

RELATIONS WITH POLICE AUTHORITIES

It is the policy of the schools to cooperate with law enforcement agencies in the interest of the larger welfare of all citizens. At the same time, schools have the responsibility to parents for the welfare of the students while they are in the care of the school. To carry out this responsibility, school officials should observe the following:

1. A student in school may not be interrogated by any outside law enforcement authority without the knowledge and consent of the school principal or designee who shall attempt notification of parents (or others responsible for the care, custody, and control of the student). In cases of abuse or neglect, provisions of Policy KNAG shall apply.
2. Any interrogation must be conducted in private with a parent (or other person responsible for the care, custody, and control of the student), or school principal or designee.
3. A minor student may not be released into the custody of persons other than parent or legal guardian unless either placed under arrest by legal authority or taken into temporary protective custody pursuant to law or other legal detention.
4. If a [pupil] **student** is removed from the school by legal authority, parents (or other persons responsible for the care, custody, and control of the student) should be notified of the action by principal or designee prior to such removal, if possible, and if not possible, as soon as practicable after such removal, except that such notification shall not be attempted in cases of abuse or neglect where parent notification is the responsibility of the government agency removing the pupil.
5. Where the [pupil] **student** is 18 years or older, the legal notification, as above-described, is the responsibility of the government agency or police handling the matter. However, the principal will attempt to notify the parent or others responsible for the care, custody, and control of the student.
- * The Child Abuse Law, Section 210.125 R.S.Mo. (1984 Supp.), provides that a police officer, law enforcement official, or physician may take a child into temporary protective custody (not exceeding 24 hours), if said person has reasonable cause to believe that a serious physical harm or threat to life may occur before the juvenile court can issue a temporary protective custody order or before a juvenile officer could take the child into protective custody.