

CODE OF CONDUCT

In all areas of learning, discipline is considered in the development of the whole person. The Code of Conduct is based on the Gospel message of Jesus. Growth in self-discipline, a responsibility for Catholic morals values, and a loving respect for the rights of all persons is encouraged and nourished by the Code of Conduct. To achieve these ends, parents, faculty and students work together to create a Catholic school environment. These basic components include:

Teachers have the right to teach. No student will stop the teacher from teaching.

Students have the right to learn. No student will stop another student from learning.

The school observes this Code of Conduct because it is built on fundamental Catholic school teachings. The role of the principal/administration, staff and faculty is to work with the students and parents to assist the students in developing a strong Christian attitude toward life.

BULLYING

Bullying means any overt acts by a student or a group of students directed against another student with the intent to ridicule, humiliate or intimidate the other student while on school grounds or at a school-sponsored activity which acts are repeated against the same student over time. Bullying includes physical intimidation or assault, extortion, oral or written threats, teasing, putdowns, name calling, threatening looks, gestures or actions, cruel rumors, false accusations, and social isolation.

The Office of Catholic Schools expects staff members who observe or become aware of an act of bullying to take immediate, appropriate steps to intervene. The staff member must report acts of bullying or reports of student bullying to school administrators.

The Office of Catholic Schools expects students and parents who become aware of an act of bullying on school grounds or at any school activity on or off campus to report it to the school principal for further investigation. The principal will contact parents of the aggressor and the victim. This investigation may include interviews with students, parents, teachers, school staff, and reviewing records.

Consequences for students who bully others may include counseling, parent conference, detention, suspension, and/or expulsion depending on the results of the investigation.

WEAPONS

Unless otherwise authorized by law, pursuant to the Ohio Revised Code, no person shall knowingly possess, have under the person's control, convey or attempt to convey a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance onto these premises. ORC SEC. 2923.1212. A valid concealed carry permit does not authorize the licensee to carry a weapon onto these premises.

- A. A "weapon" is any instrument or device designed primarily for use in inflicting death or injury upon a human being or animal, and which is capable of inflicting death upon a human being when used in the manner for which it was designed. Additionally, any instrument or device of any sort whatsoever which is actually used in such a manner as to indicate that an individual intends to inflict death or serious injury upon the other, and which, when so used, is capable of inflicting death upon a human being, is a weapon. Weapons include, but are not limited to, any pistol, revolver, or other firearm, dagger, razor, stiletto, switchblade knife, or knife having a blade exceeding five inches in length. Facsimiles of weapons used in a threatening fashion are subject to this policy. Dangerous objects include, but are not limited to, clubs, nunchakus, brass knuckles, knives, butterfly knives, stun guns, and billy clubs.

- B. Possession includes bringing a weapon onto school property, to school-sponsored events either on or off school property, storing a weapon in one's locker or other area of the school property, or having a weapon on one's person.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE

The school personnel make every effort to make students aware of the dangers and consequences of the unlawful use of substances.

1. For purposes of definition, the Office of Catholic Schools defines drugs as the improper use of legal drugs/substances (to include tobacco and steroids) and/or the use of illegal drugs/substances. Students who unlawfully use, consume, possess, or distribute drugs, or who use, consume, possess or distribute alcohol, and/or possess or threaten to use any weapon (e.g., knife) or firearm (to include firecrackers and/or any explosive device that would bring potential harm to people and/or property) on school property or at school activities or near school property with access to students attending the school or against any member of the school community are subject to appropriate disciplinary action (including but not limited to expulsion). The school may require a professional assessment to determine the appropriate program of rehabilitation, if one is needed.

2. The use or sale of drugs on or within one thousand feet of school property is unlawful under Ohio State law and is in violation of school policies. If a student is suspected to have violated this policy or is discovered with the unlawful use, sale or possession of drugs or alcohol on or near school property or at school-sponsored events, the student will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including expulsion. In the event school officials believe that a student is under the influence of an illegal substance, the parents will be notified. School officials reserve the right to require that the student be taken for drug testing within 24 hours and that the results of the testing be shared with the appropriate school officials. If, however, a violation of the law has occurred, the proper law enforcement agencies will be contacted.

GANGS

Gangs and gang-related activity are prohibited. A gang is defined as any non-school sponsored group, usually secret and/or exclusive in membership, whose purpose or practices include unlawful or anti-social behavior or any action that threatens the welfare of others.

DISCIPLINE

Because it is impossible to foresee all problems which arise, this handbook empowers the faculty and administration to take disciplinary action for any behavior (within or outside of the school community) which violates the spirit, philosophy and code of conduct of the school, even though not specified.

In justice to the other students, circumstances may dictate that a student be removed temporarily or permanently from the particular school setting.

USE OF DISCIPLINARY ACTION

In cases where a student is continually disruptive of others or in the case of a single serious disciplinary infraction, the teacher will appraise the principal/administration of the situation. They will assist in the development of a course of action to be taken to correct the situation. Corporal punishment is prohibited.

Students who lack self-discipline or who violate the rights of others can expect disciplinary action. Each offense will be dealt with on an individual basis according to the age of the student, the nature of the infraction, and the severity of the case. Repeated infractions can result in more serious consequences, up to and including suspension and/or expulsion, but there is no requirement for progressive discipline.

DISCIPLINARY MEASURES

The following are some approved disciplinary measures:

1. Conference with student and/or parent
2. Appropriate verbal reprimand
3. Temporary removal from the classroom (e.g., time-out room) or isolation from the group with supervision
4. Loss of privileges
5. Supervised lunchtime or after-school detention
6. Referral to office
7. Disciplinary contract

SPECIFIC DISCIPLINARY POLICIES

The classroom teacher is responsible for his/her discipline. Fighting is not tolerated and will result in an immediate in-school suspension. The purpose of all disciplinary measures is to help the pupil develop self control and self-direction needed to enjoy life. A child is only referred to the principal in the case of serious matters. Parents will be notified of this and the conditions surrounding the event.

Detentions will be given for infractions such as disrespectful conduct, defacing or destroying property, extremely rough horseplay, throwing snowballs, not adhering to the dress code, late for class, persistent running in the halls. Middle school students will receive detention once they are in the "c" level in their conduct grade. The teacher on duty for detention that week will be responsible for the student. Teachers will deal directly with parents when unacceptable behavior or conduct occurs. Detentions will be served during the lunch hour recess. (24 hour written notice will be given to parents for detention).

SUSPENSION

Serious or repeated misconduct may lead to suspension from class or school. It is the authority of the local building administrator to suspend a student from class or school. The diocesan schools shall not suspend a student for more than five (5) consecutive days. If the suspension is for an offense which can only be addressed through counseling in substance abuse or anger control or requires the assistance of an outside agency, the suspension may be of a duration to allow such counseling to occur.

1) Suspendable Offenses are:

- a) A serious offense involving the use of violence, force, threat, coercion or other conduct which violates the safety of others. Police should be informed of these incidents.

- b) Use/possession of a weapon. Police must be informed.
- c) Vandalism, destruction or theft of school property.
- d) First offense involving possession, use or being under the influence of drugs, alcohol or other chemical substances (counseling may be required where necessary).
- e) Repeated disregard for school rules and regulations.
- f) Other offenses serious enough to warrant a student's removal from school.

EXPULSION

Expulsion is the most serious disciplinary action taken by diocesan schools and may be used for serious disciplinary infractions, when public behavior affects school morale, safety and/or when the student remains incorrigible. Only the Superintendent of Schools may expel a student. In diocesan schools, expulsion is the permanent removal of a student from the school community. When a student has been expelled, official school records and withdrawal papers will so indicate that.

Unless directed otherwise by the Superintendent of Diocesan Schools, no principal shall admit to his or her school a student who has been expelled from another Diocesan or Public school.