

**TO:** Members, Assembly Education Committee

**FROM:** Daniel Henderson, WCRIS School Programs Coordinator 

**SUBJECT:** Assembly Bill 53 - Crime Reporting in Schools

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Thank you for the opportunity to testify on AB 53 and its impacts on the private schools participating in the parental choice programs.

The Wisconsin Council of Religious and Independent Schools (WCRIS) represents over 600 private schools and over 100,000 students in K-12 schools across the state. About two-thirds of those schools utilize the choice programs to carry out their mission of expanding access to the education they provide.

Thank you for your interest in school safety. Many families choose our schools because they provide safe havens for their children. Indeed, research shows that schools in a choice program are safer and students are less likely to be incarcerated in adulthood.

While WCRIS takes no position on AB 53, we offer testimony for information only. We suggest that the following issues may need clarification in order for the proposed law to function as envisioned:

1. We don't want educators to stop calling the police because they fear it will show up on statistics. School safety is an issue that needs prevention efforts. AB 53 may have the opposite effect. Due to general societal violence and mass shootings, we need more school staff comfort with law enforcement, not less.
2. How do the Constitutional "innocent until proven guilty" protections fit within the context of reporting an alleged crime? Must there be a guilty verdict before the school reports an incident? What's the threshold for waiting for something to be labeled an actual crime? The time lag is tremendous. Often what is reported to 911 turns out not to be true once the police are done with their official assessment of things. Anyone can call 911. In addition, because of court delays, parents could be notified far after an event actually occurred. This would not be very helpful, especially if charges are pled down or dismissed.
3. Who decides what the "crime" categories are and how an event will be characterized? There is a difference in students acting out, versus parents or other members of the public. School administrators are not trained in a consistent way to clarify this.

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4. The 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. limits are too early and too late in the day to hold school administrators responsible. Many do come early or stay late. But they may be gone before 10 p.m. and only janitorial staff left to lock up.. Shouldn't mandatory reporting be only required for an hour before and two hours after the school day officially starts/ends?
5. Shouldn't police departments be required to collect the info and send it to the Department of Justice Office of School Safety, which can collate it and issue an annual report to each school that could be shared with the public? This would be far more objective.
6. A model for this kind of reporting would be the federal Clery Act. The Act could be replicated on the state level for K-12 with some adjustments. The Act is likely already well-known to many in law enforcement. Why reinvent the wheel?
7. Even with those changes, however, private schools would still struggle to comply with additional state-mandated paperwork. Our administrators are already too busy struggling with the teacher and substitute shortage.

Thank you for your consideration. Please take time to resolve these issues before advancing AB 53. Don't hesitate to contact me, or WCRIS Executive Director Sharon Schmeling, if our office can be of additional service.

I'll be happy to take any questions.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Dawn Smith", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.



## School Administrators Alliance

Representing the Interests of Wisconsin School Children

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**TO:** Assembly Education Committee  
**FROM:** Dee Pettack, Executive Director  
**DATE:** March 2, 2023  
**RE:** Opposition to Assembly Bill 53

Chairman Kitchens and members of the Assembly Committee Education, thank you very much for the opportunity to submit testimony on this important legislation. My name is Dee Pettack. I'm the Executive Director of the Wisconsin School Administrators Alliance (SAA). In that capacity, I represent the combined memberships of five professional associations of public-school administrators: the Association of Wisconsin School Administrators (AWSA), the Wisconsin Association of School Business Officials (WASBO), the Wisconsin Association of School District Administrators (WASDA), the Wisconsin Association of School Personnel Administrators (WASPA), and the Wisconsin Council for Administrators of Special Services (WCASS). The SAA also represents the 10,000 members of the Wisconsin Retired Educators Association (WREA).

School administrators throughout Wisconsin place a high priority on student safety and we believe that public reporting is an integral component of any school safety strategy as well as the trust relationship between schools, parents, and the community. However, the SAA is testifying in opposition to AB 53 today because of numerous policy questions regarding application of the bill's requirements and an uncertain administrative and fiscal impact.

When this bill was addressed last session, feedback was sought on AB 605/ SB 585 from a cross-section of SAA members, with an emphasis on school superintendents. The proposal was also discussed with two of Wisconsin's top school law attorneys that we work with on a regular basis. These discussions yielded numerous questions and concerns about overall application of the bill.

Schools are already required to report certain disciplinary actions to the Department of Public Instruction (DPI). These, of course, concern pupil misconduct and involve application of standards that schools are charged with enforcing (e.g., a pupil can commit a crime on school grounds that results in their expulsion and that expulsion will, in turn, be part of a report to DPI).

However, school districts are not charged with enforcement of the criminal law and do not – at least institutionally – have expertise in determining what conduct satisfies the elements of the identified criminal statutes. In other words, that's simply not what we do.

### Application of Reporting Requirements

Perhaps the most unwieldy aspect of the bill is that it mandates the reporting of certain crimes and "incidents", but it is not clear how these determinations are made and how the reporting requirements are to be applied. This raises several questions:

- Will school districts simply get the data they need for their report to DPI from local law enforcement?

- Are districts responsible for including any additional information in their report to DPI other than the information received from law enforcement?
- Given that many school districts lie across multiple law enforcement jurisdictions, is “incident” defined sufficiently so that reporting by the various local agencies will be uniform across the district? For that matter, will application of the reporting requirements be reasonably uniform across the state?

The conduct that must be reported under the bill concerns conduct that occurs in certain locations (e.g., school grounds, school transportation, or school sanctioned events) but, does not necessarily have to involve such conduct by pupils. And this raises questions:

- If a district hosts a community event and an incident occurs that does not involve students, must that incident appear on the district’s report?
- If a district hosts a WIAA playoff event that does not involve any of the district’s students and a crime or incident takes place, must that incident appear on the district’s report?
- If a crime is committed on school grounds on a weekday between the hours of 6:00am and 10:00pm on a day that school is not in session by pupils or adults who may or may not live in the district, must that incident appear on the district’s report?

#### Local Ordinances

The SAA is concerned about the inclusion of a “violation of a municipal ordinance relating to disorderly conduct”. I’m certainly no expert here but, it seems to me that many of the “offenses” that are included in this section have little to do with school safety and therefore may only serve to inflate reporting and contribute to a lack of uniformity in reporting.

#### Accountability Reports

Under the bill, the district’s report to DPI must be reflected on the school and school district accountability report. Given that the data reported may include crimes and incidents that did not involve district students, we struggle to see how this would be a meaningful part of the school report card.

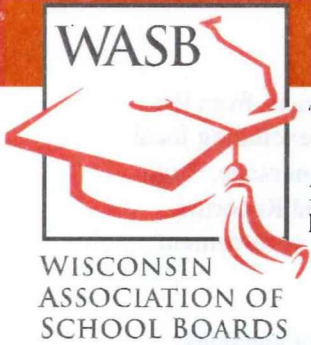
#### Pupil Confidentiality

AB 53 specifies that reports may not include the identity of a pupil. However, simply concealing pupil identity may be insufficient. In smaller school districts or in schools in which only a few incidents are reported (which is likely to be many) the report, because of the limited number of incidents, could very well contain personally identifiable pupil information. Our concern can be summed up in one question: Does the bill conform to both state and federal laws on pupil records and confidentiality?

#### Fiscal/Administrative Impact

It seems clear that school districts will incur additional administrative and possibly legal costs to comply with the bill’s requirements. Because of the policy questions we have about the bill there is a lot of uncertainty about the fiscal impact on local districts at this time.

Thank you for your consideration of our views. If you should have any questions on our position on AB 53, please call me at 608-242-1370.



"Leadership in Public School Governance"

JOHN H. ASHLEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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TO: Members, Assembly Committee on Education  
FROM: Dan Rossmiller, WASB Government Relations Director  
DATE: March 2, 2023  
RE: OPPOSITION to ASSEMBLY BILL 53, relating to reporting certain crimes and other incidents that occur on school property or school transportation.

The Wisconsin Association of School Boards (WASB) is a voluntary membership association representing all 421 of Wisconsin's locally elected public school boards.

School board members, parents, students, teachers, administrators, members of the public, and the WASB all have a shared interest in ensuring student and school safety. The WASB's member school boards take student safety and security seriously. That is why all public school districts have internal procedures to address student behavior issues, including suspension and expulsion policies, have adopted school safety plans, and work closely with law enforcement agencies in our communities to protect students.

For over 30 years—from 1991 to the present—public schools have already been reporting large amounts of information to the DPI regarding student behavior that results in school discipline—i.e., suspensions and expulsions. This information, which includes the numbers of suspensions and expulsions; the reasons for which pupils are suspended or expelled, the length of time for which pupils are expelled, and whether pupils return to school after their expulsion, has been reported to the DPI according to categories specified by the state superintendent. This information has been accessible via the DPI's WISE Dash information system.<sup>1</sup>

Assembly Bill 53 would add new requirements that schools report on all incidents described in the bill, regardless of whether they involve students. In other words, schools could potentially be reporting on many incidents involving community members who are not students, including some who may not have any connection to the school. Some of these incidents over which schools may have little or no control, and which may have little effect on student safety or health.

We are concerned that the statistics included on the school report cards under Assembly Bill 53 may not be an accurate reflection of the safety and security of a particular school or district and would impose unfunded costs on high schools and school districts.

Our main questions and concerns with this bill include the following:

- 1) Assembly Bill 53 would require schools to report on information they do not have and must obtain from other sources. School districts are not normally in the business of collecting and reporting crime data. They are not the custodians of such data. That is the business of law enforcement agencies. Information about these incidents is already in the hands of law enforcement agencies. Why place the burden on school officials when law enforcement, the courts and the Department of Justice already have accurate statistics?

Assembly Bill 53, like its predecessor, 2021 Senate Bill 585, excludes local law enforcement from the reporting process. In vetoing a nearly identical bill last session, the governor objected to excluding local law enforcement agencies from the reporting process. As the governor noted in his veto message, "high schools do not have the same access to the Summary-Based Reporting and Incident-Based Reporting systems, and subsequently the Wisconsin Incident-Based Reporting System, as local law enforcement agencies."

According to information on the DOJ website, as of mid-2021, up to 449 law enforcement agencies across the state were filing monthly reports to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program on reported crime incidents, arrests, homicides and sexual assaults. Many agencies were transitioning at that time to the Wisconsin Incident-Based Reporting System (WIBRS). Since schools do not have log-on access to the UCR or the WIBRS they would likely have to rely on person-to-person contact with local law enforcement or the DOJ to get this information.

In our view, it would be easier, cheaper and simpler to have law enforcement agencies provide this information directly to the DPI rather than to place schools in the position of being the "middleman" between law enforcement and the DPI.

- 2) The bill provides no additional funding or spending authority but imposes additional work on schools. Compiling these statistics could be time-consuming and complex. There will almost certainly be staff time and software costs associated with collecting, maintaining, categorizing and reporting these statistics and probably glitches. Local law enforcement agencies typically can pull incidents for each high school address, but it will take someone going through each report to determine if it fits within the requirements of the bill. This will include checking to see whether an incident occurred on a weekday and between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.

School districts typically don't have people on their staff who can reliably categorize behaviors under the criminal code. Someone on the school staff, most likely an administrative assistant in the typical district, will have to be trained in how to collect, maintain, categorize and report these statistics. This might entail contacting prosecutors to verify whether a charge was filed, or a citation was issued.

In many municipalities, those who prosecute municipal ordinance violations for disorderly conduct are not municipal employees but are private practice attorneys under contract with the municipality. Not all charges result in convictions and some juvenile offenders may receive deferred prosecution. Expecting school districts to turn administrative assistants into experts on criminal law or local ordinance violations is neither realistic nor is it likely the best use of scarce school resources.

It is unlikely that the student information systems currently used by school districts will be able to pull statistics and generate reports consistent with how the bill is drafted. As a result, schools will likely have to add new data elements to their databases and/or make other modifications to their existing information system software to generate the reports that would be required under the bill. It is unclear whether the existing systems will allow schools to pull the information required for these reports from law enforcement databases or whether that information will have to be entered by hand in order to be passed on to the DPI.

- 3) Inconsistencies will arise because the bill requires schools to report statistics on disorderly conduct as defined by municipal ordinances rather than state law. Municipal ordinances vary widely in terms of the behaviors they classify as constituting "disorderly conduct" which could lead to inconsistency in the statistics reported across school districts or even within school districts if the districts' high schools are located in different municipalities.

There could be a wide range of incidents across many high schools—perhaps on many days—that could be reported or not reported under this bill based either on the peculiarities of the definition of disorderly conduct in the municipality or based on a judgment call by a law enforcement officer or prosecutor.

Consider the case of a student, for example, who repeatedly wears clothing with an obscene message to school, causing a disruption, and refuses to cease and desist from that behavior. Suppose the student is suspended for that refusal, and then refuses to leave the building when asked to do so. That student could be cited for disorderly conduct or trespassing.

If the school resource officer or another law enforcement officer responding to this situation issues a citation for disorderly conduct, the incident **would** be reported under this bill. If the officer decides trespassing is the more appropriate offense to cite, the same incident **would not** be reported under this bill. Same behavior, but a different result under this bill, depending on one person's decision.

When a similar bill was introduced in the 2015-16 legislative session, the WASB conducted research which disclosed that local ordinances vary widely in terms of how they define “disorderly conduct.” The WASB found that, for example, in the Village of Brown Deer, causing or making of any unnecessary loud noise or shouting or yelling is defined as “disorderly conduct”; and that in the City of Verona, making an annoying phone call is “disorderly conduct,” while in both the cities of Fort Atkinson, Baraboo and Ripon, “tire squealing” is chargeable as “disorderly conduct.” Using the state law (statutory) definition of disorderly conduct would provide uniformity and permit more meaningful and accurate comparisons between schools and school districts.

This is important when one considers that school districts often span multiple municipal boundaries. Consider, for example, that the DC Everest School District spans nine different municipalities. The Lodi School District spans two counties. Numerous school districts have territory in three counties, including a district named, coincidentally, the Tri-County School District.

When incidents that occur on transportation provided by the school district and incidents that occur in connection with school-sponsored events or activities must be reported, even minor differences in the definition of “disorderly conduct” could dramatically affect the numbers of incidents reported under the provisions of this bill. What constitutes disorderly conduct in one public high school in one municipality may not constitute disorderly conduct in another high school in another municipality, even if the two schools are in the same school district. Further complicating matters, certain behaviors may be handled differently by those responsible for charging decision in different jurisdictions.

Because the bill would require schools to report on information they do not have and would have to obtain and because school districts often cross multiple municipal boundaries or even county boundaries obtaining this information required to be collected and reported may require schools to check with multiple law enforcement agencies, increasing the cost of complying with the bill for those schools and school districts.

- 4) The bill compounds the problem of a lack of uniformity in the local ordinance definitions of “disorderly conduct” by requiring statistics on incidents of “disorderly conduct” which may not necessarily involve violent behavior, to be lumped together with statistics on “violent offenses” (e.g., homicide; sexual assault; battery, substantial battery or aggravated battery, as those crimes are defined under state statutes). Often “disorderly conduct” citations are issued for behavior that creates a disturbance--such as loud, indecent or profane speech or making obscene gestures--behavior that is not “violent” per se.

In a sense, Assembly Bill 53 lumps extremely different degrees of conduct--disorderly conduct under a municipal ordinance—with serious crimes against life and personal security--homicide, sexual assault, and aggravated assault--as incidents that must be reported on school report cards. Q: How does one meaningfully equate a student outburst of yelling or profanity with homicide or aggravated assault?

Lumping together violent and non-violent acts could make comparisons between schools in different municipalities difficult at best and invalid at worst. We fear that schools in communities where “disorderly conduct” is broadly defined by municipal ordinance will look comparatively worse than schools in communities where it is narrowly defined, when in actual fact the schools may not differ at all in terms of student safety or security. This flaw means the public is likely to be misled when trying to compare schools in different communities.

- 5) The bill would require that incidents be reported if they occur on Mondays through Fridays between the hours of 6:00 am and 10:00 p.m. This means schools will still have to sort through records to determine whether an incident (e.g., a scuffle following an athletic event) occurred at 9:55 p.m. (in which case it must be reported) or at 10:05 p.m. (in which case it need not be reported). The bill also does not distinguish between days (e.g., teacher in-service days) or weeks in which school is in session or weeks in which the school is completely closed, and students are on vacation (e.g., winter or spring break or summer vacation). Obviously, student safety and security are likely at far lower risk when these incidents occur during periods when school is not in session.

To provide a more accurate picture, reports should include only those incidents that occur on a school day (rather than simply on a weekday). An incident that occurs on a weekday when no classes are held (e.g., an in-service day or on a summer weekday or vacation weekday when school is not in session) likely has little bearing on the safety of students on a typical school day and school personnel may not even be notified of it.

- 6) Under the bill, these statistics must be reported to the DPI regardless of whether: a) the original report to law enforcement was accurate or a charge or citation is later dropped; b) the incident involved only persons who are not students at the school; c) the original report leads to any school-related discipline or criminal conviction; d) the alleged crime or incident was committed by a student or staff member of the school or district; and e) the alleged crime or incident occurred at a time when students were present or likely to be present. This lessens the ability of these reports to predict the safety risk to students and makes them less valuable.
- 7) The bill does not define what constitutes “statistics” of crimes or incidents. Is this just the number of incidents *reported* within each category or is more detailed information contemplated? Obviously, the more detail required, the more staff time that will be associated with gathering and inputting this information. On the other hand, if the bill contemplates that only the number of incidents is to be reported, that leaves no opportunity for the school or district to provide any explanations that might aid parents or community members. Consider the following three examples that all might result in a disorderly conduct citation being issued: 1) a fight between two high school boys over a girl; 2) a disturbance caused by a parent involved in a custody dispute with an ex-spouse who refuses to leave the building without his or her child; and 3) a fight between two adults that breaks out on a basketball court located on school grounds over a hard foul. Each of these three “incidents” would be reported the same way and would appear to pose the same risk to school safety or to the ordinary student, which seems unlikely.



While this concern may be addressed by the rules the DPI would be required to promulgate under the bill, at this point school board members do not have a clear idea about how much detail may be required. Further, the legislative rule review process might alter whatever requirements the DPI proposes.

- 8) The costs of complying with bill's unfunded mandate are likely to vary widely but, in some cases, could be substantial for both schools and law enforcement depending on crime rates in different communities.

To the extent that these "statistics" may tend to reflect the neighborhood in which a school is located as much as they do what is happening inside school buildings, comparisons based on those statistics may be misleading. Large high schools in densely populated urban areas might be expected to tally greater numbers of "incidents" than similarly sized schools with in suburban areas with large campuses located away from housing or commercial areas. To the extent this is true, they may face higher costs than their suburban counterparts and much higher costs than smaller and more rural high schools in smaller communities.

Many public high schools are located adjacent to public (municipal) parks. Because no mail is delivered to these park spaces, they tend not to have addresses. For this reason, police reports may list the school's address as the location of the "incident." This may cause the number of incidents to skew higher for public high schools located adjacent to public parks.

It is also likely that schools with school resource officers will receive more reports to law enforcement than schools without them. This will occur simply because of greater access to and ease of making reports to these officers. If this difference in reported incidents is significant, it could have the effect of making schools with school resource officers on duty look worse than they actually are in comparison to schools without such officers. After all, it is hard to expect law enforcement officers invited into a school building not to act like law enforcement officers. To the extent that voucher high schools tend to lack school resource officers, this may skew comparisons between public and private high schools subject to the reporting requirements under the bill. In addition, relatively few rural high schools have school resource officers. This may also skew comparison between urban and rural schools.

For the above reasons, the WASB opposes Assembly Bill 53.

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<sup>i</sup> Wisconsin already collects and reports discipline data for all students regardless of grade. Data about disciplinary removals and incidents are disaggregated by student demographic group and reported at the state, district, and school levels. The total count of student-incidents which result in out-of-school suspension or expulsion are reported as a percentage of enrolled students.

While discipline data may or may not be associated with a criminal charge or citation, all student-incidents resulting in an out-of-school suspension or expulsion are reported by behavior (e.g., assault, alcohol, etc.). Handgun, shotgun or rifle, other firearm, and "dangerous weapon - not a firearm" are grouped together under weapon-related incidents. If an incident resulting in removal of a student is associated with multiple behaviors, then reporting is based on the primary behavior. The most serious infraction or offense committed is identified as the primary behavior.



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**TESTIMONY REGARDING 2023 ASSEMBLY BILL 53  
ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION  
THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 2023  
JACK HOOGENDYK, LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY DIRECTOR  
WISCONSIN FAMILY ACTION**

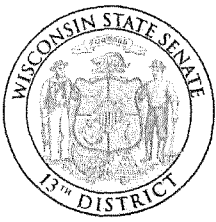
Thank you, Chairman Kitchens and committee members, for the opportunity to testify on Assembly Bill 53. I am Jack Hoogendyk, Legislative and Policy Director for Wisconsin Family Action. Wisconsin Family Action is neutral on AB 53 but we do have some concerns.

While we recognize the growing problem of crime in many of our public schools and in our communities, we wonder whether this particular legislation is necessary. We would ask why a school or school district would be required to collect data that is already compiled and available from law enforcement through a citation or charge that has already been issued. This seems like a duplication of effort. We believe that schools should be in the business of education not collection of data on crimes committed on their property, data that then must be reported to the Department of Public Instruction.

Another concern we have is the extra burden of cost to each district, especially to smaller choice schools who do not typically have the additional staff available to devote to the collection of this data. On top of that, there is a matter of additional costs of adding staff and promulgating rules that will be required of the Department of Public Instruction.

Mr. Chairman, we would ask this committee to consider sunseting this legislation after a period of one year so that it can be evaluated at that time to determine its effectiveness. If, in fact, it truly serves a worthwhile purpose, the legislation can always be put in place on a permanent basis.

Thank you for your time today and for your careful consideration of our remarks on this bill.



# JOHN JAGLER

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## Testimony on Assembly Bill 53

Thank you Chairman Kitchens and other members of the committee for hearing our testimony today. AB 53 is an important bill to give parents more information about the high schools they are sending their kids. As the Legislature continues to address criminal justice reform in the state, more data is key to finding solutions to these problems.

The bill simply asks high schools to collect and report already available data from local law enforcement on certain crimes that happen on school property and transportation during the school week. For an incident to be reported, the bill requires that it must:

- Take place during a weekday between 6am and 10pm
- Be reported to law enforcement
- Result in a charge or citation

The resulting data must be reported to DPI and included on the school district accountability report card. This will give parents easily accessible information when making decisions for their children.

This bill was originally considered in the 2015 session as Assembly Bill 517 and passed the Assembly on a voice vote. This bill is identical to that bill as it was amended and passed. Ultimately, a compromise was reached with the Senate that session to have DPI conduct a pilot program with three schools to determine the ease of collecting and reporting this data. Unfortunately, after checking with DPI two year ago, the pilot program was not conducted and no data was collected.

Last session, this bill was introduced as Senate Bill 585, it passed the Senate 21-12 and the Assembly on a voice vote. It was ultimately vetoed by the Governor. It is time to finally address this problem and pass this bill into law.

Thank you for taking the time to take our testimony today. We are happy to take any questions you may have.



# CINDI DUCHOW

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Assembly Committee on Education

Testimony on 2023 AB 53

March 2, 2023

Thank you Chairman Kitchens and members of the Committee for this opportunity to testify on Assembly Bill 53. I would also like to extend my thanks to Sen. Jagler for his leadership on this proposal.

We send our children to school with the expectation that they will be safe and secure. As a mother of two boys who went through public schools, I am deeply concerned about the safety of our schools and our children. Even though my kids attended schools in safe areas, I still remember the pit in my stomach at the beginning of each year, and wondering if they were going to be safe that day, and the next day. I can only imagine the fear and worry that parents experience sending their children to school in cities such as Milwaukee. A lot of that fear can simply be from the unknown. We can fix that.

We currently do not have an accurate and transparent way of reporting crimes committed on school grounds. Without this we cannot hold our schools accountable and make sure they are fulfilling their duty to protect our children by taking the necessary steps to prevent future incidents. AB 53 goes a long way to solving this problem.

This legislation is not an extreme or unreasonable course of action. At the federal level, the Clery Act requires colleges and universities that receive federal funding to report certain crimes that happen on campus. AB 53 would implement a similar, common-sense policy for Wisconsin public high schools including charter schools, and private high schools that participate in the parental choice program.

The bill requires that beginning next year, those schools collect, maintain, and report statistics for certain crimes, including but not limited to homicide, sexual assault, different forms of battery, use or possession of alcohol or controlled substances, or possession of a firearm. The reporting only applies to incidents that occur between 6 a.m. to 10 p.m., on weekdays, on school property or transportation, were reported to law enforcement, and resulted in a citation or criminal charge. Ultimately, the data obtained and statistics created are reported to DPI for inclusion on the annual report cards.

We must have a system in place that ensures certain incidents are reported, investigated, and properly handled. This bill will allow us to identify patterns, address the root causes of crime, and develop effective strategies to prevent future incidents. Most importantly, it will help parents make informed choices about where they want their children educated. By working together, we can create safe and secure schools that provide our children with the environment they need to learn and grow.

I urge you to take action and implement a reporting system that provides transparency and accountability. By doing so, we can ensure that our schools are safe places for our children to learn and thrive.

Thank you for your time today. I'm happy to take any questions.