



## STUDENTS

3545

### Student Questioning and Arrests

#### Interviews by School Administrators (Student Victims/Witnesses)

When a violation of Board policy or school rule occurs, the school principal or designee may question a potential student victim or students who may have relevant information without prior consent of the parent/guardian. Another adult should be present during the questioning of students.

#### Interviews by School Administrators (Student Suspect)

In situations where a student is suspected of violating Board policy or school rule, the principal or designee may interview or question the suspected student without the prior consent of the student's parent/guardian. The school official must first have reasonable grounds to suspect that the student committed such a violation. The nature and extent of the questioning must be reasonably related to the objectives of the questioning. If the student denies involvement or culpability in any part of the suspected activities, the student will be afforded the opportunity to present their side of the story, orally or in writing.

#### Interviews and Questioning by Law Enforcement Officials About School-Related Violations

When a suspected violation of criminal law has occurred on school grounds, at a school sponsored activity, or at an activity involving school operations, law enforcement officers may be notified by school officials to request a criminal investigation. Law enforcement officers may also independently determine that an investigation requiring student interviews is necessary.

School discipline investigations conducted by school administrators and criminal investigations conducted by law enforcement officers shall be conducted in a parallel manner rather than as a joint investigation. Therefore, a school discipline investigation need not stop as soon as the school administrator believes that a crime has been committed. The results of the parallel investigations may be shared among school officials and the police.

#### Questioning by Law Enforcement Officers About Non-School-Related Violations

The District strives to maintain cooperative working relations between law enforcement, child protective authorities, and school authorities. Law enforcement officers may wish to interview students regarding their knowledge of suspected criminal activity and may wish to question

students who are themselves suspected of engaging in criminal activity. Except when law enforcement officers have a warrant or other court order, or when emergency or other exigent circumstances exist, conducting such interviews during the student's class time is discouraged. Whenever possible, such questioning on matters not related to school should take place away from school and outside of school hours. Whether an interview will be permitted at school during school hours shall be at the discretion of the principal, except when a warrant or court order requires that it be conducted immediately. The principal and principal's designee have the right and the obligation to take reasonable steps to prevent disruption of school operations and the educational process while at the same time cooperating with law enforcement efforts. Accordingly, the principal or designee shall work together with law enforcement officers to coordinate efforts and minimize or prevent such disruption in cases of student interviews. In the event of disagreement, the principal or designee shall immediately contact the area administrator or District legal counsel for assistance.

Before any student interview begins regarding suspected criminal activity, the principal or designee shall ascertain that the law enforcement officer has proper identification evidencing affiliation with an identified law enforcement agency. The Idaho Department of Health and Welfare or law enforcement may exclude school personnel from any child abuse investigations and related interviews and may use a school building to conduct the interview.

#### Arrests by Law Enforcement Officers

A law enforcement officer may take a student into custody if the student has been placed under arrest, if the officer declares the student to be in imminent danger, or if the student's parent/guardian and the student consent to such release. When practical, the officer must first notify the principal or designee so that the student may be summoned to the principal's office and taken into custody in a manner that is as inconspicuous as possible and minimizes disruption of school operations and the educational process. When an emergency situation arises and the student is taken into custody or arrested on school premises without prior notification to the principal or designee, the law enforcement officer should notify school authorities of the situation as soon as possible.

When a student is removed from school by law enforcement officers for any reason, the building principal or designee will make every reasonable effort to notify the student's parent/guardian, including attempts to contact them by phone call or text message. The school official will document such effort in writing. When law enforcement officers make a formal arrest or the student is otherwise in law enforcement custody, any and all responsibility for that student is transferred to law enforcement personnel. If a school official has reason to believe a student is wrongly detained or arrested, they shall not interfere in any way but will contact the Superintendent explaining their reason which will be documented by the Superintendent and reported to the parent/guardian.

School officials will notify the appropriate area administrator of the removal of any student from school by law enforcement under any circumstance. District personnel are not responsible for an

officer's legal compliance with respect to said arrest.

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### Definitions

“Interview” or “questioning” means asking a student about an incident.

“Reasonable Suspicion” means a common-sense belief based on the information at hand that criminal activity or a violation of school rule/policy has happened or will happen.

Cross References: 4400 Relations with Law Enforcement and Child Protective Agencies  
4410 Investigations and Arrests by Police  
5260 Abused and Neglected Child Reporting

Legal References: IC § 6-904(1) Tort Claims Against Governmental Entities — Exceptions to Governmental Liability  
IC § 16-1605 Child Protective Act: Reporting of Abuse, Abandonment or Neglect  
IC § 16-1606 Child Protective Act: Immunity  
IC § 16-1607 Child Protective Act: Reporting in Bad Faith-Civil Damages  
IC § 16-1631 Child Protective Act: Authorization for Department to Act  
IC § 20-516 Juvenile Corrections Act — Apprehension and Release of Juveniles — Detention

Other References: Idaho Att'y Gen. Ann. Rpt. 93-2 (1993) (available at <https://www.ag.idaho.gov/content/uploads/2017/12/1993.pdf>) (last accessed November 18, 2019)

### Policy History:

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