

Referrals to Law Enforcement & School-Related Arrests (ARRS) Module

Definitions

- Referral to law enforcement is an action by which a student is reported to any law enforcement agency or official, including a school police unit, for an incident that occurs on school grounds, during school-related events (in-person or virtual), or while taking school transportation, regardless of whether official action is taken. Citations, tickets, court referrals, and school-related arrests are considered referrals to law enforcement.
 - School-related arrest refers to an arrest of a student for any activity conducted on school grounds, during off-campus school activities (in-person or virtual) or while taking school transportation, or due to a referral by any school official. All school-related arrests are considered referrals to law enforcement.
- ✓ Report a cumulative count based on the entire 2020-21 regular school year, not including intersession or summer.
- ✓ School-related arrest is a subset of referral to law enforcement. Therefore, a student counted in the "school-related arrest" tables should also be counted in the "referred to law enforcement agency" tables.

Module	
ARRS-1: Discipline of Students without Disabilities	ARRS-1a: Discipline of Students Without Disabilities - Referred to Law Enforcement Agency ARRS-1b: Discipline of Students Without Disabilities - School-Related Arrest
ARRS-2: Discipline of Students with Disabilities	ARRS-2a: Discipline of Students with Disabilities - Referred to Law Enforcement Agency ARRS-2b: Discipline of Students with Disabilities - School-Related Arrest

When to Report Zero (0)

If data are available and applicable for a given school or LEA, but no students fall in that category, then report 0.

When to Use Blank (Null) Values

When entering data on screen, if a data element does not apply, then leave the cell blank (i.e., null).

When to Use NS

There may be situations where a data value was incorrectly uploaded and needs to be deleted. A null value (i.e., blank) in a file upload will not overwrite an existing value in a field, so in these cases, submit the value "NS" to return the data to a "not submitted" or null status. **Note: NS only applies to file uploads and is not used in the on-screen data entry.**

When Data is not Collected or Available

Contact the Partner Support Center to determine if your LEA will need to submit an action plan.

Frequently Asked Questions

If a student is arrested should they be counted in both ‘School-related arrest’ and ‘Referrals to law enforcement’?

Yes. School-related arrest is a subset of referral to law enforcement. Therefore, a student counted in the “school-related arrest” table should also be counted in the “referred to law enforcement agency” table.

Does Traffic violations and parking tickets count as ‘Referral to law enforcement’?

Yes. Traffic violations and parking tickets can be counted as ‘Referral to law enforcement,’ as these incidents are considered an action by which a student is reported to any law enforcement agency or official, including a school police unit. Citations, tickets, court referrals, and school-related arrests are considered referrals to law enforcement.

How do I report a student who was classified as non-IDEA and referred to law enforcement and arrested in October if their IDEA classification changes?

For instance, what if the student then becomes classified as IDEA in December? Students should be reported based on the classification they have when they are referred to law enforcement or arrested.

How do I report an EL student that was arrested in September, but the student’s EL Status changed later in the school year and student is no longer classified as EL?

Students should be reported based on the classification they have when they are referred to law enforcement or arrested.

For an EL student (classified as such at the time of the fall snapshot date) who received a referral to law enforcement, and then became a non-EL student in December of that year and did not receive any referrals to law enforcement during the rest of the school year, the student should be reported as an EL student with a referral to law enforcement.

Can I count students in more than one race/ethnicity column for ARRS-1 and ARRS-2?

No. Counts by race/ethnicity by sex are unduplicated counts (i.e., a student is counted only once in the race/ethnicity columns). The sum of the counts that you enter for race/ethnicity by sex will automatically be calculated in the online tool in the gray cells. It is not possible for your LEA to modify the gray cells, so you must ensure that every student is included in one and only one race/ethnicity category.

Should I include EL students in the race/ethnicity table for ARRS-1?

Yes. The race/ethnicity table should include EL students.

Should I include EL students served under IDEA in the race/ethnicity table for ARRS-2?

Yes. The race/ethnicity table should include ALL students served under IDEA.

For ARRS-2 what if a student is served under IDEA and Section 504?

The "Section 504 Only" column refers to students with disabilities who receive related aids and services under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, and not under IDEA.

Student discloses to a school counselor that they are suicidal, and the school counselor and school administrator institute a suicide screening protocol, and eventually contact law enforcement and medical assistance to transport the student to a medical facility for a formal mental health assessment. If these incidents were not a result of a disciplinary action, should the LEA report these types of referrals?

Referrals to law enforcement are intended for disciplinary actions and not medical emergency actions. Therefore, the LEA should not report this type of referral for the CRDC.

If parents of a student that got into a fight on school grounds pressed charges against the other student, would this be considered referral to law enforcement?

A referral to law enforcement should be made by a school official or by someone else at the behest of or with the support of a school official.

For the CRDC, OCR does not consider the case of a parent of a student who pressed charges against the other student who was involved in a fight on school grounds with his or her child, a referral to law enforcement.

If a student was arrested because of an incident that happened at school, but the school did not contact the police (a parent did), would that count as a school related arrest and subsequently also a referral to law enforcement?

A referral to law enforcement should be made by a school official or by someone else at the behest of or with the support of a school official.

For the CRDC, if a parent contacts the police at the behest of a school official or with support from a school official, that leads to a student being arrested for an incident that happened at school, then the student should be reported as referred to law enforcement and arrested. However, if a parent contacts the police without the support of the school, then the student should not be reported as referred to law enforcement or arrested for the CRDC.

Should schools only count students that are actually handcuffed and charged as a school-related arrest? What if a student is handcuffed and removed from school but not charged? According to law enforcement in South Carolina, when minors commit an offense they are “charged” not “arrested.”

For the CRDC, students who were “handcuffed and charged” and students who were “handcuffed and removed from school, but not charged” should be reported as referred to law enforcement and who received a school-related arrest.

In the majority of cases when a student commits an offense, he/she does not get charged right away. If he/she finishes a program (designated by the courts), then the charges are expunged. So, for the last item on the Discipline Data Tables which students should schools count?

Whether the student is charged for committing an offense is irrelevant for the purposes of the CRDC. If applicable, the student should be reported as referred to law enforcement only or both referred to law enforcement and recipient of a school-related arrest.

If the student is handcuffed and removed from the premises, would that count as being arrested?

For the CRDC, students who are handcuffed and removed from the school premises should be reported as referred to law enforcement and who received a school-related arrest.

If a student is not handcuffed but is removed from school by law enforcement. Would this be counted as “Referral to law enforcement” and/or “School-related arrest”?

For the CRDC, a student who is not handcuffed but is removed from the school premises by a sworn law enforcement officer who takes the student into custody, and who intends to or appears to intend to seek charges against the student for a specific offense or offenses, should be reported as referred to law enforcement and who received a school-related arrest.

For the CRDC, a student who is not handcuffed but is removed from the school premises by a sworn law enforcement officer who takes the student into custody for the student’s own protection, should not be reported as referred to law enforcement or who received a school-related arrest

Question 1: Due to COVID-19, more schools will be conducting classroom activities online. How should submitters monitor and track incidents in a virtual setting that may occur online at the students home/public library/or other location outside of a school building? Does a virtual classroom count as school grounds or a school related event?

- Incident examples might be hacking into school computer, posting pornographic material, sharing negative, harmful, false, or mean content about someone else. It can include sharing personal or private information about someone else, causing embarrassment or humiliation.

The Student Discipline (Referrals to Law Enforcement & School Related Arrests) module does not contain any items that collect counts of incidents. The items in the module collect counts of students referred to law enforcement and counts of students who received school-related arrests. For schools that had students who were: physically in the school setting, not physically in the school setting, or both, the following definitions apply:

- Referral to law enforcement is an action by which a student is reported to any law enforcement agency or official, including a school police unit, for an incident that occurs on school grounds, during school-related events (in-person or virtual), or while taking school transportation, regardless of whether official action is taken. Citations, tickets, court referrals, and school-related arrests are considered referrals to law enforcement.
- School-related arrest refers to an arrest of a student for any activity conducted on school grounds, during off-campus school activities (in-person or virtual), while taking school transportation, or due to a referral by any school official. All school-related arrests are considered referrals to law enforcement.

For schools that had students who were not physically in the school setting:

- An incident may occur during a virtual school-related event or in a virtual setting where virtual learning takes place.

- Referrals to law enforcement may occur during virtual instruction when a teacher or other school staff seeks assistance from law enforcement as a result of something school staff notice in the virtual environment.
- Off-campus school activities may involve virtual instruction provided by teachers who are in a different location than their students.

If criminal behavior during a virtual learning session leads to law enforcement being dispatched off campus to the student's location would this be a referral to law enforcement? Does a virtual classroom count as school grounds or a school related event?

Yes, this is a referral to law enforcement. Referral to law enforcement is an action by which a student is reported to any law enforcement agency or official, including a school police unit, for an incident that occurs on school grounds, during school-related events (in-person or virtual), or while taking school transportation, regardless of whether official action is taken. Citations, tickets, court referrals, and school-related arrests are considered referrals to law enforcement.

An incident may occur during a virtual school-related event or in a virtual setting where virtual learning takes place.

If criminal behavior after school hours, but on school issued device leads to law enforcement being dispatched off campus to the student's location would this be a referral to law enforcement?

Yes, this is a referral to law enforcement. Referral to law enforcement is an action by which a student is reported to any law enforcement agency or official, including a school police unit, for an incident that occurs on school grounds, during school-related events (in-person or virtual), or while taking school transportation, regardless of whether official action is taken. Citations, tickets, court referrals, and school-related arrests are considered referrals to law enforcement.

Count all incidents that occurred before, during, or after normal school hours or during times when school activities/events (in-person or virtual) were in session.

Count incidents regardless of any disciplinary action.