

Students

Discipline/Punishment

For education to assure that students are given the opportunity to reach their maximum potential, it is necessary that an environment exists within the schools that will allow teachers to concentrate their efforts on working with students. To create a learning environment it is necessary to establish certain policies, rules and procedures that will allow for the handling of those students who are unwilling to cooperate in creating such an environment.

It is essential that in the development of a discipline structure to work with those students who have exhibited counter-productive behavior patterns that certain basic concepts be adhered to in establishing policies, rules and procedures. Among the principles that should receive special consideration and attention are as follows:

1. Students have certain rights and responsibilities. These rights must be respected and students must, in turn, be required to accept the responsibilities that are the natural outgrowth of the granting of rights.
2. Disciplinary action should be governed by the physical, mental and emotional development of the student that is involved.
3. A high priority should be given to the avoidance of serious interruptions in the educational sequence of the students involved in disciplinary cases.
4. Consistency in disciplinary action must be practiced at all times.
5. As students mature, they have a natural desire for independence and, whenever possible, mature young men and women should have an opportunity to correct their mistakes and actions.
6. The school has a responsibility to parents to apprise them of those situations involving their children that may have grave moral, educational or social consequences.
7. Once a student has satisfactorily met the conditions imposed as a result of disciplinary action, every attempt is made to re-establish rapport with that student.

The guiding principle in all discipline should be whether the educational environment and opportunity for both the total school population and for the students in the discipline situation will be aided by the action.

Students

Discipline/Punishment (continued)

Corporal Punishment

Under no circumstances is corporal punishment to be administered by any member of the East Hampton Schools faculty. Mature and understanding discipline, administered in a fair and just manner, will evoke the type of student who seeks self-discipline. A faculty member may use physical force only to protect himself/herself or students from physical attack.

Legal Reference: Connecticut General Statutes

4-177 through 4-180. Contested Cases. Notice. Record.

10-233a through 10-233f. Suspension, removal and expulsion of students.

21a-240(9) Definitions.

53a-3 Definitions.

PA 94-221 An Act Concerning School Discipline and Security.

PA 95-304 An Act Concerning, School Safety

GOALS 2000: Educate America Act, Pub. L. 103-227.

18 U.S.C. 921 Definitions.

Title III - Amendments to the Individuals with Disabilities Act Sec. 314

Elementary and Secondary Schools Act of 1968, as amended by the Gun Free Schools Act of 1994

PL 105-17 The Individuals with Disabilities Act, Amendments of 1997

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EAST HAMPTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS
East Hampton, Connecticut