

SROs

AT: Less Searches

1. SROs only use reasonable suspicion in certain circumstances. Currently, Legal researcher Lisa Larson explains in 2015 that law enforcement and SROs mostly use probable cause for searches of students.
2. The presence of SRO's matter more than searches. A Blue Ribbon Commission on School Discipline found in 2007 that most SRO arrests involved school fights and disorderly conduct, charges they can make without searching anyone.

AT: Going Up in Squo (Fastest Growing Law Enforcement Agency)

Their card just says SROs are growing faster than other forms of police, but that's just because other sections of law enforcement aren't growing and are even decreasing. Looking purely at the number of SROs, Nathan James of the Congressional Research Service in 2013 points out that the most recent data showed their numbers going down.

AT: Already in most schools (70%)

The National Center for Education Statistics reports in 2015 that just 30% of public schools have SROs. Prefer this evidence because it's from a government agency who has hard numbers on these stats, while their card is speculating from a survey of students.

ZTPs

AT: No one likes ZTPs anymore

Their cards are just talking about academics, but it's how administrators feel that really matters. The Holloway evidence from our case says that 90% of principals think Zero Tolerance is important if they need to promote safety, even though they are completely aware of the negative aspects of the policy.

AT: Republicans don't care about PC

It's clear Trump would speak out against the resolution, bringing public attention to it. In fact, just a few weeks ago, Trump gave a speech advocating for more stop and frisk.

AT: Republicans don't like ZTPs either

Republicans support Zero Tolerance, they just don't want to waste their political capital fighting against reform. Political scientist Timothy Kneeland in 2016 indicates that this is true because

- A. Republicans initially pushed for zero tolerance policies, AND
- B. Republicans continue to support mandatory minimums for prison sentences, which are essentially the same exact policy but for adults.

AT: Media Fearmongering NU

They argue the media fear mongers in the status-quo, but our argument is that when the media sensationalizes crime in schools they will now blame probable cause for those actions, making people think schools are uniquely less safe after the probable cause ruling. This will therefore cause administrators to turn to zero tolerance policies.

AT: Perceived Safety NU

They argue that because searches are more efficient perceived safety don't go down. However, actual safety and perceived safety are two different arguments, their evidence is not responsive. Furthermore, the only reason why searches are more efficient is because of the lack of deterrence through probable cause.

Republicans pushed for zero tolerance

Kneeland 2016 [Timothy Kneeland is a political science professor. "Today's Social Issues: Democrats and Republicans", *ABC CLIO*,

<https://books.google.com/books?id=8vIUdAAQBAJ&pg=PA175&lpg=PA175&dq=republicans+support+zero+tolerance+policies&source=bl&ots=WRPjma7laJ&sig=QV6PabP5qSwx85oU4szBDfpRIr0&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwixvqq054fOAhUEph4KHRe_Bvs4ChDoAQhXMAk#v=snippet&q=zero%20tolerance&f=false>] //CJC

Republican Governor Nelson Rockefeller. The Rockefeller Drug Laws were the most stringent in the nation and were advocated as an important tool for dealing with crime that rose across the United States from the late 1960s through the early 1990s. Ronald Reagan, who was president from 1981 to 1989, used his office to ensure that there was **zero tolerance** for drug abuse. First Lady Nancy Reagan's signature program was her antidrug campaign, "Just Say No to Drugs" policy implemented in the mid-1980s. In the 1990s, congressional Republicans were important supporters of crime and welfare bills that stripped those convicted of drug use from access to public housing, food stamps, welfare, and, at the state level, restricted their right to vote, sometimes for life. Republicans drew a rhetorical picture of drug abuse as part of a sinister plot by Columbian drug lords who were ruining America. Many Republicans verbally attacked Democrats who suggested alternate sentencing in the 1990s. In their 2000 party platform, the GOP said that "the entire nation has suffered from the administration's virtual surrender in the war against drugs . . . [while] Drug kingpins have turned entire neighborhoods into wastelands and ruined uncounted lives with their poison." They also raised the image of vulnerable children targeted by drug pushers (Republican Party 2000).

In 2004, Republicans conceded some funding for drug prevention and treatment, but they maintained the law needed to "ensure that jail time is used as an effective deterrent to drug use and support the continued funding of grants to assist schools in drug testing. At the same time, we should make drug treatment available to people willing to take the courageous step of admitting they have a problem and working hard to overcome it" (Republican Party 2004). When President Barack Obama, who took office in 2009, sought to eliminate mandatory minimum sentences for those convicted of drug crimes, many Republicans objected. Senate

Judiciary Committee Chairman Charles E. Grassley (R-Iowa) spoke for many in his party when he disparaged the idea as "lenient" and "dangerous."

Tom **Jackman**, September 21, **2016** [staff writer, "Drumpf calls for national stop-and-frisk policy for cops — does it work?," WashPo
<https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/true-crime/wp/2016/09/21/trump-calls-for-national-stop-a-nd-frisk-policy-for-cops-does-it-work/>] MJS 9-25-2016

Presidential candidate Donald Drumpf said Wednesday that one way he'd fight crime would be to restore the police practice of "stop-and-frisk": an officer sees someone he thinks might be about to commit a crime, so he stops them, questions them and pats them down for weapons or contraband. This practice was implemented in New York City and elsewhere in the 1990s, and in New York it was discarded after a judge ruled that it unconstitutionally targeted minorities and Mayor Bill de Blasio in 2014 ordered it stopped.

Only 30% of schools have SROs

NCES 2015 [National Center for Education Statistics, "Public School Safety and Discipline: 2013 –14", NCES, <<http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2015/2015051.pdf>>] //CJC

Table 5. Percent of public schools with one or more full-time or part-time security personnel present at school at least once a week, by type of personnel and school characteristics: School year 2013–14

School characteristic	Security guards, security personnel, School Resource Officers, or sworn law enforcement officers who are not School Resource Officers			Security guards or security personnel (not law enforcement)			School Resource Officers			Sworn law enforcement officers who are not School Resource Officers		
	Total	Full time at the school	Only part time at the school	Total	Full time at the school	Only part time at the school	Total	Full time at the school	Only part time at the school	Total	Full time at the school	Only part time at the school
All public schools	43	24	19	18	14	4	30	14	16	11	2	9
Instructional level¹												
Elementary	29	10	18	11	8	3	18	4	15	9	1!	8
Middle	63	37	26	25	18	7	46	23	23	11	2	9
High school/combined	64	48	16	33	28	5	49	34	15	16	6	10
Enrollment size												
Less than 300	22	7	15	6	3!	3!	13	4!	10	10	‡	10
300 to 499	35	15	20	13	10	3!	22	7	15	12	2!	10
500 to 999	51	26	24	21	15	6	37	15	22	11	3	8
1,000 or more	87	77	10	56	51	4	73	56	17	13	6	7
Community type												
City	45	35	10	30	25	5	28	17	11	11	5	6
Suburban	48	26	21	25	18	7	33	14	19	10	2!	8
Town	48	18	30	9	7	3!	39	15	24	12	‡	11
Rural	36	15	20	8	6	2	27	11	16	12	1!	10
Percent White, non-Hispanic enrollment												
96 percent or more	36	9!	27	4!	‡	‡	26	7!	19	15!	‡	14!
81 to 95 percent	35	14	21	10	7	3	24	9	15	10	‡	10
51 to 80 percent	47	25	21	14	11	3	39	19	20	10	3!	7
50 percent or less	48	33	15	31	25	7	30	16	15	12	4	8

! Interpret data with caution; the coefficient of variation is at least 30 percent but less than 50 percent.

‡ Reporting standards not met. The coefficient of variation for this estimate is 50 percent or greater.

¹ Elementary schools are defined as schools in which the lowest grade is less than or equal to 3 and the highest grade is less than or equal to 8. Middle schools are defined as schools in which the lowest grade is greater than or equal to 4 and the highest grade is less than or equal to 9. High school/combined schools include high schools defined as schools in which the lowest grade is greater than or equal to 9 and the highest grade is less than or equal to 12, and combined schools defined as those with all other combinations of grades, including K–12.

NOTE: If a school had both full-time and part-time security personnel, the school was only counted in the column for "full time at the school" in this table. "At school" was defined as activities happening in school buildings, on school grounds, on school buses, and at places that hold school-sponsored events or activities; this refers to normal school hours or to times when school activities/events were in session. Respondents were instructed that if an officer works full time across various schools in the district, the officer should be counted as part time at the school. School Resource Officers include all career law enforcement officers with arrest authority and specialized training who are assigned to work with school organizations. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System (FRSS), "School Safety and Discipline: 2013–14," FRSS 106, 2014.

SROs and law enforcement use probable cause

[Lisa **Larson** at the The Research Department of the Minnesota House of Representatives, "School Resource Officers (SROs)", December **2015**, <http://www.house.leg.state.mn.us/hrd/pubs/ss/ssros.pdf>] //RJ

Legal issues related to student search and seizure, parental notification, student confidentiality, and data practices affecting student records, among other topics, are more complex when an SRO is present. For example, the legal standard for a student search depends upon the specific circumstance. **A “reasonable suspicion” standard applies when school officials search a student on school grounds. A higher “probable cause” standard applies when a law enforcement search occurs on school grounds.** The type of search also dictates the type of warning a student receives. School officials must give students a *Tennessee* warning if they are investigating a disciplinary matter. Law enforcement officials must give students a *Miranda* warning if they are collecting criminal investigative data as part of a custodial interrogation.

Most SRO arrests aren’t from searches

CLAYTON COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS, BLUE RIBBON COMMISSION ON SCHOOL DISCIPLINE, EXECUTIVE REPORT 47 (2007), available at <http://www.clayton.k12.ga.us/departments/studentservices/handbooks/BlueRibbonExecutiveReport.pdf> (found in: https://www.aclu.org/files/pdfs/racialjustice/whitepaper_policinginschools.pdf)

For example, social work researcher Matthew T. Theriot has found a correlation between the presence of a SRO and the number of school-based arrests for disorderly conduct. Theriot, *supra* note 7, at 285. Similarly, a Blue Ribbon Commission from Clayton County, Georgia, issued the following findings: **The number of school-related charges filed in the juvenile court increased from 90 in 1996 to 1,200 in 2004.** At first glance, it appeared that crime in the schools skyrocketed, but after further study it became evident that **the major cause of the increase in reporting was a result of law enforcement (SROs) within the schools.** The data showed that **most of the school offenses were minor matters involving school fights, disorderly conduct** (e.g., yelling in the hallway or cursing); **obstruction of an officer** (e.g., running away from a police officer when told to stop); **and disrupting a public school** (similar to disorderly conduct). These offenses have traditionally been handled by the school and are not deemed the type of matters appropriate for juvenile court.

As far as we know SROs are going down

Nathan James, June 2013 [Analyst in Crime Policy, "School Resource Officers: Law Enforcement Officers in Schools," Congressional Research Service, <https://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R43126.pdf>] MJS 9-25-2016

Data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics show that the number of full-time law enforcement officers employed by local police departments or sheriff’s offices who were assigned to work as **SROs increased between 1997 and 2003 before decreasing slightly in 2007 (the most recent year for which data are available).** Data show that a greater proportion of high schools, schools in cities, and schools with enrollments of 1,000 or more report having SROs.