

2019-2020 RELIGIOUS EDUCATION CALENDAR
 GRADES PRE-K THROUGH HIGH SCHOOL
 SUNDAYS 10:00 A.M TO 11:00 A.M.

<p>AUGUST 2019 11th – 1ST DAY OF CLASS*** 18th – Class 25th – Class</p>	<p>JANUARY 2020 5th – Class 12th – Class 19th – Class 26th – No Class Feast of St. Paul</p>
<p>SEPTEMBER 2019 1st – No Class – Labor Day 8th – Class 15th – Class 22nd – Class 29^h - Class</p>	<p>FEBRUARY 2020 2nd – Class 9th – Class 16th – Class 23rd – Class</p>
<p>OCTOBER 2019 6th – Class 13th – No Class Fall Break 20th – Class 27th – Class</p>	<p>MARCH 2020 1st – Class 8th – Class 15th - Class 22nd – No Class – Spring Break 29th - Class</p>
<p>NOVEMBER 2019 3RD - Class 10th – Class 17^h – Class 24TH – No Class Thanksgiving</p>	<p>APRIL 2020 5th – No Class – Palm Sunday 14th – No Class – Easter 19th – Class 26th – Class</p>
<p>DECEMBER 2019 1ST – No Class Thanksgiving 8th – Class 15th – Class 22nd – No Class Christmas Break 29th – No Class Christmas Break</p>	<p>MAY 2020 3rd – LAST DAY OF CLASS</p>

***** SPECIAL MASS FOR ALL STUDENTS AND TEACHERS AT 8:45 A.M. BLESSING OF THE BACKPACKS WILL ALSO BE AT THE 8:45 A.M. MASS. HAVE ALL STUDENTS BRING THEIR BACKPACKS.**

2019 CHRISTMAS PLAY PRACTICE SCHEDULE
SUNDAYS

20th – October - 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.

27th – October – 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.

3rd – November – 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.

10th – November – 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.

17th – November – 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.

8th – December - 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.

15th – December – PLAY AT 4:00 P.M. – POTLUCK DINNER AFTER

SNACK/LIGHT LUNCH

Parents we would greatly appreciate if you could please donate snack/light lunch/drink items each practice week. We have the kids eat right before practice.
THANKS!!!!

Goal of the Circle of Grace Program - Pre-K- Grade 12

The goal of the Circle of Grace program is to educate and empower children and young people to actively participate in a safe environment for themselves and others.

Objectives of the Circle of Grace Program - Pre-K- Grade 12

- Children and young people will understand they are created by God and live in the love of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.
- Children and young people will be able to describe the Circle of Grace which God gives each of us.
- Children and young people will be able to identify and maintain appropriate physical, emotional, spiritual, and sexual boundaries.
- Children and young people will be able to identify all types of boundary violations.
- Children and young people will demonstrate how to take action if any boundary is threatened or violated.

Feedback from user of the program:

"Circle of Grace is so timely. Thank you! Even if the church leadership did not require it, the culture that we live in does. It is a perfect way to show that living our faith is a real adventure in the world in which we find ourselves. Faith intersects with life in the development of this program."

Sr. Judianne Stratman, O.S.F.
Director of Religious Education
St. Mary's Parish West Point, Nebraska

Outline of the Program

Pre-Kindergarten - Grade 2

What is the Circle of Grace?

The Spotlight: Feelings, Touch, Secrets and Safety Plan

Grade 3 - What is the Circle of Grace?

Boundaries, limits of our Circle of Grace and Action Plan

Grade 4 - Internet Safety

Grade 5 - Understanding the Influence of the Media on our Circle of Grace

Grade 6 - Circle of Grace: Pieces of the Puzzle

Safe Relationships, Boundaries, Safety PLAN

Grade 7 - Saying "No" to Disrespect: Honoring Everyone's Circle of Grace

Grade 8 - How to be Morally Responsible in Today's Culture

Middle School Alternate Lessons

- ◊ Coping with Stress and Pressure
- ◊ Honoring Relationships

High School Lessons

- Grade 9 - Communion of Saints, Mary and Joseph
When the Circle is Broken, Action PLAN
- Grade 10 - Levels of Intimacy and Influence
- Grade 11 - When Boundaries Go Wrong
- Grade 12 - Love and the Theology of the Body

High School Alternate Lessons

- ◊ What is Your Motto?
- ◊ A.C.T.I.O.N Steps when Concerns Don't Go Away
- ◊ Modesty: A thing of the Past or Not?
- ◊ Tech Savvy or Tech Safe?
- ◊ Circle of Grace Again...Really?
- ◊ Human Trafficking: Modern Day Slavery

For more program information please contact the Catechetical Leader or your local parish/school office

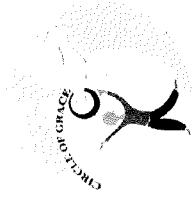
Circle of Grace Safe Environment Training Program



*Pre-Kindergarten
through Grade 12*

*Archdiocese of
Oklahoma City*

*Coordinator of Children's Evangelization
and Discipleship (405)721-1415
Website: www.ArchOkc.org
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What is the Circle of Grace?

Circle of Grace is the love and goodness of God that surrounds us and all others. It is the recognition that God is with us always and is there to help us in difficult situations. Through the Circle of Grace Program, adults assist children and youth to recognize God's love by understanding that each of us lives and moves within a Circle of Grace. Your Circle of Grace holds your very essence in body, mind, heart, soul, and sexuality. This is taught in a visual and real way by the following meditation. One can demonstrate this meditation and ponder it's profound simplicity.

Imagine:

Raise your hands above your head, then bring your outstretched arms slowly down.

Extend your arms
in front of you
and then behind you

Embrace all of the space around you
slowly reach down to your feet..

Know that God is in this space with you.

This is your
Circle of Grace;
You are in it.

Because this holistic concept includes all senses it allows children and young people to discern and identify uncomfortable situations long before inappropriate touch may occur. The Circle of Grace program teaches children and young people to seek help from a trusted adult, reinforcing God's presence in their real life struggles.

Circle of Grace is set apart from other programs by teaching:

- God's presence and assistance in difficult and confusing situations as an essential component in its Pre-K-12 curriculum
- a philosophy that can be used at all times that reinforces God's real presence in our lives, respect for self and others, and skills for good decision making.
- the sacredness of each person and how relationships are called to be experiences of divine love.
- beyond the "good touch-bad touch" models by addressing the whole person. Thus it is able to teach how boundary violations can occur through all of our senses.
- a holistic approach giving children and youth the skills to identify uncomfortable situations long before inappropriate touch occurs.
- children and young people to identify the "trusted adults" in their lives in addition to their parents.
- the philosophy to parents through informative letters, lesson handouts, and educational material.

Circle of Grace is one of the few programs that has:

- an *imprimatur* and a *nihil obstat* from an Archbishop.
- each lesson correlated with appropriate Catholic teaching.
- evaluation results that show effectiveness.
- pre- and post-assessments for designated grades.
- summary evaluations that capture required information needed for the national audit.
- philosophy and goals which are consistent throughout the K-12 curriculum.
- comprehensive and self-contained materials for each grade.
- strong parent component to curriculum
- *Parents First* educational filters
- the ability to customize the program with local contact information.
- an administrator's section with all the information needed for implementation.
- a training in-service for all who use the program.
- a significantly lower cost than other programs.

What information can be expected from DHS after a report is made?

Anyone who reports child abuse may obtain information on the status of a referral. Information that can be obtained may include whether the referral was investigated and how the investigation was ruled. You, as a mandated reporter, however, are NOT entitled to the details of the investigation.

Ryan Luke Bill

The Ryan Luke Bill specifies that schools are NOT responsible for notifying parents that a child/minor was interviewed at school regarding a child abuse report. The task of notifying parents is the responsibility of DHS.

Guidelines When a Child/Minor Discloses

DO believe the child. Let the authorities validate or rule out whether any abuse happened.

DO stay calm, receptive and non-judgmental. Be careful not to criticize or belittle the child's family.

DO reassure the child/minor that he/she has done the right thing by telling and that he/she has the right to be safe.

DO listen carefully, with sensitivity and without interruption.

DO use the same vocabulary that the child/minor uses if you need to clarify any part of his/her disclosure. Document in the file the specific words that the child used, even if graphic.

DO ask only enough information to clarify your suspicion and help you decide whether the child/minor is in danger.

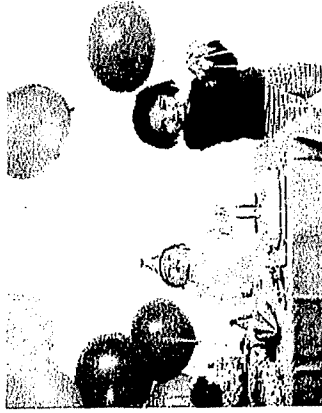
DO NOT start your own investigation.

DO tell the child/minor that you have to tell someone who can help him or her.

DO seek out support to help you work through your emotional feelings about the disclosure, if needed. Listening to an abusive experience can be difficult.

DO NOT suggest a child/minor, or an adult for that matter, that (s)he has been abused. It is never appropriate to place that suggestion into either an adult or minor's mind.

Children, Our Greatest Asset



If you have been the victim of sexual abuse by a priest, deacon or individual representing the Catholic Church in the United States there are several things you can do:

- Contact the Department of Human Services. Reporting is mandatory if the victim is a minor (# on front cover)
- Contact the appropriate law enforcement agency to determine if the incident falls within the statute of limitations in the jurisdiction in which the offense occurred.
- Contact local child protection agencies, a private attorney and/or a support group.
- Contact the Office of Safe Environment or the Archdiocesan Hotline. Both numbers are on the front of this brochure. The Assistance Coordinator will help you in making a formal complaint of abuse to the Archdiocese, arranging a personal interview with the Archbishop or his representative and obtaining support and pastoral counseling.

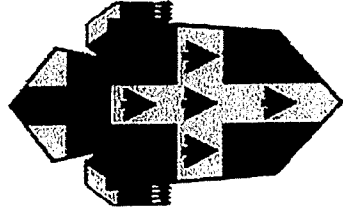
Procedures for Reporting Child Abuse and Neglect of Minors

Abuse Hotline: 1-800-522-3511

Archdiocesan Hotline:
1-405-720-9878

www.archokc.org

Archdiocese of
Oklahoma City



Office of Safe

Environment:

405-709-2750

Go Make Disciples

What is Child Abuse? Child abuse is defined by law as harm or threatened harm to a child's health or safety by the person responsible for the child's health or welfare, including abuse and sexual exploitation.

Physical Abuse: non-accidental physical injury to a child under the age of 18.

Sexual Abuse: sexual exploitation of a child or adolescent for the sexual gratification of another person.

Physical Neglect: failure of a parent or caretaker to provide a child under the age of 18 with the basic needs of food, clothing, shelter, medical care, educational opportunities, protection or supervision.

Psychological Maltreatment: rejecting, terrorizing, isolating, exploiting, corrupting, denying emotional responsiveness, mental health, medical and educational needs. A child may be subjected to one or more forms of abuse at a given time.

Who is Required to Report Child Abuse?

State law requires every person, private citizen or professional who has reasonable cause to believe that a child under 18 is being abused or is in danger of being abused **MUST** report the suspicion of abuse to the Department of Human Services (DHS) or the police department.

Failure to report suspected abuse is a crime legally and wrong morally. No person, regardless of his or her relationship with the child or family, is exempt from reporting suspected abuse. A person reporting in good faith is immune from both civil and criminal prosecution.

Reporting is not an accusation or a proven fact. It is a **REQUEST** for an investigation to gather facts and protect the child from harm. **YOU DO NOT NEED TO PROVE THE ABUSE** prior to reporting. Your role is

not to be an investigator, therapist or social worker. **DO NOT** try to probe or gain more information. Your primary responsibility is to **REPORT**. Investigation and validation of child abuse reports are the responsibility of DHS and/or law enforcement officials.

A child/minor should never be made to repeat his/her disclosure to a colleague or supervisor so a suspicion can be confirmed and a report made. Multiple interviews before DHS or law enforcement are contacted can taint an investigation and possibly jeopardize the safety of the child. If additional incidents of abuse occur or are suspected after the initial report has been made, another referral to DHS with additional concerns and information should be made.

How do I Report a Suspicion of Child Abuse?

RECORD the date, time and a factual account of the meeting with the child or minor as soon as possible after meeting with him/her. Sign the account. It is preferable the person with direct knowledge of abuse or neglect make the report.

REPORT immediately to the OK DHS using the 24 hour Hotline number (1-800-522-3511). If the child is in imminent danger, call the police.

REPORT any suspected or known abuse of minors by church personnel by calling the Archdiocesan Hotline (405-720-9878). The Safe Environment Coordinator will contact the Vicar General.

Is the Report I Make Confidential?

DHS and state law require strict maintenance of the confidentiality of the reporters of child abuse. If the incident does become court involved, the reporters name could be requested by the court. It is rare, however, for the identity of the reporter to be known in court. Anonymous reports are also accepted for investigation. Reports to the Archdiocese are also confidential.

REPORTING: Be prepared to give:

- The child/minor's name and present location
- Family name and address
- Names and ages of siblings, if any
- Language and ethnicity of family
- The suspected perpetrator's name, if known
- A description of what you have seen or heard.
- The names of any other people having knowledge of the abuse
- Your name and phone number (report can be made anonymously)
- School, church or work address

What Happens After the Report is Made?

Currently the report is screened by a supervisor to determine if the allegation meets the statutory definition of abuse and neglect, and if the report falls within the scope of responsibility of DHS. If the alleged abuse is perpetrated by someone other than a caretaker, DHS is required to forward the report to law enforcement. DHS is mandated to investigate or conduct assessments regarding allegations of abuse or neglect by a parent or caretaker. The difference between a Child Protective Services (CPS) investigation vs. assessment is this:

- A CPS investigation is conducted when the report concerns abuse or neglect that is serious, could be extremely dangerous, or when there have been many previous reports of abuse or neglect.
- A CPS assessment is conducted when the report concerns abuse or neglect that is not serious or extremely dangerous.

To Report Abuse of an Elderly Person or Vulnerable Adult:

Abuse Hotline: (DHS)

1-800-522-3511

Archdiocesan Hotline:

1-405-720-9878

www.archokc.org

Warning Signs of Abuse:

Physical Signs:

- *fractures
- *bruising
- *burns
- *not wanting to be touched
- *marks
- *pain

Psychological Abuse:

- *being withdrawn
- *too eager to do everything they are asked
- *showing compulsive behavior
- *not being able to do things they used to
- *not being able to concentrate or focus

Financial or Material Abuse:

- *having unusual difficulty with finances:
- *not having enough money
- *being too protective of money and things they own
- *not paying bills
- *not having normal home comforts

Sexual Abuse:

- *using bad language
- *not wanting to be touched
- *behaving in a sexually inappropriate way
- *genital itching, soreness, or disease

Neglect or Acts of Omission:

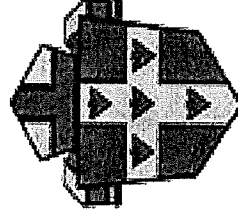
- *having pain or discomfort
- *being very hungry, thirsty or untidy
- *failing health

Institutional Abuse:

- *no personal clothing or possessions
- *there is no care plan for them
- *he or she is often admitted to the hospital
- *there are instances of professionals having treated them badly or unsatisfactorily or acting in a way that causes harm to the person.

Abuse of the Elderly or Other Vulnerable Adults

"We Christians, together with all people of good will, are called to patiently build a more diverse, more welcoming, more humane, more inclusive society, that does not need to discard the weak in body and mind. On the contrary we need a society which measures its success on how the weak are cared for." (Pope Francis)



Archdiocese of
Oklahoma City

Office of Safe

Go Make
Disciples

Environment

405-709-2750

NOTE: Suspicion of abuse must ALWAYS be reported to the DHS hotline. In addition, the Archdiocesan Hotline is used when the suspected abuse involves an individual who works for or volunteers for the Church.

"A population that does not take care of the elderly and of children and the young has no future, because it abuses both its memory and its promise."

(Pope Francis)

Promise to Protect; Pledge to Heal



Who is a Vulnerable Adult?

A vulnerable adult is any person aged 18 years or over, who is, or may be, unable to take care of themselves or are unable to protect themselves against significant harm or exploitation. This may be because they have a mental health problem a disability, visual or hearing problems, are old and frail or have some form of illness.

Different Types of Abuse:

Physical Abuse: this is non-accidental use of force against an elderly person that results in physical pain, injury, or impairment. Such abuse includes not only physical assaults such as hitting or shoving but the inappropriate use of drugs, restraints, or confinement.

Emotional Abuse: in emotional or psychological abuse, people speak to or treat elderly persons in ways that cause emotional pain or distress. Verbal forms of emotional elder abuse include such things as intimidation through yelling or threats, humiliation and ridicule, habitual blaming or

scapegoating. Nonverbal elder abuse can take the form of ignoring the elderly person, isolating an elder from friends or activities, terrorizing or menacing the elderly person.

Sexual Abuse: sexual abuse is contact with an elderly person without the elder's consent. Such contact can involve physical sex acts, but activities as showing an elderly person pornographic material, forcing the person to watch sex acts, or forcing the elder to undress are also considered sexual elder abuse.

Neglect or Abandonment by Caregivers: this may involve unsafe living conditions such as no heat or running water, faulty electrical wiring or other fire hazards; desertion of the elder at a public place.

Financial Exploitation: this includes stealing from the person, cheating them, using them for financial gain, putting pressure on them about will, property, inheritance of financial transactions, misusing or stealing their property, possessions or benefits.

How Might You Become Aware:

- *you may see or hear something;
- *a vulnerable adult may tell you about abuse;
- *a friend, family member or somebody else may tell you something that causes you concern;
- *you may notice either the victim or abuser behaving in a way that alerts you that something may be wrong.

What Should I Do?

State and federal law mandates that anyone in Oklahoma who receives a report of abuse or neglect, has reasonable suspicion of, or has observed abuse or neglect should report it immediately to Adult Protective Services, the facility administrator, the State Department of Health, and/or law enforcement.

Adult Protective Services can be contacted at: **800-522-3511** or through the Department of Human Service website.

In addition, our **Archdiocesan Code of Conduct** states, "If you have reason to believe, or if you have personally observed, that any minor (under the age of 18 years), **an elderly person or any other vulnerable person** has been subjected to abuse, neglect, or exploitation for sexual gratification, you have the duty personally to report the neglect or abuse directly to the Oklahoma Department of Human Services (DHS), by calling the **DHS Statewide Abuse Hotline: 1-800-522-3511**

