



Our mission is to educate learners to their potential in preparation for life learning.

## 2.2 Assault

{As defined in the Criminal Code of Canada}

- (1) A person commits an assault when
  - (a) without the consent of another person, he applies force intentionally to that other person, directly or indirectly;
  - (b) he attempts or threatens, by an act or a gesture, to apply force to another person, if he has, or causes that other person to believe on reasonable grounds that he has, present ability to effect his purpose; or
  - (c) while openly wearing or carrying a weapon or an imitation thereof, he accosts or impedes another person or begs.
- (2) This section applies to all forms of assault, including sexual assault, sexual assault with a weapon, threats to a third party or causing bodily harm and aggravated sexual assault.
- (3) For the purposes of this section, no consent is obtained where the complainant submits or does not resist by reason of
  - (a) the application of force to the complainant or to a person other than the complainant;
  - (b) threats or fear of the application of force to the complainant or to a person other than the complainant;
  - (c) fraud; or
  - (d) the exercise of authority.

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- (a) repeatedly following from place to place the other person or anyone known to them;
- (b) repeatedly communicating with, either directly or indirectly, the other person or anyone known to them;
- (c) besetting or watching the dwelling house, or place where the other person, or anyone known to them, resides, works, carries on business or happens to be; or
- (d) engaging in threatening conduct directed at the other person or any member of their family.

2.7 Extortion

{As defined in the Criminal Code of Canada}

- (1) Every one commits extortion who, without reasonable justification or excuse and with intent to obtain anything, by threats, accusations, menaces or violence induces or attempts to induce any person, whether or not he is the person threatened, accused or menaced or to whom violence is shown, to do anything or cause anything to be done.

2.8 Firearm

{As defined in the Criminal Code of Canada}

A barreled weapon from which any shot, bullet or other projectile can be discharged and that is capable of causing serious bodily injury or death to a person, and includes any frame or receiver of such a barreled weapon and anything that can be adapted for use as a firearm.

2.9 Forthwith

At the earliest possible time in the context of an investigation or review process with due regard for the safety and rights of those involved.

2.10 Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, 1989

An institution shall not disclose personal information in its custody or under its control except, (g) if disclosure is to an institution or a law enforcement agency in Canada to aid an investigation undertaken with a view to a law enforcement proceeding or from which a law enforcement proceeding is likely to result.

2.11 Hate/Bias Motivated Crime

{As defined in the Policing Standards Manual 2000}

- (b) renders property dangerous, useless, inoperative or ineffective;
- (c) obstructs, interrupts or interferes with the lawful use, enjoyment or operation of property; or
- (d) obstructs, interrupts or interferes with any person in the lawful use, enjoyment or operation of property.

2.13 Noxious Substances

Harmful materials inclusive of, but not limited to, legal and illegal drugs and products listed under Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS).

2.14 Perpetrator

A perpetrator is a person who commits a crime or an act that results in another person(s) being victimized.

2.15 Points of Contact

Refer to the specific directions for getting assistance or help in emergencies. The local school's "points of contact" will be outlined in the school's emergency plan.

2.16 Police Involvement

Follow-up after an incident.

2.17 Police Response

Intervention at an incident.

2.18 Position of Authority

The person in a position of authority includes persons designated by provincial legislation and Board policies, guidelines and procedures as well as those persons designated to assume responsibility

## 2.22 Searches of Persons

School officials should not generally conduct searches of persons. However, unique or exigent circumstances may require this to be done. Therefore, for the

