

APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION
ARREST/DETENTION	Both arrest and detention involve the legal restriction of a person's liberty. However, detention differs from arrest in that police can detain someone without formally charging them with an offense. This typically occurs when the police have suspicions about a person's activity but lack sufficient grounds to charge them with a specific offense, and they aim to gather more information. There are four types of detention: physical, lawful, psychological, and investigative, as outlined in Section 10 of the <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i> .
ASSAULT	<i>As defined in the Criminal Code of Canada (s. 265)</i> (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. <i>Application</i> (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.
BARRICADING	Creating a further barrier to a classroom or office that would obstruct the entry of an intruder should the locked door be compromised. Barricading can be done by a number of means, including but not limited to adding a secondary locking mechanism or blocking the doorway with a large moveable object or with multiple smaller moveable objects. The barricade should be capable of being removed to allow exit from the room once the lockdown incident has been resolved.
BOARD CRISIS RESPONSE TEAM	A team of professional support services staff and educators who are trained to respond in crisis events in a school system. A crisis event is a death, accident or traumatic event that affects students, staff and school community that goes beyond the school resources in terms of coping and responding. The primary focus of crisis response is restoring equilibrium to address immediate and short-term mental health needs of students and staff which includes psychological first aid and immediate coping counseling.
BODILY HARM	<i>As defined in the Criminal Code of Canada (s. 2)</i> For the purposes of this section, "bodily harm" means any hurt or injury to the person that interferes with the health or comfort of the person and that is more than merely transient or trifling in nature.
BULLYING	<i>As defined in the Education Act</i> means aggressive and typically repeated behaviour by a pupil where, (a) the behaviour is intended by the pupil to have the effect of, or the pupil ought to know that the behaviour would be likely to have the effect of, (i) causing harm, fear, or distress to another individual, including

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	physical, psychological, social, or academic harm, harm to the individual's reputation or harm to the individual's property, or (ii) creating a negative environment at a school for another individual, and (b) the behaviour occurs in a context where there is a real or perceived power imbalance between the pupil and the individual based on factors such as size, strength, age, intelligence, peer group power, economic status, social status, religion, ethnic origin, sexual orientation, family circumstances, gender, gender identity, gender expression, race, disability, or the receipt of special education;
CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY	For the purposes of this protocol, shall also include any equivalent child protection agency.
CRIMINAL HARASSMENT	<i>As defined in the Criminal Code of Canada (s. 264)</i> (1) No person shall, without lawful authority and knowing that another person is harassed or recklessly as to whether the other person is harassed, engage in conduct referred to in subsection (2) that causes that other person reasonably, in all the circumstances, to fear for their safety or the safety of anyone known to them. <i>Prohibited conduct</i> (2) The conduct mentioned in subsection (1) consists of (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.
DESIGNATE	A teacher appointed by a board to perform in respect of a school the duties of a principal under the <i>Education Act</i> and the regulations. From time to time some duties of the principal may be assigned to a designate.
EMERGENCY AND CRISIS RESPONSE PLAN	An Emergency and Crisis Response Plan is a comprehensive strategy designed to address various emergency situations that may arise within a school environment. It outlines procedures and protocols to ensure the safety and well-being of students, staff, and other stakeholders during critical incidents. The plan typically covers a range of scenarios, including natural disasters, medical emergencies, violence, and other unforeseen events.
EXIGENT CIRCUMSTANCES	Urgent, pressing, and/or emergency circumstances. Exigent circumstances usually exist when immediate action is required for the safety of the police or others. Such circumstances may include a bomb threat, a person possessing or using a weapon, or a fire on school property.
EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCE	<i>As defined in the Criminal Code of Canada (s. 2)</i> Includes (a) anything intended to be used to make an explosive substance, (b) anything, or any part thereof, used or intended to be used, or adapted to cause, or to aid in causing an explosion in or with an explosive substance, and

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	(c) an incendiary grenade, fire bomb, Molotov cocktail or other similar incendiary substance or device and a delaying mechanism or other thing intended for use in connection with such a substance or device;
EXPULSION	The removal of a student from his or her school or from all schools of the board. Students expelled only from their school are assigned to another school of the board. Students expelled from all schools of the board must be offered a program for expelled students. Activities for which expulsion must be considered are found in section 310(1) of the <i>Education Act</i> . An example is using a weapon to cause or to threaten bodily harm.
EXTORTION	<i>As defined in the Criminal Code of Canada (s. 346(1))</i> (1) Everyone 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.
EXTRA-JUDICIAL MEASURES	Measures used by police to hold a young person accountable for his or her alleged criminal behavior, in a timely manner, outside the formal youth justice system. The formal system would include charging the individual and going through the court process. Extra-judicial measures hold a youth accountable for his or her actions and provide sanctions outside of judicial proceedings. Some examples of sanctions include substance abuse counselling, volunteer work, repair of or compensation for damaged or stolen property, and a letter of apology.
FAMILY REUNIFICATION SITE	Reunification sites play a critical role in ensuring the safety and well-being of students during emergencies. When an incident occurs at a school (such as a natural disaster, violence, or other crisis), students may need to be evacuated from the school premises. The reunification site serves as a central location where parents or legal guardians can pick up their children and be informed about the situation. To ensure security and controlled access, a double gate system is often used at the reunification site. Parents enter through one gate, complete necessary paperwork, and receive identification. Students are released through a separate gate, where parents present their identification to pick them up. Remember that effective family reunification planning is essential for maintaining order and minimizing stress during crisis situations in schools.
FIREARM	<i>As defined in the Criminal Code of Canada (s. 2)</i> A barrelled 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.
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PROTECTION OF PRIVACY ACT, R.S.O. 1990 S. 42	An institution shall not disclose personal information in its custody or under its control except to an institution or a law enforcement agency in Canada if: - the disclosure is to aid an investigation undertaken with a view to a law enforcement proceeding; or - there is a reasonable basis to believe that an offence may have been committed and the disclosure is to enable the institution or the agency to determine whether to conduct such an investigation.

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GANG-RELATED OCCURRENCES	Incidents involving a group that consists of three or more persons, however organized, and has as one of its main purposes the commission or facilitation of a criminal offence in which any or all the members engage.
HATE/BIAS MOTIVATED CRIME	<i>As defined in the Policing Standards Manual 2000</i> A criminal occurrence committed against a person or property which is motivated by hate/bias or prejudice based on race, national or ethnic origin, language, colour, religion, sex, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation, or any other similar factor.
HATE AND/OR BIAS MOTIVATED OCCURRENCES	Incidents (e.g., involving statements, words, gestures) motivated by hatred or bias towards an identifiable group (i.e., a group distinguished by colour, race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or ethnic origin) that are willfully intended to promote or incite bias or hatred against such a group.
INDIVIDUAL EDUCATION PLAN (IEP)	An individual education plan (IEP) is a written plan that describes special education programs, accommodations, and services that a school board will provide for a student. The IEP includes a description of the student's strengths and needs and specific educational expectations; an outline of the special education program and services that will be received; a statement about the methods by which the student's progress will be reviewed; and a transition plan that includes the specific goals, actions required, person(s) responsible for actions, and timelines for each educational transition where the student requires support.
INTIMIDATION	<i>As defined in the Criminal Code of Canada (s. 423)</i> (1) Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years or is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction who, wrongfully and without lawful authority, for the purpose of compelling another person to abstain from doing anything that he or she has a lawful right to do, or to do anything that he or she has a lawful right to abstain from doing, (a) uses violence or threats of violence to that person or their intimate partner or children, or injures the person's property; (b) intimidates or attempts to intimidate that person or a relative of that person by threats that, in Canada or elsewhere, violence or other injury will be done to, or punishment inflicted on him or her or a relative of his or hers, or that the property of any of them will be damaged; (c) persistently follows that person; (d) hides any tools, clothes or other property owned or used by that person, or deprives him or her of them or hinders him or her in the use of them; (e) with one or more other persons, follows that person, in a disorderly manner, on a highway; (f) besets or watches the place where that person resides, works, carries on business, or happens to be; or (g) blocks or obstructs a highway. <i>Exception</i> (2) A person who attends at or near or approaches a dwelling-house or place, for the purpose only of obtaining or communicating information, does not watch or beset within the meaning of this section.

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LOCKDOWN	A procedure used in response to a major incident or threat of violence within the school or in relation to the school. (See Appendix B)
MISCHIEF (VANDALISM)	<i>As defined in the Criminal Code of Canada (s. 430)</i> (1) Everyone commits mischief who willfully: (a) destroys or damages property; (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.
MITIGATING FACTORS	<i>As defined in the Education Act, Ontario Regulation 472/07</i> (2) For the purposes of subsections 306 (2), 306 (4), 310 (3), 311.1 (4) and clauses 311.3 (7) (b) and 311.4 (2) (b) of the Act, the following mitigating factors shall be taken into account: 1. The pupil does not have the ability to control his or her behaviour. 2. The pupil does not have the ability to understand the foreseeable consequences of his or her behaviour. 3. The pupil's continuing presence in the school does not create an unacceptable risk to the safety of any person.
NEGATIVE IMPACT ON SCHOOL CLIMATE	A possible result of inappropriate activities or behaviours, whether those activities or behaviours occur inside or outside the school. Actions or behaviours that occur outside school may still have a negative impact on school climate. For example, cyberbullying often occurs outside school, but if it targets individual students and causes them to be afraid to come to school, it is having a negative impact on school climate.
OFFENDER	<i>As defined in the Criminal Code of Canada (s. 2)</i> A person who has been determined by a court to be guilty of an offence, whether on acceptance of a plea of guilty or on a finding of guilt.
OTHER FACTORS	<i>As defined in the Education Act, Ontario Regulation 472/07</i> 3. For the purposes of subsections 306 (2), 306 (4), 310 (3), 311.1 (4) and clauses 311.3 (7) (b) and 311.4 (2) (b) of the Act, the following other factors shall be taken into account if they would mitigate the seriousness of the activity for which the pupil may be or is being suspended or expelled: 1. The pupil's history. 2. Whether a progressive discipline approach has been used with the pupil. 3. Whether the activity for which the pupil may be or is being suspended or expelled was related to any harassment of the pupil because of his or her race, ethnic origin, religion, disability, gender, or sexual orientation or to any other harassment. 4. How the suspension or expulsion would affect the pupil's ongoing education 5. The age of the pupil. 6. In the case of a pupil for whom an individual education plan has been developed, i. Whether the behavior was a manifestation of a disability identified in the pupil's individual education plan, ii. Whether appropriate individualized accommodation has been

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	provided, and Whether the suspension or expulsion is likely to result in an aggravation or a worsening of the pupil's behavior or conduct.
PARENT	Refers to a parent or legal guardian; that is, a person legally entrusted with the care of, and managing the property and rights of, another person, usually a child/youth who is under the age of 18. For the purposes of Part XIII of the <i>Education Act</i> , students who are 18 years of age or older and students who are 16 or 17 years of age but have withdrawn from parental control are considered to be adults.
POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE (DRUGS)	Having a controlled substance (e.g., a drug or narcotic, as set out in the <i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act and Cannabis Act</i> .) in one's personal possession or possessing it jointly with others, including knowingly possessing an illegal drug elsewhere.
POSSESSION OF WEAPON FOR DANGEROUS PURPOSE	<i>As defined in the Criminal Code of Canada (s. 88)</i> Every person commits an offence who carries or possesses a weapon, an imitation of a weapon, a prohibited device or any ammunition or prohibited ammunition for a purpose dangerous to the public peace or for the purpose of committing an offence.
PUBLICATION, ETC., OF AN INTIMATE IMAGE WITHOUT CONSENT	<i>As defined in the Criminal Code of Canada (s. 162.1)</i> (1) Everyone who knowingly publishes, distributes, transmits, sells, makes available or advertises an intimate image of a person knowing that the person depicted in the image did not give their consent to that conduct, or being reckless as to whether or not that person gave their consent to that conduct, is guilty (a) of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years; or (b) of an offence punishable on summary conviction. <i>Definition of intimate image</i> (2) In this section, intimate image means a visual recording of a person made by any means including a photographic, film or video recording, (a) in which the person is nude, is exposing his or her genital organs or anal region or her breasts or is engaged in explicit sexual activity; (b) in respect of which, at the time of the recording, there were circumstances that gave rise to a reasonable expectation of privacy; and (c) in respect of which the person depicted retains a reasonable expectation of privacy at the time the offence is committed.
RELATIONSHIP-BASED VIOLENCE	Any behaviour or action that is used to scare, harm, threaten, control, intimidate, or injure another person within an intimate relationship. The behaviour or action can be physical, sexual, or emotional, and it may comprise a single act of violence, regardless of the level of physical injury, or a number of acts forming a pattern of abuse through the use of assaultive and controlling behavior.
ROBBERY	<i>As defined in the Criminal Code of Canada (s. 343)</i> Everyone commits robbery who: (a) steals, and for the purpose of extorting whatever is stolen or to prevent or overcome resistance to the stealing, uses violence or threats of violence to a person or property; (b) steals from any person and, at the time he steals or immediately before or immediately thereafter, wounds, beats, strikes, or uses any personal violence

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	to that person; (c) assaults any person with intent to steal from him; or (d) steals from any person while armed with an offensive weapon or imitation thereof.
SCHOOL CODE OF CONDUCT	A school code of conduct is a set of rules and standards that define the behavior expected of students, teachers, and other members of the school community. These standards of behaviour apply whether they are on school property, on school buses, at school-related events or activities, or in other circumstances that could have an impact on the school climate.
SEXUAL ASSAULT	<i>As defined in the Criminal Code of Canada (s. 271)</i> Everyone who commits a sexual assault is guilty of (a) an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than 10 years or, if the complainant is under the age of 16 years, to imprisonment for a term of not more than 14 years and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of one year; or (b) an offence punishable on summary conviction and is liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than 18 months or, if the complainant is under the age of 16 years, to imprisonment for a term of not more than two years less a day and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of six months.
SUSPENSION	The removal of a student from his or her school and all school-related activities for a minimum of one school day to a maximum of twenty school days. Activities for which suspension must be considered are found in subsection 306(1) and subsection 310(1) of the <i>Education Act</i> .
THREATS	Any statement, act, or communication by any means, including electronic means, of an intent to cause harm, whether physical or emotional, to any person or thing, in circumstances where the person threatened believes or has grounds to believe the threat may be carried out.
TRAFFICKING	Assisting in any manner with the distribution of a controlled drug or substance, as set out in the <i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act</i> and <i>Cannabis Act</i> , or with the distribution of weapons.
VICTIM	<i>As defined in the Canadian Victims' Bill of Rights</i> An individual who has suffered physical or emotional harm, property damage or economic loss as a result of the commission or alleged commission of an offence.
WEAPON	<i>As defined in the Criminal Code of Canada (s. 2)</i> Means any thing used, designed to be used or intended for use (a) in causing death or injury to any person, or (b) for the purpose of threatening or intimidating any person and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, includes a firearm and, for the purposes of sections 88, 267 and 272, any thing used, designed to be used or intended for use in binding or tying up a person against their will.