples of insubordinate conduct include, but are not limited to:	I -III

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Failing to comply with the reasonable directions of teachers, school administrators or other school employees in charge of students or otherwise demonstrating disrespect. 2. Lateness for, missing, or leaving school or a classroom without permission. 3. Skipping detention. 4. Entering a classroom without permission. 	
DD. Leaving school grounds without permission	Leaving school grounds during regular school hours without written or verbal permission from parent/guardian, administrator or someone listed on the emergency procedure card.	I -II
EE. Loitering	Idle presence in an area without authorization.	I -II
FF. Off campus misconduct that endangers the health and safety of students or staff within the school or adversely affects the educational process.	<p>Examples of such misconduct include, but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cyberbullying. 2. Threatening or harassing students or school personnel over the phone. 3. Using message boards, cell phones, or other electronic transmissions to convey threats, derogatory comments or post pornographic pictures of students or school personnel. 	I-III
GG. Physical Attack on Staff, Students/Others	Assault, or aggressive physical action, directed at students, staff, or others, including a situation where a staff member is intervening in a fight or other disruptive activity.	II- III
HH. Possession of Disruptive Items	Unauthorized possession of a sound box, laser pointer, squirt gun, water balloon, personal audio device, or any other disruptive item.	I- II
II. Possession of Portable Electronic Communication Devices	Unauthorized possession of personal electronic devices such as (but not limited to) cell phone, wearable smart watches, or personal laptop.	I-II
JJ. Possession or use of Skate boards, Roller blades, All Terrain Vehicles or Scooters	Unauthorized use or unauthorized possession of a skateboard, scooter, all-terrain vehicles or roller blades on school property.	I- II
KK. Retaliation	As defined in Article II above.	II-III
LL. Sexting	As defined in Article II above.	I- III
MM. Sexual Harassment	Unwanted and inappropriate verbal, written, or physical conduct of a sexual nature directed toward another person.	I -III
NN. Tardiness	Lateness to school or class.	I-II
OO. Theft	Taking or obtaining property of another without permission of the owner or attempting to sell stolen property.	II-III
PP. Threat to Staff, Student or Other Person	Expression, conveyed by word or action, of intent to abuse, intimidate, coerce, or injure a staff member, student, or other person.	I -III
QQ. Tobacco Violation	Possession or use of any Tobacco Products; This prohibition extends to having such items on school property, at a school function, on a school bus or in a school vehicle.	I -II
RR. Trespassing	Unauthorized presence on school property, including while on suspension.	I-II
SS. Truancy	Unlawful absence without parental knowledge and/or permission.	I- II

TT. Unacceptable Language	Using vulgar or abusive language, cursing, or swearing.	I -II
UU. Violent Conduct	Examples of violent conduct include, but are not limited to: 1. Committing an act of violence (such as hitting, kicking, punching, scratching, and pushing) upon a teacher, administrator or other school employee or attempting to do so. 2. Committing an act of violence (such as hitting, kicking, punching, scratching, and pushing) upon another student or any other person lawfully on school property or attempting to do so. 3. Displaying what appears to be a weapon. 4. Threatening to use any weapon. 5. Intentionally damaging or destroying the personal property of a student, teacher, administrator, other district employee or any person lawfully on school property, including graffiti or arson. 6. Intentionally damaging or destroying school district property.	II-III
VV. Weapon Possession	Possession of a Weapon.	II- III
WW. Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle or motorized mode of transportation	A student shall not operate a motor vehicle or a motorized mode of transportation during normal school hours without administrative authorization and parent/guardian consent.	II-III
XX. Clandestine Activity and/or Unlawful Surveillance	Students and teachers are assured reasonable expectations of privacy. Therefore, unapproved video recordings, photographs, non-school related photos and video/audio recordings on school property or at school functions on or off campus are strictly prohibited.	I-III

B. Procedures

The amount of due process a student is entitled to receive before a penalty is imposed depends on the penalty being imposed. In all cases, regardless of the penalty imposed, the school personnel authorized to impose the penalty must inform the student of the alleged misconduct and must investigate, to the extent necessary, the facts surrounding the alleged misconduct. All students will have an opportunity to present their version of the facts to the school personnel imposing the disciplinary penalty in connection with the imposition of the penalty.

Students who are to be given penalties other than an oral warning, written warning or written notification to their parents are entitled to additional rights before the penalty is imposed. These additional rights are explained below.

1. Restricted Study Hall (RSH)

RSH is a precursor to a removal and serves as a temporary removal from an escalated situation. (See also note below).

Note: Students assigned to RSH should complete the behavior intervention sheet and report to the respective teacher/staff member 10th period to review the situation and to permit the student to return to class. Extended detention may be assigned to any student not reporting to 10th period as a result of being assigned to RSH.

2. Detention

- a. After school detention may be used by teachers, principals and the superintendent as a consequence for student misconduct in situations where removal from the classroom or suspension would be inappropriate.

Note: If in the event that detention is postponed, or if the student is absent on the day assigned, it is the responsibility of the student to report to detention on the next day.

- b. Extended detention may also be imposed as a consequence (held 3:15-5:30 p.m. one day per week). (In-school suspension may be imposed instead under certain circumstances).

Note: Students failing to report to Extended Detention may then be assigned ISS. If in the event extended detention is postponed or if the student is absent on the day assigned, it is the responsibility of the student to report to the detention on the next scheduled day.

3. Suspension from Transportation

If a student does not conduct himself/herself properly on a bus, the bus driver is expected to bring such misconduct to the building principal's attention. Students who become a serious disciplinary problem may have their riding privileges suspended by the building principal or the superintendent or their designees. In such cases, the student's parent will become responsible for seeing that his or her child gets to and from school safely. Should the suspension from transportation amount to a suspension from attendance, the district will make appropriate arrangements to provide for the student's education.

A student subjected to a suspension from transportation is not entitled to a full hearing pursuant to Education Law §3214 (unless suspension from transportation would result in the student being unable to attend school). However, the student and the student's parent will be provided with a reasonable opportunity for an informal conference with the building principal or the principal's designee to discuss the conduct and the penalty involved.

4. Suspension from athletic participation, extracurricular activities and other privileges

A student subjected to a suspension from athletic participation, extracurricular activities or other privileges is not entitled to a full hearing pursuant to Education Law §3214.

5. Suspension from Field Trips

If a student is suspended in or out of school for more than three full days in the semester in which the field trip occurs, the respective conduct will be subject to an administrative review and the student may not be able to attend the trip.

6. Suspension from BOCES

BOCES activities, such as field trips and other activities outside of the school itself are an extension of the school program. Therefore, an infraction handled at BOCES is to be considered an act within the School District itself. The BOCES principal may suspend School District students from BOCES classes for a period not to exceed five (5) school days when student behavior warrants such action.

A student who is ineligible to attend a District school on a given day may also be ineligible to attend BOCES classes. The decision rests with the Superintendent or his/her designee.

7. In-School Suspension (ISS)

The board recognizes the school must balance the need of students to attend school and the need for order in the classroom to establish an environment conducive to learning. As such, the board authorizes building principals and the superintendent to place students who would otherwise be suspended from school as the result of a code of conduct violation in "in-school suspension." Note: If in the event that ISS is postponed (due to snowday, etc.), or if the student is absent on the day assigned, it is the responsibility of the student to report to ISS on the next day that school is in session.

A student subjected to an in-school suspension is not entitled to a full hearing pursuant to Education Law §3214. However, the student and the student's parent will be provided with a reasonable opportunity for an informal conference with the district official imposing the in-school suspension to discuss the conduct and the penalty involved.

8. Managing Student Conduct

a. Classroom Management

A student's behavior can affect a teacher's ability to teach and can make it difficult for other students in the classroom to learn. In most instances the classroom teacher can control a student's behavior and maintain or restore control over the classroom by using good classroom management techniques. These techniques may include practices that involve the teacher directing a student to briefly leave the classroom to give the student an opportunity to regain his or her composure and self-control in an alternative setting. Such practices may include, but are not limited to: (1) short-term break in an elementary classroom or in an administrator's office; (2) sending a student to the principal's office for the remainder of the class time only; (3) sending a student to a school counselor or other district staff member for counseling; or (4) sending a student to a restricted study hall (RSH) for the remainder of the period only; a student sent to RSH will not be able to participate in or attend extracurricular activities on that day. Time-honored classroom management techniques such as these do not constitute disciplinary removals for purposes of this code.

b. Removal of a Disruptive Student

On occasion, a student's behavior may become disruptive. For purposes of this code of conduct, a disruptive student is a student who is substantially disruptive of the educational process or substantially interferes with the teacher's authority over the classroom. A substantial disruption of the educational process or substantial interference with a teacher's authority occurs when a student demonstrates a persistent unwillingness to comply with the teacher's instructions or repeatedly violates the teacher's classroom behavior rules.

A classroom teacher may remove a disruptive student from class for up to two days. The removal from class applies to the class of the removing teacher only. If the disruptive student does not pose a danger or ongoing threat of disruption to the academic process, the teacher must provide the student with an explanation for why he or she is being removed and an opportunity to explain his or her version of the relevant events before the student is removed. Only after the informal discussion may a teacher remove a student from class.

If the student poses a danger or ongoing threat of disruption, the teacher may order the student to be removed immediately. The teacher must, however, explain to the student why he or she was removed from the classroom and give the student a chance to present his or her version of the relevant events by the end of the next regular school day.

The teacher must complete a district-established disciplinary removal form and meet with the principal or his or her designee as soon as possible, but no later than the end of the school day, to explain the circumstances of the removal and to present the removal form. If the principal or designee is not available by the end of the same school day, the teacher must leave the form with the secretary and meet with the principal or designee prior to the beginning of classes on the next school day.

Within 24 hours after the student's removal, the principal or another district administrator designated by the principal must notify the student's parents, in writing, that the student has been removed from class and why. The notice must also inform the parent that he or she has the right, upon request, to meet informally with the principal or the principal's designee to discuss the reasons for the removal.

The written notice must be provided by personal delivery, express mail delivery, or some other means that is reasonably calculated to assure receipt of the notice within 24 hours of the student's removal at the last known

address for the parents. Where possible, notice should also be provided by telephone if the school has been provided with a telephone number(s) for the purpose of contacting parents.

The principal may require the teacher who ordered the removal to attend the informal conference.

If at the informal meeting the student denies the charges, the principal or the principal's designee must explain why the student was removed and give the student and the student's parents a chance to present the student's version of the relevant events. The informal meeting must be held within 48 hours of the student's removal. The timing of the informal meeting may be extended by mutual agreement of the parent and principal.

The principal or the principal's designee may overturn the removal of the student from class if the principal finds any one of the following:

- 1) The charges against the student are not supported by substantial evidence.
- 2) The student's removal is otherwise in violation of law, including the district's code of conduct.
- 3) The conduct warrants suspension from school pursuant to Education Law §3214 and a suspension will be imposed.

The principal or his or her designee may overturn a removal at any point between receiving the referral form issued by the teacher and the close of business on the day following the 48-hour period for the informal conference, if a conference is requested. No student removed from the classroom by the classroom teacher will be permitted to return to the classroom until the principal makes a final determination, or the period of removal expires, whichever is less.

Any disruptive student removed from the classroom by the classroom teacher shall be offered continued educational programming and activities until he or she is permitted to return to the class.

Each teacher must keep a log (on a district provided form) for all cases of removal of students from his or her class. The principal must keep a log of all removals of students from class.

Any student, who engages in conduct which results in the student being removed from a classroom by any teacher on four or more occasions in a semester, will be placed in in-school suspension for one (1) school day. Upon the 5th removal from class, the student will be suspended from school for three days and other educational options may be considered. In addition, there may be an occasion when it will be appropriate to refer a disruptive student to a school counselor or psychologist who in turn may refer a student (and parent) to appropriate human services organizations outside the school.

Removal of a student with a disability, under certain circumstances, may constitute a change in the student's placement. Accordingly, no teacher may remove a student with a disability from his or her class until he or she has verified with the principal or the chairperson of the Committee on Special Education that the removal will not violate the student's rights under state or federal law or regulation.

9. Suspension from School

Suspension from school is a severe penalty, which may be imposed only upon students who are insubordinate, disorderly, violent or disruptive, or whose conduct otherwise endangers the safety, morals, health or welfare of others.

The board retains its authority to suspend students, but places primary responsibility for the suspension of students with the superintendent and the building principals.

Any staff member may refer a student to the superintendent or the principal for disciplinary action. All staff members must immediately report and refer a violent student to the principal or the superintendent for a violation of the code of conduct. All recommendations and referrals shall be made in writing unless the

conditions underlying the recommendation or referral warrant immediate attention. In such cases a written report is to be prepared as soon as possible by the staff member recommending the suspension.

The superintendent or principal, upon receiving a recommendation or referral for suspension or when processing a case for suspension, shall gather the facts relevant to the matter and record them for subsequent presentation, if necessary.

a. Short-term (5 days or less) suspension from school

When the superintendent or principal (referred to as the “suspending authority”) proposes to suspend a student charged with misconduct for five days or less pursuant to Education Law §3214 (3), the suspending authority must immediately notify the student orally. If the student denies the misconduct, the suspending authority must provide an explanation of the basis for the proposed suspension. The suspending authority must also notify the student’s parents in writing that the student may be suspended from school. The written notice must be provided by personal delivery, express mail delivery, or some other means that is reasonably calculated to assure receipt of the notice within 24 hours of the decision to propose suspension at the last known address for the parents. Where possible, notice should also be provided by telephone if the school has been provided with a telephone number(s) for the purpose of contacting the parents.

The notice shall provide a description of the charges against the student and the incident for which suspension is proposed and shall inform the parents of the right to request an immediate informal conference with the principal.

Both the notice and informal conference shall be in the dominant language or mode of communication used by the parents. At the conference, the parents shall be permitted to ask questions of complaining witnesses under such procedures as the principal may establish.

The notice and opportunity for an informal conference shall take place before the student is suspended unless the student’s presence in school poses a continuing danger to persons or property or an ongoing threat of disruption to the academic process. If the student’s presence does pose such a danger or threat of disruption, the notice and opportunity for an informal conference shall take place as soon after the suspension as is reasonably practicable.

After the conference, the principal shall promptly advise the parents in writing of his or her decision.

b. Long-term (more than 5 days) suspension from school

When the superintendent or building principal determines that a suspension for more than five days may be warranted, he or she shall give reasonable notice to the student and the student’s parents of their right to a fair hearing. At the hearing the student shall have the right to be represented by counsel, the right to question witnesses against him or her and the right to present witnesses and other evidence on his or her behalf.

The superintendent shall personally hear and determine the proceeding or may, in his or her discretion, designate a hearing officer to conduct the hearing. The hearing officer shall be authorized to administer oaths and to use subpoenas in conjunction with the proceeding before him or her. A record of the hearing shall be maintained, but no stenographic transcript shall be required. A tape recording shall be deemed a satisfactory record. The hearing officer shall make findings of fact and recommendations as to the appropriate measure of discipline to the superintendent. The report of the hearing officer shall be advisory only, and the superintendent may accept all or any part thereof.

An appeal of the decision of the superintendent may be made to the board that will make its decision based solely upon the record before it. All appeals to the board must be in writing and submitted to the district clerk within 30 calendar days of the date of the superintendent’s decisions.

The board may adopt in whole or in part the decision of the superintendent. Final decisions of the board may be appealed to the Commissioner within 30 days of the decision.

c. Permanent suspension

Permanent suspension is reserved for extraordinary circumstances such as where a student's conduct poses a life-threatening danger to the safety and well-being of other students, school personnel or any other person lawfully on school property or attending a school function.

C. Minimum Periods of Suspension for Weapons/Violent Acts/Substantial Disruption

1. Students who bring a weapon to school: Any student, other than a student with a disability, found guilty of bringing a weapon onto school property will be subject to suspension from school for at least one calendar year. Before being suspended, the student will have an opportunity for a hearing pursuant to Education Law §3214. The superintendent has the authority to modify the one-year suspension on a case-by-case basis. In deciding whether to modify the penalty, the superintendent may consider the following:
 - a. The student's age.
 - b. The student's grade in school.
 - c. The student's prior disciplinary record.
 - d. The superintendent's belief that other forms of discipline may be more effective.
 - e. Input from parents, teachers and/or others.
 - f. Other extenuating circumstances.

A student with a disability may be suspended only in accordance with the requirements of state and federal law.

2. Students who commit violent acts other than bringing a weapon to school. Any student, other than a student with a disability, who is found to have committed a violent act, other than bringing a weapon onto school property, shall be subject to suspension from school for at least five days. If the proposed penalty is the minimum five-day suspension, the student and the student's parents will be given the same notice and opportunity for an informal conference given to all students subject to a short-term suspension.

If the proposed penalty exceeds the minimum five-day suspension, the student and the student's parents will be given the same notice and opportunity for a hearing given to all students subject to a long-term suspension. The superintendent has the authority to modify the minimum five-day suspension on a case-by-case basis. In deciding whether to modify the penalty, the superintendent may consider the same factors considered in modifying a one-year suspension for possessing a weapon.

3. Students who are repeatedly substantially disruptive of the educational process or repeatedly substantially interferes with the teacher's authority over the classroom

Any student, other than a student with a disability, who repeatedly is substantially disruptive of the educational process or substantially interferes with the teacher's authority over the classroom, may be suspended from school for up to five days. For purposes of this code of conduct, "repeatedly is substantially disruptive" means engaging in conduct that results in the student being removed from the classroom by teacher(s) pursuant to Education Law §3214 (3-a) and this code on four or more occasions during a semester, or three or more occasions during a trimester. If the proposed penalty is the minimum five-day suspension, the student and the student's parent will be given the same notice and opportunity for an informal conference given to all students subject to a short-term suspension. If the proposed penalty exceeds the minimum five-day suspension, the student and the student's parent

will be given the same notice and opportunity for a hearing given to all students subject to a long-term suspension. The superintendent has the authority to modify the minimum five-day suspension on a case-by-case basis. In deciding whether to modify the penalty, the superintendent may consider the same factors considered in modifying a one- year suspension for possessing a weapon.

D. Referrals

1. Counseling

The Counseling Office shall handle all referrals of students to counseling.

2. Family Access to Services Team (FAST) Referral

The district may complete a FAST referral through Cayuga County for students who are in need of support based on their:

- a. Attendance
- b. Discipline history
- c. Social Emotional needs

3. Juvenile Delinquents and Juvenile Offenders

The superintendent is required to refer the following students to the County Attorney for a juvenile delinquency proceeding before the Family Court:

- a. Any student under the age of 16 who is found to have brought a weapon to school, or
- b. Any student 14 or 15 years old who qualifies for juvenile offender status under the Criminal Procedure Law §1.20 (42).

The superintendent is required to refer students age 16 and older or any student 14 or 15 years old who qualifies for juvenile offender status to the appropriate law enforcement authorities.

VIII. Remedial Responses to Violations of Code of Conduct

Students who violate this Code may also be subject to remedial action as the facts may warrant, including but not limited to any of the measures listed below:

- a. peer support groups; corrective instruction or other relevant learning or service experience;
- b. supportive intervention;
- c. behavioral assessment or evaluation;
- d. behavioral management plans, with benchmarks that are closely monitored; and/or
- e. student counseling and parent conferences.

Beyond these individual-focused remedial responses, school-wide or environmental remediation may also be utilized. These strategies may include:

- a. school and community surveys or other strategies for determining the conditions contributing to the relevant behavior;
- b. adoption of research-based prevention programs;
- c. modification of schedules;
- d. adjustment in hallway traffic and other student routes of travel;
- f. targeted use of monitors;
- g. staff professional development;
- h. parent conferences;

- i. involvement of parent-teacher organizations; and/or
- j. peer support groups.

IX. Alternative Instruction

When a student of any age is removed from class by a teacher or a student of compulsory attendance age is suspended from school pursuant to Education Law §3214, the district will take immediate steps to provide alternative means of instruction for the student.

X. Discipline of Students with Disabilities

The board recognizes that it may be necessary to suspend, remove or otherwise discipline students with disabilities to address disruptive or problem behavior. The board also recognizes that students with disabilities enjoy certain procedural protections whenever school authorities intend to impose discipline upon them. The board is committed to ensuring that the procedures followed for suspending, removing or otherwise disciplining students with disabilities are consistent with the procedural safeguards required by applicable laws and regulations.

This code of conduct affords students with disabilities subject to disciplinary action no greater or lesser rights than those expressly afforded by applicable federal and state law and regulations.

A. Authorized Suspensions or Removals of Students with Disabilities

1. For purposes of this section of the code of conduct, the following definitions apply.

A “suspension” means a suspension pursuant to Education Law §3214.

A “removal” means a removal for disciplinary reasons from the students’ current educational placement other than a suspension and change in placement to an interim alternative educational setting (IAES) ordered by an impartial hearing officer because the student poses a risk of harm to himself or herself or others.

An “IAES” means a temporary educational placement for a period of up to 45 days, other than the student’s current placement at the time the behavior precipitating the IAES placement occurred, that enables the student to continue to progress in the general curriculum, although in another setting, to continue to receive those services and modifications, including those described on the student’s current individualized education program (IEP), that will enable the student to meet the goals set out in such IEP, and include services and modifications to address the behavior which precipitated the IAES placement that are designed to prevent the behavior from recurring.

2. School personnel may order the suspension or removal of a student with a disability from his or her current educational placement as follows:
 - a. The board, the district (BOCES) superintendent of schools or a building principal may order the placement of a student with a disability into an IAES, another setting or suspension for a period not to exceed five consecutive days and not to exceed the amount of time a non-disabled student would be subject to suspension for the same behavior.
 - b. The superintendent may order the placement of a student with a disability into an IAES, another setting or suspension for up to 10 consecutive school days, inclusive of any period in which the student has been suspended or removed under subparagraph (a) above for the same behavior, if the superintendent determines that the student has engaged in behavior that warrants a suspension and the suspension or removal does not exceed the amount of time non-disabled students would be subject to suspension for the same behavior.

- c. The superintendent may order additional suspensions of not more than 10 consecutive school days in the same school year for separate incidents of misconduct, as long as those removals do not constitute a change of placement.
- d. The superintendent may order the placement of a student with a disability in an IAES to be determined by the committee on special education (CSE), for the same amount of time that a student without a disability would be subject to discipline, but not more than 45 days, if the student carries or possesses a weapon to school or to a school function, or the student knowingly possesses or uses illegal drugs or sells or solicits the sale of a controlled substance while at school or a school function.
 - 1) “Weapon” refers to no person shall have in his/her possession upon school premises any rifle, shotgun, pistol, razor blade, spray, revolver, other firearm, knives, dangerous chemicals, explosives, or any object which is not necessary for school activities and which could be considered a weapon. A weapon includes any instrument capable of firing a projectile, the frame or receiver of any such weapon, firearm, muffler or silencer, any explosive device, or any other instrument or device capable of inflicting bodily harm.
 - 2) “Controlled substance” means a drug or other substance identified in certain provisions of the federal Controlled Substances Act specified in both federal and state law and regulations applicable to this policy.
 - 3) “Illegal drugs” means a controlled substance except for those legally possessed or used under the supervision of a licensed health-care professional or that is legally possessed or used under any other authority under the Controlled Substances Act or any other federal law. regulations, an impartial hearing officer may order the placement of a student with a disability in an IAES setting for up to 45 days at a time, if maintaining the student in his or her current educational placement poses a risk of harm to the student or others.

B. Change of Placement Rule

- 1. A disciplinary change in placement means a suspension or removal from a student’s current education placement is either:
 - a. For more than 10 consecutive school days; or
 - b. For a period of 10 consecutive school days or less if the student is subjected to a series of suspensions or removals that constitute a pattern because they cumulate to more than 10 school days in a school year and because of such factors as the length of each suspension or removal, the total amount of time the student is removed and the proximity of the suspensions or removals to one another.
- 2. School personnel may not suspend or remove a student with disabilities if imposition of the suspension or removal would result in a disciplinary change in placement based on a pattern of suspension or removal.

However, the district may impose a suspension or removal, which would otherwise result in a disciplinary change in placement, based on a pattern of suspensions or removals if the CSE has determined that the behavior was not a manifestation of the student’s disability, or the student is placed in an IAES for behavior involving weapons, illegal drugs or controlled substances.

C. Special Rules Regarding the Suspension or Removal of Students with Disabilities

1. The district's Committee on Special Education shall:
 - a. Conduct functional behavioral assessments to determine why a student engages in a particular behavior, and develop or review behavioral intervention plans whenever the district is first suspending or removing a student with a disability for more than 10 school days in a school year or imposing a suspension or removal that constitutes a disciplinary change in placement, including a change in placement to an IAES for misconduct involving weapons, illegal drugs or controlled substances.

If subsequently, a student with a disability who has a behavioral intervention plan and who has been suspended or removed from his or her current educational placement for more than 10 school day sin a school year is subjected to a suspension or removal that does not constitute a disciplinary change in placement, the members of the CSE shall review the behavioral intervention plan and its implementation to determine if modifications are necessary.

If one or more members of the CSE believe that modifications are needed, the school district shall convene a meeting of the CSE to modify such plan and its implementation, to the extent the committee determines necessary.
 - b. Conduct a manifestation determination review of the relationship between the student's disability and the behavior subject to disciplinary action whenever a decision is made to place a student in an IAES either for misconduct involving weapons, illegal drugs or controlled substances or because maintaining the student in his current educational setting poses a risk of harm to the student or others; or a decision is made to impose a suspension that constitutes a disciplinary change in placement.
2. The parents of a student who is facing disciplinary action, but who has not been determined to be eligible for services under IDEA and Article 89 at the time of misconduct, shall have the right to invoke applicable procedural safeguards set forth in federal and state law and regulations if, in accordance with federal and state statutory and regulatory criteria, the school district is deemed to have had knowledge that their child was a student with a disability before the behavior precipitating disciplinary action occurred. If the district is deemed to have had such knowledge, the student will be considered a student presumed to have a disability for discipline purposes.
 - a. The superintendent, building principal or other school official imposing a suspension or removal shall be responsible for determining whether the student is a student presumed to have a disability.
 - b. A student will not be considered a student presumed to have a disability for discipline purposes if, upon receipt of information supporting a claim that the district had knowledge the student was a student with a disability, the district either:
 - 1) Conducted an individual evaluation and determined that the student is not a student with a disability, or
 - 2) Determined that an evaluation was not necessary and provided notice to the parents of such determination, in the manner required by applicable law and regulations.

If there is no basis for knowledge that the student is a student with a disability prior to taking disciplinary measures against the student, the student may be subjected to the same disciplinary measures as any other non-disabled student who engaged in comparable behaviors.

However, if a request for an individual evaluation is made while such non-disabled student is subjected to a disciplinary removal, an expedited evaluation shall be conducted and completed in the manner prescribed by applicable federal and state law and regulations. Until the expedited evaluation is

completed, the non-disabled student who is not a student presumed to have a disability for discipline purposes shall remain in the educational placement determined by the district, which can include suspension.

3. The district shall provide parents with notice of disciplinary removal no later than the date on which a decision is made to change the placement of a student with a disability to an IAES for either misconduct involving weapons, illegal drugs or controlled substances or because maintaining the student in his/her current educational setting poses a risk of harm to the student or others; or a decision is made to impose a suspension or removal that constitutes a disciplinary change in placement.

The procedural safeguards notice prescribed by the Commissioner shall accompany the notice of disciplinary removal.

4. The parents of a student with disabilities subject to a suspension of five consecutive school days or less shall be provided with the same opportunity for an informal conference available to parents of non-disabled students under the Education Law.
5. Superintendent hearings on disciplinary charges against students with disabilities subject to a suspension of more than five school days shall be divided into a guilt phase and penalty phase in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Commissioner's regulations incorporated into this code.
6. The removal of a student with disabilities other than a suspension or placement in an IAES shall be conducted in accordance with the due process procedures applicable to such removals of non-disabled students, except that school personnel may not impose such removal for more than 10 consecutive days or for a period that would result in a disciplinary change in placement, unless the CSE has determined that the behavior is not a manifestation of the student's disability.
7. During any period of suspension or removal, including placement in an IAES, students with disabilities shall be provided services as required by the Commissioner's regulations incorporated into this code.

D. Expedited Due Process Hearings

1. An expedited due process hearing shall be conducted in the manner specified by the Commissioner's regulations incorporated into this code, if:
 - a. The district requests such a hearing to obtain an order of an impartial hearing officer placing a student with a disability in an IAES where school personnel maintain that it is dangerous for the student to be in his or her current educational placement, or during the pendency of due process hearings where school personnel maintain that it is dangerous for the student to be in his or her current educational student's behavior was not a manifestation of a student's disability, or relating to any decision regarding placement, including but not limited to any decision to place the student in an IAES.
 - 1) During the pendency of an expedited due process hearing or appeal regarding the placement of a student in an IAES for behavior involving weapons, illegal drugs or controlled substances, or on grounds of dangerousness, or regarding a determination that the behavior is not a manifestation of the student's disability for a student who has been placed in an IAES, the student shall remain in the IAES pending the decision of the impartial hearing officer or until expiration of the IAES placement, whichever occurs first, unless the parents and the district agree otherwise.
 - 2) If school personnel propose to change the student's placement after expiration of an IAES placement, during the pendency of any proceeding to challenge the proposed

change in placement, the student shall remain in the placement prior to removal to the IAES, except where the student is again placed in an IAES.

2. An expedited due process hearing shall be completed within 15 business days of receipt of the request for a hearing. Although the impartial hearing officer may grant specific extensions of such time period, he or she must mail a written decision to the district and the parents within five business days after the last hearing date, and in no event later than 45 calendar days after receipt of the request for a hearing, without exceptions or extensions.

E. Referral to law enforcement and judicial authorities

In accordance with the provisions of IDEA and its implementing regulations:

1. The district may report a crime committed by a child with a disability to appropriate authorities, and such action will not constitute a change of the student's placement.
2. The superintendent shall ensure that copies of the special education and disciplinary records of a student with disabilities are transmitted for consideration to the appropriate authorities to whom a crime is reported.

XI. Corporal Punishment & Emergency Interventions

A. Corporal Punishment

Corporal punishment is any act of physical force upon a student for the purpose of punishing that student. Corporal punishment of any student by any district employee is strictly forbidden.

Whenever a school employee uses physical force against a student, the school employee shall immediately report the situation to his/her Principal/Supervisor. The Principal/Supervisor shall, within the same school day, make a report to the Superintendent describing in detail the circumstances and the nature of the action taken.

The Superintendent of Schools shall submit a written report semi-annually to the Commissioner of Education, with copies to the Board of Education, by January 15 and July 15 of each year, setting forth the substance of each written complaint about the use of corporal punishment received by the Weedsport Central School District authorities during the reporting period, the results of each investigation, and the action, if any, taken by the school authorities in each case.

B. Emergency Interventions

However, in situations where alternative procedures and methods that do not involve the use of physical force cannot reasonably be used, reasonable physical force may be used to:

1. Protect oneself, another student, teacher or any person from physical injury.
2. Protect the property of the school or others.
3. Employees will contact administration for a student whose behavior interferes with the orderly exercise and performance of school district functions, powers and duties, if that student has refused to refrain from further disruptive acts. Administration will work with the SRO to resolve the situation.

Such emergency interventions shall only be used in situations where alternative procedures and methods not involving the use of reasonable physical force cannot reasonably be employed. Emergency interventions shall not be used as a punishment or as a substitute for systematic behavioral interventions that are designed to change, replace, modify or eliminate a targeted behavior.

Staff who may be called upon to implement emergency interventions will be provided appropriate training in safe and effective restraint procedures. The parent(s) of the student shall be notified whenever an emergency intervention is utilized.

The District will maintain documentation on the use of emergency interventions for each student including:

- a) Name and date of birth of student;
- b) Setting and location of the incident;
- c) Name of staff or other persons involved;
- d) Description of the incident and emergency intervention used, including duration;
- e) A statement as to whether the student has a current behavioral intervention plan; and
- f) Details of any injuries sustained by the student or others, including staff, as a result of the incident.

This documentation will be reviewed by District supervisory personnel and, if necessary, by the school nurse or other medical personnel.

XII. Student Searches and Interrogations

The board of education is committed to ensuring an atmosphere on school property and at school functions that is safe and orderly. To achieve this kind of environment, any school official authorized to impose a disciplinary penalty on a student may question a student about an alleged violation of law or the district code of conduct. Students are not entitled to any sort of “Miranda”-type warning before being questioned by school officials, nor are school officials required to contact a student’s parent before questioning the student. However, school officials will tell all students why they are being questioned.

In addition, the board authorizes the superintendent, building principals, the school nurse and district security officials to conduct searches of students and their belongings if the authorized school official has reasonable suspicion to believe that the search will result in evidence that the student violated the law or the district code of conduct. An authorized school official may conduct a search of a student’s belongings that is minimally intrusive, such as touching the outside of a book bag, without reasonable suspicion, so long as the school official has legitimate reason for the very limited search.

An authorized school official may search a student or the student’s belongings based upon information received from a reliable informant. Individuals, other than the district employees, will be considered reliable informants if they have previously supplied information that was accurate and verified, or they make an admission against their own interest, or they provide the same information that is received independently from other sources, or they appear to be credible and the information they are communicating relates to an immediate threat to safety. District employees will be considered reliable informants unless they are known to have previously supplied information that they knew was not accurate.

Before searching a student or the student’s belongings, the authorized school official should attempt to get the student to admit that he or she possesses physical evidence that they violated the law or the district code, or get the student to voluntarily consent to the search. Searches will be limited to the extent necessary to locate the evidence sought.

Whenever practicable, searches will be conducted in the privacy of administrative offices and students will be present when their possessions are being searched.

A. Student Lockers, Desks and other School Storage Places

The rules in this code of conduct regarding searches of students and their belongings do not apply to student lockers, desks and other school storage places. Students do not have reasonable expectation of privacy with respect to these places and school officials retain complete control over them. This means that student

lockers, desks and other school storage places may be subject to search at any time by school officials, without prior notice to students and without their consent.

B. Documentation of Searches

The authorized school official conducting the search shall be responsible for promptly recording the following information about each search:

1. Name, age and grade of student searched.
2. Reasons for the search.
3. Name of any informant(s).
4. Purpose of search (that is, what item(s) were being sought).
5. Type and scope of search.
6. Person conducting search and his or her title and position.
7. Witnesses, if any, to the search.
8. Time and location of search.
9. Results of search (that is, what item(s) were found).
10. Disposition of items found.
11. Time, manner and results of parental notification.

The building principal or the principal's designee shall be responsible for the custody, control and disposition of any illegal or dangerous item taken from a student. The principal or his or her designee shall clearly label each item taken from the student and retain control of the item(s) until the item(s) is turned over to the police. The principal or his or her designee shall be responsible for personally delivering dangerous or illegal items to police authorities.

C. Police Involvement in Searches and Interrogations of Students

District officials are committed to cooperating with police officials and other law enforcement authorities to maintain a safe school environment. Police officials, however, have limited authority to interview or search students in schools or at school functions, or to use school facilities in connection with police work. Police officials may enter school property or a school function to question or search a student or to conduct a formal investigation involving students only if they have:

1. A search or an arrest warrant; or
2. Probable cause to believe a crime has been committed on school property or at a school function; or
3. Been invited by school officials.

Before police officials are permitted to question or search a student (particularly minors), the building principal or his or her designee shall first try to notify the student's parent to give the parent the opportunity to be present during the police questioning or search. If the student's parent cannot be contacted prior to the police questioning or search, the questioning or search shall not be conducted. The principal or designee will also be present during any police questioning or search of a student on school property or at a school function.

Students who are questioned by police officials on school property or at a school function will be afforded the same rights they have outside the school. This means:

1. They must be informed of their legal rights.
2. They may remain silent if they so desire.
3. They may request the presence of an attorney.

D. Child Protective Services Investigations

Consistent with the district's commitment to keep students safe from harm and the obligation of school officials to report to child protective services when they have reasonable cause to suspect that a student has been abused or maltreated, the district will cooperate with local child protective services workers (and possible accompanying law enforcement personnel) who wish to conduct interviews of students on school property relating to allegations of suspected child abuse, and/or neglect, or custody investigations.

All requests by child protective services to interview a student on school property shall be made directly to building principal or his or her designee. The principal or his or her designee shall set the time and place of the interview. The principal or designee shall decide if it is necessary and appropriate for a school official to be present during the interview, depending on the age of the student being interviewed and the nature of the allegations. If the nature of the allegations is such that it may be necessary for the student to remove any of his or her clothing in order for the child protective services worker to verify the allegations, the school nurse or other district medical personnel must be present during that portion of the interview. No student may be required to remove his or her clothing in front of a child protective services worker or school district official of the opposite sex.

A child protective services worker may not remove a student from school property without a court order, unless the worker reasonably believes that the student would be subject to danger of abuse if not he or she were not removed from school before a court order can reasonably be obtained. If the worker believes the student would be subject to danger of abuse, the worker may remove the student without a court order and without the parent's consent.

XIII. Visitors to the Schools

The board encourages parents and other district citizens to visit the district's schools and classrooms to observe the work of students, teachers and other staff. Since schools are a place of work and learning, however, certain limits must be set for such visits. The building principal or his or her designee is responsible for all persons in the building and on the grounds.

Unless expressly permitted by school district administrators, the school grounds, including but not limited to fields, stadiums, courts, tracks and playgrounds, are closed to visitors during the school day when school is in session (7:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., Monday-Friday). Individuals entering school grounds without permission during these times may be asked to leave.

The following rules apply to visitors to the schools:

1. Anyone who is not a regular staff member or student of the school will be considered a visitor.
2. All visitors to the school must report to the building reception window/office upon arrival. There they will be required to sign the visitor's register and will be issued a visitor's identification badge, which must be worn at all times while in the school or on school grounds. The visitor must return the identification badge to the window/office before leaving the building.
3. Visitors attending school functions that are open to the public, such as parent-teacher organization meetings or public gatherings are not required to register.
4. Parents or citizens who wish to observe a classroom while school is in session are required to arrange such visits in advance with the classroom teacher(s), so that class disruption is kept to a minimum.
5. Teachers are expected not to take class time to discuss individual matters with visitors.
6. Any unauthorized person on school property will be reported to the principal or his or her designee. Unauthorized personnel will be asked to leave. The police may be called if the situation warrants.
7. All visitors are expected to abide by the rules for public conduct on school property contained in this code of conduct.

XIV. Public Conduct on School Property

The district is committed to providing an orderly, respectful environment that is conducive to learning. To create and maintain this kind of an environment, it is necessary to regulate public conduct on school property and at school functions. For purposes of this section of the code, “public” shall mean all persons when on school property or attending a school function including students, teachers and district personnel.

The restrictions on public conduct on school property and at school functions contained in this code are not intended to limit freedom of speech or peaceful assembly. The district recognizes that free inquiry and free expression are indispensable to the objectives of the district. The purpose of this code is to maintain public order and prevent abuse of the rights of others.

All persons on school property or attending a school function shall conduct themselves in a respectful and orderly manner. In addition, all persons on school property or attending a school function are expected to be properly attired for the purpose they are on school property.

A. Prohibited Conduct

No person, either alone or with others, shall:

1. Intentionally injure any person or threaten to do so.
2. Intentionally damage or destroy school district property or the personal property of a teacher, administrator, other district employee or any person lawfully on school property, including graffiti or arson.
3. Disrupt the orderly conduct of classes, school programs or other school activities.
4. Distribute or wear materials on school grounds or at school functions that are obscene, overly revealing, advocate illegal action, appear libelous, obstruct the rights of others, or are disruptive to the school environment.
5. Threaten intimidate, harass or discriminate against any school staff member or other person(s) on the basis of a person’s actual or perceived race, color, weight, national origin, ethnic origin, ethnic group, religion, religious practices, disability, sex, sexual orientation, gender (including gender identity and expression), or other legally protected status.
6. Enter any portion of the school premises, playing field (home or away) or other related school location without authorization, or remain in any building or facility after it is normally closed.
7. Obstruct the free movement of any person in any place to which this code applies.
8. Violate the traffic laws, parking regulations or other restrictions on vehicles;
9. Possess, consume, sell, distribute or exchange alcoholic beverages, controlled substances, or be under the influence of either on school property or at a school function.
10. Possess or use weapons in or on school property or at a school function, except in the case of law enforcement officers or except as specifically authorized by the school district.
11. Loiter on or about school property.
12. Gamble on school property or at school functions.
13. Refuse to comply with any reasonable order of identifiable school district officials performing their duties.
14. Willfully incite others to commit any of the acts prohibited by this code.
15. Violate any federal or state statute, local ordinance or board policy while on school property or while at a school function.

B. Consequences

Persons who violate this code shall be subject to the following penalties:

1. Visitors. Their authorization, if any, to remain on school grounds or at the school function shall be withdrawn and they shall be directed to leave the premises. If they refuse to leave, they shall be subject to ejection and/or arrest.
2. Students. They shall be subject to disciplinary action as the facts may warrant, in accordance with the due process requirements.
3. Tenured faculty members. They shall be subject to disciplinary action as the facts may warrant in accordance with Education Law §3020-a or any other legal rights that they may have.
4. Staff members in the classified service of the civil service entitled to the protection of Civil Service Law §75. They shall be subject to immediate ejection and to disciplinary action as the facts may warrant in accordance with Civil Service Law §75 or any other legal rights that they may have.
5. Staff members other than those described in subdivisions 4 and 5. They shall be subject to warning, reprimand, suspension or dismissal as the facts may warrant in accordance with any legal rights they have.

C. Enforcement

The building principal or his or her designee shall be responsible for enforcing the conduct required by this code.

When the building principal or his or her designee sees an individual engaged in prohibited conduct, which in his or her judgment does not pose any immediate threat of injury to persons or property, the principal or his or her designee shall tell the individual that the conduct is prohibited and attempt to persuade the individual to stop. The principal or his or her designee shall also warn the individual of the consequences for failing to stop. If the person refuses to stop engaging in the prohibited conduct, or if the person's conduct poses an immediate threat of injury to persons or property, the principal or his or her designee shall have the individual removed immediately from school property or the school function. If necessary, local law enforcement authorities will be contacted to assist in removing the person.

The district shall initiate disciplinary action against any student or staff member, as appropriate, with the "Penalties" section above. In addition, the district reserves its right to pursue a civil or criminal legal action against any person violating the code.

XV. In-Service Educational Programs

The Board will provide in-service education programs for all District staff members to ensure the effective implementation of this Code, to promote a safe and supportive school climate while discouraging, among other things, harassment, bullying and discrimination against students by students and/or school employees and to include safe and supportive school climate concepts in the curriculum and classroom management. In-service education programs shall also include training on the social patterns of harassment, bullying and discrimination, including but not limited to those acts based on a person's actual or perceived race, color, weight, national origin, ethnic group, religion, religious practice, disability, sexual orientation, gender and sex, the identification and mitigation of harassment, bullying and discrimination, and strategies for effectively addressing problems of exclusion, bias and aggression in educational settings. The Superintendent may solicit the recommendations of the District staff, particularly teachers and administrators, regarding in-service programs pertaining to the management and discipline of students.

The following are suggested programs that may be utilized for in-service education for all staff members to ensure effective implementation of this Code: (1) School-oriented programs developed at the district and building level; (2) Superintendent's workshop days; and (3) faculty meetings.

XVI. Dissemination and Review

The Board will work to ensure that the community is aware of this code of conduct by:

1. Providing copies of an age-appropriate version of the summary of the code to all students, written in plain language, to ensure that students understand the standards of respect and appropriate behavior that the school community expects from them. This shall take place at a general assembly held at the beginning of each school year and on an on-going basis at registration for those students who enter the district after the beginning year meeting.
2. Making copies of the code available to all parents, students and community members throughout the school year.
3. Mailing a summary of the code of conduct written in plain language to all parents of district students before the beginning of the school year and making this summary available later upon request.
4. Providing all current teachers and other staff members with a copy of the code and a copy of any amendments to the code as soon as practicable after adoption.
5. Providing all new employees with a copy of the current code of conduct when they are first hired.
6. Making copies of the code available for review by students, parents and other community members.
7. Posting the code of conduct on the District's website.

This Code shall be reviewed by the Board of Education on an annual basis and shall be amended when appropriate. In conducting the review, the board will consider how effective the code's provisions have been and whether the code has been applied fairly and consistently. The board may appoint an advisory committee to assist in reviewing the code and the district's response to code of conduct violations. The committee will be made up of representatives of student, teacher, administrator, and parent organizations, school safety personnel and other school personnel.

Before making any revisions to the Code, the Board will hold at least one public hearing at which school personnel, parents, students and any other interested party may participate. Amendments to the Code will be filed with the Commissioner of Education no later than thirty days after adoption.

XVII. Prohibition of Retaliation

Any person having reasonable cause to suspect that a student has been subjected to discrimination or harassment by an employee or student, on school grounds or at a school function, who acting reasonably and in good faith, either reports such information to school officials, to the commissioner, or to law enforcement authorities or otherwise initiates, testifies, participates or assists in any formal or informal proceedings under this subdivision, shall have immunity from any civil liability that may arise from the making of such report or from initiating, testifying, participating or assisting in such formal or informal proceedings. Relatedly, neither the District, nor an employee or student thereof shall take, request or cause a retaliatory action against any such person who, acting reasonably and in good faith, either makes a report or initiates, testifies, participates or assists in such formal or informal proceedings.