



Book	Policy Manual
Section	(Series 5000-5999) STUDENTS
Title	Code of Conduct
Code	5300
Status	Active
Adopted	July 11, 2017
Last Reviewed	May 7, 2019

5300

Rye City School District

Code of Conduct

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MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Rye City School District, in partnership with the community, is to ensure that every student is capable of becoming a life-long learner who can thrive in a global environment as a self-reliant and socially responsible citizen. To realize this mission, our schools will provide an engaging, challenging, personalized program that supports each individual's talents and potential, in a fiscally responsible manner.

OUR VALUES

We believe that ...

- Everyone can learn.
- Educational excellence is worthy of pursuit.
- Individual differences and diversity broaden learning and life.
- Teamwork is essential to achieving common goals.
- Every individual has a responsibility to the well-being of the larger community.
- Every individual has intrinsic worth.
- Individuals have responsibility for their own actions and behavior.
- Education is a shared responsibility among students, home, school, and community; learning is ultimately the responsibility of the individual.
- The primary responsibility for moral development and character rests with the home; the school has a role in fostering social responsibility.
- Expectations affect performance.
- Freedom of expression and critical inquiry are essential to the health of a democratic society.
- A global perspective is essential to a well-rounded education.
- Effort, commitment, and perseverance enable an individual to strive toward his or her potential.
- Learning is a lifelong pursuit.
- Communication and mutual respect with all constituencies are vital.

OUR GOALS

- The District aspires to provide a positive and inspirational learning environment for each student, kindergarten through twelfth grade.
- We will design curriculum that ensures a balance among standards, depth of study, critical thinking and creativity.
- District performance standards in content, critical thinking, communication and creative expression will be consistent with the highest standards/benchmarks available.
- Student performance on state and national assessments will be among the best within Westchester County.
- We will assist students in meeting state requirements and District standards, providing support when necessary.
- We will assist each student in optimizing access to college and other post-high school opportunities.
- Programs/courses will be evaluated for initiation or retention taking into account contribution to the District's mission, professional development needs and financial costs of the program.
- We will provide staff development programs to ensure the professional growth of all employees.
- We will foster appreciative and cooperative relationships among the Board, bargaining units and administration.
- All staff members aim for, and are held to, consistently high professional standards.
- Behavior which demeans the self-worth or dignity of any individual or group will not be tolerated.
- We will strive to maintain safe learning environments.
- The District will carry out its mission with fiscal prudence and transparency.

5300.05 INTRODUCTION

The Rye City School District is committed to maintaining high standards of education for students in the schools. To that end the District is committed to creating and maintaining high behavioral standards and expectations to create an orderly educational environment. Everyone in the school community play a role in contributing to a positive environment. This Code of Conduct clearly defines individual responsibilities, describes unacceptable behavior, and provides for appropriate disciplinary options and responses.

Maintaining order is a responsibility shared among school, home and community. Responsible behavior by students, teachers, other District personnel, parents/guardians and visitors to our schools is essential to achieving this goal. The District has a longstanding 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.

Parents/guardians are expected to assume primary responsibility for control of their child. Parents/guardians may be called upon to actively cooperate with the school in providing the necessary structure to promote their child's social and educational growth.

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

The Code of Conduct is regularly revised with public comment and review.

Finally, it is our belief that, to be effective, the Code of Conduct must:

1. Identify, recognize and emphasize acceptable behavior;
2. Identify, recognize and prevent unacceptable behavior;

3. Promote self-discipline;
4. Consider the welfare of the individual as well as that of the school community as a whole;
5. Promote a close working relationship between parents/guardians and the school staff;
6. Distinguish between minor and serious offenses, as well as between first time and repeated offenses;
7. Provide disciplinary responses that are appropriate to a misbehavior;
8. Outline procedures to ensure that discipline is administered in a way that is fair, firm, reasonable and consistent;
9. Encourage a high regard for every person's right to reasonable hearing procedures and due process when accused of misconduct;
10. Comply with the provisions of federal, state and local laws, as well as the guidelines and directives of the New York State Department of Education and the Board of Regents.

5300.10 DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this Code, the following definitions apply.

"Dignity Act Coordinator" means at least one (1) employee designated in every school and one (1) employee designated District-wide (Elaine Cuglietto, 914-967-6100 ext. 6278) who is instructed in the provisions of DASA and thoroughly trained in methods to respond to human relations in the areas of race, color, weight, national origin, ethnic group, religion, religious practice, disability, sexual orientation gender and sex.

"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, provided, however, that in dealing with employment situations, the term shall be limited to disabilities which, upon the provision of reasonable accommodations, do not prevent the employee from performing in a reasonable manner the activities involved in the job or occupation sought or held (Education Law §11[4] and Executive Law §292[21]).

"Discrimination" means 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 or sex.

"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 the District or employee of a contracted service provider or worker placed in the District under a public assistance employment program, pursuant to title nine Bof article five of the Social Services Law, and consistent with the provisions of such title for the provision of services to the District, its students or employees, directly or through contract, whereby such services performed by such person involve direct student contact (Education Law §§11[4] and 1125[3]).

"Gender" means actual or perceived sex and shall include a person's gender identity or expression (Education Law §11[6].

"Gender expression" is the manner in which a person represents or expresses gender to others, often through behavior, clothing, hairstyle, activities, voice or mannerisms.

"Gender identity" is one's self-conception as being male or female, as distinguished from actual biological sex or sex assigned at birth.

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

"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 (Education Law §11[1] and Vehicle and Traffic Law §142).

"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, as defined in Vehicle and Traffic Law §142.

"School function" means any school-sponsored extra-curricular event or activity held on or off District property.

"Sexual orientation" means actual or perceived heterosexuality, homosexuality or bisexuality.

"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 lawfully on school property or at the school function, or attempts to do so.
3. Possess, 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" means a firearm as defined in 18 USC §921 for purposes of the Gun-Free Schools Act. It also means any other gun, BB gun, pistol, revolver, shotgun, rifle, machine gun, disguised gun, dagger, dirk, razor, stiletto, switchblade knife, gravity knife, brass knuckles, sling shot, metal knuckle knife, box cutters, cane sword, electronic dart gun, Kung Fu star, electronic stun gun, pepper spray or other noxious spray, explosive or incendiary bomb, or other device, instrument, material or substance that can cause physical injury or death when used to cause physical injury or death.

5300.15 STUDENT RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Student Rights

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

1. Take part in all District activities on an equal basis regardless of race, color, weight, national origin, ethnic group, religion, religious practice, disability, sexual orientation, gender and sex.
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 policies, regulations and rules and, when necessary, receive an explanation of those rules from school personnel.
4. Equal access to the extent of their capabilities for participation in the various extra-curricular and co-curricular activities sponsored by the District, conditioned upon behavior established by the Code of Conduct and any rules specifically related to participation in such student activities.

B. Student Responsibilities

All District students have the responsibility to:

1. Contribute to maintaining a safe, supportive and orderly school environment that is conducive to learning and to show respect to other persons.
2. Respect and care for school property.
3. Be familiar with and abide by District policies, rules and regulations dealing with student conduct.
4. Attend school every day unless they are legally excused and be in class on time and prepared to learn.
5. Work to the best of their ability in all academic and extracurricular pursuits and strive toward their highest level of achievement possible.
6. React to direction given by teachers, administrators and other school personnel in a respectful, positive manner.
7. Work to develop mechanisms to manage anger.
8. Ask questions when they do not understand.
9. Seek help in solving problems.
10. Dress appropriately for school and school functions.
11. Accept responsibility for their actions.
12. Discourage inappropriate behavior of others.
13. 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.

5300.20 ESSENTIAL PARTNERS

A. Parents/Guardians

Since parents/guardians are the primary educators and caregivers for their children, the Rye City School District encourages parental involvement in their educational process.

All parents are expected to:

1. Recognize that the education of their child(ren) is a joint responsibility of the parents and the school community and collaborate with the District to optimize their child's educational opportunities.
2. Send their children to school ready to participate and learn.
3. Ensure their children attend school regularly and on time.

4. Teach their child self-respect, respect for the law and respect for others and for public property.
5. Ensure absences are legitimate and excused.
6. Ensure their children attend school in appropriate dress that meets health and safety standards and maintains an environment focused on learning success.
7. Help their children understand that in a democratic society appropriate rules are required to maintain a safe, orderly environment.
8. Know school rules and help their children understand them so that their children can help create a safe, supportive school environment.
9. Convey to their children a supportive attitude toward education and the District.
10. Build positive, constructive relationships with teachers, other parents and their children's friends.
11. Cooperate with the school in jointly resolving any school-related problem.
12. Help their children deal effectively with peer pressure.
13. Inform school officials of changes in the home situation that may affect student conduct or performance.
14. Provide a place for study and ensure homework assignments are completed.
15. Report acts of violence, threats or other violations of the Code of Conduct to the School Principal or other District personnel.

Parents/guardians should be aware that they are responsible for any financial obligations incurred by their children in school. This includes lost books and damage to property.

B. Teachers

All District teachers have the responsibility to:

1. Maintain a climate 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 or sex, which will strengthen students' self-concept and promote confidence to learn.
2. Contribute to an atmosphere of mutual respect among all members of the school community.
3. Be prepared to teach.
4. Demonstrate interest in teaching and concern for student achievement.
5. Know school policies and rules, including the District Code of Conduct, and enforce them in a fair and consistent manner.
6. Maintain confidentiality in conformity with federal and state law.
7. Communicate regularly with students and parents:
 - a. Course objectives and requirements
 - b. Marking/grading procedures
 - c. Assignment deadlines
 - d. Expectations for students
 - e. Classroom discipline plan
 - f. Student growth and achievement.
8. Participate in school-wide efforts to provide adequate supervision in all school spaces.
9. Address issues of 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, including notifying the Principal if appropriate.
10. Address personal biases that may prevent equal treatment of all students in the school or classroom setting.

C. Guidance Counselors

All guidance counselors have the responsibility to:

1. Maintain a climate 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 or sex.
2. Contribute to an atmosphere of mutual respect among all members of the school community.
3. Assist students in coping with peer pressure and emerging personal, social and emotional problems.
4. Initiate teacher/student/counselor conferences and parent/ teacher/ student/ counselor conferences, as necessary, as a way to resolve problems.
5. Regularly review with students their educational progress and career plans.
6. Maintain confidentiality in accordance with federal and state law.
7. Provide information to assist students with career planning.
8. Encourage students to benefit from the curriculum and extracurricular programs.
9. Make known to students and families the resources in the community that are available to meet their needs.
10. Be familiar with the Code of Conduct.
11. Participate in school-wide efforts to provide adequate supervision in all school spaces.
12. Address issues of 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.
13. Address personal biases that may prevent equal treatment of all students.

D. Other School Personnel

All District personnel have the responsibility to:

1. Maintain a climate 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 or sex.
2. Contribute to an atmosphere of mutual respect among all members of the school community
3. Maintain confidentiality in accordance with federal and state law.
4. Be familiar with the Code of Conduct.
5. Help children understand the District's expectations for maintaining a safe, orderly environment.
6. Participate in school-wide efforts to provide adequate supervision in all school spaces.
7. Address issues of 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.

E. Principals/Administrators

All principals and administrators have the responsibility to:

1. Promote a safe, orderly and stimulating school environment, supporting active teaching and learning for all students regardless of actual or perceived race, color, weight, national origin, ethnic group, religion, religious practice, disability, sexual orientation, gender or sex.
2. Promote an atmosphere of mutual respect among all members of the school community.
3. Ensure that students and staff have the opportunity to communicate regularly with and have access to the principal/administrators for redress of grievances.
4. Maintain confidentiality in accordance with federal and state law.
5. Evaluate on a regular basis all instructional programs.
6. Support the development of and student participation in appropriate extracurricular activities.
7. Assume responsibility for the dissemination and enforcement of the Code of Conduct and ensure that all discipline cases referred are resolved promptly and fairly.
8. Promote school-wide efforts to provide adequate supervision in all school spaces.
9. Address issues of 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.
10. Address personal biases that may prevent equal treatment of all students and staff.

F. The Dignity Act Coordinators

The Dignity Act Coordinators have the responsibility to:

1. Promote a safe, orderly and stimulating school environment, supporting active teaching and learning for all students regardless of actual or perceived race, color, weight, national origin, ethnic group, religion, religious practice, disability, sexual orientation, gender or sex.
2. Oversee and coordinate the work of the District-wide and building-level bullying prevention committees.
3. Identify curricular resources that support infusing civility in classroom instruction and classroom management; and provide guidance to staff as to how to access and implement those resources.
4. Coordinate, with the Professional Development Committee, training in support of bullying prevention.
5. Be responsible for monitoring and reporting on the effectiveness of the District's Student Harassment and Bullying Prevention policy. (Policy 5040)
6. Address issues of 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.
7. Address personal biases that may prevent equal treatment of all students and staff.

G. Superintendent

The Superintendent of Schools has the responsibility to:

1. Promote a safe, orderly and stimulating school environment, supporting active teaching and learning for all students regardless of actual or perceived race, color, weight, national origin, ethnic group, religion, religious practice, disability, sexual orientation, gender or sex.
2. Promote an atmosphere of mutual respect among all members of the school community.
3. Support active teaching and learning and reinforce the responsibilities of the Principals.
4. Recommend to the Board of Education appropriate policy, regulations and actions to achieve optimal conditions for positive learning.
5. Review with District administrators the policies of the Board of Education and state and federal laws relating to school operations and management.
6. Maintain confidentiality in accordance with federal and state law.
7. Work to create instructional programs that minimize incidence of misconduct and are sensitive to student and teacher needs.
8. Work with District administrators in enforcing the Code of Conduct and ensuring that all cases are resolved promptly and fairly.
9. Address issues of 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.

10. Address personal biases that may prevent equal treatment of all students and staff.

H. Board of Education

The Board of Education has the responsibility to:

1. Promote a safe, orderly and stimulating school environment, supporting active teaching and learning for all students regardless of actual or perceived race, color, weight, national origin, ethnic group, religion, religious practice, disability, sexual orientation, gender or sex.
2. Contribute to an atmosphere of mutual respect among all members of the school community.
3. Maintain confidentiality in accordance with federal and state law.
4. Develop and recommend a budget that provides programs and activities that support achievement of the goals of the District.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. Lead by example by conducting Board meetings in a professional, respectful, courteous manner.
8. Address issues of 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.
9. Address personal biases that may prevent equal treatment of all students and staff.

5300.25 STUDENT DISCIPLINE ON AND OFF CAMPUS

The Rye City School District community is dedicated to meeting the challenge of providing each student with an education required by and worthy of our democratic society. Good citizenship and respect for the law are two important qualities that the District tries to inculcate in each Rye student. The District believes that students should learn one of the central lessons of life -- negative actions have negative consequences.

When attending school or participating in or attending school-sponsored events, students in the Rye City School District are representatives of their school. However, good citizenship applies not only to behavior within the schools and at school-sponsored activities, field trips and athletic events held off campus, but also to the greater community including the City of Rye and beyond.

A student will not be subject to District discipline for conduct constituting a crime which is committed off school premises or at non-school sponsored activities unless the Superintendent establishes a nexus between the act and the operation of the schools or the well-being or safety of students.

5300.30 PROHIBITED STUDENT CONDUCT

The District 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 educating students so that they may grow in self-discipline.

The District recognizes the need to make its expectations for student conduct while on school property or engaged in a school function specific and clear. 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 who will not accept responsibility for their own behavior and who violate these school rules will be required to accept the consequences for their conduct. Disciplinary action, when necessary, will be firm, fair, and consistent in order to be most effective in changing behavior,

Students may be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including suspension from school, when they:

A. Engage in conduct that is disorderly. Examples of disorderly conduct include, but are not limited to:

1. Running in hallways.
2. Making unreasonable noise.
3. Using language or gestures that are profane, lewd, vulgar or abusive.
4. Obstructing vehicular or pedestrian traffic.
5. Engaging in any willful act which disrupts the normal operation of the school community.
6. 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.

7. Computer/electronic communications misuse, including any unauthorized use of computers, software, or internet/intranet account; accessing inappropriate websites; or any other violation of the District's acceptable use policy.
8. Inappropriate dress (see Student Dress Code – Code of Conduct).

B. Engage in conduct that is insubordinate. Examples of insubordinate conduct include, but are not limited to:

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 without permission.
3. Skipping detention.
4. Lying to school personnel.

C. Engage in conduct that is disruptive. Examples of disruptive conduct include, but are not limited to:

1. Failing to comply with the reasonable directions of teachers, school administrators or other school personnel in charge of students.
2. In appropriate public sexual contact.
3. Display or use of personal electronic devices, such as, but not limited to, cell phones, I-pods, digital cameras, in a manner that is in violation of District policy.

D. Engage in conduct that is violent. Examples of violent conduct include, but are not limited to:

1. Committing an act of violence (such as hitting, kicking, punching, and scratching) upon a teacher, administrator or other school employee or attempting to do so.
2. Committing an act of violence (such as hitting, kicking, punching, and scratching) upon another student or any other person lawfully on school property or attempting to do so.
3. Possessing a weapon. Authorized law enforcement officials are the only persons permitted to have a weapon in their possession while on school property or at a school function.
4. Displaying what appears to be a weapon.
5. Threatening to use any weapon.
6. 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.
7. Intentionally damaging or destroying school District property.

E. Engage in any conduct that endangers the safety, physical or mental health or welfare of others. Examples of such conduct include, but are not limited to:

1. 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.
2. Stealing or attempting to steal the property of other students, school personnel or any other person lawfully on school property or attending a school function.
3. Defamation, which includes making false or unprivileged statements or representations about an individual or identifiable group of individuals that harm the reputation of the person or the identifiable group by demeaning them.
4. Discrimination, which includes using race, color, creed, national origin, ethnic group, religion, religious practice, sex, gender (identity and expression), sexual orientation, weight or disability to deny rights, equitable treatment or access to facilities available to others.
5. Harassment (or Bullying), is the creation of a hostile environment by conduct or threats, intimidation or abuse. (See Policy 5040, Student Harassment and Bullying Prevention Under the Dignity for All Students Act [DASA] for a more complete definition.)
6. Intimidation, which includes engaging in actions or statements that put an individual in fear of bodily harm.
7. Hazing, which includes an induction, initiation or membership process involving harassment (see Policy: 5040, Student Harassment and Bullying Prevention Under the Dignity for All Students Act [DASA] for a more complete definition).
8. Selling, using, distributing or possessing obscene material.
9. Using vulgar or abusive language, cursing or swearing.
10. Smoking a cigarette, cigar, pipe, electronic cigarette, vaporizer, or using chewing or smokeless tobacco.
11. Possessing, consuming, selling, offering, manufacturing, distributing or exchanging alcoholic beverages or illegal substances, or being under the influence of either. "Illegal substances" include, but are not limited to, inhalants, marijuana, cocaine, LSD, PCP, amphetamines, heroin, steroids, look-alike drugs, and any synthetic version thereof, whether specifically illegal or not, commonly referred to as "designer drugs" which are substances designed and synthesized to mimic the intended effects and usages of, which are chemically substantially similar to, illegal drugs, which may or may not be labeled for human consumption.
12. Inappropriately possessing, using, sharing or selling prescription and over-the-counter drugs.
13. Gambling.
14. Indecent exposure, that is, exposure to sight of the private parts of the body in a lewd or indecent manner.
15. Initiating a report warning of fire or other catastrophe without valid cause, misuse of 911, or discharging a fire extinguisher.

- F. Engage in misconduct while on a school bus. It is crucial for students to behave appropriately while riding on District-provided buses, to ensure their safety and that of other passengers as well as to ensure the least possible distraction for bus drivers. Students are required to conduct themselves on the bus in a manner consistent with established standards for classroom behavior. Excessive noise, pushing, shoving and fighting will not be tolerated. It is also important that those waiting for buses conduct themselves properly with respect to the rights and property of others. Except as otherwise mandated in a student's IEP, riding District-provided buses is a privilege that may be withdrawn.
- G. Engage in any form of 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.
- H. Engage in off-campus misconduct that interferes with, or can reasonably be expected to substantially disrupt the educational process in the school or a school function. Such misconduct includes, but isn't limited to, threatening or harassing students or school personnel through any means off-campus, including cyber bullying (for a complete definition of harassment, bullying and cyber bullying refer to Policy 5040, Student Harassment and Bullying Prevention Under the Dignity for All Students Act ["DASA"]).

5300.35 STUDENT DRESS CODE

All students are expected to dress appropriately and give proper attention to personal cleanliness for school and school functions. The District requires students to attend school in appropriate dress that meets health and safety standards and maintains an environment focused on learning success. Students and their parents have the primary responsibility for acceptable student dress and appearance. Teachers and other District personnel are responsible for enforcing this dress code and will promote student understanding of appropriate appearance in the school setting.

A student's dress, grooming and appearance shall:

1. Include appropriate protective gear in certain classes (e.g. science, technology, physical education).
2. Include footwear at all times. Footwear that is a safety hazard will not be allowed.
3. Not promote and/or endorse the use of alcohol, tobacco or illegal drugs and/or encourage other illegal or violent activities.
4. Recognize that see-through or otherwise revealing garments are not appropriate. Undergarments should be covered with outer clothing.
5. Not include the wearing of headgear in the classroom except for a medical or religious purpose.
6. Not include items that are vulgar, obscene, libelous, or denigrate others on account of actual or perceived race, color, weight, national origin, ethnic group, religion, religious practice, disability, sex, sexual orientation or gender (including gender identity and expression) or any other characteristic protected by law.

The Building Principal or his/her designee shall have the authority to require a student to change his/her attire should it be deemed inappropriate according to the above guidelines.

5300.40 REPORTING VIOLATIONS

All students are expected to promptly report violations of the Code of Conduct to a teacher, guidance 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 Principal, the Principal's designee or the Superintendent of Schools.

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, which may include permanent suspension and referral for prosecution.

The Principal or his/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/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.

5300.45 DISCIPLINARY PENALTIES, PROCEDURES AND REFERRALS¹

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 most effective in changing student behavior. In determining the appropriate disciplinary action, school personnel authorized to impose disciplinary penalties will 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.

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, unless the discipline is consistent with the student's individualized education plan(IEP).

A. Penalties

Students who are found to have violated the District's Code of Conduct may be subject to the following penalties, either alone or in combination. The school personnel identified after each penalty are authorized to impose that penalty, consistent with the student's right to due process.

1. Oral warning – any member of the District staff
2. Written warning – bus drivers, hall and lunch monitors, coaches, guidance counselors, teachers, Principal, Superintendent
3. Detention – teachers, Principal, Superintendent
4. Suspension from transportation – Principal, Superintendent
5. Suspension from athletic participation – coaches, Principal, Superintendent
6. Suspension from social or extracurricular activities – activity advisor, Principal, Superintendent
7. Suspension of other privileges – Principal, Superintendent
8. Removal from classroom by teacher – teachers, teacher aides or assistants, security personnel, Principal
9. In-school suspension – Principal, Superintendent
10. Short-term (five days or less) suspension from school – Principal, Superintendent
11. Long-term (more than five days) suspension from school – Superintendent
12. Permanent suspension from school – Superintendent.

B. Procedures

The amount of due process to which a student is entitled before a penalty is imposed depends on the penalty being imposed. In all cases, the school administrator or designee authorized to impose the penalty must investigate, to the extent necessary, the facts surrounding the alleged misconduct. The administrator/designee will investigate by meeting with the student and/or staff member and additional students/staff as required. The administrator/designee must inform the student of the alleged misconduct and evidence. All students will have the opportunity to explain the incident from their perspective.

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. Detention

Teachers, Principals and the Superintendent may use after school detention as a penalty for student misconduct in situations where removal from the classroom or suspension would be inappropriate. Detention will be imposed as a penalty only after the student's parent has been notified to confirm that there is no parental objection to the penalty and the student has appropriate transportation home following detention.

2. Suspension from transportation

On buses, it is the responsibility of the school bus driver/monitor to maintain order. In this regard, he/she must communicate closely with the Building Principal or his/her representative. If a student becomes a serious disciplinary problem on a school bus, the Principal may suspend his/her transportation privileges or take other disciplinary action. If a student is suspended, it is the Principal's responsibility to notify the Superintendent of Schools.

3. Suspension from athletic participation, extra-curricular activities and other privileges

A student subjected to a suspension from athletic participation, extra-curricular activities or other privileges 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 Building Principal or designee to discuss the conduct and the penalty involved.

4. In-school Suspension

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 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." The in-school suspension teacher will be a certified teacher.

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 Building Principal or designee to discuss the conduct and the penalty involved.

5. Teacher Disciplinary Removal of Disruptive Students

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 "time out" in an elementary classroom or in an administrator's office; (2) sending a student into the hallway briefly; (3) sending a student to the Principal's office for the remainder of the class time only; or (4) sending a student to a guidance counselor or other District staff member for counseling. Time-honored classroom management techniques such as these do not constitute disciplinary removals for purposes of this Code.

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 within 24-hours.

The teacher must inform in writing 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 parent, 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 parent.

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/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. 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 classroom.

Each teacher must keep a complete log for all cases of removal of students from his/her class. The Principal must keep a log of all removals of students from class.

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.

6. 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 Principals.

Any staff member may recommend to the Superintendent or the Principal that a student be suspended. 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 (five 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. The Principal shall advise the parents that if they are not satisfied with the decision and wish to pursue the matter, they must file a written appeal to the Superintendent within **ten (10)** business days, unless they can show extraordinary circumstances precluding them from doing so. The Superintendent shall issue a written decision regarding the appeal within 10 business days of receiving the appeal. If the parents are not satisfied with the Superintendent's decision, they must file a written appeal to the Board of Education with the District Clerk within 10 business days of the date of the Superintendent's decision, unless they can show extraordinary circumstances precluding them from doing so. Parents should understand that the Board of Education will review the record regarding the matter, but will not meet with the parent, the student and/or advocates/attorneys regarding the appeal. Only final decisions of the Board may be appealed to the Commissioner of Education within 30 days of the decision.

b. Long term (more than five days) Suspension from School

When the Superintendent 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 issue 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. The Superintendent shall provide the parents/guardians with a written decision within ten (10) business days of the hearing officer's report.

An appeal of the decision of the Superintendent may be made to the Board of Education, which will make its decision based solely upon the record before it. The record includes the transcript of the hearing as well as any evidence submitted during the course of the hearing. All appeals to the Board must be in writing and submitted to the District Clerk within **thirty (30)** days of the date of the Superintendent's decision, unless the parents can show that extraordinary circumstances precluded them from doing so. During the appeal process, parents shall not contact the Superintendent or the Board of Education regarding this matter. 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 of Education 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.

d. Procedure after suspension

The Board may condition a student's early return from a suspension on the student's voluntary participation in counseling or specialized classes, such as anger management or dispute resolution. The Board retains discretion in offering this opportunity. If and when the student and/or parent/guardian agrees to this option, the terms and conditions shall be specified in writing.

C. Minimum Periods of Suspension

1. Students who bring or possess a weapon on school property

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 in accordance with the requirements of state and federal law.

2. Students who commit violent acts other than bringing or possessing a weapon on school property

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 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.

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 will be suspended from school for at least 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 Guidance Office shall handle all referrals of students to counseling.

2. PINS Petitions

The District may file a PINS (person in need of supervision) petition in Family Court on any student under the age of 18 who demonstrates that he or she requires supervision and treatment by:

- a. Being habitually truant and not attending school as required by part one of Article 65 of the Education Law.
- b. Engaging in an ongoing or continual course of conduct which makes the student ungovernable, or habitually disobedient and beyond the lawful control of the school.
- c. Knowingly and unlawfully possesses marijuana in violation of Penal Law § 221.05. A single violation of § 221.05 will be a sufficient basis for filing a PINS petition.

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.

5300.50 ALTERNATIVE INSTRUCTION

When a student of compulsory attendance age (between the ages of 6-16) is suspended from school, the District will take immediate steps to provide alternative means of instruction for that student. Students, administrators, teachers and parents are expected to make every effort to maintain student academic progress in the event of suspension, and support student re-entry to the classroom at the conclusion of the disciplinary action.

5300.55 DISCIPLINE OF STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

The District recognizes that it may be necessary to suspend, remove or otherwise discipline students with disabilities who violate the District's student Code of Conduct, and/or to temporarily remove a student with disabilities from his or her

current placement because maintaining the student in that placement is substantially likely to result in injury to the student or to others. The District also recognizes that students with disabilities deemed eligible for special education services under the IDEA and Article 89 of New York's Education Law enjoy certain procedural protections that school authorities must observe when they decide to suspend or remove them. Under certain conditions those protections extend, as well, to students not currently deemed to be a student with a disability but determined to be a student presumed to have a disability for discipline purposes.

Therefore, the District's committed to ensuring suspension and removal procedures are consistent with those protections. The Code of Conduct for students is intended to afford students with disabilities and students presumed to have a disability for discipline purposes the express rights they enjoy under applicable law and regulations.

Definitions

For purposes of this portion of the Code of Conduct, and consistent with applicable law and regulations, the following definitions will apply:

1. "Behavioral intervention plan (BIP)" means a plan that is based on the results of a functional behavioral assessment and that, at a minimum, includes a description of the problem behavior, global and specific hypotheses as to why the problem behavior occurs, and intervention strategies that include positive behavioral supports and services to address the behavior.
2. "Controlled substance" means a drug or other substance abuse identified under schedule I, II, III, IV, or V in section 202(c) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 USC §812(c)).
3. "Disciplinary change in placement" means a suspension or removal from a student's current educational placement that 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, because the student's behavior is substantially similar to the student's behavior in previous incidents that resulted in the series of removals, and because of such additional factors as the length of each suspension or removal, the total amount of time the student has been removed and the proximity of the suspensions or removals to one another.
4. "Illegal drug" means a controlled substance, but does not include a controlled substance legally possessed or used under the supervision of a licensed health-care professional, or a substance that is otherwise legally possessed or used under the authority of the Controlled Substances Act or under any other provision of federal law.
5. "Interim alternative educational setting (IAES)" means a temporary educational placement, other than the student's current placement at the time the behavior precipitating the IAES placement occurred. An IAES must allow a student to continue to receive educational services that enable him or her to continue to participate in the general curriculum and progress toward meeting the goals set out in the student's individualized education program; as well as to receive, as appropriate, a functional behavioral assessment and behavioral intervention services and modifications designed to address the behavior violation so that it does not recur.
6. "Manifestation review" means a review of the relationship between the student's disability and the behavior subject to disciplinary action required when the disciplinary action results in a disciplinary change of placement, and conducted in accordance with requirements set forth later in this policy.
7. "Manifestation team" means a District representative knowledgeable about the student and the interpretation of information about child behavior, the parent, and relevant members of the committee on special education as determined by the parent and the District.
8. "Removal" means a removal of a student with a disability for disciplinary reasons from his or her current educational placement, other than a suspension; and a change in the placement of a student with a disability to an IAES.
9. "School day" means any day, including a partial day, that students are in attendance at school for instructional purposes.
10. "Serious bodily injury" means bodily injury which involves a substantial risk of death, extreme physical pain, protracted obvious disfigurement or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ or mental faculty.
11. "Student presumed to have a disability for discipline purposes" means a student who, under the conditions set forth later in this policy, the District is deemed to have had knowledge was a student with a disability before the behavior that precipitated the disciplinary action.
12. "Suspension" means a suspension pursuant to §3214 of New York's Education Law.
13. "Weapon" means the same as the term "dangerous weapon" under 18 USC §930(g)(2) which includes a weapon, device, instrument, material or substance, animate or inanimate, that is used for, or is readily capable of causing death or serious bodily injury, except a pocket knife with a blade of less than two and one-half inches in length.

Authority of School Personnel to Suspend or Remove Students with Disabilities

The Superintendent of Schools or the 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 school days.

The Superintendent may, directly or upon the recommendation of a designated Hearing Officer, order the placement of a student with a disability into an IAES, another setting or suspension for a period not to exceed ten consecutive school days inclusive of any period in which the student has been suspended or removed for the same behavior pursuant to the above paragraph, if the Superintendent determines that the student's behavior warrants the suspension. The Superintendent also may order additional suspensions of not more than ten consecutive school days in the same school year for separate incidents of misconduct, as long as the suspensions do not constitute a disciplinary change of placement.

In addition, the Superintendent may order the placement of a student with a disability into an IAES, another setting or suspension for a period in excess of ten consecutive school days if the manifestation team determines that the student's behavior was not a manifestation of the student's disability. In such an instance, the Superintendent may discipline the student in the same manner and for the same duration as a non-disabled student.

Furthermore, the Superintendent may, directly or upon the recommendation of a designated Hearing Officer, order the placement of a student with a disability to an IAES to be determined by the Committee on Special Education for a period of up to 45 school days if the student either:

1. Carries or possesses a weapon to or at school, on school premises or to a school function, or
2. Knowingly possesses or uses illegal drugs or sells or solicits the sale of a controlled substance while at school, on school premises or at a school function under the District's jurisdiction, or
3. Has inflicted serious bodily injury upon another person while at school, on school premises or at a school function under the District's jurisdiction.

The Superintendent may order the placement of a student with a disability to an IAES under such circumstances, whether or not the student's behavior is a manifestation of the student's disability. However, the Committee on Special Education will determine the IAES.

Procedures for the Suspension or Removal of Students with Disabilities by School Personnel

1. In cases involving the suspension or removal of a student with a disability for a period of five consecutive school days or less, the student's parents or persons in parental relation to the student will be notified of the suspension and given an opportunity for an informal conference in accordance with the same procedures that apply to such short term suspensions of non-disabled students.
2. The suspension of students with disabilities for a period in excess of five school days will be subject to the same due process procedures applicable to non-disabled students, except that the student disciplinary hearing conducted by the Superintendent or a designated Hearing Officer shall be bifurcated into a guilt phase and a penalty phase. Upon a finding of guilt, the Superintendent or the designated Hearing Officer will await notification of the determination by the manifestation team as to whether the student's behavior was a manifestation of his or her disability. The penalty phase of the hearing may proceed after receipt of that notification. If the manifestation team determined that the behavior was not a manifestation of the student's disability, the student may be disciplined in the same manner as a non-disabled student, except that he or she will continue to receive services as set forth below. However, if the behavior was deemed a manifestation of the student's disability, the hearing will be dismissed, unless the behavior involved concerned weapons, illegal drugs or controlled substances, or the infliction of serious bodily injury, in which case the student may still be placed in an IAES.

Limitation on Authority of School Personnel to Suspend or Remove Students with Disabilities

The imposition of a suspension or removal by authorized school personnel may not result in a disciplinary change of placement of a student with a disability that is based on a pattern of suspensions or removals as set forth above in the Definitions section of this policy, unless:

1. The manifestation team determines that the student's behavior was not a manifestation of the student's disability, or
2. The student is removed to an IAES for behavior involving weapons, illegal drugs or controlled substances, or the infliction of serious bodily injury as set forth above.

School personnel will consider any unique circumstances on a case-by-case basis when determining whether a disciplinary change in placement is appropriate for a student with a disability who violates the District's Code of Conduct.

In addition, school personnel may not suspend or remove a student with a disability in excess of the amount of time that a non-disabled student would be suspended for the same behavior.

Parental Notification of a Disciplinary Change of Placement

The District will provide the parents of a student with a disability notice of any decision to make a removal that constitutes a disciplinary change of placement because of a violation of the student Code of Conduct. Such notice will be accompanied by a copy of the procedural safeguards notice.

Authority of an Impartial Hearing Officer to Remove a Student with a Disability

An Impartial Hearing Officer may order the placement of a student with a disability to an IAES for up to 45 school days at a time if he or she determines that maintaining the current placement of the student is substantially likely to result in injury to the student or to others. This authority applies whether or not the student's behavior is a manifestation of the student's disability.

Manifestation Review

A review of the relationship between a student's disability and the behavior subject to disciplinary action to determine if the conduct is a manifestation of the student's disability will be made by the manifestation team immediately, if possible, but in no case later than 10 school days after a decision is made by:

1. The Superintendent to change the placement of a student to an IAES;
2. An Impartial Hearing Officer to place a student in an IAES; or
3. The Board, the Superintendent, or Building Principal to impose a suspension that constitutes a disciplinary change in placement.

The manifestation team must determine that the student's conduct was a manifestation of the student's disability if it concludes that the conduct in question was either:

1. Caused by or had a direct or substantial relationship to the student's disability, or
2. The direct result of the District's failure to implement the student's individualized education program.

The manifestation team must base its determination on a review of all relevant information in the student's file including the student's individualized education program, any teacher observations, and any relevant information provided by the parents.

If the manifestation team determines that the student's conduct is a manifestation of the student's disability, the District will:

1. Have the Committee on Special Education conduct a functional behavioral assessment of the student and implement a behavioral intervention plan, unless the District had already done so prior to the behavior that resulted in the disciplinary change of placement occurred. However, if the student already has a behavioral intervention plan, the CSE will review the plan and its implementation, and modify it as necessary to address the behavior.
2. Return the student to the placement from which he or she was removed, unless the change in placement was to an IAES for conduct involving weapons, illegal drugs or controlled substances or the infliction of serious bodily injury, or the parents and the District agree to a change in placement as part of the modification of the behavioral intervention plan.

If the manifestation team determines that the conduct in question was the direct result of the District's failure to implement the student's individualized education program, the District will take immediate steps to remedy those deficiencies.

Services for Students with Disabilities during Periods of Suspension or Removal

Students with disabilities who are suspended or removed from their current educational setting in accordance with the provisions of this policy and applicable law and regulation will continue to receive services as follows:

1. During suspensions or removals of up to 10 school days in a school year that do not constitute a disciplinary change in placement, the District will provide alternative instruction to students with disabilities of compulsory attendance age on the same basis as non-disabled students. Students with disabilities who are not of compulsory attendance age will receive services during such periods of suspension or removal only to the same extent as non-disabled students of the same age would if similarly suspended.
2. During subsequent suspensions or removals of up to 10 school days that in the aggregate total more than 10 school days in a school year but do not constitute a disciplinary change in placement, the District will provide students with disabilities services necessary to enable them to continue to participate in the general education curriculum and to progress toward meeting the goals set out in their respective individualized education program. School personnel, in consultation with at least one of the student's teachers, will determine the extent to which services are needed to comply with this requirement.

In addition, during such periods of suspension or removal the District will also provide students with disabilities services necessary for them to receive, as appropriate, a functional behavioral assessment, and behavioral intervention services and modifications designed to address the behavior violation so that it does not recur.

3. During suspensions or removals in excess of 10 school days in a school year that constitute a disciplinary change in placement, including placement in an IAES for behavior involving weapons, illegal drugs or controlled substances, or the infliction of serious bodily injury, the District will provide students with disabilities services necessary to enable them to continue to participate in the general curriculum, to progress toward meeting the goals set out in their respective individualized education program, and to receive, as appropriate, a functional behavioral assessment, and behavioral intervention services and modifications designed to address the behavior violation so it does not recur.

In such an instance, the Committee on Special Education will determine the appropriate services to be provided.

Students Presumed to Have a Disability for Discipline Purposes

The parent of a student who is facing disciplinary action but who was not identified as a student with a disability at the time of misconduct has the right to invoke any of the protections set forth in this policy in accordance with applicable law and regulations, if the District is deemed to have had knowledge that the student was a student with a disability before the behavior precipitating disciplinary action occurred and the student is therefore a student presumed to have a disability for discipline purposes.

If it is claimed that the District had such knowledge, it will be the responsibility of the Superintendent, Building Principal or other authorized school official imposing the suspension or removal in question for determining whether the student is a student presumed to have a disability for discipline purposes. The District will be deemed to have had such knowledge if:

1. The student's parent expressed concern in writing to supervisory or administrative personnel, or to a teacher of the student that the student is in need of special education. Such expression may be oral if the parent does not know how to write or has a disability that prevents a written statement; or
2. The student's parent has requested an evaluation of the student; or
3. A teacher of the student or other school personnel has expressed specific concerns about a pattern of behavior demonstrated by the student, directly to the District's Director of Special Education or other supervisory personnel.

Nonetheless, a student will not be considered a student presumed to have a disability for discipline purposes if, notwithstanding the District's receipt of information supporting a claim that it had knowledge the student has a disability:

1. The student's parent has not allowed an evaluation of the student; or
2. The student's parent has refused services; or
3. The District conducted an evaluation of the student and determined that the student is not a student with a disability.

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 the District receives a request for an individual evaluation while the student is subjected to a disciplinary removal, the District will conduct an expedited evaluation of the student in accordance with applicable law and regulations. Until the expedited evaluation is completed, the student shall remain in the educational placement determined by the District which can include suspension.

Expedited Due Process Hearings

The District will arrange for an expedited due process hearing upon receipt of or filing of a due process complaint notice for such a hearing by:

1. The District 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;
2. The District 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 placement during such proceedings;
3. The student's parent regarding a determination that the student's behavior was not a manifestation of the student's disability; or
4. The student's parent relating to any decision regarding placement, including but not limited to any decision to place the student in an IAES.

The District will arrange for, and an Impartial Hearing Officer will conduct, an expedited due process hearing in accordance with the procedures established in Commissioner's regulations. Those procedures include but are not limited to convening a resolution meeting, and initiating and completing the hearing within the timelines specified in those regulations.

When an expedited due process hearing has been requested because of a disciplinary change in placement, a manifestation determination, or because the District believes that maintaining the student in the current placement is likely to result in injury to the student or others, the student will remain in the IAES pending the decision of the Impartial Hearing Officer or until the expiration of the period of removal, whichever occurs first unless the student's parent and the District agree otherwise.

Referral to Law Enforcement and Judicial Authorities

Consistent with its authority under applicable law and regulations, the District will report a crime committed by a student with a disability to appropriate law enforcement and judicial authorities. In such an instance, the Superintendent will ensure that copies of the special education and disciplinary records of the student are transmitted for consideration to the appropriate authorities to whom the crime is reported, to the extent that the transmission is permitted by the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA).

Corporal punishment means 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.

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

1. protect oneself from another student, teacher or any person from physical injury;
2. to protect the property of the school or others;
3. to restrain or remove a student whose behavior interferes with the orderly exercise and performance of District functions, powers and duties, if that student has refused to refrain from further disruptive acts.

The District will file all complaints about the use of corporal punishment with the Commissioner of Education in accordance with the Commissioner's regulations.

Corporal Punishment Complaints

No teacher or employee is permitted to inflict an assault on any child or any other person. Notwithstanding the prohibition on corporal punishment, in the event that corporal punishment is used, the following reporting procedure will be observed:

1. the employee who has administered corporal punishment must notify the Building Principal and Superintendent of Schools immediately.
2. the report shall relate all applicable details of the incident, including what action was taken, why the action was taken, and what measures, if any, have been taken to prevent the need for such action.
3. the report will be kept on file and made available to the parent upon request.
4. the parent/guardian will be afforded the opportunity to request a conference with the student, teacher, and administrator(s) involved in the incident to discuss the situation.

The Superintendent of Schools shall submit to the Commissioner of Education a written report on corporal punishment complaints. The report shall set forth the substance of each complaint, the results of investigations of those complaints and the resulting action taken. Such reports shall be submitted on or before January 15 and July 15 of each year.

If no complaints are received, no investigations undertaken and no action taken; then no reports will be submitted.

5300.65 STUDENT SEARCHES AND INTERROGATIONS³

The District 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 administrator or faculty member may question a student about an alleged violation of law or the District Code of Conduct.

The Superintendent of Schools, Building Principals, Assistant Principals, and security personnel may conduct searches of students and their possessions for illegal matter or matter which otherwise constitutes a threat to the health, safety, or welfare of students attending our schools. To conduct such a search, the authorized school official must have reasonable suspicion to believe that the search will result in evidence that the student violated the law or the District Code of Conduct.

Reasonable suspicion is based upon information received from a reliable informant. Individuals, other than 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.

Whenever practicable, searches will be conducted in the presence of a building administrator in the privacy of administrative offices, and the student will be present when their possessions are being searched. The only exception to this is when the school official believes there is an emergency situation that could threaten the safety of the student or others.

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/guardian before questioning the student. However, school officials will tell students why they are being questioned. Before searching a student or student's belongings, the school official will attempt to get the student to admit that he/she possesses physical evidence that they violated the law or the District Code of Conduct, or get the student to voluntarily consent to the search. Searches will be limited to the extent necessary to locate the evidence sought.

Searches of Student Lockers, Desks, and other School Storage Places

The rules set forth in this Code regarding searches of students and their belongings do not apply to student lockers, desks, and other school storage places. Students have no reasonable expectation of privacy with respect to these places and the

District retains complete control over them. This means that student lockers, desks, and other school storage places may be subject to search at anytime by school officials, without prior notice to students and without their consent.

Strip Searches

A strip search is a search that requires a student to remove any or all of his/her clothing, other than an outer coat or jacket. Strip searches are prohibited. Searching a student's shoes, socks and sweatshirt, and the exposure of a student's ankles and waistband, does not constitute a strip search where the student is not asked to remove his/her shirt or pants. If a school official believes it is necessary to conduct a strip search of a student, the school official will notify the Superintendent of Schools, and will contact law enforcement and the student's parent or guardian.

Treatment of Cell Phones and Other Devices

Teachers and administrators are authorized to confiscate student cell phones that are being used in violation of the Code of Conduct, Computer Network for Education Policy (#4526), and/or the Acceptable Use of Technology Agreement. Teachers and administrators are permitted to look at the screen of the cell phone and can request the student's cooperation to search the cell phone or device further. Without a student's permission, teachers and administrators should not undertake a more extensive search until conferring with the Superintendent of Schools.

Documentation of Searches

The 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. Reason(s) for the search.
3. Name of any informant(s).
4. Purpose of search (that is, what item(s) were being sought).
5. Type of scope of search.
6. Person conducting the search and his/her title and position.
7. Witnesses, if any, to the search.
8. Time and location of the search.
9. Results of the search (that is, what item(s) were found).
10. Disposition of items found.
11. Time, manner, and results of parent/guardian notification.

The Principal or 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/her designee shall clearly label each item taken from the student and retain control of the item(s), until the item is turned over to the police. The Principal or his/her designee is responsible for personally delivering dangerous or illegal items to police authorities, preserving the chain of evidence.

Police Involvement in Searches and Interrogations of Students

The District is 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 arrest warrant; or
2. Probable cause to believe a crime has been committed on school property or at a school function.

Before police officials are permitted to question or search a student, the Principal or his/her designee shall first try to notify the student's parent or guardian to give the parent or guardian the opportunity to be present during the police questioning or search. If the student's parent or guardian cannot be contacted prior to the police questioning or search, the questioning or search shall not be conducted, unless the student is 16 years of age or older. The Principal or his/her designee shall 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.

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 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 the building Principal or his/her designee. The Principal or designee shall set the time and place of the interview. The Principal or his/her designee will be present during the interview. 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 he or she were not removed before a court order can be reasonably 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 or guardian's consent.

5300.70 VISITORS TO THE SCHOOLS⁴

The District recognizes that the success of the school program depends, in part, on support by the larger community. The District wishes to foster a positive climate where members of the community have the opportunity to observe the hard work and accomplishments of the students, teachers and other staff. Since schools are a place of work and learning, however, certain limits must be set for such visits. The Principal or his or her designee is responsible for all persons in the building and on the grounds. For these reasons, 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 enter through the designated single point of entry and report to the security desk or main office upon arrival at the school. 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 security desk or Principal's office before leaving the building.
3. Visitors attending school functions that are open to the public after regular school hours, such as parent-teacher organization meetings or public gatherings, are not required to register.
4. Parents or citizens who wish to observe a classroom or school activity while school is in session are required to arrange such visits in advance with the classroom teacher(s) and Building Principal, so that class disruption is kept to a minimum.
5. Teachers are not expected 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 persons 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.

5300.75 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 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, advocate illegal action, appear libelous, obstruct the rights of others, or are disruptive to the school program.
5. Intimidate, harass or discriminate against any person on the basis of actual or perceived race, creed, color, weight, national origin, ethnic group, religion, religious practice, disability, sex, sexual orientation, or gender (including gender identity and expression).

6. Enter any portion of the school premises 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, offer, manufacture, distribute or exchange alcoholic beverages, controlled or illegal substances or any synthetic versions (whether or not specifically illegal or labeled for human consumption), or be under the influence of either on school property or at a school function.
10. Smoke a cigarette, cigar, pipe, electronic cigarette, vaporizer, or use chewing or smokeless tobacco.
11. 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 District.
12. Loiter on or about school property.
13. Gamble on school property or at school functions.
14. Refuse to comply with any reasonable order of identifiable District officials performing their duties.
15. Willfully incite others to commit any of the acts prohibited by this Code.
16. Violate any federal or state statute, local ordinance or Board policy while on school property or while at a school function.

B. Penalties

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.
2. A trespasser or visitor without specific license or invitation shall be subject to ejection and or arrest.
3. Students. They shall be subject to disciplinary action as the facts may warrant, in accordance with the due process requirements.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. Staff members other than those described in subdivisions 3 and 4. They shall be subject to warning, reprimand, suspension or dismissal as the facts may warrant in accordance with any legal rights they may have.
7. The District will seek restitution and/or prosecution from any person or persons who willfully damage school property.

C. Enforcement

The Superintendent of Schools shall be responsible for the enforcement of these rules and he/she shall designate the other personnel who are authorized to enforce the Code of Conduct.

When the 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 designee shall tell the individual that the conduct is prohibited and attempt to persuade the individual to stop. The Principal or 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 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.

5300.80 DISSEMINATION AND REVIEW

A. Dissemination of Code of Conduct

The District will work to ensure that the community is aware of this Code of Conduct by:

1. Posting the complete Code of Conduct on the District's website.
2. Providing copies of an age-appropriate, written in plain language, summary of the Code to all students at an assembly to be held at the beginning of each school year.
3. Providing a plain language summary to all parents at the beginning of the school year, and thereafter on 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 complete Code available for review by students, parents and other community members.

The District will sponsor an in-service education program for all District staff members to ensure the effective implementation of the Code of Conduct. 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. On-going professional development will be included in the District's professional development plan, as needed.

B. Review of Code of Conduct

The Board of Education will review this Code of Conduct every year and update it as necessary. 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 adopting 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.

The Code of Conduct and any amendments to it will be filed with the Commissioner of Education, in a manner prescribed by the Commissioner, no later than 30 days after adoption.

NOTE: If there is any ambiguity between what is contained in the Code of Conduct and adopted Board of Education policy, adopted Board of Education policy shall prevail.

¹Ref: Education Law §3214
8 NYCRR §100.2(l)

Matter of O'Conner v. Bd. of Ed., 65 Misc. 2d 40, 43 (due process)
Appeal of Reeves, Dec. No. 13,857 (1998) (involuntary transfer)
Appeal of Alexander, 36 EDR 160 (1996) (counseling)
Matter of Troy R., 29 EDR 424 (1990) (automatic penalties)
Appeal of Ward, 27 EDR 217 (1988) (indefinite suspension)
Appeal of Wood, 27 EDR 92 (1987) (suspension beyond school year)
Matter of Clark, 21 EDR 542 (1982) (extracurricular activities)
Matter of Caskey, 21 EDR 138 (1981) (reduction in grade)
Matter of MacWhinnie, 20 EDR 145 (1980) (reduction in grade)
Matter of Labriola, 20 EDR 74 (1980) (excessive penalty)
Matter of Roach, 19 EDR 377 (1980) (transportation; contingent suspensions)
Matter of Caulfield, 18 EDR 574 (1979) (suspension from classes)
Matter of Wright, 18 EDR 432 (1978) (formal due process)
Matter of Macheski, 13 EDR 112 (1973) (suspension by a principal)
Matter of DeVore, 11 EDR 296 (1972) (insufficient basis for discipline)
Matter of Port, 9 EDR 107 (1970) (informal due process)

²Ref: 8 NYCRR §100.2(l)(3)
Rules of the Board of Regents §19.5

³Ref: *Safford Unified School District #1 et al. v. Redding*, 129 S. Ct. 2633 (2009)
Vassallo v. Lando, 591 F.Supp.2d 172 (E.D.N.Y. (2008))
Phaneuf v. Fraikin, 448 F.3d 591 (2006)
New Jersey v. TLO, 469 U.S. 325 (1985)
In re Gregory, 82 N.Y.2d 588 (1993)
People v. Scott D., 34 N.Y.2d 483 (1974)
People v. Singletary, 37 N.Y.2d 310 (1975)
People v. Overton, 20 N.Y.2d 360 (1969)
M.M. v. Anker, 607 F.2d 588 (2d Cir. 1979)
Opinion of Counsel, 1 EDR 800 (1959)

⁴Ref: Education Law §§1708; 2801

Revised Code of Conduct Adoption Date: June 30, 2016

Effective Date: July 1, 2016

Code of Conduct Adoption Date: July 11, 2017

Code of Conduct Adoption Date: July 9, 2018