



**Policy on Positive Behavior Intervention and supports, Restraint and seclusion,  
and corporal punishment**

POLICY NUMBER: 82113-22	EFFECTIVE DATE: 12/9/14  Update: 8/3/21 Annual Review: 8/8/23	APPOINTING AUTHORITY APPROVAL: Hope Learning Academy of Toledo School Board
----------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

8/6/24

Hope Learning Academy has adopted board- approved Policy on Positive Behavior Intervention and supports, Restraint and seclusion, and corporal punishment. The following has been updated:

- Teachers and administrators serving students in K-3 are required to complete PBIS professional development training. Continued professional development will be offered to all of Hope Learning Academy staff.

The Code of Conduct for students revolves around HOPE Learning Academy's school-wide behavior plan. The goal of a positive behavior plan is to encourage students to make positive behavioral decisions based on three core values outlined in the program. When students are caught displaying these values throughout the day, this is brought to the attention of their peers as well as the school faculty. It is the goal of HOPE to encourage positive behavior by focusing on and rewarding the positive behavior.

The school wide positive behavior plan encourages student to follow the three Hope Pillars (also referred to as the three Rs), which are:

**Respect** – Students show respect by thinking about other people and themselves before they act, listening, cooperating, and following expectations.

**Responsibility** – Students show responsibility when they do their best work, complete their work, wear their uniform, and represent the school well.

**Resiliency** – Students are resilient when they make good choices and when they learn from their mistakes. A resilient student makes mistakes but is not afraid to fix them.

### **Code of Conduct for Parents**

HOPE Learning Academy of Toledo is committed to working with you for the good of your child. We value open, honest communication and promise to treat both you and your children with dignity and respect. Your decision to enroll your child in this school indicates your willingness to support and cooperate with the leadership and faculty of the school.

Parents have the responsibility to:

Support school officials in their efforts to develop and maintain a well-disciplined school

Speak with a civil and respectful tone of voice at all times

Teach their child socially acceptable standards of behavior

Teach their child to have respect for law, authority, and the rights and property of others

Teach their child to be accountable for his/her own actions and help the child grow and develop into a self-disciplined citizen

Follow the proper channels when conflicts arise. Speak with the teacher first then to the school leader

Share the responsibility for student conduct with the school

Maintain an active interest in the student's schoolwork and activities

Require prompt and regular attendance at school

Attend parent conferences

Respect the time of the school leader, teachers, and staff by seeking appropriate appointments for discussion of issues and following rules and procedures of the school

Minor infractions will be handled in the classroom following the classroom teacher's policy. Infractions that warrant an administrative decision will result in parent notification and may include a disciplinary action as defined below.

Intervention 1: 10 pts.

The teacher most affected conducts a 5-10 minute one-on-one restorative meeting with the student acknowledging actions and verbally creating a plan to repair the harm. This can be done during a scheduled time, and by the most affected staff.

Intervention 2: 20 pts.

The student attends a reflective lunch with the counselor/guidance team to complete a written letter/think sheet (use questions from the Carrot and Stick book). The goal is to acknowledge actions and plan to restore the relationship.

Intervention 3: 30 pts.

Student (and victim, if applicable) attends a meeting facilitated by the counselor/guidance team. This meeting may include completing a behavior contract with help from the guidance team that includes consequences and the opportunity to restore relationships with the person/thing involved. This is a counselor-led discussion. Students will take a copy of the behavior contract home to discuss with parents and return to school with a parent signature.

Intervention 4 and 5:

Administration (Assistant Principal or Principal) is involved. They will have a restorative meeting with students and parents. There may be behavior consequences such as In-School Suspension, Out-of-School Suspension, etc.

## Positive Behavior Policy

*The following behavior plan is in line with a Positive Behavior Intervention Policy. The program aligns with data collection and monitoring to determine appropriate interventions to support student behavior needs.*

*Behavior is handled in a positive learning environment focused around student praise, reflection and reinforcement.*

### PHILOSOPHY

The Hope Learning Academy staff, in cooperation with parents, students and community, should implement learning experiences that contribute to all children becoming productive and responsible members of society. We believe children should have an environment, which encourages success and cultivates a desire to learn. We should promote experiences that emphasize the worth of all individuals and motivate our students to develop to their fullest potential academically, socially and emotionally.

A Positive Learning Environment focuses on a student following and respecting school wide expectations. Research shows that positive reinforcement of expected student behaviors promotes students to continue positive behaviors.

*Many of the students we serve here at Hope Learning Academy exhibit behaviors that are characteristics of their exceptionality. Instead of punishing these characteristics, we must continue to teach students how to act appropriately to give them the tools they need to be productive and responsible members of society.*

### SCHOOL-WIDE BEHAVIOR MATRIX

A student expectations behavior chart will be utilized to teach appropriate actions and behaviors to students. The chart focuses on what student expectations should look like in specific areas of the building. The chart does not focus on what the students cannot do. For example, "Raise your hand in class" would be an example of acceptable behavior in the classroom; "Do not shout out" is not considered a positive student expectation.

### SCHOOL-WIDE TOKEN ECONOMY

A token economy is utilized to praise students for exhibiting school-wide expected behaviors, as well as, individual teacher behaviors. Hope Learning Academy will use "FINS". These will be small coupons that students may receive from any staff member in the building.

Students will be allowed to spend their "fins" at the school store called "The Shark Shed" if they are on Level 1. Teachers may also have their own classroom rewards.

A token economy system is to be utilized to reward behaviors NOT academics.

#### The Basic Token Economy "Cycle"



A crisis can be defined as a moment in time when an individual in your charge loses rational, and at times even physical, control over his or her own behavior. This can be very challenging and anxiety producing for those responsible for intervening. Due to the chaotic, unpredictable nature of a crisis, it is vital that staff stay calm and proceed with a plan.

These crisis moments do not sprout into being without roots; there are almost always warning signs that let you know an individual's behavior is escalating. By following the tips listed here, you can often intervene before the crisis becomes dangerous.

1. **Be empathic.**  
Try not to judge or discount the feelings of others. Whether or not you think their feelings are justified, those feelings are real to the other person. Pay attention to them.
2. **Clarify messages.**  
Listen for the person's real message. What are the feelings behind the facts? Ask reflective questions and use both silence and restatements.
3. **Respect personal space.**  
Stand at least 1.5 to 3 feet from an acting-out person. Invading personal space tends to increase the individual's anxiety and may lead to acting-out behavior.
4. **Be aware of your body position.**  
Standing eye-to-eye and toe-to-toe with a person in your charge sends a challenging message. Standing one leg-length away and at an angle off to the side is less likely to escalate the individual.
5. **Ignore challenging questions.**  
When a person in your charge challenges your authority or a facility policy, redirect the individual's attention to the issue at hand. Answering challenging questions often results in a power struggle.
6. **Permit verbal venting when possible.**  
Allow the individual to release as much energy as possible by venting verbally. If you cannot allow this, state directives and reasonable limits during lulls in the venting process.
7. **Set and enforce reasonable limits.**  
If the person becomes belligerent, defensive, or disruptive, state limits and directives clearly and concisely. When setting limits, offer choices and consequences to the acting-out individual.
8. **Keep your nonverbal cues nonthreatening.**  
The more an individual loses control, the less that individual listens to your actual words. More attention is paid to your nonverbal communication. Be aware of your gestures, facial expressions, movements, and tone of voice.

**9. Avoid overreacting.**

Remain calm, rational, and professional. Your response will directly affect the person's behavior.

**10. Use physical techniques only as a last resort.**

Use the least restrictive method of intervention possible. Physical techniques should be used only when individuals are a danger to themselves or others. Physical interventions should be used only by competent/trained staff. Any physical intervention may be dangerous.

By following these tips, you will have the best possible chance of providing for the *Care, Welfare, Safety, and Security<sup>SM</sup>* of everyone involved in a potential crisis situation.

## About CPI

CPI is an international training organization that specializes in the safe management of disruptive and assaultive behavior. Since 1980, more than six million professionals have participated in CPI's training programs, and thousands of organizations worldwide have successfully implemented CPI's safe, nonharmful techniques and developed comprehensive crisis prevention and intervention plans.

CPI's *Nonviolent Crisis Intervention<sup>®</sup>* training and the *Prepare Training<sup>®</sup>* program focus on prevention and offer proven strategies for safely defusing anxious, hostile, or violent behavior at the earliest possible stage. Additionally, the CPI Matters at Work series offers seminars on a variety of issues that impact today's work environments. CPI offers training both on site and at select locations in more than 150 cities worldwide. For more information, visit [crisisprevention.com](http://crisisprevention.com) or call 800.558.8976.

12/3/19

## PBIS Policy

### Amendments:

#### Professional Development

- Teachers and administrators serving students in K-3 are required to complete PBIS professional development training. Continued professional development will be offered to all of Hope Learning Academy staff.
- LPDC will monitor compliance with the training requirement
-

### **STUDENT DISCIPLINE**

#### **(Expulsion, Suspension, Emergency Removal, Permanent Exclusion, and Alternate Discipline)**

During the time of suspension, expulsion, or removal, the student (if he/she is eighteen (18) years of age or older) and/or the parents, guardians, or custodian are responsible for the conduct of the individual. While suspended, expelled, or removed from school, students are not permitted to attend or participate in curricular or extracurricular activities, or be on school property for any reason unless a prior appointment has been made with school officials. If a student is removed only from a particular class or activity, the student may not attend the class or participate in the activity for the duration of the removal.

A suspension or expulsion shall result in the student's total removal from the education program. Credit will not be given for work missed due to out-of-school suspension. For an in-school suspension, credit will be given for all classroom assignments that can be completed during the in-school suspension, or as homework if the student collects the assignments.

Teachers and other employees of the Governing Authority having authority over students may take such action as may be necessary to control the disorderly conduct of students in all situations and in all places where such students are within the jurisdiction of this Governing Authority and when such conduct interferes with the educational program of the School or threatens the health and safety of others.

Discipline on School vehicles shall be the responsibility of the driver of the vehicle.

#### **A. Definitions**

1. Suspension is defined as the denial to a student for a period of at least one (1) but not more than ten (10) school days of permission to attend school and to take part in any school function.
2. Expulsion is defined as the denial to a student of permission to attend school and to take part in any school function, for a period exceeding ten (10) school days but not exceeding the greater of eighty (80) school days, or one (1) year in certain circumstances, or the number of school days remaining in the semester or term in which the incident that gives rise to the expulsion takes place, unless the expulsion is extended pursuant to O.R.C. §3313.66(F).
3. Emergency Removal is defined as the denial of permission to be on school premises or at curricular activities to a student whose presence poses a continuing danger to persons or property or an ongoing threat of disrupting the academic process taking place either within a classroom or elsewhere on the school premises.



4. Disciplinary Removal is an action less severe than suspension, expulsion, or emergency removal and defined as the denial to a student of permission to attend the classes in which he/she is enrolled, or participate in an extracurricular activity in which he/she has been involved, for a period of less than one (1) school day.
5. Permanent Exclusion means the prohibition of a pupil forever from attending any public school in this state that is operated by a city, local, exempted village, or joint vocational school district.

B. Expulsion

1. The Superintendent is the only school employee who may expel a pupil.
2. Whenever an incident occurs that may lead to an expulsion, the Superintendent or principal may suspend a student prior to the expulsion hearing.
3. The Superintendent shall give the pupil and his/her parent, guardian, or custodian written notice of the intention to expel the pupil and provide the pupil and his/her parent, guardian, custodian, or representative an opportunity to appear before the Superintendent or designee to challenge the reasons for the intended expulsion or otherwise explain his/her actions. The notice must include:
  - a. The reason(s) for the intended expulsion.
  - b. Notification of the right of the pupil and the parent, guardian, custodian or representative to appear on request before the Superintendent or designee to challenge the reason(s) for the intended expulsion or to otherwise explain the pupil's action. This hearing cannot be compelled by the Superintendent. The Superintendent or designee may utilize the service of counsel if deemed appropriate.
  - c. The date, time and place to appear must not be earlier than three (3) nor later than five (5) school days after the notice is given unless the Superintendent grants an extension of time. Whenever a student has attained eighteen (18) years of age, the right accorded to the parent of the student shall thereafter only be required of and accorded to the student. If a student refuses to sign the form for the notice to parents or guardian his/her refusal will be noted in the presence of a witness.
  - d. If the proposed expulsion is based on a violation listed in O.R.C. §3313.662(A) and the pupil is sixteen (16) years of age or older, the notice shall include a statement that the Superintendent may seek the permanent exclusion of the student if he/she is convicted or adjudicated a delinquent child for that violation.

4. The Superintendent or designee may grant an extension of time if requested on behalf of the student. If granted, the Superintendent must notify all parties of the new date, time, and place of the hearing.
5. The Superintendent or designee shall conduct the hearing at the appointed time and place. The purpose of the hearing is for both sides to give their side of the story.
6. The student may waive his/her right to a hearing. This waiver is to be in writing and signed by both student and parents. Additionally, the student can waive the hearing by not appearing or by his/her representative not appearing at the scheduled hearing.
7. If the Superintendent decides to expel, within one (1) school day of the decision to expel, the Superintendent must notify the parent, guardian, or custodian of the pupil and the Fiscal Officer of the action to expel in writing. If at the time an expulsion is imposed there are fewer school days remaining in the school year in which the incident that gives rise to the expulsion takes place than the number of days the student is to be expelled, the Superintendent may apply any remaining part or all of the period of the expulsion to the following school year. The notice of expulsion must include:
  - a. The reason(s) for the expulsion.
  - b. Notification of the right of the pupil, parent, guardian, or custodian to appeal to the Governing Authority or its designee within fourteen (14) days after the date of the expulsion notice by sending notice by mail to the Governing Authority or its designee. The notice shall indicate that the notice of intent to appeal must be postmarked no later than fourteen (14) days after the date of the notice of expulsion.
  - c. The right of representation at the appeal.
  - d. The right to be granted a hearing before the Governing Authority or its designee and request the hearing be held in executive session.
  - e. Notification that the expulsion may be subject to extension pursuant to O.R.C. §3313.66(F) if the student is sixteen (16) years of age or older.
  - f. Notification that the Superintendent may seek the pupil's permanent exclusion if the expulsion is based on a violation listed in O.R.C. §3313.662(A) that was committed when the child was sixteen (16) years of age or older, if the child is convicted or adjudicated a delinquent child for that violation.
  - g. If the Superintendent expels a student for more than twenty (20) school days or for any period of time if the expulsion will extend into the following

semester or school year, the notice of expulsion shall also include the names, addresses, and phone numbers of any public or private agencies that may offer services or programs that work toward improving those aspects of the student's attitudes and behavior that contributed to the incident that gave rise to the student's expulsion.

8. An appeal of the expulsion must be made within fourteen (14) days of receipt of the notice of expulsion.
9. A pupil or his/her parent, guardian, or custodian may appeal the expulsion to the Governing Authority or its designee. The pupil or the parent, guardian, or custodian may be represented in all such appeal proceedings and shall be granted a hearing before the Governing Authority or its designee, which may be in executive session upon the request of the pupil, parent, guardian, custodian or representative.
10. A verbatim record shall be made of the hearing.
11. The Governing Authority or its designee can act only after a hearing, if requested, has been held. The Governing Authority or its designee may affirm, reverse, vacate, or modify the expulsion.
12. The action of the Governing Authority or its designee on the expulsion must be in a public meeting.
13. The Fiscal Officer or the Governing Authority's designee shall promptly notify the pupil, parent, guardian, custodian, or representative in writing of the decision.
14. The decision of the Governing Authority or its designee may be further appealed to the Court of Common Pleas under O.R.C. Chapter 2506.
15. The Superintendent, at his/her discretion, may require/allow a student to perform community services in conjunction with or in place of an expulsion. This may also be required/allowed to extend beyond the end of the school year in lieu of applying the expulsion into the following school year. This provision does not apply to students expelled for bringing a firearm to a school operated by the Governing Authority or onto property owned or controlled by the Governing Authority.
16. The Superintendent shall initiate expulsion proceedings with respect to any student who has committed an act warranting expulsion under the Code of Student Conduct even if the student withdraws from the schools for any reason after the incident that gave rise to the hearing but prior to the hearing or decision to expel. If, following the hearing, the student would have been expelled had he/she still been enrolled in the school, the Superintendent shall impose the expulsion for the same length of time as a student who has not withdrawn from school.

C. Suspension

1. The Superintendent, principal, assistant principal, or Superintendent's designee are the only school administrators who may suspend a pupil.
2. Whenever an incident occurs that may lead to a suspension, an administrator shall investigate the nature of the alleged offense.
3. Prior to suspension or a hearing, the Superintendent or principal must give the pupil written notice of the intention to suspend. This notice must include the reason(s) for the intended suspension, and if the proposed suspension is based on a violation listed in O.R.C. §3313.662(A) and the pupil is sixteen (16) years of age or older, the notice may include a statement that the Superintendent may seek to permanently exclude the pupil if he/she is convicted or adjudicated a delinquent child for the violation.
  - a. The pupil shall be provided an opportunity to appear at an informal hearing before the Superintendent, principal, assistant principal, or Superintendent's designee to challenge the reason(s) for the intended suspension or to otherwise explain his/her actions. This hearing may take place immediately upon notification of the intention to suspend.
  - b. Whenever a student has attained eighteen (18) years of age the rights accorded to the parents of the student shall thereafter only be required of and accorded to the student. If a student refuses to sign the form for the notice to parents or guardian, the refusal will be noted in the presence of a witness.
4. If the administrator decides to suspend, within one (1) school day of the decision to suspend, the Superintendent, principal, assistant principal, or Superintendent's designee must notify the parent, guardian, or custodian of the pupil and the Fiscal Officer of the action to suspend in writing. If at the time a suspension is imposed there are fewer than ten (10) school days remaining in the school year in which the incident that gives rise to the suspension takes place, the Superintendent may apply any remaining part or all of the period of the suspension to the following school year. The notice of suspension must include:
  - a. The reason(s) for the suspension.
  - b. The duration of the suspension.
  - c. Notification of the right of the pupil, parent, guardian, or custodian to appeal to the Governing Authority or its designee within fourteen (14) days after the suspension notice by sending notice by mail to the Governing Authority or its designee. The notice shall indicate that the notice of intent to appeal must

- be postmarked no later than fourteen (14) days after the date of the notice of suspension.
- d. The right of representation at the appeal.
  - e. The right to be granted a hearing before the Governing Authority or its designee and request the hearing be held in executive session.
  - f. Notification that the Superintendent may seek the pupil's permanent exclusion if the suspension is based on a violation listed in O.R.C. §3313.662(A) that was committed when the child was sixteen (16) years of age or older, if the child is convicted or adjudicated a delinquent child for that violation.
- 5. An appeal of the suspension must be made within fourteen (14) days of receipt of the notice of suspension.
  - 6. A verbatim record of the appeal hearing shall be made.
  - 7. The Governing Authority or its designee can act only after a hearing, if requested, has been held. The Governing Authority or its designee may affirm, reverse, vacate, or modify the suspension.
  - 8. The action of the Governing Authority or its designee on the suspension must be in a public meeting.
  - 9. The Fiscal Officer or the Governing Authority's designee shall promptly notify the pupil, parent, guardian, custodian, or representative in writing of the decision.
  - 10. The decision of the Governing Authority or its designee may be further appealed to the Court of Common Pleas under O.R.C. Chapter 2506.
  - 11. The Superintendent, at his/her discretion, may require/allow a student to perform community services in conjunction with or in place of a suspension. This may also be required/allowed to extend beyond the end of the school year in lieu of applying the suspension into the following school year.

D. Emergency Removal

1. By Teacher

- a. If a student's presence poses a continuing danger to persons or property or an ongoing threat of disrupting the academic process taking place either within a classroom or elsewhere on the school premises, a teacher may remove a

pupil from curricular activities under his/her supervision, but not from the premises.

- b. During school hours the pupil must be sent to the office.
- c. If a teacher makes an emergency removal, the reason(s) for the removal must be submitted to the Superintendent in writing as soon after the removal as practicable.
- d. If the emergency removal exceeds one (1) school day then a due process hearing must be held within three (3) school days after removal is ordered.
  - i. Written notice of the hearing and of the reason(s) for the removal shall be given to the pupil as soon as practicable prior to the hearing.
  - ii. The individual who ordered, caused, or requested the removal to be made shall be present at the hearing.
  - iii. The hearing and notice requirements shall be conducted in accordance with suspension procedures if it is probable that the student may be subject to suspension. If it is probable that the student may be subject to expulsion, the hearing and notice requirements will be in accordance with expulsion procedures.
- e. If the Superintendent reinstates a student prior to the hearing, the teacher, upon request, will receive written reasons for the action. The teacher cannot refuse to reinstate a student even though reasons are not given.
- f. In an emergency removal, a pupil can be kept from class until the matter of his/her misconduct is disposed of either by reinstatement, suspension, or expulsion.

2. By Administrator

- a. If a pupil's presence poses a continuing danger to persons or property or an ongoing threat of disrupting the academic process taking place either within a classroom or elsewhere on the school premises, the Superintendent or a principal may remove a pupil from the school premises.
- b. If it is intended that the pupil be removed for more than one (1) school day, a due process hearing must be held within three (3) school days after the removal is ordered.
  - i. Written notice of the hearing and of the reason(s) for the removal shall be given to the pupil as soon as practicable prior to the hearing.

- ii. The individual who ordered, caused, or requested the removal to be made shall be present at the hearing.
- iii. The hearing and notice requirements shall be conducted in accordance with suspension procedures if it is probable that the student may be subject to suspension. If it is probable that the student may be subject to expulsion, the hearing and notice requirements will be in accordance with expulsion procedures.
- c. In an emergency removal a pupil can be kept from class or off school premises until the matter of the student's misconduct is disposed of either by reinstatement, suspension, or expulsion.
- d. Less than One (1) School Day Removal

In all cases of normal disciplinary procedures where a student is removed from a curricular or extracurricular activity or school premises for less than one (1) school day and is not subject to suspension or expulsion, the due process requirements of this policy do not apply.

E. Permanent Exclusion

- 1. A student may be permanently excluded from attending any of the public schools of this state if the student is convicted of or adjudicated a delinquent child for committing, when he/she was sixteen (16) years of age or older, an act that would be a criminal offense if committed by an adult and if the act is any of the following:
  - a. O.R.C. §2923.122 which includes a person knowingly conveying or attempting to convey or possessing any deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance or any object which is indistinguishable from a firearm whether or not the object is capable of being fired and represents the object to be a firearm into a school safety zone;
  - b. O.R.C. §2923.12 or of a substantially similar municipal ordinance which makes it unlawful for a person to knowingly carry or have, conceal on his/her person or conceal ready-at-hand, any deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance on property owned or controlled by, or at an activity held under the auspices of a school;
  - c. O.R.C. §2925.03 which makes it illegal to traffic in drugs if the trafficking was committed on property owned by or controlled by, or at an activity held under the auspices of a school;

- d. O.R.C. §2925.11 which makes it illegal to obtain, possess, or use a controlled substance, other than a minor drug possession offense, if on property owned or controlled by, or at an activity held under the auspices of a school;
  - e. A violation of the following sections if the violation was committed on property owned or controlled by or at an activity held under the auspices of a school, if the victim at the time of the commission of the act was an employee of that school:
    - 1) O.R.C. §2903.01, aggravated murder;
    - 2) O.R.C. §2903.02, murder;
    - 3) O.R.C. §2903.03, voluntary manslaughter;
    - 4) O.R.C. §2903.04, involuntary manslaughter;
    - 5) O.R.C. §2903.11, felonious assault;
    - 6) O.R.C. §2903.12, aggravated assault;
    - 7) O.R.C. §2907.02, rape;
    - 8) O.R.C. §2907.05, gross sexual imposition; or
    - 9) former O.R.C. §2907.12, felonious sexual penetration.
  - f. Complicity in any violation set forth in the section on reasons for permanent exclusion that was alleged to have been committed in the manner described above, regardless of whether the act of complicity was committed on property owned or controlled by, or at an activity held under the auspices of a school.
2. If the Superintendent obtains or receives proof that a student has been convicted of committing a violation listed in the section on reasons for permanent exclusion when he/she was sixteen (16) years of age or older or was adjudicated a delinquent child for the commission, when he/she was sixteen (16) years of age or older, of a violation listed in the section on reasons for permanent exclusion, the Superintendent may issue to the Governing Authority a request that the student be permanently excluded from public school attendance in accordance with O.R.C. §3313.662.



F. Disabled Students

It shall be the policy of this Governing Authority that a child with a disability shall be disciplined only in accordance with state and federal law.

G. Corporal Punishment

The use of corporal punishment as a means of discipline is prohibited in the School. This policy shall not prohibit the use of force or restraint in accordance with O.R.C. §3319.41(C).

H. Posting

A copy of this Policy together with the Code of Student Conduct shall be posted in a central location of the School and made available to pupils upon request.

I. Student Handbooks

Disciplinary procedures and codes of conduct may be developed by building administrators, appear in their respective handbooks, and be approved by the Governing Authority.

J. Student Seeking Admission From Another Ohio School

After a hearing, the Superintendent may temporarily deny admittance to a student seeking to enroll in the School if the student has been expelled or suspended from another Ohio school and the period of the expulsion or suspension has not expired. A student who is temporarily denied admission shall be admitted once the period of the suspension or expulsion has expired.

K. Student Seeking Admission From an out-of-state School

After a hearing, the Superintendent may also temporarily deny admittance to a student seeking to enroll in the School if the student has been expelled or otherwise removed for disciplinary reasons from a school in another state and the period of the expulsion or removal has not expired. A student who is temporarily denied admission shall be admitted upon either:

1. The expiration of the expulsion or removal period imposed by the out-of-state school; or

2. The expiration of a period of time established by the Superintendent that begins with the date of expulsion or removal from the out-of-state school, but that is no greater than the period of the expulsion that the student would have received had the student committed the offense while the student was enrolled in the School.

Adopted: \_\_\_\_\_