

Students

SEARCH AND SEIZURE

The Governing Board is fully committed to promoting a safe learning environment and, to the extent possible, eliminating the possession and use of weapons, illegal drugs, and other controlled substances by students on school premises and at school activities. As necessary to protect the health and welfare of students and staff, school officials may search students, their property, and/or district property under their control and may seize illegal, unsafe, or otherwise prohibited items.

- (cf. 0450 - Comprehensive Safety Plan)
- (cf. 3515 - Campus Security)
- (cf. 3515.3 - District Police/Security Department)
- (cf. 5131 - Conduct)
- (cf. 5131.7 - Weapons and Dangerous Instruments)
- (cf. 5144.1 - Suspension and Expulsion/Due Process)

The Board urges that employees exercise discretion and good judgment. When conducting a search or seizure, employees shall act in accordance with law, Board policy, and administrative regulation.

- (cf. 0410 - Nondiscrimination in District Programs and Activities)
- (cf. 1312.1 - Complaints Concerning District Employees)
- (cf. 5145.3 - Nondiscrimination/Harassment)

In determining where reasonable cause for a search exists school officials shall consider:

1. The student's age and previous behavior patterns.
2. The prevalence and seriousness in the school of the problem to which the search was directed.
3. The urgency requiring the search without delay.
4. The substantiate value and reliability of the information used as a justification for the search.
5. The location of the student at the time of the incident which gave rise to reasonable suspicion

The Superintendent or designee shall ensure that staff who conduct student searches receive training regarding the requirements of the district's policy and administrative regulation and other legal issues, as appropriate.

- (cf. 4131 - Staff Development)
- (cf. 4231 - Staff Development)
- (cf. 4331 - Staff Development)

Individual Searches

School officials may search any individual student, his/her property, or district property under his/her control when there is a reasonable suspicion that the search will uncover evidence that he/she is violating the law, Board policy, administrative regulation, or other rules of the district or the school. Reasonable suspicion shall be based on specific and objective facts that the search will produce evidence related to the alleged violation. The types of student property that may be searched by school officials include, but are not limited to, lockers, desks, purses, backpacks, student vehicles parked on district property, cellular phones, or other electronic communication devices.

Any search of a student, his/her property, or district property under his/her control shall be limited in scope and designed to produce evidence related to the alleged violation. Factors to be considered by school officials when determining the scope of the search shall include the danger to the health or safety of students or staff, such as the possession of weapons, drugs, or other dangerous instruments, and whether the item(s) to be searched by school officials are reasonably related to the contraband to be found. In addition, school officials shall consider the intrusiveness of the search in light of the student's age, gender, and the nature of the alleged violation.

Employees shall not conduct strip searches or body cavity searches of any student. (Education Code 49050)

Searches of individual students shall be conducted in the presence of at least two district employees.

The principal or designee shall notify the parent/guardian of a student subjected to an individualized search as soon as possible after the search.

(cf. 5145.11 - Questioning and Apprehension by Law Enforcement)

Legal Reference:

EDUCATION CODE

32280-32289 *School safety plans*

35160 *Authority of governing boards*

35160.1 *Broad authority of school districts*

48900-48927 *Suspension and expulsion*

49050-49051 *Searches by school employees*

49330-49334 *Injurious objects*

PENAL CODE

626.9 *Firearms*

626.10 *Dirks, daggers, knives or razor*

CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTION

Article I, Section 28(c) *Right to Safe Schools*

COURT DECISIONS

Redding v. Safford Unified School District, (9th Cir. 2008) 531 F.3d 1071

B.C. v. Plumas, (9th Cir. 1999) 192 F.3d 1260

Jennings v. Joshua Independent School District, (5th Cir. 1989) 877 F.2d 313

O'Connor v. Ortega, (1987) 480 U.S. 709

New Jersey v. T.L.O., (1985) 469 U.S. 325

Horton v. Goose Creek Independent School District, (5th Cir. 1982) 690 F.2d 470

Zamora v. Pomeroy, (10th Cir. 1981) 639 F.2d 662

ATTORNEY GENERAL OPINIONS

83 *Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 257 (2001)*

75 *Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 155 (1992)*

Management Resources:

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE PUBLICATIONS

The Appropriate and Effective Use of Security Technologies in U.S. Schools: A Guide for Schools and Law Enforcement Agencies, 1999

WEB SITES

CSBA: <http://www.csba.org>

California Attorney General's Office: <http://caag.state.ca.us>

California Department of Education, Safe Schools: <http://www.cde.ca.gov/lss>

National Institute of Justice: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij>

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