

CODE OF STUDENT CONDUCT

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- I.** Introduction
- A. The Bethlehem Central Code of Student Conduct was developed in consultation with teachers, parents, students, administrators and other school/community representatives. It was adopted by the Board of Education with the expectation of full compliance by all students on school property or participating in or attending school functions. For the purpose of this code of conduct, “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 the district’s elementary and secondary schools or any property owned and operated by the school district, in or on a school bus, and “school function” means any school-sponsored extracurricular event or activity, whether on- or off-campus.
 - B. This Code of Student Conduct is in compliance with the Schools Against Violence (SAVE) legislation, which took effect on July 1, 2001, for all school districts in New York State. The code includes high standards for student conduct, outlines clear consequences for students who break the rules and serves as a standard for consistency and fairness that protects students’ rights while promoting their responsibility.
 - C. Students at school-sponsored off-campus events shall be governed by all the rules and regulations of the school and are subject to the authority of the school district officials.
 - D. If you have any questions about the material contained in this document, please contact the building principal or the superintendent of schools. A complete copy of the Bethlehem Central Code of Conduct is available in the main office of each school in the district and on the district’s official Web site at <http://bcsd.k12.ny.us>.
- II.** Definitions: For purposes of this code, the following definitions apply:
- A. “*Student*” refers to a child enrolled as a K-12 registrant, in any of the Bethlehem Central school district’s academic programs.
 - B. “*Parent*” means parent, guardian or person in parental relation to a student.
 - C. “*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 any property owned and operated by the school district, or in or on a school bus, as defined in Vehicle and Traffic Law §142.
 - D. “*School function*” means any school-sponsored extracurricular event or activity, on the campus or off school grounds.
 - E. “*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, or with the authority of other school district employees.
 - F. “*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 an act of violence upon another student or any other person on school property or at the school function, or attempts to do so.
 3. Possesses, while on school property or at a school function, a weapon.
 4. Displays, while on school property or at a school function, what appears to be a weapon.
 5. Threatens, while on school property or at a school function, to use a weapon.
 6. Threatens to bring or use a weapon on school property or at a school function.
 7. Knowingly and intentionally damages or destroys the personal property of any school employee or any person on school property or at a school function.
 8. Knowingly and intentionally damages or destroys school district property.
- G. “*Weapon*” means a firearm as defined in 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 cutter, 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.

III. Essential Partners

- A. All students are expected to:
 1. Know the policies and regulations of the school district and abide by them.
- B. All parents are expected to:
 1. Know school rules and help their children understand them.
- C. All district teachers are expected to:
 1. Know school policies and rules, and enforce them in a fair and consistent manner.
 2. Communicate to students and parents a classroom discipline plan.
- D. All district counselors are expected to:
 1. Initiate teacher/student/counselor conferences and parent/teacher/student/counselor conferences, as necessary, as a way to resolve problems.
- E. All district principals are expected to:
 1. Promote a safe and orderly school environment.
 2. Be responsible for enforcing the code of conduct and ensuring that all cases are resolved promptly and fairly.
- F. The superintendent is expected to:
 1. Promote a safe and orderly school environment.
 2. Review with district administrators the policies of the Board of Education and state and federal laws relating to school operations and management.

3. Work with district administrators in enforcing the code of conduct and ensuring that all cases are resolved promptly and fairly.

G. Members of the Board of Education are expected to:

1. Collaborate with student, teacher, administrator, parent organizations, school safety personnel and other school personnel to develop a code of conduct that clearly defines expectations for the conduct of students, district personnel and visitors on school property and at school functions.
2. Adopt and review at least annually the district's code of conduct to evaluate the code's effectiveness and the fairness and consistency of its implementation

IV. Students' Rights and Responsibilities

A. Basic Student Rights

1. Each student under the age of 21 has the right to an education regardless of race, color, gender, religion, ethnic origin, economic status, sexual orientation or disability and also the responsibility not to interfere with or threaten the education of others.
2. Bethlehem Central students are expected to abide by the policies and regulations of the school district.
3. Bethlehem Central students have the right to access rules, receive an explanation of those rules and seek changes in district policies and regulations in an orderly fashion through discussions with the administrative staff.
4. All policy decisions and amendments are made by the Board of Education.
5. Bethlehem Central students will be afforded a due process hearing where they will have the right to present their version of relevant events to school personnel and to question and review any witnesses or evidence brought against them by the school administration before imposition of penalty.
6. Under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), parents and students who are over 18 years of age have the right to inspect and review the student's educational records and have the right to request the amendment of the student's education records believed to be inaccurate or misleading. They also have the right to consent to disclosure of personally identifiable information in a student's education record, except to the extent that FERPA authorizes disclosure without consent. More information regarding FERPA rights and procedures is described on the District Web Site, in the Board of Education Policy 5500 and in back-to-school mailings. Note: The Board of Education policy books may be reviewed at the District Offices of the Bethlehem Central School District, the Bethlehem Town Library, and online at http://bcsd.k12.ny.us/district_policy_manual.html.

7. As a general rule, information received by teachers and other school officials is not privileged (except for provisions of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974), and may be revealed by the recipient of such knowledge whenever he or she feels that it is appropriate to do so. However, some communications made in connection with drug or alcohol abuse prevention programs may be kept confidential. A student who is concerned about the confidentiality of communications he/she makes to staff members should ask the staff member in advance whether the information could be kept confidential.

B. Basic Student Responsibilities: all district students have the responsibility to:

1. Abide by the policies and regulations of the school district.
2. Contribute to maintaining a safe and orderly school environment that is conducive to learning.
3. Show respect to other persons and to property.
4. Refrain from interfering with or threatening the education or rights of others.
5. Attend school every day unless they are legally excused and be in class, on time and prepared to learn.
6. Work to the best of their ability in all academic and extracurricular pursuits and strive toward their highest level of achievement possible.
7. React to direction given by teachers, administrators and other school personnel in a respectful, positive manner.
8. Ask questions when they do not understand.
9. Seek help in solving problems that might lead to discipline.
10. Dress appropriately for school and school functions, as defined in the Student Dress Code. (See Section IX of this Code) (see page ???).
11. Accept responsibility for their actions.
12. Conduct themselves appropriately as representatives of the district when participating in or attending school functions.

V. Prohibited Student Conduct

A. Introduction:

1. The Board of Education expects all students to conduct themselves in an appropriate and civil manner, with proper regard for the rights and welfare of other students, district personnel and other members of the school community and for the care of school facilities and equipment.
2. The best discipline is self-imposed, and students must learn to assume and accept responsibility for their own behavior, as well as the consequences of their misbehavior. District personnel who interact with students are expected to use disciplinary action only when necessary and to place emphasis on the student's ability to grow in self-discipline.
3. The Board recognizes the need to make its expectations for student conduct while on school property or engaged in a school function specific and clear. The rules of conduct that follow are intended to do that and focus on safety and respect for the rights and property of others. Students who do not accept responsibility for their own behavior

and who violate these school rules will be required to accept the penalties for their conduct.

- B. Students may be subject to disciplinary action when they:
1. Engage in conduct that is disorderly. Examples of disorderly conduct include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Running in hallways.
 - b. Making unreasonable noise.
 - c. Using language or gestures that are profane, lewd, vulgar or abusive.
 - d. Obstructing vehicular or pedestrian traffic.
 - e. Engaging in any willful act that disrupts the normal operation of the school community.
 - f. Trespassing. Students are not permitted in any school office or school building, other than the one they regularly attend, without permission from the faculty member in charge.
 - g. Entering a building/facility after regular hours or using any facility for anything other than its intended purpose.
 - h. Misusing computer/electronic communications, including any unauthorized use of computers, software or Internet/intranet account; accessing inappropriate Web sites; or any other violation of the school district's Computer and Internet Acceptable Use P (see Policy (See Policy #4526.2).
 - i. Engaging 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) Arriving late for, missing or leaving school without permission.
 - 3) Skipping detention.
 - j. Engage in conduct that is disruptive to student learning or teacher instruction.
 - k. Engage in conduct that is violent or threatening. Examples of violent or threatening conduct include but are not limited to:
 - 1) Committing or threatening an act of violence (such as hitting, kicking, punching, spitting, and scratching) against a teacher, administrator, other school employee or against another student or any other person on school property or at a school function, or attempting to do so.
 - 2) 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.
 - 3) Displaying what appears to be a weapon.
 - 4) Threatening to use any weapon, or any object as a weapon.
 - 5) Intentionally damaging or destroying the personal property of a student, teacher, administrator, other district employee or any person.

6) Intentionally damaging or destroying school district property.

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

1. Lying to school district personnel.
2. Stealing the property of other students, school personnel or any other person on school property or while 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 the use of race, color, gender, religion, ethnic origin, economic status, sexual orientation or disability as a basis for treating another in a negative manner.
5. Intimidation, which includes engaging in actions or statements that put an individual in fear of bodily harm.
6. Cyberbullying or cyberthreats (see Policy #5810), and other inappropriate acts using technology.
7. Hazing, this includes any intentional or reckless act directed against another for the purpose of initiation into, affiliating with or maintaining membership in any school-sponsored activity, organization, club or team.
8. Physically detaining or restraining any other person.
9. Selling, using or possessing obscene material.
10. Using vulgar or abusive language, cursing or swearing.
11. Smoking a cigarette, cigar, pipe or using chewing or smokeless tobacco.
12. Possessing, consuming, selling, 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 substances commonly referred to as "designer drugs."
13. Inappropriately possessing, consuming, selling, distributing or exchanging prescription and over-the-counter drugs.
14. Gambling.
15. Indecent exposure, that is, exposure to sight of the private parts of the body in a lewd or indecent manner.
16. Initiating a report warning of fire, bomb threat or other catastrophe without valid cause, misuse of 911 or discharging a fire extinguisher.

D. Harassment

1. General Harassment: severe action or a persistent, pervasive pattern of actions or statements directed at an identifiable individual or group that is intended to be, or that a reasonable person would perceive, as ridiculing or demeaning.

2. Intimidation, which includes engaging in actions or statements that put an individual in fear of bodily harm.
3. Cyberbullying or cyberthreats(see #5810), and other inappropriate acts using technology.
4. Hazing (see #0115), which includes any intentional or reckless act directed against another for the purpose of initiation into, affiliating with or maintaining membership in any school-sponsored activity, organization, club or team.
5. Sexual Harassment:
 - a. Sexual Harassment: a severe action or a persistent, pervasive pattern of actions or statements directed at an identifiable individual or group that is intended to be or that a reasonable person would perceive as ridiculing or demeaning based on gender and sexual orientation.
 - b. Intimidation, which includes engaging in actions or statements that put an individual in fear of bodily harm. The Board of Education affirms its commitment to non-discrimination and recognizes its responsibility to provide all district students an environment that is free of sexual harassment and intimidation. Sexual harassment is a violation of law and stands in direct opposition to the district's philosophy and policies. Therefore, the Board prohibits all forms of sexual harassment by employees and students. Board of Education Policies #0100 and #0110 indicate the procedures for resolving sexual harassment complaints by students.
6. Racial Harassment
 - a. Racial Harassment: a severe action or a persistent, pervasive pattern of actions or statements directed at an identifiable individual or group that is intended to be or that a reasonable person would perceive as ridiculing or demeaning based on race and/or ethnicity.
 - b. Intimidation, which includes engaging in actions or statements that put an individual in fear of bodily harm. The Board of Education recognizes its responsibility to provide all district students with an environment free of racial harassment and intimidation. Racial harassment is a violation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and stands in direct opposition to the district's philosophy and policy.
 - c. Therefore, the Board prohibits all forms of racial harassment by employees and students. Board of Education Policy indicates the procedures for resolving racial harassment complaints by students.

VI. Academic Integrity
 A. Definitions:

1. Academic integrity governs the way in which a student writes, performs research, and fulfills the responsibilities of learning in a positive and constructive manner at Bethlehem Central. It is founded on the principles of respect for knowledge, truth, scholarship and acting with honesty. These principles and values are the foundation of learning. The purpose of this section of the Code of Conduct is to outline the school district's expectations regarding academic integrity.
2. Academic dishonesty includes but is not limited to: cheating, fabrication, plagiarism, and facilitating dishonesty. Appropriate sanctions may be imposed on any student who has committed an act of academic dishonesty.
 - a. Academic dishonesty is the attempt to secure unfair advantage for oneself or another in any academic exercise.
 - b. The following is an extensive, though not exhaustive, list of actions that are considered to be academically dishonest.
3. Cheating is the use or attempted use of deception, fraud and/or misrepresentation of one's academic work. This includes, but is not limited to:
 - a. copying answers from another student
 - b. using books, notes, conversations with others,
 - c. calculators, cell phones and other electronic devices or any other type of external assistance during an examination or other academic exercise without the permission of the instructor
 - d. collaborating with others on homework, lab reports, computer programs, or other academic assignments without the permission of the instructor
 - e. obtaining the answers to or a copy of an examination prior to its administration
4. Fabrication is the falsification or invention of any information or citation in any academic exercise. This includes includes, but is not limited to:
 - a. using "invented" information in any laboratory experiment or other academic exercise of research without permission of the teacher;
 - b. altering and resubmitting returned academic work without permission of the teacher;
 - c. misrepresenting the actual source from which information is cited (such as citing a quote from a book review as though it came from the original work);
5. Plagiarism is the representation of the words or ideas of another as one's own work in any academic exercise. This includes, but is not limited to:
 - a. failing to properly identify direct quotations by quotation marks or appropriate indentation and formal citation;

- b. failing to acknowledge and properly cite paraphrasing or summarizing material from another source;
 - c. failing to acknowledge and properly cite information obtained from the Internet or other electronic media as well as other sources;
 - d. submitting term papers written by another, including those obtained from commercial term paper companies or the internet;
6. Facilitating dishonesty is knowingly helping or attempting to help another commit any act of academic dishonesty. This includes, but is not limited to::
- a. substituting for another person in an examination
 - b. allowing another to copy one's work in an examination or other academic exercise
7. Other prohibited actions:
- a. submitting all or substantial portions of the same work to fulfill the requirements for more than one course without the prior permission of the instructor(s),
 - b. self-plagiarism, forging or otherwise altering grades, transcripts, course withdrawal forms, or other academic document
 - c. illegally accessing a computer drive, network folder, etc.
 - d. stealing or destroying the academic work of another, such as a computer disk, external storage drive, term paper, or notebook.

B. Consequences and Sanction for Violations of Academic Integrity

1. A student implicated in any of the above will be given a grade of zero on the assignment. A school administrator will notify parents, and the student will be placed on formal academic probation for the remainder of his/her school career. A second incident of cheating will result in a note being placed in the student's academic file.
2. If teachers or staff members observe any form of cheating for any reason during a quiz, test or exam, they will immediately pick up the test. No student may leave the examination room prior to the stated exam release time. Violation of these or any other testing procedures or rules announced by the proctor at the start of the examination will result in a grade of zero on the exam. Appeals must be made through the school principal.

VII. Standards for Student Conduct

A. Attendance

1. Regular attendance and punctuality are expected of students from the first day of school. Children should understand that regular school attendance is essential to their educational development and well-being. With some exceptions, every child enrolled in school is expected to be

present. State law specifies that certain legal absences are permitted, of which personal illness is most common.

2. Absences, tardiness and early departures (ATED) from class or school are excused if they are due to personal illness, illness or death in the family, impassable roads or weather, religious observance, quarantine or medical appointments. All other ATEDs are considered unexcused absences.
3. All ATEDs must be accounted for. It is the parent's responsibility to notify the school office on the day of the ATED and to provide a written excuse upon the student's return to school.
4. Upon returning to school after an absence, each student must present to his/her homeroom teacher a written excuse that includes the date of excuse or dates of absence, reason for absence and parent signature. The school must have this information in order to comply with legal requirements. Please do not write one excuse to cover more than one child.
5. Unexcused ATEDs will result in disciplinary action consistent with the code of conduct. Students may also be denied the privilege of participating in or attending extracurricular events. In addition, the building principal or designee will contact the student's parents and the student's school counselor. The building principal shall remind parents of the attendance policy, explain the ramifications of unexcused ATEDs, stress the importance of class attendance and discuss appropriate intervention strategies to correct the situation.
6. In grades 6-12, students may lose the opportunity to take further exams and quizzes in a course if the total number of excused and unexcused absences in that course exceeds 30, for a full-year course, and 15, for a semester course.

B. Student Inquiry and Expression

1. Students are entitled to express their personal opinions verbally or in writing or by symbolic speech. The expression of such opinions, however, shall not interfere with the freedom of others to express themselves. Libel, slander, the use of obscenity and comments that disparage an individual's race, color, gender, religion, ethnic origin, economic status, sexual orientation or disability are prohibited.
2. All persons are prohibited from distributing any printed or written materials on school property or in the immediate vicinity without the prior permission of the building principal. To obtain such permission, the person wishing to distribute the material shall provide a copy to the building principal with a written request that the building principal give permission for its distribution. This written request shall contain a brief statement of when, where and how the material is to be distributed.
3. Student publications, whether or not they are officially recognized, should observe the normal rules of responsible journalism and must comply with Paragraph 1 above. Within these limits, students are free to report the news and to editorialize. Student publications should

reflect the policy and judgment of the student editors. The district has no responsibility to assist in the production of student publications, other than those that have been officially recognized. Students may be held responsible for libelous or obscene materials contained in student publications. Student publications may be distributed only after permission is granted pursuant to Paragraph 2 above.

C. Search and Seizure

1. Student lockers and desks are purchased and maintained by the school district and remain the property of the school district. However, the school district is not responsible for books, clothing or valuables left in lockers or in desks. A student shall not place, keep or maintain in a school-owned locker or desk any article or material of a non-school nature that may cause or tend to cause the disruption of the lawful mission of the school.
2. The following rules shall apply to the search of any student, student property or school property and the seizure of any illegal items found therein.
 - a. School district officials have the right and responsibility to search student lockers and/or desks at any time.
 - b. In addition, the Board authorizes the superintendent, building principals and their designees to conduct searches of students, their belongings and their automobiles that are parked on the school campus if the authorized school official has reasonable suspicion to believe that the search will result in evidence that the student violated the law or the code of conduct.
 - c. Items that are prohibited on school property or are used to disrupt or interfere with the educational process may be removed from student lockers, desks and/or automobile or other personal property by school authorities.
 - d. School district officials are committed to cooperating with police officials and other law enforcement authorities to maintain a safe school environment. Police officials, however, have limited authority to interview or search students in schools or at school functions or to use school facilities in connection with police work. Police officials may enter school property or a school function to question or search a student or to conduct a formal investigation involving students only if they have:
 - 1) A search or arrest warrant; or
 - 2) Probable cause to believe a crime has been committed on school property or at a school function; or
 - 3) Been invited by school district officials.
 - e. The principal or designee will 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.

VIII. Computer and Internet Acceptable Use

- A. Bethlehem Central School District provides students with access to district computers and to the Internet. Students' use of computers and access to the Internet while at school are privileges and are intended to be for educational purposes only.
- B. All parents and students are required to review and sign the Bethlehem Central School District's Computer and Internet Acceptable Use Agreement. By signing the agreement, parents and students agree to comply with the regulations set forth therein.
- C. Failure to comply with the regulations may result in disciplinary action.
- D. The agreement is for educational use, and the school district's regulations are not necessarily all-inclusive due to this rapidly changing field. Please refer to a copy of the Computer and Internet Acceptable Use Agreement, which can be obtained at any school main office, for details contained therein.

IX. Student Dress Code

- A. All students are expected to give proper attention to personal cleanliness and to dress appropriately for school and school functions. Students and their parents have the primary responsibility for acceptable student dress and appearance.
- B. Teachers and all other district personnel should exemplify and reinforce acceptable student dress and help students develop an understanding of appropriate appearance in the school setting.
- C. A student's dress, grooming and appearance, including hair, jewelry, make-up and nails, shall:
 - 1. Be safe and appropriate and not disrupt or interfere with the educational process.
 - 2. Not include extremely brief, revealing or see-through garments or garments that expose undergarments and/or midriffs, including spaghetti string straps, halter-tops, etc.
 - 3. Not include pajama pants, or other sleep attire.
 - 4. Include footwear at all times. Footwear that is a safety hazard will not be allowed.
 - 5. Not include the wearing of hats/headgear inside the school during the school day except for a medical or religious purpose, or for approved activities.
 - 6. Not include items that are vulgar, obscene or libelous or that denigrate others on account of race, color, gender, religion, ethnic origin, sexual orientation or disability in an expressed or implied manner.
 - 7. Not promote or endorse the use of alcohol, tobacco or illegal drugs or encourage other illegal or violent activities.
 - 8. Not denote or represent gang affiliation such as bandanas, beads, jewelry or other indicators and/or symbols intended expressly so.

- D. Students who violate the student dress code shall be required to modify their appearance by covering or removing the offending item and, if necessary or practical, replacing it with an acceptable item.
 - E. Any student who refuses to do so shall be subject to discipline, up to and including in-school suspension for the day.
 - F. Any student who repeatedly fails to comply with the dress code shall be subject to further discipline, up to and including suspension.
 - G. Each building principal or designee shall be responsible for informing all teachers, students and their parents of the student dress code at the beginning of the school year and any revisions to the dress code made during the school year.
- X. Prohibition of Gangs, Gang Activity, Fraternities/Sororities**
- A. No student shall commit any act that furthers exclusionary groups such as fraternities/sororities, gangs or gang-related activities. Conduct prohibited by this policy includes:
 1. Wearing, possessing, using, distributing, displaying, or selling any clothing, jewelry, emblems, badges, or symbols, signs or other items which may be evidence of membership or affiliation in any gang or fraternity.
 2. Communicating either verbally or non-verbally (gestures, slogans, drawing, etc.) to convey membership or affiliation in a gang or fraternity.
 3. Tagging, otherwise defacing school property with fraternity, gang, or gang-related symbols or slogans.
 4. Requiring payment of protection, insurance, or otherwise intimidating or threatening any person related to gang activity.
 5. Inciting other students to intimidate or to act with physical violence upon other person related to fraternity or gang activity.
 6. Soliciting others to fraternity or gang membership.
 7. Committing any other illegal act or other violation of school policies that relates to fraternity or gang activity.
- XI. Transportation Code**
- A. The safety of all students is our primary concern. All school buses are “school property” and are subject to all rules set forth in the Bethlehem Central code of conduct. Each student has an individual responsibility to help ensure the safety of all students on the bus by following the rules. Coming to school, going home and riding buses for extracurricular events or field trips, a student is expected to listen to and obey all instructions from transportation personnel.
 - B. Examples of bus misconduct include but are not limited to:
 1. Roughhousing at a bus stop.
 2. Bringing prohibited items onto a school bus. Prohibited items include, but are not limited to, skateboards, animals, flammable materials of any kind, medications that contain controlled substances and weapons of any kind.

3. Making threatening gestures and/or comments.
4. Disregarding the instructions of the bus driver.
5. Swearing or using inappropriate language.
6. Eating, drinking or smoking on a school bus.
7. Damaging or vandalizing any part of a school bus.
8. Fighting, pushing or shoving.
9. Standing while the bus is moving.
10. Failing to keep head, hands and feet inside the bus at all times.
11. Use of flash photography

XII. Athletic Policies and Training Rules

- A. Participation in interscholastic athletics at Bethlehem Central is a privilege. This participation should elicit great pride among all school community members. Part of the responsibility that goes with the participation in school sports is the need to maintain satisfactory standards of behavior.
- B. Each student-athlete receives an Interscholastic Athletic Handbook, which clearly defines the standards for student athlete behavior. It is the responsibility of each student athlete and his/her parent(s) to be familiar with the contents of this handbook.
- C. Before a student is permitted to participate on an athletic team, both the student and parent must sign an Interscholastic Athletics Participation form and return it to either the athletic director or the school nurse. The signatures of both the student athlete and the parent indicate that each agrees to respect and abide by these rules and behavior expectations in order to participate in interscholastic athletics at Bethlehem Central. This form is included in the handbook and may be obtained from a coach or the athletic director.
- D. Student athletes will be disciplined by school district administrators for infractions using the guidelines set forth in the Interscholastic Athletic Handbook and this Code of Conduct.

XIII. Parking

- A. High School students with a valid driver's license may be eligible to drive to school and park on school grounds in the parking area designated for students. All student vehicles parking on campus must be registered with the school and must display a current BCHS permit sticker. Students are expected to have a valid driver's license, not a driver's permit, on the day of registration.
- B. Students should be aware that student parking is a privilege, not a right, and requires adherence to school regulations. Students who continuously violate school policies and/or parking regulations may forfeit future parking privileges. Students who use the parking area without authorization may have their car towed at the owner's expense.
- C. Furthermore, seniors are to be in good standing academically and behaviorally the fourth quarter of their junior year to be eligible for this privilege. Students with three disciplinary referrals in the fourth quarter of their junior year will be ineligible for parking privileges in the fall.

- D. Upon payment of a non-refundable fee, an eligible senior driver is guaranteed one parking spot for the school year.
- E. Any remaining parking spots may be assigned to juniors via a lottery system each quarter.
- F. Juniors must also be in good academic and behavioral standing to be eligible. Upon payment of a non-refundable fee, selected juniors are guaranteed one parking spot for the quarter. Juniors must turn in their parking tags at the end of each quarter. A new lottery will be held every quarter.
- G. The school is not responsible for damage to personal vehicles. Safe driving techniques, including reduced speed, are in effect at all times particularly in the vicinity of pedestrians and school buses.
- H. Students must use the proper entrance and exit to all school parking lots.

XIV. Extracurricular and Clubs

- A. Student organizations cannot restrict membership on the basis of race, color, gender, religion, ethnic origin, economic status, sexual orientation or disability.
- B. Students may not be denied participation in any activity for any reason other than those established by state, county or school eligibility requirements and those requirements legitimately related to the purpose of the activity.
- C. The school district requires student organizations to register with the school in order to obtain available school funds and the use of school facilities.
- D. All student meetings in the school buildings or on school grounds may function only as part of the formal education process or as authorized by the building principal.
- E. No student group may meet without the direct supervision of a school district employee.
- F. Student organizations have the responsibility to make clear to the public that their programs do not necessarily reflect the view of the institution as a whole. Use of the school or district name when participating in a public demonstration is improper unless the building principal or his/her designee has granted permission.
- G. Student organizations also have the responsibility to recognize that persons who disagree with their view and programs have the right to choose for themselves whether to listen to the groups' points of view and must not be coerced or harassed into doing so.

XV. Dance Guidelines

- A. It is the expectation of the school district that all students will behave in an appropriate manner at all school events, as outlined in this Code of Conduct. The participation of students at school dances is also governed by the rules and regulations of this code.
- B. In order to attend school dances, students must be in good standing behaviorally.
- C. Students attending High School dances must be enrolled in grades 9 through 12 at Bethlehem Central High School. Guests attending High School dances

can be no older than 19 years of age and must be approved in advance by the building principal.

- D. Students attending Middle School dances must be enrolled in grades 6 through 8 at Bethlehem Central Middle School. Guests are not permitted at Middle School dances.
- E. Students and guests under the influence of alcohol or drugs will be subject to the penalties of the school district as outlined in this Code of Student Conduct. Guests of students under the influence of alcohol or drugs will be required to leave (note: Code of Student Conduct does not apply to non-students)
- F. Chaperones may use passive alcohol sensors prior to and/or during the dances to more accurately determine whether or not a student has consumed alcohol. The passive alcohol sensor is a screening device and is not a Breathalyzer. This device will be used to check all students when they enter the dance and periodically during the event.
- G. If it is determined that the student has been drinking, parents will be called and disciplinary consequences will follow in accordance with the District Code of Conduct.

XVI. Procedures for Addressing Student Misconduct and Violations of the Code of Student Conduct

- A. 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.
- B. 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 that led to the offense.
 3. The student's prior disciplinary record.
 4. The appropriateness of other forms of discipline.
 5. Information from parents, teachers, staff and/or others, as appropriate.
 6. Other extenuating circumstances.
- C. As a general rule, discipline will be progressive, meaning that a student's first violation will usually merit a lighter penalty than subsequent violations. However, school personnel may impose a more severe penalty for a first violation depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the incident.
- D. Any weapon, alcohol or illegal substance found shall be confiscated immediately, if possible, followed by notification to the parent of the student involved and the appropriate disciplinary sanction if warranted, which may include permanent suspension and referral for prosecution.
- E. The building principal or designee will consult with the appropriate local law enforcement agency regarding violations that constitute a crime. Notification may be made by telephone, followed by a letter mailed on the 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.
- F. If the conduct of a student is related to a disability or suspected disability, the students shall be referred to the Committee on Special Education, when required by law. 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, except to the extent permitted by law.

G. Reporting Violations

1. All students are expected to promptly report violations of the code of conduct to any staff member or administrator.
2. Any student observing another student possessing a weapon, alcohol or illegal substance on school property or at a school function shall report this information immediately to any staff member or administrator.
3. All school district personnel who are authorized to impose disciplinary sanctions are expected to do so in a prompt, fair and lawful manner. School district personnel 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.

H. Removal of a Disruptive Student from the Classroom

1. 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.
2. Time honored classroom management practices may include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Short-term "time-out" in an elementary classroom or in a school administrator's office;
 - b. Sending a student into the hallway briefly;
 - c. Sending a student to the building principal's office for the remainder of the class time only;
 - d. Sending a student to a school counselor or other district staff member for counseling.
3. Note: If a time frame in this section would expire on a day that is not a school day, the time period will be extended to the corresponding time on the next school day.
4. 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.
5. 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.

6. A removal of a student from class at the secondary level will be for up to three days. The removal from class applies to the class of the removing teacher only. A removal at the elementary level will be for up to two days. The removal from class applies to the specific instructional setting of the removing teacher only.
7. 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.
8. 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. (If the 24-hour period does not end on a school day, the time period will be extended to the corresponding time on the next school day.)
9. The teacher must complete a disciplinary removal form and meet with the building principal or 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 building 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.
10. Within 24 hours after the student's removal, the building principal or designee must notify the student's parents, in writing, that the student has been removed from the class and why. The notice must also inform the parent that he or she and the student have the right, upon request, to meet informally with the principal or designee to discuss the reasons for the removal. (If the 24-hour period does not end on a school day, the time period will be extended to the corresponding time on the next school day.)
11. The written notice must be provided by personal delivery, express mail delivery or some other means that is reasonably calculated to ensure receipt of the notice at the last known address for the parents within 24 hours of the student's removal. 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. (If the 24-hour period does not end on a school day, the time period will be extended to the corresponding time on the next school day.)
12. The informal meeting, if requested by the parents/guardians, 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 building principal. The building principal will require the teacher who ordered the removal to attend the informal conference. If at the informal meeting the student denies the charges, the building principal or the assistant principal 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 relevant events.
13. The building principal or the assistant principal, if designated by the building principal, may overturn the removal of the student from class if the building principal finds any of the following:
 - a. The charges against the student are not supported by substantial evidence.
 - b. The student's removal is otherwise in violation of law, including the code of conduct.
 14. The conduct warrants suspension from school pursuant to Education Law Section 3214 and a suspension will be imposed.
 15. The building principal or designee may overturn a removal at any point between receiving the referral form issued by the teacher and the close of business on the day following the 48-hour period for the informal conference, if a conference is requested. No student removed from the classroom by the classroom teacher will be permitted to return to the classroom until the building principal makes a final determination or the period of removal expires, whichever is less.
 16. 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.
 17. Each teacher must keep a complete log (on a district-established form) for all cases of removal of students from his or her class. The building principal must keep a log of all removals of students from class.
 18. 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 building principal that the removal will not violate the student's rights under state or federal law or regulation.

XVII. Consequences and Sanctions

- A. Level I: Any misbehavior that represents an infraction of the established procedures that regulate the operation of the school and its educational process is considered a Level I infraction.
 1. Examples of Level I Infractions
 - a. Dress code violations;
 - b. Failure to complete homework/coursework;
 - c. Unprepared for physical education;
 - d. Inappropriate behavior in school, including on the bus and during lunch, recess, school assemblies, and other school sponsored events or activities;

- e. Swearing/inappropriate language;
- f. Use of unapproved electronic devices (those with no educational purpose) such as radios, CD players, mp3 players, cell phones, video games, pagers or laser pointers;
- g. Buying/selling items without prior approval of school district official;
- h. Abuse of student privileges ;
- i. Minor class disruptions;
- j. Failure of student leader (such as not limited to safety patrol, student government representative, athletic team leaders, class officer) to exemplify positive student behavior;
- k. Tardiness;
- l. Class cutting/leaving class without permission;
- m. Unexcused absence/truancy ;
- n. Cheating/plagiarism;
- o. Insubordination.

2. Level I Consequences: Building principal or designee may choose one or more of the following consequences.

- a. Loss of privileges (such as, but not limited to, parking, participation in student activities and events);
- b. Counseling;
- c. Detention;
- d. Parent contact/conference;
- e. Verbal reprimand;
- f. Confiscation of electronic devices;
- g. Removal, replacement or covering of item that violates dress code;
- h. Loss of student leadership position;
- i. Internal School Suspension
- j. Restricted Study Hall.

B. Level II: Any misbehavior whose frequency and/or seriousness disrupts the educational process or poses a threat to the health and safety of others is considered a Level II infraction. These infractions may be reported to the NYS Education Department as violent and disruptive incidents.

1. Examples of Level II Infractions

- a. Recurring or serious Level I infractions;
- b. Harassing/bullying/cyberbullying and cyberthreats/menacing;
- c. Physically aggressive behavior;
- d. Cutting detention;
- e. Physical altercation;
- f. Inappropriate use of computer or Internet access;
- g. Vandalism totaling less than \$100;
- h. Possession, use, sale or distribution of tobacco products or alcohol ;
- i. Gambling.

2. Level II Consequences: Building principal or designee may choose one or more of the following consequences.
 - a. Continuation of Level I consequences;
 - b. In-school suspension;
 - c. Suspension from recess;
 - d. Suspension from lunch;
 - e. Removal from class;
 - f. Off-Campus Intervention Program;
 - g. External suspension;
 - h. Suspension from transportation;
 - i. Loss of computer or Internet privileges;
 - j. Restitution;
 - k. Principal's hearing;
 - l. Filing of a Person in Need of Supervision (PINS) Petition.
- C. Level III: Any misbehavior that poses an immediate threat to the health and safety of self or others in school and may require police intervention is considered a Level III infraction. These infractions are reported to the NYS Education Department as violent and disruptive incidents.
 1. Examples of Level III Infractions
 - a. Recurring or serious Level I or II infractions;
 - b. Assault resulting in physical injury/serious physical injury;
 - c. Vandalism totaling more than \$100;
 - d. Possession, use or threatened use of a weapon;
 - e. Possession, use, sale or distribution of illegal drugs or unauthorized prescription drugs;
 - f. Burglary;
 - g. Arson;
 - h. Bomb threat/false fire alarm/false 911 call;
 - i. Homicide;
 - j. Sexual offenses (forcible and other);
 - k. Robbery;
 - l. Kidnapping;
 - m. Reckless endangerment;
 - n. Larceny;
 - o. Rioting;
 - p. Possession of fireworks;
 - q. Extortion;
 - r. Hazing;
 - s. Trespassing.
 2. Level III Consequence: Building principal or designee may choose one or more of the following consequences.
 - a. Continuation of Level I or II consequences ;
 - b. External suspension;
 - c. Superintendent's hearing;
 - d. Exclusion from school.
- D. Guidelines for Student Suspensions

1. The Board of Education of the Bethlehem Central School District retains the authority to suspend students but places primary responsibility for the suspension of students with the Superintendent and the building Principals.
2. The Superintendent, Principals, or their designees are assigned responsibility to following the procedures appropriate for student suspension as follows:
 - a. Keep careful records of all violations of school regulations. This should include names, dates, circumstances, investigation and disposition.
 - b. Utilize support personnel to find ways of helping the student and/or parents/person(s) in parental relation to solve the problem (teachers, guidance, psychologists, social worker, attendance officer, etc.).
 - c. Utilize school and community agencies that might prove helpful.
 - d. Record all attempts to deal with problems, including conferences with parents/person(s) in parental relation, teacher observations, record of referrals to other personnel and agencies and their reports.
 - e. When the building principal has exhausted all available alternatives and resources and feels that the student's continued presence in school would constitute a threat or danger to himself/herself or other students or that the student is "violent and/or disruptive" as defined in accordance with law and Commissioner's Regulations, the matter should also be referred to the superintendent of schools.
 - f. Teachers are required to immediately report and refer violent students to the building principal or superintendent for a violation of the code of conduct and a minimum suspension period pursuant to Education Law Section 2801. However, the suspending authority may reduce such period on a case-by-case basis to be consistent with any other state and federal law.
 - g. A "disruptive student" is defined in Education Law as an elementary or secondary student under 21 years of age who is substantially disruptive of the educational process or substantially interferes with the teacher's authority over the classroom.
 - h. As further enumerated in the Commissioner's Regulations, "repeatedly is substantially disruptive of the educational process or substantially interferes with the teacher's authority over the classroom" shall mean engaging in conduct that results in the removal of the student from the classroom by the teacher(s) pursuant to Education Law and the provisions set forth in the code of conduct on four (4) or more occasions

- during a semester, or three (3) or more occasions during a trimester, as applicable.
- i. Pursuant to the code of conduct, a minimum suspension period shall be established for students who repeatedly are substantially disruptive of the educational process or substantially interfere with the teacher's authority over the classroom. However, the suspending authority may reduce such period on a case-by-case basis to be consistent with any other state and federal law.
 - j. When a student is removed from class by a teacher or has been suspended and is of compulsory attendance age, immediate steps shall be taken to provide alternative instruction that is of an equivalent nature to that provided in the student's regularly scheduled classes. "Immediate" does not mean instantaneously, but it does mean that the school administrator should act promptly, with due regard for the nature and circumstances of the particular case.
 - 1) Suspension: Five School Days or Less
 - i. Students who bring a weapon to school. Any student found guilty of bringing a weapon onto school property will be subject to suspension from school for at least one calendar year.
 - ii. Before being suspended, the student will have an opportunity for a hearing pursuant to Education Law §3214.
 - iii. The superintendent has the authority to modify the penalty. The superintendent may consider the following:
 1. The student's age;
 2. The student's grade in school;
 3. The student's prior disciplinary record;
 4. The superintendent's belief that other forms of discipline may be more effective;
 5. Input from parents, teachers and/or others;
 6. Other extenuating circumstances.
 - k. Students who commit violent acts other than bringing a weapon to school.
 1. Any student who is found to have committed a violent act, other than bringing a weapon onto school property, shall be subject to suspension from school for at least five days. If the proposed penalty is the minimum five-day suspension, the student and the student's parents will be given the same notice and opportunity for an informal conference given to all students subject to a short-term suspension.

- m. If the proposed penalty exceeds the minimum five-day suspension, the student and the student's parents will be given the same notice and opportunity for a hearing given to all students subject to a long-term suspension.
- n. 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.
- o. Students who are repeatedly substantially disruptive of the educational process or repeatedly substantially interfere with the teacher's authority over the classroom.
- p. Any student 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 three days.
 - 1) 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.
- q. 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.
 - 1) 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 an informal conference given to all students and subject to a long-term suspension.
 - 2) The superintendent has the authority to modify the minimum 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.
- r. When a student may be suspended from school for a period of five (5) school days or less, the suspending authority shall immediately provide the student with notice of the charged misconduct. If the student denies the misconduct, the suspending authority shall provide an explanation of the basis for the proposed suspension.
 - 1) Administration shall also immediately notify the legal guardians in writing that the student may be suspended from school.

- 2) Written notice shall be provided by personal delivery, express mail delivery, or equivalent means reasonably calculated to assure receipt of such notice within 24 hours of the decision to propose suspension at the last known address of addresses of the parents/persons in parental relation.
- 3) Where possible, notification shall also be provided by telephone if the school has been provided with a telephone number(s) for the purpose of contacting parents/or legal guardians.
- 4) Such notice shall provide a description of the charges for which suspension is proposed and shall inform the student and the parent/legal guardian of their right to request an immediate informal conference with the building principal that will include the right of the student to confront complaining witness(es) in accordance with the provisions of Education Law §3214(3)(b).
- 5) Both the notice and the informal conference shall be in the dominant language or mode of communication used by the parent/legal guardian. 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.
- 6) If the student's presence does pose such a danger or threat of disruption, the notice and opportunity for an informal hearing shall take place as soon after the suspension as is reasonably practicable.
- 7) After the hearing, 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 five business days, unless they can show extraordinary circumstances preventing them from doing so.
- 8) 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 via 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.

- 9) Only final decision of the Board may be appealed to the Commissioner within 30 days of the decision. Written appeals must be addressed/delivered to:

President, Board of Education
 Bethlehem Central School District
 District Offices
 Delmar, New York 12054

3. Suspension: More than five school days
- a. 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.
 - b. 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.
 - c. A record of the hearing shall be maintained, but no stenographic transcript shall be required. A tape recording shall be deemed a satisfactory record.
 - d. 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.
 - e. 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. All appeals to the Board must be in writing and submitted to the district clerk within 10 business days of the date of the superintendent's decision, unless the parents can show that extraordinary circumstances precluded them from doing so. The Board may adopt, in whole or part, the decision of the superintendent. Final decisions of the Board may be appealed to the Commissioner within 30 days of the decision.
 - f. Where the basis for a suspension is, in whole or in part, the possession on school grounds or school property by the student of any firearm, rifle, shotgun, dagger, dangerous knife, dirk, razor, stiletto, or any of the weapons, instruments or appliances specified in Penal Law §265.01, the hearing officer or the superintendent shall not be barred from considering the admissibility of such weapon, instrument or

appliance as evidence, notwithstanding a determination by a court in a criminal or juvenile delinquency proceeding that the recovery of such weapon, instrument or appliance was the result of an unlawful search or seizure.

- g. A record of the hearing shall be maintained, but no stenographic transcript shall be required and a tape recording shall be deemed a satisfactory record. When a student has been suspended and is of compulsory attendance age, immediate steps shall be taken to provide alternative instruction that is of an equivalent nature to that provided in the student's regularly scheduled classes. Although the alternative instruction need not match in every respect the instructional program previously offered to the student, it must be adequate enough so that the student may complete his/her course work.
- h. In the case of a potential long term suspension and/or disciplinary change in educational placement of a student classified as having a disability or a student presumed to have a disability for discipline purposes as defined pursuant to law and regulation, a referral to the District Committee on Special Education will be made to determine if the behavior giving rise to the suspension is directly related to the disability. Suspension and/or disciplinary change in educational placement of students with disabilities and students presumed to have a disability for discipline purposes shall be in accordance with federal and state law and due process requirements.

4. Referral to Juvenile Justice System

- a. 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:
 - 1) Being habitually truant and not attending school as required by part one of Article 65 of the Education Law.
 - 2) Engaging in an ongoing or continual course of conduct that makes the student ungovernable, or habitually disobedient and beyond the lawful control of the school.
 - 3) Knowingly and unlawfully possesses controlled substances in violation of penal Law §221.05. A single violation of §221.05 will be a sufficient basis for filing a PINS petition.
 - 4) 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:

- i. Any student under the age of 16 who is found to have brought a weapon to school; or
- ii. Any student 14 or 15 years old who qualifies for juvenile offender status under the Criminal Procedure Law §1.20 (42).
- iii. The superintendent is required to refer students age 16 and older or any student 14 or 15 years old who qualify for juvenile offender status to the appropriate law enforcement authorities.

XVIII. Discipline of Students with Disabilities

- A. The Board recognizes that it may be necessary to suspend, remove or otherwise discipline students with disabilities to address disruptive or problem behavior.
- B. The Board also recognizes that for students with disabilities there are prescribed procedures whenever school authorities intend to impose discipline upon them.
- C. The Board is committed to ensuring that the procedures followed for suspending, removing or otherwise disciplining students with disabilities are consistent with §3214 of the Education Law and Part 201 of the Regulations of the Commissioner of Education.
- D. While the school has the authority to suspend or remove a child for violating the school's code of conduct, the parent and child have certain rights throughout the process.

XIX. Prohibition of Corporal Punishment

- A. No teacher, administrator, officer, employee or agent of a school district in this state, shall use corporal punishment against a student. As used in this section, corporal punishment means any act of physical force upon a student for the purpose of punishing that student, except as otherwise provided in the next sub section. In situations in which alternative procedures and methods not involving the use of physical force cannot reasonably be employed, nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prohibit the use of reasonable physical force for the following purposes:
 1. to protect oneself from physical injury;
 2. to protect another student or teacher or any person from physical injury;
 3. to protect the property of the school or others; or
 4. to restrain or remove a student whose behavior is interfering with the orderly exercise and performance of school district functions, powers and duties, if that student has refused to comply with a request to refrain from further disruptive acts.

XX. Visitors to the Schools

- A. The building principal or 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 is considered a visitor.
 2. All visitors to the school during the school day must report to the school's visitor sign-in desk or the 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 main office before leaving the building.
 3. Visitors attending school functions that are open to the public, such as parent-teacher organization meetings or public gatherings are not required to register.
 4. Visitors are not to interfere with classroom instruction.
 5. Any unauthorized person on school property will be reported to the building principal or designee. Unauthorized persons will be asked to leave. The police may be called if the situation warrants.
 6. All visitors are expected to abide by the rules for public conduct on school property contained in this code of conduct.

XXI. Public Conduct on School Property

- A. The purpose of this code of conduct is to maintain public order and prevent abuse of the rights of others.
- B. All persons on school property or attending a school function shall conduct themselves in a respectful and orderly manner.
- C. 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. When the building principal or designee sees an individual engaged in disruptive or disorderly conduct, which in his or her judgment does not pose any immediate threat of injury to persons or property, the building principal or designee shall tell the individual that the conduct is prohibited and attempt to persuade the individual to stop.
- D. If the person's conduct poses an immediate threat of injury to persons or property, the building principal or designee shall have the individual removed immediately from school property or the school function.
- E. If necessary, local law enforcement authorities will be contacted to assist in removing the person.
- F. The district shall initiate disciplinary action against any student or staff member, as appropriate, who violates the code of conduct.
- G. In addition, the district reserves its right to pursue a civil or criminal legal action against any person violating the code of conduct.

XXII. Dissemination and Review

- A. The Board of Education will ensure that the community, faculty, students, staff and parents are aware of the code of conduct.
1. Copies of a summary of the code of conduct are to be provided to all students at the beginning of each school year at a general assembly.
 2. Copies of the code of conduct are to be available to parents at the start of the school year.
 3. A summary of the code of conduct “in plain language” is to be mailed to all parents before the beginning of the school year.
 4. All teachers and staff are to receive a copy of the code of conduct after its adoption and any revisions.
 5. All new employees are to receive a copy of the code of conduct when first hired.
 6. Further, the Board of Education will require review, provide in-service training of faculty and staff and communicate to constituents about the code of conduct.
 7. Review the code of conduct annually.
 8. Sponsor an in-service education program for all faculty and staff members to ensure the implementation of the code of conduct.
 9. Hold at least one public hearing before approving an updated or revised code of conduct and;
 10. File its Code of Student Conduct and any amendments to it with the Commissioner of Education within 30 days of adoption.

Adoption Date: June 20, 2001

Revised: September 1, 2004

Revised: July 11, 2006

Reapproved: July 11, 2007

Reapproved: July 9, 2008

Reapproved: July 1, 2009

Amended and Reapproved: July 7, 2010

Amended and Reapproved: September 1, 2010

Amended and Reapproved: November 3, 2010

Amended and Reapproved: July 6, 2011

Amended and Reapproved: November 16, 2011