
SAFE SCHOOLS

LEGAL RESOURCE MANUAL

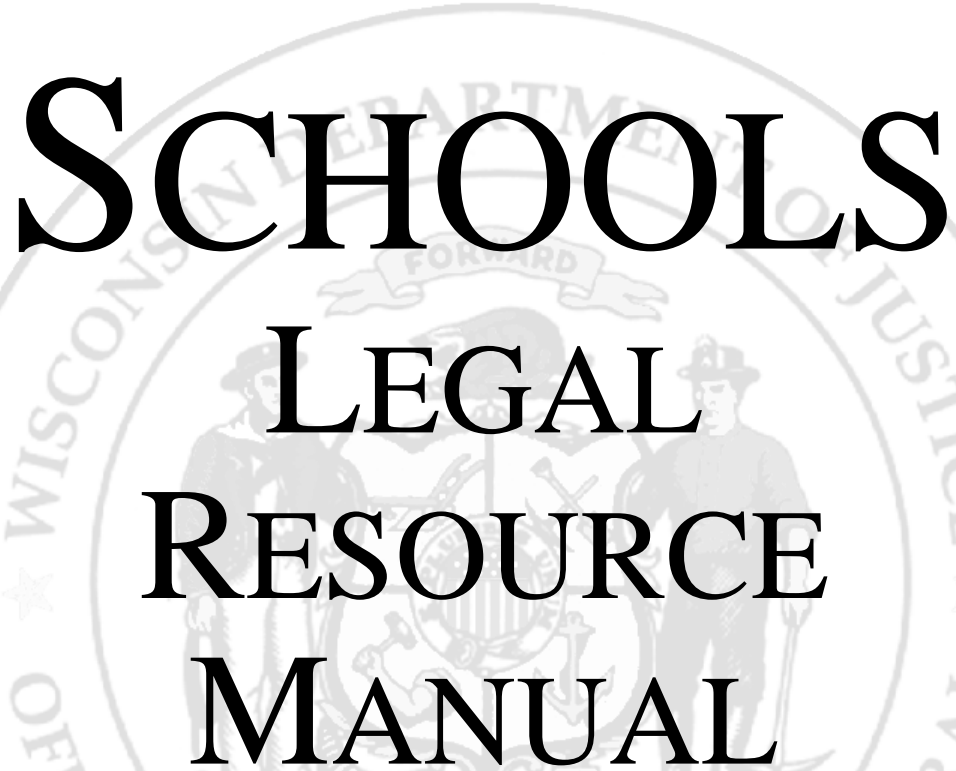


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Wisconsin Department of Justice
J.B. Van Hollen
Attorney General



SAFE SCHOOLS LEGAL RESOURCE MANUAL



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Dear Colleague:

While Wisconsin schools have an excellent safety record, no community is immune from school violence. Shootings and other acts of violence in our schools, while fortunately rare, leave all of us frustrated as to what steps we can take to make sure such tragedies do not happen.

Fortunately, it is possible to take the initiative and develop proactive strategies to minimize the possibility of school violence and to maximize the effectiveness of a response if a tragic incident occurs. One piece of the puzzle in keeping our schools safe is for school administrators, teachers, and child protective service professionals, to be fully aware of their legal rights and obligations. Towards that end, I am pleased to offer to each of you this newly updated, Wisconsin Department of Justice "Safe Schools Legal Resource Manual".

This manual not only updates the sections on search and seizure, questioning of juveniles, the role of the police liaison officer, and the confidentiality of records, but it also adds a new chapter on child abuse investigations in the school. The goal of keeping schools safe is achievable when all those who work in and with the schools work in partnership. This teamwork concept is most effective when everyone involved has an understanding of their role and an appreciation of the duties of others.

The best ideas for keeping our schools safe will continue to be developed by parents, school boards, educators, students and all professional agencies in local communities who are involved in school issues, working with the Wisconsin Department of Justice. I hope that this manual will be a valuable resource as we continue to work together to protect our children and to keep our schools safe.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J.B. Van Hollen". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping underline.

*J.B. Van Hollen
Attorney General*

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PREFACE

This manual is offered as a resource for Wisconsin schools and law enforcement in understanding legal parameters for maintaining a safe and secure educational environment for our children.

While schools are a place of learning and personal development, they are not insulated from societal pressures and unrest. Consequently, school administrators, teachers and law enforcement must cope with a variety of challenges to school safety. This manual provides an overview of the various laws, which provide guidance to school officials and law enforcement in dealing with these challenges. It is not, however, a substitute for consulting your local legal counsel on specific questions and issues.

The manual is divided into five sections. The first discusses the applicability of Fourth Amendment search and seizure principles in the school. The second deals with child abuse investigations in the school and is a new chapter, included because it highlights a critical issue and also emphasizes the teamwork approach in dealing with school safety issues. The third section deals with the rules for questioning a student. The fourth section describes the role and functions of the police liaison officer in the school, and the fifth and final section addresses the confidentiality issues that school and police officials must keep in mind when they exchange records concerning students.

Our schools are entrusted with the important mission of educating our children in a safe environment. This manual is designed to enhance the knowledge of school officials and law enforcement officers about laws relating to school safety. While the manual discusses various legal intrusions into a student's personal space, it is not suggested that these practices be employed on a regular basis. The law establishes the limits of action, but leaves it to schools and law enforcement to exercise judgement and discretion appropriately within these legal limits. The challenge is to preserve safety for both students and teachers while maintaining an environment conducive to learning. Good communication, cooperation, and mutual respect between students, teachers and law enforcement are the best mechanisms for achieving this balance.

We hope this manual is helpful to schools and law enforcement in maintaining a safe, positive and healthy school environment for all Wisconsin children.



SEARCH AND SEIZURE

INTRODUCTION

A search is conduct by a government official (including a public school employee) that involves an intrusion into a person's protected privacy interests by, for example, examining items that are not out in the open and exposed to public view. A seizure occurs when a government official interferes with an individual's freedom of movement or with an individual's possessory interest in property.

The Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution protects citizens from unreasonable searches and seizures. This amendment has been interpreted to protect people from police intrusion into areas where an individual has a reasonable expectation of privacy. The Fourth Amendment mandates that if the police wish to search these privacy zones they need a recognizable legal justification. The stakes for an illegal police intrusion into a privacy zone were raised in the 1960's with the formulation of the "exclusionary rule" by the United States Supreme Court. Under this rule, illegally seized evidence is excluded from trial, no matter how crucial to the outcome it might be.

The Fourth Amendment As It Applies To School Officials




The Fourth Amendment is targeted at the police and their agents. In contrast, citizens may conduct searches anywhere without regard to the rules which restrict police conduct (although they could subject themselves to criminal prosecution for illegal acts such as trespass or theft) and the evidence generated by these searches may be admissible in court.

In 1985, the United States Supreme Court was presented with the question whether school officials are analogous to the police and thus similarly bound to Fourth Amendment constraints or are citizens who may search without constitutional concern. New Jersey v. T.L.O., 469 U.S. 325 (1985).

In T.L.O. the court held that school officials represent a hybrid for Fourth Amendment purposes; they are accountable under the amendment but with less stringent rules than those that govern police conduct. The court held that public school officials **could search the protected areas if they reasonably suspect that the search will yield contraband, evidence of a school rule violation, ordinance or crime.** This "reasonable suspicion" standard, requiring only a suspicion of illegal activity, is a lesser standard than the "probable cause" threshold, under which police may search if they have probable cause to believe the search will yield evidence of a crime. **Note: Private and parochial schools are not government entities and thus are not bound by Fourth Amendment restraints.**

The Wisconsin Supreme Court extended the lower standard of "reasonable suspicion" for school searches to the police **if** they are working at the request of and in conjunction with school officials. State v. Angelia D.B. 211 Wis.2d 140 (1997). School officials may search students and their belongings with reasonable suspicion. In addition, as will be discussed later, school officials may search students even without reasonable suspicion if they have consent from the student or if they are acting pursuant to a policy on locker searches.

KEY POINTS

-  The Fourth Amendment restricts public school officials, but to a lesser degree than are the police. The Fourth Amendment does not apply to private or parochial school officials.
-  School officials may search students and their belongings with "reasonable suspicion."
-  The police may also search with "reasonable suspicion" (as opposed to their usual "probable cause" standard) if they are working at the request of and in conjunction with, school officials.



CONSENT SEARCHES

For a consent search to be valid, the student's permission or consent must be voluntary, clear and unequivocal. Consent cannot be the product of coercion or threat. The general rules that govern consent searches apply with equal force in a school setting.

Consent Must be Voluntary

For a consent search to be valid, the consent must be voluntary, and cannot be the result of coercion, undue influence or threat. A valid consent to search must be given without the threat of punishment. For example, a student who is told that if he must comply with a request to empty his pockets or face discipline cannot be said to have voluntarily consented to the search, even if he dutifully complies with the request.

The question of whether consent was voluntary is determined from the totality of the circumstances. Courts consider several factors, though no one factor is dispositive, in deciding whether consent was given voluntarily. These factors include:

- whether the student was informed of the right to refuse to consent;
- the student's age, intelligence, physical and mental condition;
- whether the student appeared to be under the influence of alcohol or other drugs when asked to give consent;
- the student's prior experience with the police or school officials;
- the presence of a trusted adult; and
- the student's cultural background.

The courts will also examine the nature and circumstances of the request for consent to search including who made the request; whether the request was made in an inherently intimidating or coercive environment; and whether physical or psychological coercive tactics were used.

As noted earlier, under no circumstances may the person seeking consent threaten a student with punishment if the student refuses to give consent to search.

Consent Must be Clear

A student's consent to search must be clear and unequivocal. A written consent-to-search form signed by the student is one method of obtaining permission to search, although a search will not be invalid merely because the permission was given orally. Law enforcement agencies have developed consent-to-search forms that are used to memorialize the circumstances under which a suspect has given police permission to search. Written consent-to-search forms are essentially a kind of "permission slip" authorizing a particular search. Consent-to-search forms are a means by which law enforcement officers can show that the person giving consent was accurately advised of the rights that were being waived. It is encouraged that these same forms be used in a school setting to clearly spell out the student's rights under the Fourth Amendment.

Scope of a Student's Authority to Give Consent

A student can only give valid consent to a search of places or things that are owned or controlled by the student. Generally, these include the student's locker; any containers or objects belonging to the student that are kept in the locker; the student's clothing; any objects or containers that are owned, used or carried by the student (such as a backpack, bookbag, purse, gym bags); and a student's car parked on school premises.

If a student denies ownership of a particular place or object, the student has no authority to give permission to search that place or object. Therefore, the search of that place or object may no longer be justified under the consent doctrine. In order for a search to be conducted of a place or object to which a student denies ownership, the search must be independently justified by a "reasonable suspicion" that the object or place contains evidence of a crime or infraction of a school rule.



Limitations in Executing a Consent Search

A search must not only be reasonable at its inception, but must also be conducted in a reasonable manner. Consent to search a place or object does not provide authorization to damage the property in the process.

Consent provides authorization to search only those places or areas where consent to search has been given. Ordinarily, a person's general consent to search an area, without express limitations, impliedly permits a search of all closed containers within that area. See *Florida v. Jimeno*, 500 U.S. 248 (1991). For example, if a student gives consent to search his or her locker without expressly withholding consent to search specific places, objects or containers located within the locker, the locker and any containers or objects located within the locker may be searched.

A student may, however, limit the scope of consent. If a student does so, the scope of the search is limited to the scope of the consent. For example, a student may consent to a search of a backpack, but may expressly withhold consent to search a purse. Similarly, a student may consent to search of a locker, but may expressly withhold consent to search any or all containers located in the locker.

School officials and law enforcement officers may not draw negative inferences from a limitation on the consent to search. For example, the refusal to give consent to search a particular place or object may not be used as evidence to establish reasonable suspicion that the contraband being sought is concealed in the object for which consent to search has been withheld.






If during the course of a valid consent search contraband or evidence of a crime or violation of school rules is discovered, the object may be seized. Furthermore, the discovery may provide reasonable grounds to conduct a search that goes beyond the scope of the consent that was given initially.

Other Considerations

In attempting to obtain a student's consent to search his or her belongings, school officials or law enforcement should advise the student as to what is being sought and why it is believed that the sought-after object(s) will be in the student's belongings. For example, if consent is being sought to open a student's locker because a drug-detection dog has alerted to the locker, the official should explain to the student that the dog has alerted to the locker. Although the law does not require that this information be provided to the student, it will help to demonstrate that the consent is valid. Courts might be skeptical of the validity of the consent if law enforcement officers or school officials refuse to explain to a student why permission to search is being sought in response to a direct question posed by the student.

Because a student has the right to refuse consent to search, the fact that he or she declines to give consent cannot be used as evidence that the student has "something to hide." In other words, a refusal to give consent cannot be used in any way to establish "reasonable suspicion" to conduct a search under the authority of *New Jersey v. T.L.O.*

KEY POINTS

-  In order for consent to be valid, the consent must be voluntary and the person giving consent must have the authority to do so.
-  Consent does not have to be in writing but it is preferable that it be so.
-  A refusal to consent does not give a school official reasonable suspicion to believe the student is hiding something.
-  It is recommended that the student be advised as to what a school official is searching for prior to asking for consent to search.
-  Consent to search a generalized area is a consent to search any items found in that area.



NON-CONSENSUAL SEARCHES OF THE STUDENT'S PERSON AND PERSONAL BELONGINGS

General Guidelines

School officials may search a student's person or personal belongings if they have a reasonable suspicion that the student has violated or is violating either the law or the rules of the school, and if they have a reasonable suspicion to believe that the search of the person or specific personal belongings will reveal evidence of that violation. Under the standards established in *New Jersey v. T.L.O.* and *State v. Angelia D.B.*, the measures used to conduct a search of a student must be reasonably related to the objectives of the search. Additionally, the search must not be excessively intrusive in light of the age and sex of the student and the nature of the violation.

Searches of a student's person or personal belongings should be conducted outside the presence of other students. A search of the student's person or personal belongings may lead to the discovery of contraband or personal objects. Conducting the search in the presence of other students may subject the student to unnecessary embarrassment and ridicule. Additionally, school officials should always be careful to consider the emotional well-being of the student and the risk that discovery of items of personal hygiene, contraceptives, personal notes from friends, love notes, cartoons or caricatures of school officials, or other highly personal items might embarrass a sensitive student. A school official of the same gender as the student should do any physical touching of the student. School officials can not, under any circumstance, perform a strip search of a student. Wis. Stats Secs. 118.32, 948.50.

Searches of a Student's Personal Belongings

When school officials have a reasonable suspicion to believe a student has contraband or evidence of a violation in his or her jacket or other outer clothing, backpack, purse, or other bag, the student should be asked to put the object down and remove any outer clothing so that these objects can be searched without physically touching the student's person. It is especially important to give the student the

option to "come clean" with the object being sought without touching the student because searches of the student's person are particularly invasive.

Note: There may be circumstances where this practice should not be followed. For example, where there is a suspicion that a firearm is being kept in a backpack, it would be imprudent and unwise to afford the suspect student an opportunity to handle the weapon. The better practice might be to call the police rather than to confront the student.

School officials should start the search in the place where the sought-after object is most likely to be, keeping in mind whether the object to be searched is physically capable of concealing the object being sought. For example, it would be unreasonable to search for a stolen textbook or laptop computer in a student's purse if that purse is simply too small or otherwise ill suited to conceal the missing object.

School officials should look to see if they can visually identify the item(s) they are looking for before touching or rummaging through personal belongings. The outside of a soft-bodied container such as a bag or backpack should be felt to determine whether the sought-after object is likely to be inside before opening the container and exposing all of its contents.

School officials should stop searching when the sought-after item is found unless at that moment there is a reasonable suspicion to believe additional evidence would be found if the search were to continue.

Searches of a Student's Person





A search of a student's person is a more serious intrusion into the student's privacy. As a result, school officials should be especially cautious when conducting such a search. School officials should not begin by searching a student's person when there is a reasonable suspicion to believe that the sought-after item(s) is being kept in a backpack, purse or a jacket that can easily be separated from the student's person. This does not hold true, however, if the information school officials relied upon to conduct the search suggests that the item(s) will most likely be found directly on the student's person.



Additionally, the United States Supreme Court expressly warned in New Jersey v. T.L.O. that the scope of the search must not be “excessively intrusive in light of ... the nature of the suspected infraction.” 105 S.Ct. at 735. This suggests that students should ordinarily not be subjected to a physical touching to find evidence of comparatively minor infractions of school rules such as chewing gum or candy.

Although the Court in T.L.O. made clear that school officials are authorized to enforce all school rules, and to conduct searches upon reasonable suspicion to secure evidence of any infraction, school officials must always use common sense and should carefully consider the seriousness of the suspected infraction before conducting a physical search of the student’s person. A physical search of a student’s person is more likely to be appropriate where the object of the search poses a direct threat to students, such as weapons and drugs.

KEY POINTS

-  A school official may search a student or his/her belongings if they have a reasonable suspicion that the area being searched contains contraband or evidence of a violation.
-  School officials should balance the intrusion of the search with the severity of the violation involved.
-  A school official of the same gender as the student should do any physical touching of a student.
-  School officials may not strip search students.

LOCKER SEARCHES

In the case of In Interest of Isiah B., 176 Wis. 2d 639, 500 N.W.2d 637 (1993), school officials at Milwaukee Madison High School faced a series of complaints and incidents involving guns in and around the school. The number and severity of incidents increased over a one-month period. On November 19, 1990,

school officials received information that multiple firearms had been brought into the school that day and a confrontation between armed students was inevitable. Due to the heightened fear and tension, and significant risk of imminent, serious harm to students and faculty, the school principal ordered school security personnel to conduct a random locker search while he continued to gather information about who was actually carrying weapons. The random search of the lockers included a search of Isiah B.’s locker, which produced a gun and a bag of cocaine.

The Milwaukee Public School system had the following written policy in place at the time of the search:

“School lockers are the property of Milwaukee Public Schools. At no time does the Milwaukee public school district relinquish its exclusive control of lockers provided for the convenience of students. School authorities for any reason may conduct periodic general inspections of lockers at any time, without notice, without student consent, and without a search warrant.”

Of importance was the fact that the school district had taken steps to reinforce the policy by informing students and parents of the policy and by prohibiting students from putting private locks on their assigned lockers.



The Wisconsin Supreme Court held that under the facts of this case, Isiah B. did not have a reasonable expectation of privacy in his locker. Consequently, Isiah B. had no Fourth Amendment rights concerning the locker, and there was no Fourth Amendment violation. **The court explained that when a school district has a written policy retaining ownership and possessory control of school lockers, and notice of the policy is given to students, students have no reasonable expectation of privacy in those lockers.**

The Wisconsin Legislature has codified the Supreme Court’s holding in Isiah B. in Wis. Stats. Sec. 118.325 which provides:



118.325 Locker Searches. An official, employee or agent of a school district may search a pupil's locker as determined necessary or appropriate without the consent of the pupil, without notifying the pupil and without obtaining a search warrant if the school board has adopted a written policy specifying that the school board retains ownership and possessory control of all pupil lockers and designating the positions of the officials, employees or agents who may conduct searches, and has distributed a copy of the policy to pupils enrolled in the school district.

KEY POINTS

-  School officials may make random searches of lockers **if** the school has a written policy as to this practice and the policy is widely disseminated to the student body.
-  The Legislature recently passed Wis. Stats. Sec. 118.325, which codifies the school's right to random searches of lockers.

VEHICLE SEARCHES

School officials may search the contents of a vehicle that is owned or operated by a student and that is parked on school grounds **if** (1) the school has a reasonable suspicion that there is evidence or contraband in the vehicle, or (2) the student has given consent to the search of the vehicle.

School officials should not conduct a non-consensual search of a student-owned or operated vehicle that is not parked on school grounds. (The police, within the restraints of the Fourth Amendment, may conduct such a search.)



DRUG-DETECTION CANINES

Increasingly, school officials are bringing drug-detection canines into schools to ferret out controlled substances that may be stored in lockers. Schools typically advise students of the

possibility of canine searches at the beginning of the year and then conduct the searches on a periodic basis during the year. Wisconsin courts have held that canine searches conducted on public grounds do not engage the Fourth Amendment, as they do not violate any reasonable expectation of privacy. However, this remains a dynamic area of the law and the most prudent policy is to resist targeted canine sniffing unless there is reasonable suspicion. So, a general dog sniff, done on an occasional basis is permissible without reasonable suspicion but a dog sniff of a particular person's property should be predicated by reasonable suspicion.

A drug-detection dog represents a hybrid form of search; the legal nature of this governmental conduct (and hence the applicable legal standard) will usually change during the course of the inspection episode. At the outset, the schoolwide canine inspection or "sweep" falls neatly within the definition of a general or suspicionless search and, under federal law and state law, this conduct need not be justified under the T.L.O. reasonable suspicion test. Once a drug-detection dog alerts to the presence of controlled dangerous substances, however, the ensuing act of searching the item (such as a locker, car or bookbag) in response to the dog's alert clearly constitutes a particularized, suspicion-based "search" for purposes of Fourth Amendment analysis.

KEY POINTS

-  School officials may search a vehicle parked on school premises if they have a reasonable suspicion that the vehicle contains contraband or evidence of a violation.
-  School officials may also search a vehicle with the consent of the student.



The Wisconsin Courts have endorsed the federal law position that a properly trained canine which alerts to a particular area provides sufficient probable cause to believe that the area has drugs. This is true if two factors are present: 1) the dog is properly trained and 2) the observer of the dog's activity is properly trained to understand and interpret the canine's indicators. **State v. Miller**, 257 Wis.2d 118 (2002)

Because the "reasonable suspicion" standard used to determine the lawfulness of a search conducted by school officials is more flexible and less exacting than the "probable cause" standard used by police, it is even more likely that a positive alert by a scent dog will justify the subsequent search into the area alerted to by the dog.



If police initiated the canine sweep that results in an alert, the police must still secure a search warrant or consent to search. However, if school officials requested police assistance to conduct the canine search, the dog's alert satisfies the reasonable suspicion standard and school officials may search or request the police to search without a search warrant or consent.

Naturally, school officials wish to maintain a positive learning environment for students and the presence of canines can undermine this objective. Accordingly, the searches are normally conducted when the students are in the classroom.

Using Canines to Search Persons and Clothing.

Despite the severity of the drug and weapons problem facing our schools, it is generally inappropriate to use scent dogs to examine a student's person, including articles of clothing, while the student is wearing such clothing. Scent dogs are often trained to use active or aggressive alert cues or "keys," including scratching, pawing, barking and growling. School officials and law enforcement agencies that are considering the use of drug-detection canines in schools should also be mindful that police dogs, even scent dogs, may evoke painful memories of past governmental overreaching in the United States and abroad. In some communities, the use of police-controlled animals to search or intimidate persons — especially students — will be met by a visceral negative reaction.



KEY POINTS

-  Random canine searches on school property are permissible, as they do not constitute a search within the meaning of the Fourth Amendment.
-  If a properly trained canine alerts to any piece of property, this constitutes probable cause upon which to justify a search of the alerted to area.

COMPUTER SEARCHES

The United States Supreme Court has long afforded constitutional protection to private conversations. As a general rule, people have a reasonable expectation of privacy in their private conversations, and this expectation may be reasonable, even if the conversations are occurring through the use of electronic mail via school-owned computers. Absent the consent of a participant in a conversation, the monitoring and recording of a conversation through trapping or other devices may constitute an infringement of one's reasonable expectation of privacy. *United States v. Katz*, 389 U.S. 347 (1967). Further, both state and federal law strictly limit the use of surveillance devices to monitor communication, including electronic mail. Wis. Stats. Secs. 968.27-968.31; 18 USC §§ 2510-2521. Federal law also places restrictions upon the authority of governmental entities to access stored electronic communications such as e-mail. 18 USC §§ 2701-2711. With few exceptions, school monitoring of communication by students or staff may expose the school district and its officials to both civil and criminal liability. Accordingly, school officials should not monitor these types of communication without guidance from their legal counsel.

KEY POINTS

-  Absent consent of one of the participants the monitoring of e-mail communications may be a violation of the students expectation of privacy.
-  Always check with your legal counsel before attempting to monitor e-mail communications.





Data Stored by the Student on the School Computer's Hard Drive

School officials or law enforcement agents may have the desire to inspect the hard drives of school-owned computers to determine what information has been stored on the system that may suggest unlawful conduct (including files downloaded from the Internet or student-created files). This area of law is largely unsettled. Clearly, inspection of student electronic files stored on school computers may be done with the consent of the student or with a valid search warrant. The inspection or search may be unlawful if the student has a reasonable expectation of privacy in records the student maintains on the school's system and the inspection is done without the student's consent and without a search warrant.

A student's expectation of privacy may be reasonable if access to those records is protected by a password and the school does not have a computer use policy that indicates otherwise. A student will likely not have a reasonable expectation of privacy if the school district has a written policy retaining control of the data stored on its computers, and notice of the policy is given to students. For example, if the school distributes an acceptable use of information technology policy, and the policy informs students that school employees may monitor use and compliance with the policy, it is unlikely that the student will be found to have a reasonable expectation of privacy in the data he or she stores on school computers. *United States v. Simons*, 206 F.3d 392 (4th Cir. 2000).

KEY POINTS

-  Inspection of student electronic files stored on school computers may be done with the consent of the student or search warrant.
-  A written school policy disseminated to the students may reduce or eliminate any expectation of privacy the student might have in such materials.

POINT OF ENTRY/EXIT INSPECTIONS


In some school districts, school authorities require students to open their bookbags and knapsacks for cursory inspection by a security officer or other school employee before they are allowed to enter the school building. Sometimes, these random inspections are conducted in conjunction with the use of metal detectors. In addition, a number of schools require students to open their handbags and knapsacks for inspection before leaving the library or media center. This is done to discourage students from removing library books and other materials without proper authorization.

Requiring all students to submit to this form of search represents a somewhat greater intrusion on privacy interests than does the use of metal detectors, since this technique permits school officials to look inside closed containers. While more intrusive, this procedure can serve as a useful means to discourage students from bringing drugs and other non-metallic contraband that could not be revealed by a metal detector.

While requiring a student to open a closed container for inspection clearly constitutes a "search" for purposes of the Fourth Amendment, this conduct is permissible provided that school authorities follow certain rules that are designed to minimize the discretion of school employees in determining which students are subject to this form of inspection. In addition, school officials must take certain steps to minimize the degree of intrusion to the greatest extent possible. One of the most important safeguards is to provide students with advance notice as to when and under what circumstances they will be required to submit to this form of search. Accordingly, school officials should provide all students and their parents and/or legal guardians with written notice prior to the school year that these security procedures will be implemented. In addition, notice should be provided to visitors by means of posting warning signs at points-of-entry to the school where these inspections will be conducted. The best means of protecting against arbitrary discretion is to ensure the even-handed application of the policy to all students and visitors entering the school. By subjecting everyone to this form of intrusion, there is minimal stigma attached to the search.



KEY POINTS

-  Random inspection of student items at specific locations are permissible if the school has a clear policy as to this practice, clearly marks the area involved, and performs these inspections in a fair and even-handed way.

METAL DETECTORS

In some schools, officials have deemed it necessary to use metal detectors to discourage students from bringing firearms, knives and other metal weapons on to school grounds. The use of metal detectors is now common in airports, courthouses and other public buildings across the country.

There are essentially two distinct types of metal detection equipment: stationary magnetometers that are strategically placed at entrances and through which students or visitors must pass; and portable, hand-held devices or “wands” that can be used to scan student clothing and packages. Often, the two types of detectors are used in conjunction with one another because each performs a slightly different function. Both types of metal detectors are used as screening devices to determine whether a further physical search is appropriate. The use of metal detectors thus serves to reduce the number of persons who are subject to a physical “search.” Presumably, those who do not activate a metal detector would not be subject to any further delay or intrusion.

In determining whether to deploy metal detectors, school officials should note that the effectiveness of these devices depends to a large extent on the ability of school officials to maintain security at all entrances to the school building. Because it is often not possible to prevent students who are determined to bring weapons into the school from using unauthorized (and unprotected) means of access to school buildings, to some extent, the use of stationary metal detectors serves as a symbolic as well as practical response to the problem.



One of the most important means to minimize the degree of intrusion caused by the use of metal detectors is to provide advance notice to

students and their parents and/or legal guardians. In addition to providing notice to all enrolled students by means of publication in the student handbook, written warning notices should be posted conspicuously at the entrances of the school so as to provide notice to visitors that they will be subject to this form of inspection.

Hand-held metal detectors or “wands” are far more versatile than stationary units. These portable devices can be used in a number of applications, including (1) to conduct initial “sweep” inspections of students and their property as they enter the school building; (2) to verify and focus on the specific location of metal that was detected by a stationary walk-through unit; or (3) to examine the clothing or property of specific students who are suspected to be carrying concealed weapons. However these portable metal detection devices are used, it is important that school officials develop a written policy that guards against the arbitrary exercise of discretion. (As noted above, the best means of protecting against arbitrary discretion is simply to ensure the even-handed application of metal detectors to all students, visitors and hand luggage entering the school.)

When hand-held metal detectors are used to scan students who are already in the school building (at locations other than points of entry), care must be taken to ensure that students are not subjected to unreasonable inspections. Even though a metal scan may not constitute a full-blown “search” for Fourth Amendment purposes, it is recommended that individually selected students not be scanned unless school officials have some articulable suspicion that the student being examined may be carrying a weapon.

KEY POINTS

-  Metal detectors are considered minor intrusions and thus can be justified without reasonable suspicion or consent.
-  The use of the “wand” metal detector is more intrusive than a stationary unit and should be limited to those occasions where the school official has an articulable suspicion.



SURVEILLANCE TECHNOLOGY & SEARCH ISSUES

In an effort to monitor school campuses for evidence of violent behavior, school personnel and liaison officers are increasingly relying upon technology such as surveillance cameras to assist them. As a general rule and within certain limits, school personnel and law enforcement may lawfully utilize surveillance technology that enhances their ability to protect the health, welfare and safety of a school's students and staff. Because of the legal pitfalls inherent with the use of this technology, school officials and law enforcement officials should carefully discuss these issues with their legal counsel before deploying surveillance technology in school settings.

Video Surveillance

School officials may utilize video surveillance in any place on school premises where staff or students lack a reasonable expectation of privacy. Common areas of the school in which students, staff and members of the public would probably lack a reasonable expectation of privacy include hallways, classrooms, the cafeteria, library and the parking lot. Just as school officials have the right to be personally present and monitor activities in these common areas, so too can they rely upon video technology to aid them in monitoring these areas.

Even within the school setting, staff and students do not completely forfeit their expectations of privacy. As such, school officials must be more circumspect in utilizing video surveillance in areas where students or staff have a right to exclude others. For example, staff may retain a reasonable expectation of privacy in private offices and work areas assigned to them. Likewise, students may possess an expectation of privacy in areas where they have the right to exclude others. These places include bathroom stalls, locker rooms and assigned lockers. Without independent legal justification, video monitoring of these areas would probably infringe upon a student or staff member's Fourth Amendment rights.

In addition to Fourth Amendment considerations, school and police officials must also be conscious of Wisconsin statutes, which

limit their ability to utilize video surveillance technology. To protect people from unsuspecting voyeurs, the Legislature has passed several statutes to protect people from being videotaped or photographed in a nude or partially nude state without consent. The installation or use of a surveillance device as sophisticated as a camera or as simple as a peephole with the intent to observe even a partially nude person constitutes a criminal invasion of privacy. Wis. Stats. Sec. 942.08. Likewise, the taking or possession of a photograph or making of a videotape of a person depicted nude without his or her knowledge and consent constitutes a felony. Wis. Stats. Sec. 944.205.

To minimize the risk of violating these statutes, school officials should not deploy video surveillance to monitor activity in any area in which there is a possibility that someone may appear even in a partially nude state. Locker rooms and bathroom stalls are areas where the use of surveillance technology should be avoided.

Finally, state employees also have certain statutory protections against video monitoring. Wis. Stats. Sec. 230.86 prohibits the state from taking disciplinary action against state employees based in whole or in part through surveillance unless the employee's supervisor authorizes the surveillance and it is conducted pursuant to administrative rules.

Audio Surveillance




The United States Supreme Court has long afforded constitutional protection to private conversations. As a general rule, people have a reasonable expectation of privacy in their private conversations, even if these conversations occur in places open to the public. This expectation exists whether the conversation occurs in person or through some other medium such as the telephone. Absent the consent of a participant in a conversation, the monitoring and recording of a conversation through devices such as concealed microphones, parabolic dishes or telephone monitoring equipment constitutes an infringement of one's reasonable expectation of privacy. **United States v. Katz**, 389 U.S. 347 (1967).



In the school setting, school officials may only utilize surveillance equipment to monitor or record any conversations that the official could hear with an unaided ear. Likewise, school officials should not monitor telephone conversations of students or staff without the consent of a participant in the conversation.

Both state and federal law strictly limit the use of surveillance devices to monitor communication, including in-person conversations, telephone conversations and electronic mail. Wis. Stats. Secs. 968.27-31; and 18 U.S.C. §§ 2510-2521. But for a few exceptions, school monitoring of communication by students or staff may expose the school district and its officials to both civil and criminal liability. Accordingly, school officials should not monitor these types of communication without guidance from their legal counsel.

KEY POINTS

-  School officials may use visual surveillance in any area where a student does not have a reasonable expectation of privacy.
-  School officials should refrain from visual surveillance in areas where it is likely that students could be observed in a partially nude state.
-  Audio surveillance is a Fourth Amendment intrusion and schools should not engage in monitoring telephone conversations without the consent of one of the participants in the conversation.

THREATENING SPEECH IN SCHOOL

Student speech that disrupts school activities – especially speech that threatens physical harm – may subject the student not only to disciplinary action, but also to criminal prosecution for disorderly conduct. The Wisconsin Supreme Court discussed the application of the disorderly conduct statute to disruptive student speech, as well as the constitutional limitations on prosecuting such speech, in two decisions, In

the Interest of Douglas D., 2001 WI 47, ¶ 14, 243 Wis. 2d 204, 626 N.W.2d 725, and In the Interest of A.S., 2001 WI 48, 243 Wis. 2d 173, 626 N.W.2d 712.

In Douglas D., an eighth-grade student turned in a creative writing essay to his English teacher in which the fictional protagonist, also an eighth-grade student, assaulted his teacher. Some of the events in the story paralleled recent events involving the student and the teacher. The teacher and the school administration viewed the essay as a threat, and the student ultimately was adjudicated delinquent on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court held that Douglas's speech could be punished under the disorderly conduct statute even though it was not accompanied by any disorderly physical acts. Noting the increasing public concern with violence in schools, the court concluded that threatening a public school teacher while in school is the type of conduct that tends to cause or provoke a disturbance, and thus was disorderly conduct.

However, the court also held that the essay was protected by the First Amendment because it was not a "true threat," which the court defined as "a statement that a speaker would reasonably foresee that a listener would reasonably interpret as a serious expression of a purpose to inflict harm, as distinguished from hyperbole, jest, innocuous talk, expressions of political views or other similarly protected speech." Given the sometimes humorous nature of the essay and the fact that it was submitted as part of a creative writing exercise, the court concluded that the essay was not a true threat. The court's conclusion relied heavily on the fact that the threat was contained in a creative writing assignment – the court noted that "[h]ad Douglas penned the same story in a math class, for example, where such a tale likely would be grossly outside the scope of his assigned work, we would have a different case before us." The court also stated that "[a]lthough the First Amendment prohibits law enforcement officials from prosecuting protected speech, it does not necessarily follow that schools may not discipline students for such speech."

The court reached a different conclusion with regard to the constitutional protection for the student's speech in the A.S. case. A week after



the Columbine High School shootings, 13-year-old A.S. told some friends at a youth center that he was going to kill everyone at his middle school; his statements included graphic details about how he would kill or seriously harm specific individuals. As in *Douglas D.*, the Supreme Court concluded that this speech constituted disorderly conduct because the student's threatening speech had a tendency to create a disturbance, especially in light of the recent Columbine shootings. Unlike *Douglas D.*, however, the court found no constitutional protection for these threats. Given the nature of the threats and the manner in which A.S. spoke them, the court concluded, A.S. should have foreseen that his statements would be interpreted by the listener as a serious expression of his intent to intimidate or inflict bodily harm.



These cases establish that student speech that threatens physical harm is potentially punishable as disorderly conduct, if it is uttered in circumstances where the speech would tend to provoke a disturbance. However, if the content and context of the speech demonstrate that the speech does not represent a "true threat," the speech will be found to be constitutionally protected.

Drug Testing in Schools

The United States Supreme Court has held that students engaged in school athletic programs are subject to random drug testing. Recently this school right to random drug testing has been expanded to include all students engaged in school sponsored extra curricular activities. Otherwise drug testing of a student by a public school official is a search that must comply with the requirements of the Fourth Amendment.

More and more school teachers and administrators are being trained in drug recognition techniques. Documented training in this area facilitates a school official reaching the requisite reasonable suspicion of drug activity

KEY POINTS

-  Student speech in school can be prosecuted as disorderly conduct if under the circumstances the speech would tend to provoke a disturbance.
-  Threatening speech that may not be sufficient for a disorderly conduct charge can be the basis for school discipline.



CHILD ABUSE INVESTIGATIONS IN OUR SCHOOLS

ROLE AND AUTHORITY OF CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN CHILD MALTREATMENT INVESTIGATIONS

Wisconsin law assigns to law enforcement and the county departments of social or human services in each county (including the Milwaukee Bureau of Child Welfare) the responsibility and authority to investigate certain reports of child maltreatment. Schools do not have statutory authority to investigate reports of child maltreatment. Consequently, they must refrain from conducting investigations leaving these investigations to trained CPS and law enforcement personnel. A report of suspected or threatened sexual abuse must be referred by the county department to local law enforcement and must be investigated jointly by CPS and local law enforcement. The county department must also have a written policy on what other types of physical and emotional abuse, as well as neglect, it will routinely report to the local law enforcement agency. Child maltreatment is broadly defined in Wisconsin. It includes, but is not limited to, sexual, physical, and emotional abuse; as well as neglect. Appendix A provides a list of the statutes that define the various forms of abuse and neglect.

Certain professionals are required to report abuse by law, including threatened or suspected abuse, to the county department or local law enforcement. A child abuse or neglect report must be made when “mandated” reporters, including certain educational staff, have reasonable cause to suspect a child seen in the course of professional duties *has been abused or neglected*. A child abuse or neglect report must also be made when these mandated reporters have reason to believe that a child is *threatened with abuse or neglect and that abuse or neglect will occur*. They are required to report their suspicions to the local department of social or human services or the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction to investigate the matter. In cases of sexual exploitation, the law requires a coordinated investigative response.




Wisconsin law also requires that if a report alleges abuse, neglect, or threatened abuse or neglect by certain caregivers or relatives of the

child, or unknown maltreaters, the investigation must include an observation or an interview of the child, or both if possible. The law also requires a home visit when the caregiver or relative continues to reside in the same home as the child.

CPS is authorized by Wisconsin Statutes to interview the child anywhere, except the child’s home, without consent of the child’s parent, guardian, or legal custodian. However, the power of social workers and law enforcement officers to investigate claims of child abuse in private or parochial schools is more limited. A discussion of the limits is set forth later in this chapter. The CPS agency is not required to notify the child’s parents before conducting an investigative interview in a public school.

The statutes also allow CPS to exclude school personnel from interviews based on professional judgment and in accordance with applicable standards. The interview should be conducted by the social worker in conjunction with law enforcement, when appropriate. While monitoring or participation by school personnel may be appropriate—even valuable—in certain cases, it must occur at the discretion of the social worker or law enforcement investigator.

KEY POINTS

-  Schools do not have statutory authority to investigate reports of child maltreatment.
-  A child abuse or neglect report must be made when “mandated” reporters, including certain educational staff, have reasonable cause to suspect a child seen in the course of professional duties *has been abused or neglected*.
-  CPS is authorized by Wisconsin Statutes to interview the child anywhere, except the child’s home, without consent of the child’s parent, guardian, or legal custodian.



MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAMS AND CHILD ADVOCACY CENTERS

Wisconsin Statutes authorize county departments to recognize multidisciplinary child abuse and neglect investigative teams (MDTs) of professionals who work together to ensure an effective response to reports of child abuse or neglect. MDTs may focus on investigation, policy issues, treatment of victims, their families, and perpetrators.

An express goal of Chapter 48, the Children's Code, is to encourage "innovative and effective prevention, intervention and treatment approaches, including collaborative community efforts" to implement child protection strategies. Child protective services agencies are required to cooperate with law enforcement officials, court, tribal government, and other human services agencies to prevent, identify and treat child abuse and neglect and unborn child abuse. Wisconsin law permits the free exchange of otherwise confidential child abuse and neglect information between members of multidisciplinary child protection teams recognized by the county department, and to staff members of child advocacy centers recognized by the county board or department. Educational professionals may play a valuable role in a multidisciplinary team approach to child abuse and neglect by helping identify and work with maltreated children. The use of multidisciplinary investigative teams and child advocacy centers (CAC's) lessens trauma for child victims, better coordinates the delivery of services to the child and produces investigations that are more reliable. Appendix B provides a more detailed description of multidisciplinary teams and child advocacy centers.




INTERVIEWING AND OBSERVING A CHILD

Wisconsin Statute section 48.981(3) requires that certain reports of abuse or neglect be investigated if they are made by a person with reason to suspect that a child has been abused or neglected or that a child has been threatened with abuse or neglect and abuse or neglect will occur.

A social worker may interview a child on public school property if there is reasonable cause to suspect, *i e.*, reasonable suspicion that a child has been abused or neglected by his or her

parents or guardians, or is in imminent danger of such abuse or neglect. "Reasonable suspicion" or "reasonable cause to suspect" involves a belief, based on evidence but short of proof that an ordinary person would reach as to the existence of child abuse. A reasonable suspicion is based on articulable facts, which would lead a reasonable CPS worker or police officer to suspect that abuse or neglect has occurred or that the child has been threatened with abuse or neglect. It is more than a hunch but less than probable cause. As noted above, Wisconsin Statutes authorize social workers to contact, interview or observe a child at almost any location.

KEY POINTS

-  Wisconsin law permits the free exchange of otherwise confidential child abuse and neglect information between members of multidisciplinary child protection teams recognized by the county department, and to staff members of child advocacy centers recognized by the county board or department.
-  Wisconsin Statute section 48.981(3) requires that certain reports of abuse or neglect be investigated if they are made by a person with reason to suspect that a child has been abused or neglected or that a child has been threatened with abuse or neglect and abuse or neglect will occur.
-  A social worker may interview a child on public school property if there is reasonable cause to suspect, *i e.*, reasonable suspicion that a child has been abused or neglected by his or her parents or guardians, or is in imminent danger of such abuse or neglect.

A report by a mandated reporter who has reasonable cause to suspect a child has been or is threatened with abuse or neglect should provide as much detailed information as possible in order to constitute sufficient evidence to justify and enhance an investigative interview.



It may also be possible in some cases for the social workers to seek further verification of the report of abuse as permitted by time and circumstances before contacting a child. For example, if a report is received from a neighbor, it may be appropriate for the social worker to seek additional information from the teacher or other school staff regarding the child's general condition or care before interviewing the child. This is particularly true in cases where the report is from a minor, the reporter is anonymous, or the source's reliability might otherwise be reasonably suspect.

Depending on the nature of the allegation and other information, it may be necessary to make a visual inspection of the child, including parts of the body that are normally clothed. As discussed below, absent an emergency or exigent circumstances, a visual inspection by CPS of the body of a child who may have been a victim of child abuse requires "probable cause" or a search warrant.

Before searching a child in an effort to corroborate evidence of child abuse or to determine the child's need for medical care, there must be an attempt to seek whatever verification of the report is permitted by time and circumstances. This may include interviewing school staff, other students, and the child who is the subject of the report, unless it would be counterproductive under the circumstances.

TAKING A CHILD INTO CUSTODY

Under Wisconsin law, a social worker has the same power as a law enforcement officer to take a child into custody if the child comes voluntarily or if the social worker believes on reasonable grounds that the child is suffering from illness or injury or is in immediate danger from his or her surroundings, and removal from those surroundings is necessary. Most courts have concluded that a CPS worker may place a child in temporary custody when he or she has evidence giving rise to a belief on reasonable grounds that the child has been abused or is in imminent peril of abuse. "Reasonable grounds to believe" appears to be the same as "probable cause to believe."

A CPS worker should also pursue reasonable avenues of investigation before depriving parents of custody. Children suspected of being

abused or neglected cannot be taken into custody unless reasonable avenues of investigation are first pursued, particularly where it is not clear that a crime has been--or will be--committed. Whether a reasonable avenue of investigation exists, however, depends in part upon the need for immediate action and nature of the allegations.

Under Wisconsin law a social worker, who has reasonable grounds to believe a child was abused or neglected or that a child is in immediate danger of abuse or neglect, may take a child into custody. This may include transporting the child to a hospital or CAC center to continue the investigation.

Generally, law enforcement officers and social workers have broad authority and discretion to investigate claims of child abuse and neglect in public schools. As noted above, Wisconsin Statute section 48.981(3)(b) and (c) set forth the duties and authority of social workers and law enforcement officers to conduct these investigations. Social workers in particular may contact, observe, and/or interview the child at any location, including public schools, without permission from the child's parent, guardian, or legal custodian if necessary to determine if the child is in need of protection or services, except that the person making the investigation may enter a child's dwelling only with consent or court order to do so.

Although the Fourth Amendment regulates the investigative behavior of social workers just as it does law enforcement, a lower standard of scrutiny applies to searches and seizures conducted by government officials on public school property. The law permits law enforcement officers and social workers to go to a public school, interview and observe the child without consent or a court order as long as they have a reason to suspect; *i.e.*, a reasonable suspicion that the child has been or will be abused and or neglected. Thus, a law enforcement officer and/or social worker may enter a school and have a child removed from the classroom; *i.e.*, seize the child, and move the child to a more private place on school grounds in an effort to investigate further the report of abuse. If, during the interview and observation of the child, the law enforcement officer or social worker develops reasonable grounds to believe; *i.e.*, probable cause to believe the child has been abused or is in immediate danger from his or her surroundings and removal from those



surroundings is necessary, the child may be taken into custody and transported to a hospital or child advocacy center to provide for the needs of the child and further the investigation to determine whether abuse or neglect has occurred or is likely to occur. The rules are different, however, when the child abuse investigation occurs in private or parochial schools, or on other private property.

The power of social workers and law enforcement officers to investigate claims of child abuse on private property; and in particular, private or parochial schools, is more limited. *Doe v. Heck*, 327 F.3d 492 (7th Cir. 2003).

In *Heck*, the federal court ruled that the authorization in section 48.981(3)(c) 1.b. to





observe or interview the child at any location without permission from the child's parent, guardian, or legal custodian if necessary to determine if the child is in need of protection or services, accept that the person making the investigation may enter a child's dwelling only with permission from the child's guardian or legal custodian or after obtaining a court order to do so

is unconstitutional if social workers and law enforcement officers search the premises of a private or parochial school and/or seize a child attending that school for purposes of conducting an interview without a warrant, court order, probable cause, consent, or exigent circumstances. The court definitively ruled that in order to conduct an investigation in a private or parochial school, or on other private property, social workers and law enforcement officers need a court order, probable cause to believe the child has been abused or is in imminent danger of being abused, emergency circumstances, or consent. "Investigation" includes an interview, a visual inspection or both.

Probable cause has been defined various ways in Wisconsin. In this context, probable cause is best described as that amount of information which would lead a reasonable investigator to believe the child has been abused or neglected, or threatened with abuse or neglect and that abuse or neglect will occur. It is not necessary that the information be sufficient to prove abuse

or neglect "beyond a reasonable doubt" for guilt in criminal court, or by "clear and convincing evidence" that a child is in need of protection and or services (CHIPS), or even by a "preponderance of the evidence" for maltreatment substantiation purposes; it is only necessary that the information lead a reasonable investigator to believe that abuse or neglect is more than a possibility. Thus, probable cause follows reasonable suspicion in the continuum of proof. The more evidence you have that something happened, the more authority you have to act.

KEY POINTS

-  Under Wisconsin law, a social worker has the same power as a law enforcement officer to take a child into custody if the child comes voluntarily or if the social worker believes on reasonable grounds that the child is suffering from illness or injury or is in immediate danger from his or her surroundings, and removal from those surroundings is necessary.
-  The law permits law enforcement officers and social workers to go to a public school, interview and observe the child without consent or a court order as long as they have a reason to suspect; *i.e.*, a reasonable suspicion that the child has been or will be abused and or neglected.
-  The power of social workers and law enforcement officers to investigate claims of child abuse on private property; and in particular, private or parochial schools, is more limited. *Doe v. Heck*, 327 F.3d 492 (7th Cir. 2003).
-  To conduct an investigation in a private or parochial school, or on other private property, social workers and law enforcement officers need a court order, probable cause to believe the child has been abused or is in imminent danger of being abused, emergency circumstances, or consent.



In Wisconsin, the “emergency doctrine” provides that

law enforcement officers [and child welfare workers] may enter private premises without either an arrest or a search warrant to preserve life or property, to render first aid and assistance, or to conduct a general inquiry into an unsolved crime, provided they have reasonable grounds to believe that there is an urgent need for such assistance and protective action, or to promptly launch a criminal investigation involving a substantial threat of imminent danger to their life, health, or property and provided, further, that they do not enter with an accompanying intent to either arrest or search.


Since the Fourth Amendment applies to the activities of child welfare workers as well as the police, this doctrine regulates their ability to enter private property as well.


On the other hand, “exigent circumstances” requires the existence of probable cause and an emergency before one is allowed to proceed without consent or a court order. When law enforcement officers or child welfare workers have an “emergency” and “probable cause,” they have greater authority to act than if they simply have an emergency. They may respond to the emergency and they may investigate for child maltreatment as well. However, if they only have an emergency, they can investigate generally the emergency and respond only to the emergency. As discussed above, their ability to investigate any potential crime is limited. Social workers, like law enforcement officers, are subject to the constraints of the Fourth Amendment when it comes to investigating child abuse and neglect reports.


Consent may be obtained from the parent, legal guardian, or school officials since they act in place of the parents in private school settings. Consent is very desirable in that it may grant the investigators greater authority to act than the constitution, case law, or statutes would otherwise provide. However, if the parent or guardian refuses to consent to an investigative request, the parent or guardian’s wishes control and the investigators do not have a legal right to see, search, or seize the child for investigative purposes regardless of whether the school official consented to the request.

Therefore, in private school settings, unless one has consent from the parent or school, exigent circumstances, or an emergency in which it appears there is risk of further abuse; *i.e.*, substantial threat of imminent danger to life, health, or property, a warrant or a court order must be obtained to interview a child and take them into protective custody as circumstances so dictate.

KEY POINTS

 The “emergency doctrine” allows law enforcement officers [and child welfare workers] to enter private premises without either an arrest or a search warrant to preserve life or property, to render first aid and assistance, or to conduct a general inquiry into an unsolved crime, provided they have reasonable grounds to believe that there is an urgent need for such assistance and protective action, or to promptly launch a criminal investigation involving a substantial threat of imminent danger to their life, health, or property and provided, further, that they do not enter with an accompanying intent to either arrest or search.

 “Exigent circumstances” requires the existence of probable cause and an emergency before one is allowed to proceed without consent or a court order. When law enforcement officers or child welfare workers have an “emergency” and “probable cause,” they have greater authority to act than if they simply have an emergency.

 Consent may be obtained from the parent, legal guardian, or school officials since they act in place of the parents in private school settings.



APPENDIX A
ABUSE AND NEGLECT TERMS
UNDER THE CHILDREN'S CODE AND CRIMINAL CODE

ABUSE DEFINED

Child Welfare Definition of Abuse

48.02(1) "Abuse," other than when used in referring to abuse of alcohol beverages or other drugs, means any of the following:

48.02(1) (a) Physical injury inflicted on a child by other than accidental means. Note that under 48.02(14g) "Physical injury" includes but is not limited to lacerations, fractured bones, burns, internal injuries, severe or frequent bruising or great bodily harm, as defined in s. 939.22(14).

48.02(1) (b) Sexual intercourse or sexual contact under s. 940.225, 948.02, 948.025, 948.085.

48.02(1) (c) A violation of s. 948.05 (Sexual exploitation of a child).

48.02(1) (d) Permitting, allowing or encouraging a child to violate s. 944.30 (Prostitution).

48.02(1) (e) A violation of s. 948.055 (Causing a child to view or listen to sexual activity – for the purpose of sexually arousing or gratifying the actor or humiliating or degrading the child).

48.02(1) (f) A violation of s. 948.10 (Exposing genitals or pubic area - for purposes of sexual arousal or sexual gratification).

48.02(1)(g) Manufacturing methamphetamine in violation of s. 961.41(1)(e) in a child's home, on the premises of a child's home, in a motor vehicle on the premises of a child's home or where a reasonable person should have known that the manufacture would be seen, smelled, or heard by a child.

48.02(1)(gm) Emotional damage for which the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian has neglected, refused or been unable to for reason other than poverty to obtain the necessary treatment or to take steps to ameliorate the symptoms.

Criminal Definition of Physical Abuse of a Child

948.03 Physical abuse of a child.

948.03(1) Definitions. In this section, "recklessly" means conduct which creates a situation of unreasonable risk of harm to and demonstrates a conscious disregard for the safety of the child.

(2) Intentional Causation of Bodily Harm.

(a) Whoever intentionally causes great bodily harm to a child is guilty of a Class E felony.

(b) Whoever intentionally causes bodily harm to a child is guilty of a Class H felony.

(c) Whoever intentionally causes bodily harm to a child by conduct which creates a high probability of great bodily harm is guilty of a Class F felony.

948.03(3) Reckless Causation of Bodily Harm.

(a) Whoever recklessly causes great bodily harm to a child is guilty of a Class G felony.

(b) Whoever recklessly causes bodily harm to a child is guilty of a Class I felony.



(c) Whoever recklessly causes bodily harm to a child by conduct which creates a high probability of great bodily harm is guilty of a Class H felony.

948.03(1) Definitions. In this section, “recklessly” means conduct which creates a situation of unreasonable risk of harm to and demonstrates a conscious disregard for the safety of the child.

948.03(4) Failing to Act to Prevent Bodily Harm.

(a) A person responsible for the child’s welfare is guilty of a Class F felony if that person has knowledge that another person intends to cause, is causing or has intentionally or recklessly caused great bodily harm to the child and is physically and emotionally capable of taking action which will prevent the bodily harm from occurring or being repeated, fails to take that action and the failure to act exposes the child to an unreasonable risk of great bodily harm by the other person or facilitates the great bodily harm to the child that is caused by the other person.

(b) A person responsible for the child’s welfare is guilty of a Class H felony if that person has knowledge that another person intends to cause, is causing or has intentionally or recklessly caused bodily harm to the child and is physically and emotionally capable of taking action which will prevent the bodily harm from occurring or being repeated, fails to take that action and the failure to act exposes the child to an unreasonable risk of bodily harm by the other person or facilitates the bodily harm to the child that is caused by the other person.

(6) Treatment Through Prayer. A person is not guilty of an offense under this section solely because he or she provides a child with treatment by spiritual means through prayer alone for healing in accordance with the religious method of healing permitted under s. 48.981(3)(c)4. or 448.03(6) in lieu of medical or surgical treatment.

Definitions of physical abuse related terms

939.22(4) “Bodily harm” means physical pain or injury, illness, or any impairment of physical condition.

939.22(38) “Substantial bodily harm” means bodily injury that causes a laceration that requires stitches, staples, or a tissue adhesive; any fracture of a bone; a broken nose; a burn; a temporary loss of consciousness, sight or hearing; a concussion; or a loss or fracture of a tooth.

939.22(14) “Great bodily harm” means bodily injury which creates a substantial risk of death, or which causes serious permanent disfigurement, or which causes a permanent or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ or other serious bodily injury.

948.03(1) Definitions. In this section, “recklessly” means conduct which creates a situation of unreasonable risk of harm to and demonstrates a conscious disregard for the safety of the child.

EMOTIONAL DAMAGE AND MENTAL HARM

Child Welfare Definition of Emotional Damage

48.02(1) “Abuse,” other than when used in referring to abuse of alcohol beverages or other drugs, means any of the following:

48.02(1)(gm) Emotional damage for which the child’s parent, guardian or legal custodian has neglected, refused or been unable for reasons other than poverty to obtain the necessary treatment or to take steps to ameliorate the symptoms.

48.02(5j) “Emotional damage” means harm to a child’s psychological or intellectual functioning. “Emotional damage” shall be evidenced by one or more of the following characteristics exhibited to a severe degree: anxiety; depression; withdrawal; outward aggressive behavior; or a substantial and observable change in behavior, emotional response or cognition that is not within the normal range for the child’s age and stage of development.



Criminal Definition of Mental Harm

948.01(2) “Mental harm” means substantial harm to a child’s psychological or intellectual functioning which may be evidenced by a substantial degree of certain characteristics of the child including, but not limited to, anxiety, depression, withdrawal or outward aggressive behavior. “Mental harm” may be demonstrated by a substantial and observable change in behavior, emotional response or cognition that is not within the normal range for the child’s age and stage of development.

948.04(1) Causing mental harm to a child. Whoever is exercising temporary or permanent control of a child and causes mental harm to that child by conduct which demonstrates substantial disregard for the mental well-being of the child is guilty of a Class F felony.

(2) A person responsible for the child’s welfare is guilty of a Class F felony if that person has knowledge that another person has caused, is causing or will cause mental harm to that child, is physically and emotionally capable of taking action which will prevent the harm, fails to take that action and the failure to act exposes the child to an unreasonable risk of mental harm by the other person or facilitates the mental harm to the child that is caused by the other person.

NEGLECT

Child Welfare Definition of Neglect

48.981(1) (d) “Neglect” means failure, refusal or inability on the part of a caregiver, for reasons other than poverty, to provide necessary care, food, clothing, medical or dental care or shelter to seriously endanger the physical health of the child. Note that “seriously endanger” includes potential as well as actual harm to the child. Actual physical injury need not occur for the child to be seriously endangered; it is sufficient that such harm could happen except for the intervention of others.” In the Interest of A.E. v. State, 163 Wis. 2d 270 (Wis. App. 1991).

Criminal Definition of Neglect

948.21(1) Neglecting a child. Any person who is responsible for a child’s welfare who, through his or her actions or failure to take action, intentionally contributes to the neglect of the child is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor or, if death is a consequence, a Class D felony.

(2) Under sub. 1, a person responsible for the child’s welfare contributes to the neglect of the child although the child does not actually become neglected if the natural and probable consequences of the person’s actions or failure to take action would be to cause the child to become neglected.



APPENDIX B

MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAMS AND CHILD ADVOCACY CENTERS

Multidisciplinary Teams

A multidisciplinary team (MDT) is a child-focused group of professionals who work together in a coordinated and collaborative manner to ensure an effective response to reports of child abuse and neglect. Members of a MDT represent public and private entities responsible for investigating crimes against children and protecting and treating children in a community.

MDT's promote well-coordinated child maltreatment investigations that benefit from the input and attention of many different areas of expertise, in child protective services, law enforcement, prosecution, medical and mental health services, to ensure a successful conclusion to the investigation and to minimize additional trauma to the child victim.

Research and procedural requirements related to child abuse have increased dramatically over the past two decades. More information than ever before, in the areas of specialized child development issues, victim and offender dynamics, diagnostic imaging, traumatic memory, linguistics, forensic pathology, and other disciplines, is available to help practitioners discover the truth of a child maltreatment report. In addition, to meet the competing demands of child protection, family rights and preservation, laws have been repeatedly changed and refined in the rules of evidence, investigative procedures, as well as the very definitions of abuse and neglect. The existence of such abundant yet diverse information and legal obligations places significant demands upon professionals who investigate and prosecute these difficult cases. MDT's bring specialized expertise in these areas to improve the investigation, treatment and remediation of child abuse.

Child Advocacy Centers

A child advocacy center (CAC) builds on the MDT approach to child maltreatment by providing a child focused environment where investigation and treatment and prosecution of child maltreatment cases can be conducted by team members and where appropriate supportive services to victims and their families can be provided.

A CAC provides a centralized and neutral location with the necessary facilities to allow:

- Team members to meet to discuss the investigation, treatment and prosecution of cases.
- Team members to effectively conduct joint interview of child and family.
- Team members to work together to prevent further victimization of children.

The child victim and non-offending family to remain in one safe, secure, and friendly location to be interviewed and receive support services.

Recognized Benefits of MDT's and CAC's

For Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Cases

- Less "system inflicted" trauma to children and families.
- Better agency decisions, including more accurate investigation and more appropriate interventions.
- More efficient use of limited agency resources.
- More effective prosecutions.

Information on the status of cases is shared, allowing monitoring of progress and minimizing the possibility of cases falling through the cracks.



For the Child Victim and Family

Reducing the number of child victim interviews.

Receiving prompt and ongoing services that are tailored to their specific needs and family situations, and help ensure their protection.

Empowering non-offending parents to protect and support their children throughout the intervention process and beyond.

Providing more efficient medical and mental health services or referrals.

For Participating Agencies

- Through enhanced communication with team members, each discipline is able to make better and informed decisions.
- Professionals interact regularly providing each other needed support and reducing burnout.
- Professionals gain a better understanding of and respect for each other's roles and expertise.

Coordinated investigations lead to more efficient use of each agency's resources and staff time.

Types of MDT's and CAC's

MDT's and CAC's can take several forms and may involve different locales:

- Some MDT's are part of a CAC which provides a child-friendly facility where forensic interviews, and sometimes medical examination and treatment, are conducted. The CAC may serve as the site for team meetings and training and may also house representatives of member agencies. CAC's also often do community outreach and public education.
- Other MDT's may not provide the more comprehensive services of a CAC but may establish a particular place for conducting interviews. Such teams may be based in hospital, prosecutors' offices, or within child protective services agencies.

Many effective teams are not part of a CAC and do not have special interview facilities. These teams use available resources to accomplish, in different but effective ways, many of the same purposes, including reducing trauma to victim and families, improving the accuracy of information obtained during the investigation, and easing the strain on member agencies and investigators.

It is well accepted that the best response to the challenge of child abuse and neglect investigations is the formation of an MDT or CAC. Effective teamwork can prevent further abuse to children and can bring those who harm children to justice.

Excerpted and adapted from "Forming a Multidisciplinary Team to Investigate Child Abuse," U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and "New York State Child Advocacy Resource and Consultation Center Child Advocacy Center Description."



QUESTIONING OF JUVENILES

BY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS AND SCHOOL EMPLOYEES

INTRODUCTION

The following sections pertain to the questioning of juveniles suspected of committing school rule violations and/or crimes. They briefly summarize the relevant legal standards.

Law enforcement officers will quickly recognize that the professional standards normally governing criminal investigation and interrogation of adults also apply in situations involving juveniles. However, officers should expect courts to scrutinize the investigative and interview techniques used to obtain information from juveniles closely.

Law enforcement officers who question a student about possible criminal activity must comply with *Miranda* principles. However, school officials are not required to use *Miranda* prior to questioning unless the question was conducted at the request of law enforcement. School officials are strongly encouraged to seek input from law enforcement prior to questioning any student about criminal involvement.

COMPLIANCE WITH MIRANDA v. ARIZONA, 384 U.S. 436 (1966).


The United States Constitution protects persons against compelled self-incrimination. Persons subjected to custodial interrogation by law enforcement officers regarding matters that might tend to incriminate them are entitled to the procedural safeguards outlined in *Miranda v. Arizona*. Specifically, they must be warned before questioning that they have a right to remain silent, that any statement made may be used as evidence against them and that they have a right to either appointed or retained counsel.


A person is "in custody" for purposes of *Miranda* as soon as his freedom is curtailed to the degree associated with formal arrest. The test is whether, under the totality of the circumstances, a reasonable person in the subject's position would have considered himself to be in custody.

A person is "interrogated" for purposes of *Miranda* if he is subjected not only to express questioning, but also to any words or actions by law enforcement officers, other than those normally attendant to arrest and custody, that the officers should know are reasonably likely to elicit an incriminating response from the person. Typically a person in school is not considered to be in custody for *Miranda* purposes. However, more and more courts are looking more closely at this issue and it is possible that under certain circumstances a student at school could be viewed as being in custody. If law enforcement wishes to remove any doubt the safest course would be at the beginning of the interview to remind the student that they are not in custody and are free to terminate the questioning at any time and to return to their classroom.

A person's volunteered statements to a law enforcement officer may be used against him without prior *Miranda* warnings. Similarly, a person's responses to an officer's general, on-the-scene investigatory questions may be used against him without prior *Miranda* warnings. Law enforcement officers must comply with *Miranda* even if the person is a juvenile. **School employees are not required to comply with *Miranda*, as long as they are not acting as agents of law enforcement officers.** If officers direct, control or involve themselves in the questioning of a juvenile in custody by using a school employee in a way likely to induce the juvenile to make an incriminating statement without the presence of counsel, then any resulting statements are subject to suppression under *Miranda*.

KEY POINTS

 *Miranda* warnings are required for a police interrogation of a subject in custody.

 School officials are not bound by *Miranda* and do not have to give the warning unless they are acting as a direct agent for the police.



WAIVER OF MIRANDA RIGHTS BY A JUVENILE

Miranda rights may be waived if the waiver is made knowingly and intelligently. The determination of whether a valid waiver has been made depends upon the particular facts and circumstances of each case, including the background, experience and conduct of the accused.

Juveniles may waive their *Miranda* rights, and may do so without a parent being present. However, reviewing courts will closely review the facts and circumstances of the waiver to assure that it was voluntary. Many factors may be considered, including the juvenile's age, education, intelligence and emotional characteristics; his previous experience with the criminal justice system; the time of day and the presence of a parent or other adult concerned about the juvenile's welfare.

In obtaining a *Miranda* waiver great care should be taken to assure that the juvenile understands his/her rights. Mere recitation of the standard *Miranda* warnings will not be good enough. Law enforcement officers must take steps to ensure that the juvenile really understands his rights and the gravity of the situation. They must demonstrate that the juvenile has the mental capacity to comprehend the significance of *Miranda* and the rights waived. At minimum, officers should ask the juvenile to explain, in his own words, his understanding of each individual right. In certain cases (such as younger juveniles), officers might go so far as to explain what services an attorney might perform for the juvenile, and might take special care to explain the concept of self-incrimination.

VOLUNTARY STATEMENTS BY JUVENILES TO LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

Courts will look at the totality of the circumstances to decide whether a juvenile's statement was voluntary. The test is whether the statement was made freely and voluntarily, without improper coercion or inducement. *See Colorado v. Connelly*, 479 U.S. 157, 167, 170 (1986); *State v. Clappes*, 136 Wis. 2d 222, 239, 401 N.W.2d 759 (1987).

Factors to consider include the age, education and intelligence of the juvenile, the length of questioning, whether the juvenile was informed of his constitutional rights and whether he was subjected to physical coercion or punishment. Other relevant factors include the juvenile's emotional characteristics, his previous experience with the juvenile and/or criminal justice system and whether his statement was obtained or induced by police deception. Courts will also look for evidence that the accused was offered leniency in return for his statement, or received other offers or promises that induced his statement. Additional factors include the time of day for the interview and the presence of a parent or other adult caretaker concerned about the juvenile's welfare during the questioning.

While the presence or absence of a parent is a factor that courts will consider in determining voluntariness, there is no *per se* rule that a parent must be present during questioning. However, courts have held that police conduct that frustrates a parent's attempt to speak with their child before or during questioning is a significant factor in deciding whether a statement was given voluntarily.

Clearly, statements obtained from juveniles during police interrogation will invite special attention from reviewing courts. They will be carefully scrutinized, not only for evidence of physical or psychological coercion, but also for some demonstration that the juvenile understood his *Miranda* rights, appreciated the gravity of the situation, freely agreed to waive those rights and gave an uncoerced statement.

LAW ENFORCEMENT INTERVIEWS WITH JUVENILES AT SCHOOLS

Law enforcement officers investigate claims of crime. Interviews of juvenile victims, witnesses and perpetrators are a necessary part of that process. In certain situations, the school is the best location for that interview.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court has held that all custodial interrogations of juveniles for delinquent matters (matters that would be crimes if they were adults) must be recorded, either video or audio or both. In determining whether or not the interview should be recorded law enforcement must ask itself whether or not






the interrogation is custodial. If it is, the interrogation must be recorded, even if it takes place in the school. If the setting is non-custodial there is no requirement to record the interrogation.

School officials are responsible for maintaining an appropriate educational environment. Minimizing disruption in schools is a necessary part of that process.

While schools may adopt reasonable policies regarding law enforcement access to schools and students on school grounds, we encourage mutual cooperation between the two groups in the development of these policies. Further information on this issue can be found in **OAG 5-94** (1994), a Wisconsin Attorney General Opinion.

KEY POINTS

-  The rules as to waiver and voluntariness apply to juveniles and adults.
-  While it is not required to have parents or any trusted adult present at the interview site, their inclusion makes it easier to demonstrate voluntariness if the statements are challenged.
-  Schools may adopt policies concerning police questioning which take place at the school.



THE AUTHORITY AND ROLE OF POLICE LIAISON OFFICERS

INTRODUCTION

Driven in part by law enforcement's movement towards community policing and the increased perception of school violence, the appearance of law enforcement officers in our schools have become more commonplace. Recognizing the value of formalizing relationships between school districts and law enforcement, schools and law enforcement officers have mutually agreed to the assignment of law enforcement officers to schools. The evolving role of the police liaison officer has served two objectives: 1) It has helped in maintaining a safe environment in the school and 2) has added to mutual respect between students and law enforcement.

These police school liaison officers assist school administrators in the investigation of complaints concerning weapons violations, drug possession and gang-related activity. Liaison officers also provide school administrators with information such as criminal, delinquency and protective placement matters occurring off school property that may affect the school.

WHAT IS A SCHOOL LIAISON OFFICER?

A school liaison officer is a "law enforcement officer." Wisconsin law defines a law enforcement officer as "any person employed by the state or any political subdivision of the state, for the purpose of detecting and preventing crime and enforcing laws or ordinances and who is authorized to make arrests for violations of the laws or ordinances that the person is employed to enforce." Wis. Stats. Sec. 165.85 (2)(c), Wis. Stats (1997-98).

Because a school district is not a "political subdivision" as defined in sec. 165.85(2)(d), a school district lacks the authority to employ its own law enforcement officers. This limitation would not preclude a school district from employing security personnel or funding a liaison officer employed by a political subdivision such as a county, city, village or town.

BASIC POWERS OF A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Liaison officers retain their law enforcement authority on school property. Consequently, the rules governing search and seizure for police govern the conduct of a school liaison officer on school grounds. As will be discussed later, there may be some variations to these principles if the liaison officer is acting upon the invitation and direction of the school. The following is a short synopsis of these rules so that school officials might have a better understanding and appreciation of the constitutional requirements placed on police enforcement activity.

Law enforcement officers possess broad authority to arrest individuals and to search and seize evidence. While the law prefers that an officer conduct an arrest or search with a warrant, courts have recognized a number of exceptions to the warrant requirement. An officer does not relinquish this law enforcement authority upon entering school grounds.

Whether on or off school property, an officer may conduct a warrantless arrest if the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person has committed or is committing a crime. Wis. Stats. Sec. 968.07(1)(d).

Officers may not enter property under the possession and control of third parties to arrest an individual without a search warrant authorizing entry to make the arrest or consent of the person in possession and control. Thus, when an officer enters school property to effectuate an arrest, the officer should not enter areas closed to the general public without a warrant or the school's consent.

While making an arrest, the officer may command the aid of any person, including school officials, who then acquire the same power as that of a law enforcement officer. Wis. Stats. Sec. 968.07(2).



Courts have identified several common situations where an officer may conduct searches without a search warrant. Assuming that the officer has a right to be present in the place where the search is to occur on school property, the officer might conduct the following types of searches in a school setting.

- An officer may conduct a search of a person and the person's belongings with the person's consent. The consent must be freely and voluntarily given from a person who has the actual or apparent authority to grant this consent. The consent search may not exceed its scope. This means that an officer may only conduct a search pursuant to the parameters outlined in the officer's request for consent or limitations placed upon the search by the person. (For further discussion of consent see the discussion of consent searches earlier in this manual.)
- An officer may conduct a search of a person incident to the person's arrest. The area where an officer may search includes the person and the lunge area, that is any area within the immediate vicinity of the arrest where the person could obtain access to a weapon or destroy evidence.
- An officer may temporarily detain a person if the officer has a reasonable and articulable suspicion that the person has committed, is committing or is about to commit a crime. The detention may only last as long as is reasonably necessary to dispel these concerns. If the officer has a reasonable and articulable suspicion that the person has a weapon, the officer may frisk the outer garments of a person and the exterior of any belongings that the person is carrying. The sole purpose of the frisk is to look for weapons
- An officer may search an automobile if the officer has probable cause to believe that contraband is contained within the vehicle. The officer may search any compartments or containers within the automobile in which the suspected contraband might be found.

- An officer may conduct a warrantless search when there is an imminent danger to life or health. A warrantless entry is valid under the emergency doctrine if the officer is actually motivated by a perceived need to render aid and if a reasonable person under the circumstances would have thought an emergency existed. State v. York, 159 Wis.2d 215, 464 N.W.2d 36 (Ct. App. 1990).

In response to an emergency, authorities may remove items believed to be dangerous to the authorities or the public--even when authorities also suspect that the items seized may be evidence of criminal activity. They may also analyze those items for the purpose of identifying them and take whatever action is necessary to render them safe. State v. Milashoski, 163 Wis. 2d 72, 471 N.W.2d 42 (1991).



SPECIAL SEARCH AUTHORITY FOR LIAISON OFFICERS

In New Jersey v. T.L.O., 469 U.S. 325 (1985), the United States Supreme Court granted school officials the authority to conduct warrantless searches as long as the officials have a reasonable suspicion to believe that the student possesses evidence of a crime or violation of school rules. When the Wisconsin Supreme Court adopted the T.L.O. standard, it specifically upheld the authority of a police liaison officer to conduct a T.L.O. type search. State v. Angelia D.B., 211 Wis.2d 140, 564 N.W.2d 682 (1997). A school liaison officer may participate in a T.L.O. type search as long as the officer is acting in conjunction with school officials and in furtherance of the school's objective to maintain a safe and proper educational environment. In extending the authority to search under the T.L.O. standard to school liaison officers, the Wisconsin Supreme Court recognized that school liaison officers possess specialized training in dealing with potentially dangerous situations without subjecting themselves or others to danger.



Absent danger to the student or others, liaison officers should probably not engage in T.L.O. searches at the request of school officials for evidence of activities that merely violate school rules, but not other laws that the officers typically enforce. In *Angelia D.B.*, the court approved of the use of liaison officers to conduct searches precisely because of the danger posed by weapons in the school. Such concerns are not present when school officials are searching for evidence of behavior that merely violates school rules.

KEY POINTS

-  School liaison officers are law enforcement officers and thus bound by police rules while operating in a school.
-  School liaison officers may conduct searches on the lesser standard of reasonable suspicion if the school invites them to participate in the search.

LIAISON OFFICERS' LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT SEARCHES

The Wisconsin Legislature has granted school officials authority to conduct certain types of searches and prohibited them from performing other types of searches. Awareness of these legislative parameters provides necessary guidance to liaison officers who will often be asked by school officials to assist them in their endeavor.

School district officials are statutorily authorized to conduct locker searches pursuant to a policy that conforms to Wis. Stats. Sec. 118.325. Under this section, the school board must identify the positions of the “officials, employees or agents who may conduct searches...”



Absent a policy adopted by the school board designating the liaison officer as an agent of the school district for purposes of locker searches, and absent any other independent authority to conduct a search, the liaison officer should not conduct a school locker search. Assuming that the policy designates that a liaison officer may conduct a locker search and lacking another

justification for conducting a warrantless search, the officer should only conduct the locker search under the direction of school officials.

Under Wis. Stats. Sec. 118.45, a school board may adopt a written policy authorizing an employee or agent of the school board, or a law enforcement officer, to conduct a breath test of a student. The employee, agent or officer must have reasonable suspicion to believe that the student is under the influence of alcohol before requiring the student to submit to the test. The student may only be required to provide the sample if the student is on school grounds, is an occupant of a school owned or chartered vehicle, or is participating in a school function. Absent an express school board policy or an independent legal basis compelling a student to provide a sample, the liaison officer should not request a student to provide a breath sample for alcohol testing purposes.

Wis. Stats. Secs. 118.32 and 948.50. prohibit school officials from conducting strip searches. A strip search includes any requirement that a person disrobe such that “genitals, pubic area, buttock or anus, or a female person’s breast is uncovered and either is exposed to view or is touched by a person conducting the search.” Wis. Stats. Sec. 948.50(2)(b). As such, liaison officers should not conduct a strip search at the request of school officials. A liaison officer may conduct a strip search only if the liaison officer independently concludes that a strip search is warranted under the officer’s employing agency’s guidelines for conducting strip searches. Wis. Stats. Sec. 968.255.

KEY POINTS

-  School liaison officers may conduct a random locker search for the school, if the school’s policy on locker searches specifically identifies them as having this authority.
-  School officials are statutorily prohibited from conducting strip searches of students.



CONFIDENTIALITY OF RECORDS

INTRODUCTION

Under Wisconsin's public records law, Wis. Stats. Secs. 19.31-19.39, there is a presumption that records created and kept by the public sector, including public schools, will be made accessible to members of the public upon request. Wis. Stats. Sec. 19.31. This presumption of openness yields, however, to other statutory provisions that provide confidentiality for certain categories of records or information. Wis. Stats. Sec. 19.35(1)(a). Access to records of student misconduct created or maintained by schools, law enforcement and the courts is largely controlled, therefore, not by the public records law but by the provisions of chapters 48, 118, and 938 of the Wisconsin Statutes, and the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act ("FERPA"), 20 U.S.C. § 1232g.

Subject to a number of exceptions that will be discussed in this section, Wisconsin law requires students' records maintained by a public school to be kept confidential. Wis. Stats. Sec. 118.125(2). Wisconsin law defines "pupil records" to include: "all records relating to individual pupils maintained by a school..." Wis. Stats. Sec. 118.125(1)(d). Pupil records do not include notes and other records kept by teachers and other licensed school personnel if those notes are not made available to others. *Id.* The definition also excludes records necessary for the psychological treatment of a student, if those records are available only to personnel involved in the student's treatment. *Id.* Lastly, pupil records do not include any law enforcement records maintained by the school. *Id.*

Similarly, any school or school district that receives federal funding is obligated by federal law not to release records that include personally identifying information (students' or parents' names, addresses, or other identifying information) without the consent of either the student's parent or the student, if the student is over 18 years of age. 34 C.F.R. § 99.30. This general limitation on disclosure is also subject to a number of exceptions, including exceptions for disclosure of records maintained by a school's law enforcement unit (34 C.F.R. § 99.8) or disclosure of records or information in

response to a health or safety emergency involving the student (34 C.F.R. §§ 99.31(a)(10) and 99.36).

Law enforcement and court records relating to students who get involved with these systems are also generally protected from disclosure to schools and other outside entities except under the circumstances that will be discussed later. See, e.g., Wis. Stats. Secs. 48.396(1), (2), and 938.396(1)(c)3, and (2)(g).

Finally, a psychologist, counselor, social worker, nurse, teacher, or administrator who engages in alcohol or drug abuse program activities, must keep confidential any information received from a pupil that the pupil or another pupil is using or is experiencing problems resulting from the use of alcohol or other drugs unless the pupil consents in writing, there is reason to believe that there is serious or imminent danger to the health, safety, or life of any person and that the disclosure of the information is necessary to alleviate the danger. Wis. Stats. Sec. 118.126(1). But, information required to be reported under section 48.981, the mandatory abuse reporting statute, must be reported. Wis. Stats. Sec. 118.126(1)(c).

Despite the broad confidentiality protections afforded to student records, state and federal laws permit the sharing of otherwise confidential information under a variety of circumstances, particularly where the needs of law enforcement and school safety are at stake. This section focuses on the information sharing among schools, law enforcement, the courts, and students and their parents that is permitted and, in some cases, required by these provisions. This section is intended to address only records that may be generated as a result of, or that relate to, student misconduct. In this section, the term "student" is used to refer to a primary or secondary school student who is under 18 years of age.



WHAT INFORMATION MAY LAW ENFORCEMENT OBTAIN FROM A SCHOOL WITHOUT A COURT ORDER?

Schools may provide attendance records to law enforcement, fire investigators and county departments of social services.

If the school receives written verification from a law enforcement officer or agency that a student is being investigated for truancy, delinquency or criminal conduct, the school may provide that student's attendance record to the law enforcement representative. Wis. Stats. Sec. 118.125(2)(cg). The law enforcement representative must attest that he or she will not further disclose this information except as may be permitted by Wis. Stats. ch. 938, Sec. 18.125(2)(cg). When the school provides an attendance record as part of a truancy investigation, the school is required to notify the student or the student's parent or guardian, as soon as practicable after disclosure, that this record has been provided to law enforcement. Id.

A school may also provide a student's attendance record to a fire investigator if the student is part of an arson investigation. Wis. Stats. Sec. 118.125(2)(ch). Before the school releases the record, the fire investigator must attest in writing that the student is under investigation, that the attendance record is necessary for the investigation, and that the record will be used and disclosed only for purposes of the investigation. Id.

If requested, schools must provide pupil records to authorized individuals for purposes relating to the investigation, assessment, or prosecution of a student or former student for a sexually violent person case. Wis. Stats. Sec. 118.125(2)(ck).

If school attendance is a required condition as part of a court's dispositional order on a petition under chapter 48 or chapter 938, Wis. Stats, and the student has an unexcused absence from school, the school must notify the county department that is supervising the student, such as the county department of human or social services, of the absence within five days of that absence. Wis. Stats. Sec. 118.125(2)(cm).

Also, a school may disclose pupil records to a law enforcement agency, district attorney, city

attorney, corporation counsel, a juvenile intake worker, and other designated individuals if the disclosure is pursuant to an interagency agreement and the person to whom the records are disclosed certifies in writing that the records will not be disclosed to any person except as permitted under the law. Wis. Stats. Sec. 118.125(2)(n).

Finally, a school may also disclose pupil records to appropriate parties in connection with an emergency if knowledge of the information is necessary to protect the health or safety of an individual. Wis. Stats. Sec. 118.125(2)(p).

A school may disclose a student's records, or information about a student, if the student is at risk of physically harming another person.




Wisconsin law authorizes the school to release information, **to teachers and other school district officials only**, concerning an identified risk that a student may engage in behavior at school, or while participating in an activity supervised by the school, that would be physically harmful to another person. Wis. Stats. Secs. 118.128. The school must be able to satisfy several conditions before making this type of disclosure. The school must determine that there is reasonable cause to believe that the student may engage in the harmful behavior described earlier. The school may make this determination if the student seriously harmed another individual physically within the last 12 months, or if the student has engaged in a pattern of behavior that caused serious physical harm to another individual. Once the school makes this determination, it may only release the information that is reasonably necessary to meet the educational needs of the student and the safety needs of other students and school personnel. This disclosure may be made to any other school district official who has a legitimate educational or safety interest in the information. "School district official" is not defined in the Wisconsin statutes. It is not clear that school liaison officers, whose role is discussed in the preceding chapter, are included in the phrase "school district official," since those officers are not employees of the school districts they serve. School personnel who receive information under these circumstances may not further disclose this information to anyone. This section of the statutes appears to be designed to cover a student who is at risk of



causing physical harm to another person based on that student's past behavior. The section enables school personnel to share information about the student in order to prevent further harmful conduct by that student.

Wisconsin law is more restrictive than federal law, which authorizes the school to disclose information from a student's records if that information is necessary to protect the health or safety of the student or other individuals. 34 C.F.R. § 99.36(a). This information may include records of disciplinary action taken against the student for conduct that posed a significant health or safety risk to that student or other members of the school community. 34 C.F.R. § 99.36(b)(1). This information may be shared within the school or school district, with another school or school district, with law enforcement, or with anyone else who needs the information in order to protect the health and safety of that student or other individuals. 34 C.F.R. § 99.36(a). While the definition of "emergency" is left to the school's discretion, the courts will strictly construe both the definition of "emergency," and the determination of those who have a legitimate need for the information. 34 C.F.R. § 99.36(c).

KEY POINTS

-  Schools may provide attendance records to law enforcement and their representatives. If schools forward this information they must notify parents/guardians that this information has been provided to law enforcement.
-  Schools may release information to school or school district personnel as to an identified risk that a student may engage in conduct, which would be physically harmful to another person.
-  A school may disclose pupil records to a law enforcement agency, district attorney, city attorney, corporation counsel, a juvenile intake worker, and other designated individuals if the disclosure is pursuant to an interagency agreement and the person to whom the records are disclosed certifies in writing that the records will not be disclosed to any person except as permitted under the law.

Federal law permits schools to disclose records of law enforcement units.

FERPA permits records of a "law enforcement unit" to be disclosed without student or parent permission to anyone, including other law enforcement agencies, the courts and the media. 34 C.F.R. § 99.8(d). Although Wis. Stats. Sec. 118.125(1)(d)3. closely follows FERPA, the records are nonetheless still confidential because release may only occur as provided in § 938.396(1). Wis. Stats. Sec. 118.125(7). In other words, a school must follow the same rules for release of law enforcement records as does a law enforcement agency. Id.

The records created by the law enforcement unit that are subject to disclosure under this exception must have been created for a law enforcement purpose." 34 C.F.R. § 99.8(b)(1)(ii). Records that may be kept by the law enforcement unit, but that were not created by that unit for a law enforcement purpose, are not subject to this exception. For example, a school police officer may write an incident report regarding a dispute between two students, and that officer may also receive and keep in his or her files a copy of a letter written by the assistant principal to the students' parents about the same incident. The incident report is considered a law enforcement unit record that can be disclosed under this exception, while the letter is not.

WHAT INFORMATION MAY THE COURT OBTAIN FROM THE SCHOOL?

A school may release student records in response to a court order.

If a student has been determined by court order to be in need of protection or services under ch. 48, Wis. Stats. or delinquent under ch. 938, Wis. Stats., the court may enter an order directing the school to release the student's records. In each of the examples discussed under this subsection, the school must make a reasonable effort to notify the student's parent or guardian before releasing records under a court order.

If a student has been ordered by a court to attend an alternative school or educational program, the court may order the student's records released to the county department or child welfare agency responsible for supervising



the student's compliance with the court's order. Wis. Stats. Secs. 118.125(2)(L), 48.345(12)(b) and 938.34(7d)(b).

The court may enter an order directing the release of student records to law enforcement for the purposes of investigating alleged criminal or delinquent activities, or child protection needs. Wis. Stats. Secs. 118.125(2)(L). Law enforcement agencies and fire investigators that receive student records under such a court order may use those records only for purposes of their investigations, and may disclose those records only to other employees of their agencies who are working on the investigation.

The court may also order a school to release student records to a county agency providing juvenile welfare services, such as a county department of human or social services, provided that those records are used by the county agency only for the treatment or care of the student and are released only to employees of the county agency who are providing treatment or care for the student. Wis. Stats. Secs. 118.125(2)(L) and 938.78(2)(b)2.

Finally, a school is required to release student records in response to a valid subpoena. Wis. Stats. Sec. 118.125(2)(f). The statute limits the use of records obtained through subpoena to confidential inspection by the trial court, for the purpose of discrediting or impeaching a witness who is testifying in the court proceeding. The court may also provide the records to the parties and their attorneys if the records are relevant and material to a witness's credibility or competency to testify. *Id.*

A school may release student progress records in response to a request from a state or federal court.



Any state or federal court may request that a school provide to the court the progress records of any student involved in a legal proceeding before that court, and the school is obligated to provide records in response to such a request. Wis. Stats. Sec. 118.125(2)(c). "Progress records" are defined as:

the pupil's grades, a statement of the courses the pupil has taken, the pupil's attendance record, the pupil's immunization records, any lead screening

records required under Wis Stats. Sec. 254.162 and records of the pupil's extracurricular activities.

A student, and the student's parent or guardian are also entitled to a copy of these progress records upon request. Wis. Stats. Sec. 118.125(2)(a).

KEY POINTS

-  There are many statutory provisions, which entitle the court to receive student records from a school.
-  These requests will typically be in the form of some kind of court order.

WHAT INFORMATION MAY THE SCHOOL OBTAIN FROM LAW ENFORCEMENT?

A school may obtain information from law enforcement relating to various types of misconduct by students.

A law enforcement agency may provide to a school, on its own initiative or at the request of a school district administrator, any information in its records relating to alleged misconduct by a student enrolled in that school district, including:

- the use, possession, or distribution of alcohol or a controlled substance; or a controlled substance analog by the juvenile;
- the illegal possession of a dangerous weapon;
- conduct that would be considered criminal if committed by an adult;
- any act for which the student has been adjudged delinquent by a court.

Wis. Stats. Secs. 938.396(1)(b)2. and (c)3. a.-d.

Finally, a law enforcement agency may enter into an interagency agreement with the school providing for the routine disclosure of information as set forth above to the school regardless of whether it is a public or private school. Wis. Stats. Secs. 938.396(1)(c)4.



A school must notify students and parents when it obtains information from law enforcement.

Whenever the school obtains information about a student from law enforcement, it must notify the student who is the subject of the information, and the student's parent or guardian, of the information obtained. Wis. Stats. Sec. 118.127(1). In addition, an adult student, and the parent or guardian of a minor student, are entitled upon request to review the student's behavior records, which are defined to include law enforcement records obtained by the school, in the presence of someone qualified to interpret and explain the records, and to obtain a copy of the records if desired. Wis. Stats. Sec. 118.125(2)(b). However, a parent who has been denied periods of physical placement with a child under a family court order under Wis. Stats. Sec. 767.41(4) does not have the rights of a parent or a guardian with respect to the child's pupil records. Wis. Stats. Sec. 118.125(2)(m).

A school must keep records it obtains from law enforcement separate from other records.

If the school obtains records from law enforcement as described in this part, it must maintain those records separately from the student's other records. Wis. Stats. Sec. 118.125(3). In addition, the school may disclose information obtained from law enforcement only to teachers and other school district employees who have a legitimate educational interest in the information, including interests based on safety concerns. The information may also be disclosed to employees of the school or school district, such as social workers, counselors, or psychologists, who have been designated by the school or school district to provide treatment programs for students. Wis. Stats. Sec. 118.127(2).

Records obtained from law enforcement or the courts cannot provide the sole basis for disciplinary action against a student.





A school may not use records it obtains from law enforcement, or records it obtains from court proceedings under chs. 48 or 938, Wis. Stats., as the sole basis for taking any disciplinary action against a student, including

action for violations of an athletic code. Wis. Stats. Secs. 118.125(5)(b) and 118.127(2). As an example, if the school learns through a police report that a member of the basketball team has been cited for underage drinking, and underage drinking is a violation of the school district's code of conduct for athletes, the school may not use that police report as the sole basis for imposing discipline on the team member for violating the athletic code.

If a school's request for information from law enforcement is denied, it may seek a court order to obtain the records.

In the event that the school's request for information from law enforcement is denied, the school may petition the court to order release of the requested information. Wis. Stats. Secs. 938.396(1j) and 48.396(5)(a). If the school files such a petition, the court will notify the student, the student's attorney, the student's parents and the affected law enforcement agency that the petition has been filed. If any of these entities objects, the court will hold a hearing to determine whether the records should be released to the school. Wis. Stats. Secs. 938.396(1j) and 48.396(5)(b).

KEY POINTS

-  A law enforcement agency may provide to the school, on its own initiative, records it has on a student concerning drug or alcohol use, illegal possession of a dangerous weapon, or conduct committed by a student 14 years of age or older, that would be criminal, if committed by an adult.
-  Whenever a school receives this kind of information from the police it must notify the student/subject and his/her parents/guardians of the information obtained.
-  School officials must keep records they receive from law enforcement separate from other records.
-  A school must follow the same rules for release of law enforcement records as does a law enforcement agency.



WHAT INFORMATION MAY THE SCHOOL OBTAIN FROM THE COURTS?

Court records of juveniles who are prosecuted criminally in adult court, are not protected from disclosure by special confidentiality provisions.

As a general matter, the courts are required to keep confidential their files relating to actions involving juveniles in need of protection or services or alleged to be delinquent. Wis. Stats. Secs. 48.396(2) and 938.396(2). However, not all records relating to misconduct by minors must be protected from disclosure. For example, anyone may request that the court open for inspection records relating to a juvenile who has been alleged to be delinquent for committing a violation that makes the juvenile eligible for the serious juvenile offender program under Wis. Stats. Sec. 938.34(4h)(a). This provision applies for juveniles who are 14 years of age or older and who have been adjudicated delinquent for very serious crimes. Similarly, any person may request that the court open for inspection personal records of a juvenile who is alleged to be delinquent for committing a violation that would be a felony if committed by an adult. Lastly, the court records of any student who is 17 years old and is alleged to have violated a state or federal criminal law or any civil law or municipal ordinance are not protected from disclosure as “juvenile” records. This is because 17 year olds are treated as adults for purposes of criminal prosecution.

The court must notify the school district if a student is alleged to have committed a delinquent act that would be a felony if committed by an adult.

When a petition is filed with the court alleging that a student has committed a delinquent act that would be felony if committed by an adult, the clerk of court is required to notify the clerk of the school district that the petition has been filed and the nature of the allegations in the petition. Wis. Stats. Sec. 938.396(2g)(m)1. If for some reason, the petition is closed, dismissed, or otherwise terminated without a finding of delinquency, the clerk must also notify the school of that termination. *Id.*





Similarly, if a juvenile is adjudged delinquent, the court shall notify the school within five (5) days of the dispositional order regarding delinquency. Wis. Stats. Sec. 938.396 (2g) (m) 2. Also, if school attendance is a condition of a dispositional order, the clerk of court shall notify the school within five days of that condition of the dispositional order. Wis. Stats. Sec. 938.396(2g)(m)3. Likewise, if a juvenile is found to have committed a delinquent act at the request or for the benefit of a criminal gang, the clerk of courts shall notify the school within five days of such a finding. Wis. Stats. Sec. 938.396(2g)(m)4. Lastly, in addition to the above-mentioned disclosures, if a juvenile is adjudicated delinquent and as a result of the dispositional order is enrolled in a different school district or private school from the school district or private school in which the juvenile is enrolled at the time of the dispositional order, the clerk shall within five days of the date in which the dispositional order is entered provide the new school with notice of the findings. Wis. Stats. Sec. 938.396(2g)(m)5. No other records may be disclosed. Wis. Stats. Sec. 938.396(2)(gm)6.

If the school obtains information from a court under these provisions, it may only disclose it to school employees who are working directly with the student or who have been determined to have legitimate educational interests, including safety interests in the information. Wis. Stats. Sec. 938.396(2g)(m)6. Any employee to whom this information is provided may not further disclose that information to anyone or use the information obtained from a court under these provisions as a sole basis expelling or suspending a student. *Id.*

As one can see, rules regarding the confidentiality of school, law enforcement, and court records are exceedingly complex. It is recommended that each school designate an individual to familiarize themselves with these rules and act as a liaison to all who request information from the school and to all who provide information to the school.



KEY POINTS

-  Wisconsin statutes require the courts to notify schools about certain court proceedings and determinations involving a student.
-  The schools may only disclose information received from a court to school employees who are working directly with the student or who otherwise have legitimate educational interests in this information.
-  The school board may not use the information received from the court as the sole basis for expelling a student.
-  Rules regarding the confidentiality of school, law enforcement, and court records are exceedingly complex. It is recommended that each school designate an individual to familiarize themselves with these rules and act as a liaison to all who request information from the school and to all who provide information to the school.



CONCLUSION

























This manual represents a synopsis of some of the basic laws governing the investigation of possible criminal activity in a school and the sharing of records between schools, courts and law enforcement. The contents of this manual shall not be construed to create any rights beyond those established under the Constitution, statutes and regulations of the United States and the State of Wisconsin.

Many of the issues discussed present challenges to school officials in balancing the need to have their schools safe with the need to keep buildings conducive to learning. The schools in concert with their school boards and their attorneys will make the ultimate policy decisions. This manual is not intended as legal advice, but rather as a resource in assisting school and law enforcement officials in identifying legal issues which may arise in schools and formulating appropriate responses.



KEY POINTS

SEARCH AND SEIZURE

-  The Fourth Amendment restricts public school officials, but to a lesser degree than are the police. The Fourth Amendment does not apply to private or parochial school officials. (p. 2)
-  School officials may search students and their belongings with “reasonable suspicion.” (p. 2)
-  The police may also search with “reasonable suspicion” (as opposed to their usual “probable cause” standard) if they are working at the request of and in conjunction with, school officials. (p. 2)
-  In order for consent to be valid, the consent must be voluntary and the person giving consent must have the authority to do so. (p.4)
-  Consent does not have to be in writing but it is preferable that it be so. (p. 4)
-  A refusal to consent does not give a school official reasonable suspicion to believe the student is hiding something. (p. 4)
-  It is recommended that the student be advised as to what a school official is searching for prior to asking for consent to search. (p. 4)
-  Consent to search a generalized area is a consent to search any items found in that area. (p. 4)
-  A school official may search a student or his/her belongings if they have a reasonable suspicion that the area being searched contains contraband or evidence of a violation. (p. 6)
-  School officials should balance the intrusion of the search with the severity of the violation involved. (p. 6)
-  A school official of the same gender as the student should do any physical touching of a student. (p. 6)
-  School officials may not strip search students. (p. 6)
-  School officials may make random searches of lockers **if** the school has a written policy as to this practice and the policy is widely disseminated to the student body. (p. 7)
-  The Legislature recently passed Wis. Stats. Sec. 118.325, which codifies the school’s right to random searches of lockers. (p. 7)
-  School officials may search a vehicle parked on school premises if they have a reasonable suspicion that the vehicle contains contraband or evidence of a violation. (p. 7)
-  School officials may also search a vehicle with the consent of the student. (p. 7)
-  Random canine searches on school property are permissible, as they do not constitute a search within the meaning of the Fourth Amendment. (p. 8)
-  If a properly trained canine alerts to any piece of property, this constitutes probable cause upon which to justify a search of the alerted to area. (p. 8)
-  Absent consent of one of the participants the monitoring of e-mail communications may be a violation of the students expectation of privacy. (p.8)
-  Always check with your legal counsel before attempting to monitor e-mail communications. (p.8)
-  Inspection of student electronic files stored on school computers may be done with the consent of the student or search warrant. (p. 9)
-  A written school policy disseminated to the students may reduce or eliminate any expectation of privacy the student might have in such materials. (p.9)
-  Random inspection of student items at specific locations are permissible if the school has a clear policy as to this practice, clearly marks the area involved, and performs these inspections in a fair and even-handed way. (p. 10)
-  Metal detectors are considered minor intrusions and thus can be justified without reasonable suspicion or consent. (p. 10)



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- ✎ The use of the “wand” metal detector is more intrusive than a stationary unit and should be limited to those occasions where the school official has an articulable suspicion. (p. 10)
 - ✎ School officials may use visual surveillance in any area where a student does not have a reasonable expectation of privacy. (p. 12)
 - ✎ School officials should refrain from visual surveillance in areas where it is likely that students could be observed in a partially nude state. (p. 12)
 - ✎ Audio surveillance is a Fourth Amendment intrusion and schools should not engage in monitoring telephone conversations without the consent of one of the participants in the conversation. (p. 12)
 - ✎ Student speech in school can be prosecuted as disorderly conduct if under the circumstances the speech would tend to provoke a disturbance. (p.13)
 - ✎ Threatening speech that may not be sufficient for a disorderly conduct charge can be the basis for school discipline. (p. 13)

CHILD ABUSE INVESTIGATIONS IN OUR SCHOOLS

- ✎ Schools do not have statutory authority to investigate reports of child maltreatment. (p. 14)
- ✎ A child abuse or neglect report must be made when “mandated” reporters, including certain educational staff, have reasonable cause to suspect a child seen in the course of professional duties *has been abused or neglected*. (p. 14)
- ✎ CPS is authorized by Wisconsin Statutes to interview the child anywhere, except the child’s home, without consent of the child’s parent, guardian, or legal custodian. (p. 14)
- ✎ Wisconsin law permits the free exchange of otherwise confidential child abuse and neglect information between members of multidisciplinary child protection teams recognized by the county department, and to staff members of child advocacy centers recognized by the county board or department. (p. 15)
- ✎ Wisconsin Statute section 48.981(3) requires that certain reports of abuse or neglect be investigated if they are made by a person with reason to suspect that a child has been abused or neglected or that a child has been threatened with abuse or neglect and abuse or neglect will occur. (p. 15)
- ✎ A social worker may interview a child on public school property if there is reasonable cause to suspect, *i.e.*, reasonable suspicion that a child has been abused or neglected by his or her parents or guardians, or is in imminent danger of such abuse or neglect. (p. 15)
- ✎ Under Wisconsin law, a social worker has the same power as a law enforcement officer to take a child into custody if the child comes voluntarily or if the social worker believes on reasonable grounds that the child is suffering from illness or injury or is in immediate danger from his or her surroundings, and removal from those surroundings is necessary. (p. 17)
- ✎ The law permits law enforcement officers and social workers to go to a public school, interview and observe the child without consent or a court order as long as they have a reason to suspect; *i.e.*, a reasonable suspicion that the child has been or will be abused and or neglected. (p. 17)
- ✎ The power of social workers and law enforcement officers to investigate claims of child abuse on private property; and in particular, private or parochial schools, is more limited. *Doe v. Heck*, 327 F.3d 492 (7th Cir. 2003). (p. 17)
- ✎ To conduct an investigation in a private or parochial school, or on other private property, social workers and law enforcement officers need a court order, probable cause to believe the child has been abused or is in imminent danger of being abused, emergency circumstances, or consent. (p. 17)
- ✎ The “emergency doctrine” provides that law enforcement officers [and child welfare workers] may enter private premises without either an arrest or a search warrant to preserve life or property, to render first aid and assistance, or to conduct a general inquiry into an unsolved crime, provided they have reasonable grounds to believe that there is an urgent need for such assistance and protective action, or to promptly launch a criminal investigation involving a substantial threat of imminent danger to their life, health, or property and provided, further, that they do not enter with an accompanying intent to either arrest or search. (p. 18)



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- ✎ “Exigent circumstances” requires the existence of probable cause and an emergency before one is allowed to proceed without consent or a court order. When law enforcement officers or child welfare workers have an “emergency” and “probable cause,” they have greater authority to act than if they simply have an emergency. (p. 18)
 - ✎ Consent may be obtained from the parent, legal guardian, or school officials since they act in place of the parents in private school settings. (p. 18)

QUESTIONING OF JUVENILES BY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS AND SCHOOL EMPLOYEES

- ✎ *Miranda* warnings are required for a police interrogation of a subject in custody. (p. 24)
- ✎ School officials are not bound by *Miranda* and do not have to give the warning unless they are acting as a direct agent for the police. (p. 24)
- ✎ The rules as to waiver and voluntariness apply to juveniles and adults. (p. 26)
- ✎ While it is not required to have parents or any trusted adult present at the interview site, their inclusion makes it easier to demonstrate voluntariness if the statements are challenged. (p. 26)
- ✎ Schools may adopt policies concerning police questioning which take place at the school. (p. 26)







THE AUTHORITY AND ROLE OF POLICE LIAISON OFFICERS

- ✎ School liaison officers are law enforcement officers and thus bound by police rules while operating in a school. (p. 29)
- ✎ School liaison officers may conduct searches on the lesser standard of reasonable suspicion **if** the school invites them to participate in the search. (p. 29)
- ✎ School liaison officers may conduct a random locker search for the school, if the school’s policy on locker searches specifically identifies them as having this authority. (p. 29)
- ✎ School officials are statutorily prohibited from conducting strip searches of students. (p. 29)

CONFIDENTIALITY OF RECORDS

- ✎ Schools may provide attendance records to law enforcement and their representatives. If schools forward this information they must notify parents/guardians that this information has been provided to law enforcement. (p. 32)
- ✎ Schools may release information to school or school district personnel as to an identified risk that a student may engage in conduct, which would be physically harmful to another person. (p. 32)
- ✎ A school may disclose pupil records to a law enforcement agency, district attorney, city attorney, corporation counsel, a juvenile intake worker, and other designated individuals if the disclosure is pursuant to an interagency agreement and the person to whom the records are disclosed certifies in writing that the records will not be disclosed to any person except as permitted under the law. (p. 32)
- ✎ There are many statutory provisions, which entitle the court to receive student records from a school. (p. 33)
- ✎ These requests will typically be in the form of some kind of court order. (p. 33)
- ✎ A law enforcement agency may provide to the school, on its own initiative, records it has on a student concerning drug or alcohol use, illegal possession of a dangerous weapon, or conduct committed by a student 14 years of age or older, that would be criminal, if committed by an adult. (p. 34)
- ✎ Whenever a school receives this kind of information from the police it must notify the student/subject and his/her parents/guardians of the information obtained. (p. 34)



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-  School officials must keep records they receive from law enforcement separate from other records. (p. 34)
 -  A school must follow the same rules for release of law enforcement records as does a law enforcement agency. (p. 34)
 -  Wisconsin statutes require the courts to notify schools about certain court proceedings and determinations involving a student. (p. 36)
 -  The schools may only disclose information received from a court to school employees who are working directly with the student or who otherwise have legitimate educational interests in the information. (p. 36)
 -  The school board may not use the information received from the court as the sole basis for expelling a student. (p. 36)
 -  Rules regarding the confidentiality of school, law enforcement, and court records are exceedingly complex. It is recommended that each school designate an individual to familiarize themselves with these rules and act as a liaison to all who request information from the school and to all who provide information to the school. (p. 36)



COMMONLY ASKED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. Are police school liaison officers, considered police or school officials for 4th amendment purposes?

Answer: They are considered to be police officers regardless as to whom might be paying for their services.

2. What does a school official need to make a search of a student?

Answer: A reasonable suspicion that the student might be engaging in illegal activity.

3. Does a school official need to have a reasonable suspicion before asking a student for consent to search?

Answer: No

4. Does a school official need to worry about the Miranda warning before questioning a student about possible criminal activity?

Answer: No, the Miranda warning is only applicable for the police.

5. If a school official is searching a locker can they search any item found in the locker, regardless of ownership?

Answer: Yes

6. If a student parks his vehicle outside of school property but during school hours can the school search with reasonable suspicion?

Answer: No, since the vehicle is not on school grounds any search should be conducted by the police and under police 4th amendment guidelines which require probable cause or consent before a lawful search can take place.

7. When both school officials and police join in a stop or search whose rules control?

Answer: It depends. For example if the school asks the police for assistance then the school's less stringent 4th amendment rules would control but if the police initiates the investigation then their standards of probable cause and warrant would be applicable.

8. What is meant by the term exigent circumstances?

Answer: Exigent circumstances are those kind of emergency situations, which allow the police to make warrantless searches and seizures. In a school setting a bomb threat would be an example of an exigent circumstance.

9. Is there an obligation for the police to contact the parents before interviewing a student on school grounds?

Answer: No. However, most schools have a policy requirement that they notify the parents in such a circumstance and this policy should be followed.

10. If a school official interviews a student and a police officer is present does the school official have to read the Miranda warning?

Answer: No, but the police officer should have an observer non-participatory role. If the officer joins in the questioning, Miranda might be required if the setting is viewed to be custodial. To emphasize the intent not to make the setting custodial the officer should preface the questioning by advising the student that he/she should feel free to end the interview anytime they wish.

