## HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 4209

State	of	Washington	63rd Legislature	2013	Regular	Session
blace	OL 1	Mabiliting Coll	USIG DEGISIACUIE	2013	Regular	Deparon

By Representatives O'Ban and Hayes

Read first time 02/15/13. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

BE IT RESOLVED, BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
STATE OF WASHINGTON, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION ASSEMBLED:

3 WHEREAS, Both the federal and state Constitutions contain certain 4 sacred protections against warrantless searches by law enforcement;

5 WHEREAS, Federal and state courts have recognized certain 6 reasonable exceptions to the warrant requirement consistent with common 7 sense and public safety;

WHEREAS, The supreme court of the United States recognized the 8 9 "school search exception" to the warrant requirement in the due process clause of the fourth amendment of the United States Constitution in the 10 11 case New Jersey v. T.L.O., 469 U.S. 325, 105 S. Ct. 733, 83 L. Ed. 2d 720 (1985). The school search exception provides that reasonable 12 suspicion standard shall apply when school officials, including 13 14 teachers, teachers' aides, school administrators, school police officers, and local police school liaison officers, conduct a search 15 16 acting on their own authority of a student on school grounds;

WHEREAS, The Washington state supreme court also recognized the school search exception as valid in Washington state under Article I, section 7 of the state Constitution. York v. Wahkiakum Sch. Dist. No. 200, 163 Wn.2d 297, 303, 178 P.3d 995 (2008) State v. McKinnon, 88
Wn.2d 75, 558 P.2d 781 (1977);

3 WHEREAS, In a recent opinion, the Washington state supreme court 4 overruled previous case law and determined that a school resource 5 officer could no longer conduct searches of students for drugs or 6 weapons under the school search exception. *Washington v. Meneese*, Case 7 No. 86203-6, August 2, 2012;

8 WHEREAS, The dissenting justices in Meneese noted that the 9 "decision will place school personnel at greater risk of harm because it will 'encourage teachers and school officials, who generally are 10 11 untrained in proper pat down procedures or in neutralizing dangerous 12 weapons, to conduct a search of a student suspected of carrying a 13 dangerous weapon on school grounds without the assistance of a school liaison officer.' Schools will now be dissuaded from using SROs to 14 detect and intercept violations of school rules or the law. Instead, 15 teachers and other school administrators who have reasonable suspicion, 16 but lack probable cause, must conduct such searches themselves. 17 The 18 constitution does not demand such foolhardiness, nor is it necessarily 19 conducive to respect for student privacy."

THAT, At the next general election to be held in this state the secretary of state shall submit to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to Article I, section 7 of the Constitution of the state of Washington to read as follows:

25 Article I, section 7. No person shall be disturbed in his private 26 affairs, or his home invaded, without authority of law. Given the great importance of protecting the physical safety of students, 27 teachers, and school personnel, a reasonable suspicion standard shall 28 apply when school officials, including teachers, teachers' aides, 29 school administrators, school police officers and local police school 30 31 liaison officers, conduct a search acting on their own authority of a student on school grounds for the purposes of enforcing school rules 32 and the school search exception to the warrant requirement is 33 34 authorized.

35 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the secretary of state shall cause 36 notice of this constitutional amendment to be published at least four

p. 2

1 times during the four weeks next preceding the election in every legal

2 newspaper in the state.

--- END ---