

## SEARCH AND SEIZURE

Alexandria City Public Schools (ACPS) is committed to maintaining a safe, welcoming, and friendly environment that fosters a spirit of mutual trust and respect. To promote a positive and productive environment for effective teaching and learning, ACPS encourages an atmosphere that is respectful of individual differences so students can learn and employees can work in a functional and non-threatening atmosphere.

A search involves an invasion of privacy. Whether a search of a student is permissible depends on balancing the student's right to privacy and freedom from unreasonable search and seizure against the school division's responsibility to protect the health, safety, and welfare of all persons in the school community and to carry out its educational mission.

To maintain order and discipline in the schools and to protect the health, safety and welfare of students and school personnel, school authorities may search a student, student belongings, student lockers, or student automobiles under the circumstances outlined in this policy and may seize any illegal, unauthorized, or contraband materials discovered in the search.

The locations where searches of students and student property may occur are not limited to a school building or school property. Searches may be conducted wherever the student is involved in a school-sponsored activity.

## DEFINITIONS

**Reasonable Suspicion of violation of school rules:** A belief based upon objective facts which lead a school official to reasonably suspect that a school rule has been broken or is about to be committed. A reasonable suspicion must be based on the totality of the circumstances, including the school official's knowledge, training and experience. A reasonable suspicion does not exist unless the school official can articulate the objective factual basis for the school official's belief.

**Reasonable Suspicion of a crime:** A belief based upon objective facts which lead a law enforcement officer to reasonably suspect that a crime has been committed, is being committed, or is about to be committed. A reasonable suspicion must be based on the totality of the circumstances, including the officer's knowledge, training and experience. A reasonable suspicion does not exist unless the officer can articulate the objective factual basis for the officer's belief.

NOTE: Reasonable suspicion is a lower standard than demonstrating probable cause, proof by a preponderance of the evidence, or proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

**Search of a "Student's Person"** means a search of what a student has on their body, including clothing and any personal effects worn on the body. It may include a pat-down of the student's outer clothing.

**Student belongings:** include, but are not limited to, backpacks, mobile phones or other electronic devices, purses, jackets, or other personal effects.

**Unauthorized:** An item is unauthorized if it is dangerous to the health or safety of students

49 or school personnel, or disruptive of any function or process of the Division, or any item  
50 described as unauthorized in ACPS policies, regulations, and/or school rules.

51  
52 **School Official:** For the purposes of this Policy, a school official is any employee of the  
53 Division that is authorized to conduct searches of students.

54  
55 **Private Areas:** The genitalia, anus, groin, breast, or buttocks of any person.

56  
57 **Contraband:** All substances and materials in which students are prohibited from  
58 possessing on school grounds by division policy and/or law.

## 60 REASONABLE SUSPICION SEARCHES

### 61 Personal Searches

62  
63  
64 A student's person (including outer clothing) and/or personal effects may be searched by and  
65 ACPS administrator whenever the administrator has reasonable suspicion to believe that the  
66 student is in possession of illegal or unauthorized materials or has violated or is about to violate  
67 the law or a school rule and that the search will yield evidence of the violation.

68  
69 All individual searches of students must be based on reasonable suspicion. , The search must  
70 be justified at its inception and reasonably related in scope to the circumstances justifying the  
71 search.

72  
73 In the school environment, a search is constitutionally permissible and justified at its inception  
74 when a school official has reasonable grounds, based on the totality of the known  
75 circumstances, for suspecting that the search will reveal evidence that the student has violated  
76 or is violating either the law or the rules of the school.

77  
78 A search is "reasonable in scope" when it is reasonably related to the objectives of the search  
79 and is not excessively intrusive in light of the age and gender of the student and the nature of  
80 the suspected infraction.

81  
82 A personal search may include the use of electronic scanning.

### 83 Pat-Down Searches

84  
85  
86 A pat-down search of a student is when a student is searched by a trained school official by  
87 touching the student while the student is fully clothed. Pat-down searches may only be  
88 conducted if a school administrator has established reasonable suspicion that evidence will be  
89 found to corroborate suspicion that a law or school rule has been broken. If a pat-down search  
90 of a student's person is conducted, it will be conducted in private by a school official of the  
91 same gender as the student (unless requested otherwise by the student), and with an adult  
92 witness of the same gender as the student present. Pat-down searches do not include private  
93 areas. The respect and dignity of the student will be maintained at all times by school officials  
94 during the pat-down search.

95  
96 Strip searches involve an extreme intrusion into the rights of a student and may only be

97 conducted when an extremely serious situation exists requiring immediate action because of  
 98 an imminent threat of death or great bodily injury to a person or persons. If a strip search is  
 99 necessary the school official should contact the appropriate law enforcement official, and the  
 100 search should be conducted by a sworn law enforcement officer of the same gender, in the  
 101 presence of a same gender adult witness, unless otherwise requested by the student. School  
 102 officials may only conduct a strip search in cases where it is necessary to avoid the imminent  
 103 threat of death or great bodily injury to the student or another person. If a strip search must be  
 104 conducted by a school official, it must be by a same gender official with a same gender adult  
 105 witness, unless otherwise requested by the student, and the school official must have the prior  
 106 approval of the superintendent or superintendent's designee, unless the health or safety of a  
 107 student or other individual would be endangered by the delay.

108  
 109 Every pat-down and/or strip search will be documented in a manner determined by the Office  
 110 of Safety and Security Services. The justification for and results of the search must be included  
 111 in the report, which will be submitted to the principal or designee and shared with the student's  
 112 parent/legal guardian in the parent's/legal guardian's preferred language.

#### 113 114 Vehicle Interiors

115  
 116 The interiors of student vehicles may be inspected whenever a school official has reasonable  
 117 suspicion to believe that the student has violated or is about to violate the law or a school rule  
 118 and that the search will yield evidence of the violation, or that illegal or unauthorized materials  
 119 or other evidence of illegal or otherwise prohibited activities are contained inside the  
 120 automobile.

### 121 122 **BLANKET AND RANDOM ADMINISTRATIVE SEARCHES**

#### 123 124 Lockers, Desks, and Other School-Provided Storage

125  
 126 Student lockers, desks, and similar school-provided storage facilities are school property and  
 127 remain at all times under the control of the school; however, students are expected to assume  
 128 full responsibility for the security of their lockers and are responsible for the content of their  
 129 assigned lockers at all times. Periodic general inspections of lockers, desks, and similar school-  
 130 provided storage facilities may be conducted by school authorities for any reason at any time  
 131 without notice, without student consent, and without a search warrant.

#### 132 133 Vehicle Searches

134  
 135 School parking lots are ACPS property and all school rules and ACPS policies apply to parking  
 136 lots.

137  
 138 Student parking on ACPS property is a privilege, not a right. The school retains authority to  
 139 conduct routine patrols of student parking lots and inspections of the exteriors of student  
 140 automobiles on school property. The interiors of student vehicles may be inspected whenever  
 141 a school official has reasonable suspicion to believe that the student has violated or is about to  
 142 violate the law or a school rule and that the search will yield evidence of the violation, or that  
 143 illegal or unauthorized materials or other evidence of illegal or otherwise prohibited activities  
 144 are contained inside the automobile. Such patrols and inspections may be conducted without

145 notice, without student consent and without a search warrant. Such patrols and inspections  
146 may be conducted without notice, without student consent, and without a search warrant.  
147

148 **School Computers**

149  
150 The school computer system, as defined in Policy GAB/IIBEA: *Responsible Computer System*  
151 *Use*, is school property. Students are only authorized to use the school’s computer system and  
152 other similar educational technology consistent with the educational mission of the school and  
153 in accordance with Policy GAB/IIBEA. School officials may search school computers,  
154 software and internet access records at any time for any reason and without student consent.  
155

156 **Weapons Abatement**

157  
158 The process in which technology, equipment and/or staff are used to proactively prevent  
159 weapons from entering a school facility.  
160

161 **CONSENT SEARCHES**

162  
163 When consent is given, the school official does not need to demonstrate grounds for reasonable  
164 suspicion. A student’s consent is valid only if given willingly and with knowledge of the meaning  
165 of consent.  
166

167 Students will be told of their right to refuse to be searched, and that their refusal will not in itself  
168 trigger administrative consequences.  
169

170 Consent may be terminated at any time requiring that the search immediately stop. If the reasonable  
171 suspicion standard is met, however, and consent is not obtained or has been withdrawn, the search  
172 may still be conducted.  
173

174 **SEARCHES INVOLVING LAW ENFORCEMENT**

175  
176 School Resource Officers (SROs) may be present at student searches. Any searches conducted by  
177 SROs must occur in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the  
178 Alexandria City School Board and the Alexandria Police Department (APD).  
179

180 **TRAINING**

181  
182 Generally, the principal or designee is the school official authorized to conduct student searches.  
183 The school official should be knowledgeable of the relevant laws, the Student Code of Conduct  
184 and this policy, and be trained in proper search techniques. They must also adhere to this policy  
185 for random and individualized searches. The administrative procedures that lead to a search should  
186 support the least intrusive, most reasonable, and individualized search possible. The school official  
187 should respect the individual privacy rights of the individual students.  
188

189 Each school principal must maintain a list of school officials who have been authorized to conduct  
190 student searches.  
191

192 **SEIZURE OF ILLEGAL MATERIALS**

193  
 194 If a properly conducted search yields illegal or contraband materials, such items are turned over to  
 195 the proper legal authorities for ultimate disposition.  
 196

197 **DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTING**  
 198

199 All searches and seizures, including unannounced, random searches, will be documented and the  
 200 records maintained in accordance with procedures developed by the ACPS Office of Safety and  
 201 Security Services.  
 202

203 The Superintendent will provide the prior school year’s data reflecting all occurrences of search  
 204 and seizure for each school in the Division to the Board annually. The report will include non-  
 205 identifiable, disaggregated, demographic data for the students involved in the searches, including  
 206 any referrals to law enforcement.  
 207

208 All contact between law enforcement officers and ACPS students under this policy will be  
 209 conducted in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).  
 210  
 211

- 212 Adopted: December 5, 1996
- 213 Amended: July 6, 2000
- 214 Amended: June 15, 2004
- 215 Amended: July 1, 2005
- 216 Amended: March 12, 2015
- 217 Amended: December 16, 2021

- 218
- 219
- 220 Legal Refs.: *New Jersey v. T.L.O.*, 469 U.S. 325 (1985).
- 221
- 222 Constitution of the United States, Amendment IV.
- 223
- 224 Constitution of Virginia, Article I, section 10.
- 225
- 226 Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ 18.2-67.10, 22.1-279.7, 22.1-280.2:3.
- 227
- 228 *Virginia School Search Resource Guide* (Virginia Department of Education,
- 229 October 2000).
- 230

- 231 Cross Refs.: CLA Reporting Acts of Violence and Substance Abuse
- 232 EGAA Reproduction and Use of Copyrighted Materials
- 233 GAB/IIBEA Responsible Computer System Use
- 234 JFC Student Conduct
- 235 JFCD Weapons in School
- 236 JFCF/JFCI Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) in Schools
- 237 KNAJ Relations with Law Enforcement Authorities

1 SEARCH AND SEIZURE

2 **GENERALLY**

3  
4 Alexandria City Public Schools (ACPS) is committed to maintaining a safe, welcoming, and  
5 friendly environment that fosters a spirit of mutual trust and respect. To promote a positive and  
6 productive environment for effective teaching and learning, ACPS encourages an atmosphere that  
7 is respectful of individual differences so students can learn and employees can work in a  
8 functional and non-threatening atmosphere.

9  
10 A search involves an invasion of privacy. Whether a search of a student is permissible depends on  
11 balancing the student’s right to privacy and freedom from unreasonable search and seizure  
12 ~~guaranteed by the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution,~~ against the school division’s  
13 responsibility to protect the health, safety, and welfare of all persons in the school community and  
14 to carry out its educational mission.

15  
16 To maintain order and discipline in the schools and to protect the health, safety and welfare of  
17 students and school personnel, school authorities may search a student, student belongings, student  
18 lockers, or student automobiles under the circumstances outlined in this policy and may seize any  
19 illegal, unauthorized, or contraband materials discovered in the search.

20  
21 The locations where searches of students and student property ~~(as described in Section III of this~~  
22 ~~policy)~~ may occur are not limited to a school building or school property. Searches may be  
23 conducted wherever the student is involved in a school-sponsored activity.

24  
25 **DEFINITIONS**

Commented [1]: no definitions in model policy

26  
27 **Reasonable Suspicion of violation of school rules:** ~~A belief based upon objective facts~~  
28 ~~which lead a school official to reasonably suspect that a school rule has been broken or is~~  
29 ~~about to be committed. A reasonable suspicion must be based on the totality of the~~  
30 ~~circumstances, including the school official’s knowledge, training and experience. A~~  
31 ~~reasonable suspicion does not exist unless the school official can articulate the objective~~  
32 ~~factual basis for the school official’s belief, objective, specific information known by a law~~  
33 ~~enforcement officer or school official that leads them to reasonably suspect a person has,~~  
34 ~~or is about to, violate a law or school rule. It is a lower standard than demonstrating~~  
35 ~~probable cause, proof by a preponderance of the evidence, or proof beyond a reasonable~~  
36 ~~doubt.~~

37  
38  
39 **Reasonable Suspicion of a crime:** ~~A belief based upon objective facts which lead a law~~  
40 ~~enforcement officer to reasonably suspect that a crime has been committed, is being~~  
41 ~~committed, or is about to be committed. A reasonable suspicion must be based on the~~  
42 ~~totality of the circumstances, including the officer’s knowledge, training and experience.~~  
43 ~~A reasonable suspicion does not exist unless the officer can articulate the objective factual~~  
44 ~~basis for the officer’s belief.~~

45 ~~NOTE: Reasonable suspicion is a lower standard than demonstrating probable cause,~~  
46 ~~proof by a preponderance of the evidence, or proof beyond a reasonable doubt.~~

47  
48 **Search of a “Student’s Person”** means a search of what a student has on their body,

including clothing and any personal effects worn on the body. It may include a pat-down of the student's outer clothing. ~~Searches of a student's person should only be performed by individuals of the same gender. Such searches will not occur in public spaces and will have an adult witness, as discussed in Section III. of this policy.~~

**Student belongings:** include, but ~~are not~~ are not limited to, backpacks, mobile phones or other electronic devices, purses, jackets, or other personal effects. ~~Searches of student belongings may, but are not required to, occur in public spaces, including hallways, etc.~~

**“Unauthorized:”** ~~An item is unauthorized if it is means any item~~ dangerous to the health or safety of students or school personnel, or disruptive of any ~~lawful function, mission,~~ or process of the ~~Division~~ school, or any item described as unauthorized in ACPS policies, regulations, and/or school rules available beforehand to the student.

**School Official:** For the purposes of this Policy, a school official is any employee of the Division that is authorized to conduct searches of students. ~~Generally, the principal or designee is the school official authorized to conduct student searches. The school official should be knowledgeable of the relevant laws, the Student Code of Conduct and this policy, and be trained in proper search techniques. They must also adhere to this policy for random and individualized searches. The administrative procedures that lead to a search should support the least intrusive, most reasonable, and individualized search possible. The school official should respect the individual privacy rights of the individual students.~~

**Private Areas:** The genitalia, anus, groin, breast, or buttocks of any person. ~~Need definition~~

**Contraband:** All substances and materials in which students are prohibited from possessing on school grounds by division policy and/or law.

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REASONABLE SUSPICION SEARCHES

Personal Searches

A student's person (including outer clothing) and/or personal effects may be searched by and ACPS administrator ~~a school official~~ whenever the administrator official ~~has~~ reasonable suspicion to believe that the student is in possession of illegal or unauthorized materials or ~~has~~ violated or is about to violate the law or a school rule and that the search will yield evidence of the violation.

Commented [3]: no model policy

All individual searches of students must be based on reasonable suspicion. ~~In order to be permissible (i.e., "reasonable" under the Fourth Amendment), the~~ The search must be based on individualized suspicion of wrongdoing. This means that the search must be:  
1. ~~justified~~ justified at its inception; and  
2. ~~reasonably~~ reasonably related in scope to the circumstances justifying the search.

Commented [4]: Not in model policy, recommend deletion, we've already covered this.

Commented [5]: not in model policy

In the school environment, a search is constitutionally permissible and “justified at its inception” when a school official has reasonable grounds, based on the totality of the known circumstances, for suspecting that the search will reveal evidence that the student has violated or is violating either the law or the rules of the school.

97  
98 A search is “reasonable in scope” when it is reasonably related to the objectives of the search  
99 and is not excessively intrusive in light of the age and gender of the student and the nature of  
100 the suspected infraction.

101  
102 A personal search may include the use of electronic scanning ~~in cases suspecting weapons~~

103  
104 Pat-Down Searches

105  
106 A “pat-down search” of a student is when a student is searched by a trained school official by  
107 touching the student while the student is fully clothed. Pat-down searches may only be  
108 conducted if a school administrator has established ~~a high level of~~ reasonable suspicion that  
109 evidence will be found to corroborate suspicion that a law or school rule has been broken. If a  
110 pat-down search of a student's person is conducted, it will be conducted in private by a school  
111 official of the same gender as the student (unless requested otherwise by the student), and with  
112 an adult witness of the same gender as the student present. Pat-down searches ~~do not include~~  
113 ~~any part of the body that is typically considered a student's private areas areas~~. The respect and  
114 dignity of the student will be maintained at all times by school officials during the pat-down  
115 search.

116  
117 Strip searches involve an extreme intrusion into the rights of a student and may only be  
118 conducted when an extremely serious situation exists requiring immediate action because of  
119 an imminent threat of death or great bodily injury to a person or persons-. If a strip search is  
120 necessary the school official should contact the appropriate law enforcement official, and the  
121 search should be conducted by a sworn law enforcement officer of the same gender, in the  
122 presence of a same gender adult witness, unless otherwise requested by the student. School  
123 officials may only conduct a strip search in cases where it is necessary to avoid the imminent  
124 threat of death or great bodily injury to the student or another person. If a strip search must be  
125 conducted by a school official, it must be by a same gender official with a same gender adult  
126 witness, unless otherwise requested by the student, and the school official must have the prior  
127 approval of the superintendent or superintendent's designee, unless the health or safety of a  
128 student or other individual would be endangered by the delay.

129  
130 Every pat-down and/or strip search will be documented in a manner determined by the Office  
131 of Safety and Security Services. The justification for and results of the search must be included  
132 in the report, which will be submitted to the principal or designee and shared with the student's  
133 parent/legal guardian in the parent's/legal guardian's preferred language.

134  
135 Vehicle Interiors

136  
137 The interiors of student vehicles may be inspected whenever a school official has reasonable  
138 suspicion to believe that the student has violated or is about to violate the law or a school rule  
139 and that the search will yield evidence of the violation, or that illegal or unauthorized materials  
140 or other evidence of illegal or otherwise prohibited activities are contained inside the  
141 automobile.

142  
143 **BLANKET AND RANDOM ADMINISTRATIVE SEARCHES**

144

**Commented [6]:** There is a section in the model policy on "strip searches," which covers this situation, I think. I've tweaked this to incorporate the model policy language some.

**Commented [7]:** not in model policy



145 Lockers, Desks, and Other School-Provided Storage

146  
147 Student lockers, desks, and similar school-provided storage facilities are school property and  
148 remain at all times under the control of the school; however, students are expected to assume  
149 full responsibility for the security of their lockers and are responsible for the content of their  
150 assigned lockers at all times. Periodic general inspections of lockers, desks, and similar school-  
151 provided storage facilities may be conducted by school authorities for any reason at any time  
152 without notice, without student consent, and without a search warrant.

153  
154 Vehicle Searches Exteriors

155  
156 School parking lots are ACPS property and all school rules and ACPS policies apply to parking  
157 lots.

158  
159 Student parking on ACPS property is a privilege, not a right. The school retains authority to  
160 conduct routine patrols of student parking lots and inspections of the exteriors of student  
161 automobiles on school property. The interiors of student vehicles may be inspected whenever  
162 a school official has reasonable suspicion to believe that the student has violated or is about to  
163 violate the law or a school rule and that the search will yield evidence of the violation, or that  
164 illegal or unauthorized materials or other evidence of illegal or otherwise prohibited activities  
165 are contained inside the automobile. Such patrols and inspections may be conducted without  
166 notice, without student consent and without a search warrant. Such patrols and inspections  
167 may be conducted without notice, without student consent, and without a search warrant.  
168

169 School Computers

170  
171 The school computer system, as defined in Policy GAB/IIBEA: *Responsible Computer System*  
172 *Use*, is school property. Students are only authorized to use the school’s computer system and  
173 other similar educational technology consistent with the educational mission of the school and  
174 in accordance with Policy GAB/IIBEA. School officials may search school computers,  
175 software and internet access records at any time for any reason and without student consent.

176 Weapons Abatement

177  
178 Describe proceThe process in which technology, equipment and/or staff are used to proactively  
179 prevent weapons from entering a school facility.

180  
181  
182 **CONSENT SEARCHES**

183  
184 The Fourth Amendment is not violated if a student knowingly and voluntarily consents to a search.  
185 When consent is given, the school official does not need to demonstrate grounds for reasonable  
186 suspicion. A student’s consent is valid only if given willingly and with knowledge of the meaning  
187 of “consent.” All of the circumstances surrounding the consent determine whether it was  
188 knowingly and voluntarily given.

189  
190 Students will be told of their right to refuse to be searched, and that their refusal will not in itself  
191 trigger administrative consequences.

Commented [8]: not in model policy

Commented [9]: not in model policy

192 ~~Students should demonstrate an awareness of the risk to themselves involved in granting school~~  
193 ~~officials permission to search. Consent searches may be invalid if the student perceives himself~~  
194 ~~to be at some risk of suspension or other disciplinary action if they do not grant permission for the~~  
195 ~~search.~~

Commented [10]: Not in the model policy.

196 ~~Even once given, consent may be terminated at any time requiring that the search immediately~~  
197 ~~stop. If the reasonable suspicion standard is met, however, and consent is not obtained or has been~~  
198 ~~withdrawn, the search may still be conducted.~~

Commented [11]: not in model policy

200 **SEARCHES INVOLVING LAW ENFORCEMENT OR SECURITY OFFICERS**

201  
202 School Resource Officers (SROs) may be present at student searches. ~~Any searches conducted by~~  
203 ~~SROs must occur in accordance with the the but do not typically conduct the search. As sworn~~  
204 ~~law enforcement officers, SROs must have probable cause to search an individual student;~~  
205 ~~whereas, school officials are only required to demonstrate reasonable suspicion. Any time the SRO~~  
206 ~~program is in effect within ACPS schools, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the~~  
207 ~~Alexandria City School Board and the Alexandria Police Department (APD) will define and clarify~~  
208 ~~the role of SROs in conducting searches and seizures.~~

209 **TRAINING**

210  
211 ~~Generally, the principal or designee is the school official authorized to conduct student searches.~~  
212 ~~The school official should be knowledgeable of the relevant laws, the Student Code of Conduct~~  
213 ~~and this policy, and be trained in proper search techniques. They must also adhere to this policy~~  
214 ~~for random and individualized searches. The administrative procedures that lead to a search should~~  
215 ~~support the least intrusive, most reasonable, and individualized search possible. The school official~~  
216 ~~should respect the individual privacy rights of the individual students.~~

Commented [12]: not in model policy

217  
218 ~~Each school principal must maintain a list of school officials who have been authorized to conduct~~  
219 ~~student searches.~~

Commented [13]: Relocate further down in the document

220  
221  
222 ~~ACPS employs School Security Officers (SSOs) to perform school security functions who are not~~  
223 ~~sworn law enforcement officers. Because an SSO could be the individual who first identifies the~~  
224 ~~need to search, however, they should be trained in appropriate search procedures and~~  
225 ~~knowledgeable of laws and policy that govern student searches.~~

Commented [14]: not in model policy

226 **SEIZURE OF ILLEGAL MATERIALS**

Commented [15]: Recommend deletion.

227  
228 If a properly conducted search yields illegal or contraband materials, such items are turned over to  
229 the proper legal authorities for ultimate disposition.

230 **DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTING**

231  
232  
233 All searches and seizures, including unannounced, random searches, will be documented and the  
234 records maintained in accordance with procedures developed by the ACPS Office of Safety and  
235 Security Services.

236  
237 The Superintendent will provide the prior school year's data reflecting all occurrences of search  
238 and seizure for each school in the Division to the School Board annually. The report will include  
239 non-identifiable, disaggregated, demographic data for the students involved in the searches, as well

240 ~~as the resulting administrative responses or consequences issued in accordance with the Student~~  
241 ~~Code of Conduct, including any referrals to law enforcement. (The report will not include~~  
242 ~~personally identifiable information regarding students.)~~

244 ~~As outlined in the current Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Alexandria City~~  
245 ~~School Board and the Alexandria Police Department (APD), any incident in which a law~~  
246 ~~enforcement officer(s) makes official contact with a student(s) will be documented, tracked and~~  
247 ~~reviewed by the Office of Safety and Security Services by using the ACPS Law Enforcement~~  
248 ~~Occurrence Report Form. All contact between law enforcement officers and ACPS students under~~  
249 ~~this policy will be conducted in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).~~

Commented [16]: not in model policy

252 Adopted: December 5, 1996  
253 Amended: July 6, 2000  
254 Amended: June 15, 2004  
255 Amended: July 1, 2005  
256 Amended: March 12, 2015  
257 Amended: December 16, 2021

259  
260 Legal Refs.: *New Jersey v. T.L.O.*, 469 U.S. 325 (1985).  
261  
262 Constitution of the United States, Amendment IV.  
263  
264 Constitution of Virginia, Article I, section 10.  
265  
266 Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, §§ [18.2-67.10](#), 22.1-279.7, 22.1-280.2:3.  
267  
268 *Virginia School Search Resource Guide* (Virginia Department of Education,  
269 October 2000).

270  
271 Cross Refs.: CLA Reporting Acts of Violence and Substance Abuse  
272 EGAA Reproduction and Use of Copyrighted Materials  
273 GAB/IIBEA Responsible Computer System Use  
274 JFC Student Conduct  
275 JFCD Weapons in School  
276 JFCF/JFCI Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) in Schools  
277 KNAJ Relations with Law Enforcement Authorities