

The constitutional rights of students do not stop at the schoolhouse gates. Therefore, students have a right to be protected from *unreasonable* searches by school officials. However, it is the intent of the board of trustees to provide a safe and orderly environment for all students, conducive to the pursuit of educational goals. As a result, it may be necessary for school officials to search a student, his/her personal belongings, locker, desk, or vehicle, when it is in the interest of the overall welfare of other students or is necessary to preserve the good order and discipline of the school.

Only district personnel authorized by the superintendent may conduct a search pursuant to this policy. This policy applies to only those searches conducted by school officials; it does not apply to searches by law enforcement officers.

Searches and Seizure

To maintain order and security in the schools, school authorities are authorized to conduct reasonable searches of school property and equipment, as well as of students and their personal effects.

School Property and Equipment as well as Personal Effects Left There by Students

School authorities may inspect and search school property and equipment owned or controlled by the school (such as lockers, desks, and parking lots), as well as personal effects left there by the student, without notice or consent of the student. This applies to student vehicles parked on school property. Building principals may require each high school student, in return for the privilege of parking on school property, to consent in writing to school searches of his or her vehicle and personal effects therein, when reasonable suspicion of wrongdoing exists.

The Superintendent may request the assistance of law enforcement officials to conduct inspections and searches of lockers, desks, parking lots, and other school property and equipment for illegal drugs, weapons or other illegal or dangerous substances or material, including searches conducted through the use of specially trained dogs.

Students

School authorities may search the student and/or the student's personal effects, with the exception of cell phones, in the student's possession when there is reasonable ground for suspecting that the search will produce evidence the particular student has violated or is violating the law or the District's student conduct rules. The search itself must be conducted in a manner that is reasonably related to its objectives and not excessively intrusive in light of the age and sex of the student and the nature of the infraction.

Random Searches

In the interest of maintaining safe and drug-free schools, school officials may conduct random or “blanket” searches of student lockers, student belongings, desks, and the school parking lot. School officials will conduct such searches in a random and systematic manner that is minimally intrusive, and it is not required that reasonable suspicion exist.

The superintendent or designee will develop and implement a “lottery” system by which lockers, desks, student belongings, and vehicles will be randomly selected to be searched. Random searches may be conducted for any reason at any time without notice, without student consent, and without a search warrant. Random searches may involve the use of drug dogs, metal detectors, or surveillance cameras.

Seizure of Property

If a search produces evidence that the student has violated or is violating either the law or the District’s policies or rules, such evidence may be seized and impounded by school authorities, and disciplinary action may be taken. When appropriate, such evidence may be transferred to law enforcement authorities.

Reasonable Suspicion Searches

To initiate a reasonable suspicion search, the school official must have a reasonable suspicion as to all of the following:

1. A crime or violation of school policy has been or is being committed;
2. A particular student has committed a crime or violated district policy;
3. Physical evidence of the suspected crime or violation of district policy is likely to exist;
and
4. Such physical evidence would likely be found in a particular place associated with the student suspected of committing the crime or district policy violation.

The search based on reasonable suspicion must be reasonable in its scope. The areas or items to be searched and the methods utilized must be reasonably related to finding physical evidence of the crime or violation of district policy. The search must not be excessively intrusive, given the age and gender of the student and the circumstance of the search.

School officials will make a reasonable effort to obtain the consent of a student before initiating a reasonable suspicion search, unless the circumstances constitute an emergency.

Use of Drug Dogs

The district may elect to use specially trained drug dogs to alert the dog's handler to the presence of controlled substances, at the discretion of the superintendent or designee. The use of a drug dog shall comply with district policy and applicable law.

The drug dogs will be present for the purpose of detecting controlled substances in lockers, personal items or vehicles on district property only when there are no students or employees present. Only the trained dog's handler will determine what constitutes an alert by the dog.

A drug dog's alert constitutes reasonable suspicion for the district officials to search the lockers, personal items or vehicles. Such a search by district officials

Notice

Students and parents/guardians shall be informed of this policy at the beginning of each school year through publication of the policy or an age-appropriate summary in the student handbook.

Legal Reference:

Idaho Code Section 18-3302D

New Jersey v. TLO, 469 U.S. 325 (1985)

Tinker v. Des Moines, 393 U.S. 503 (1969)

Policy History:

Adopted on: August 10, 2009

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