

Misbehaviors by children in the upper elementary grades are usually minor and addressed by their teachers. We see this as part of the learning and growth that all children go through. Occasionally, children are referred to the building principal for behaviors that are habitual or dangerous. The principal will speak to the child, the referring teaching and the child's parent. Below is a list of potential consequences that the principal may deem appropriate for the infraction.

1. Parent or guardian contact – required on the day of incident.
2. Lunch detention
3. Time out in the central office
Students are responsible for all work missed during a time out.
4. Loss of privileges or removal from activities (including but not limited to: recess, assemblies, parties, class trips, lunch room use, bus privileges)
5. Parent conference
6. After school detention
After or central detention is the decision of the teacher who will contact the child's parents and notify them of the detention. A written detention slip will be sent home detailing the infraction and verifying parental permission for the child to remain after school. Detention will be scheduled and will be for one hour, usually from 2:45 until 3:45 p.m. Parents are required to provide transportation for their child when the detention is after school.
7. In-school suspension
8. Out-of-school suspension
Serious or continuous infractions of the school code may result in suspension. In determining the length of a suspension period, the administration may consider evidence of past behavior and conduct. Whenever an administrator suspends a pupil, the superintendent will be notified. Students are responsible for all work missed during a suspension. Parents are required to accompany their child to school for a re-entry conference when returning from a suspension.