

CONFIDENTIALITY OF LIBRARY RECORDS

The School District of Amery protects the privacy of library records and the confidentiality of patron use of the library as required by relevant laws. In addition, the Board supports the principle of freedom of inquiry for library patrons, and has adopted this policy to protect against the unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of library users.

Legal requirements

All records pertaining to a patron's use of library facilities, materials or equipment are confidential. Access to such records by individuals or organizations outside the library is not permitted, except under a court order or as stated in Wisconsin State Statutes 43.30(4).

State of Wisconsin

The relevant Wisconsin laws concerning the confidentiality of library records are Wisconsin Statutes Section 43.30 and the Wisconsin Personal Information Practices Act (Sections 19.62 and 19.80).

Under Section 43.30, library records which indicate the identity of any individual who borrows or uses the library's documents or other materials, resources or services may only be disclosed:

- 1) with the consent of the individual library user
- 2) by court order
- 3) to persons acting within the scope of their duties in the administration of the library or library system, or
- 4) to other libraries (under certain circumstances) for interlibrary loan purposes [see ss. 43.30(2) and (3)].

Wisconsin's Personal Information Practices Act (Sections 19.62 to 19.80) requires all state and local government organizations to develop procedures to protect the privacy of personal information kept by the organization. Libraries are required to develop rules of conduct for employees involved in collecting, maintaining, using, and providing access to personally identifiable information. Libraries are also required to ensure that employees handling such records "know their duties and responsibilities relating to protecting personal privacy, including applicable state and federal laws."

Records held by the library that include personally identifiable information about library users may also contain information that must be provided to those who request that information, as required by Wisconsin's public records law. Personally identifiable information about library users must be redacted from any records that are publicly disclosed, except as the records are disclosed under one of the four exceptions provided by Section 43.30 (see above).

Rules to be followed by library staff

- 1) As required by state law, library staff may only disclose library records indicating the identity of library users under the following conditions:
 - a) disclosure of staff members of School District of Amery libraries, and the staff of other libraries and library systems, only according to written procedures that comply with the laws cited above
 - b) disclosure as authorized by the individual library user
 - c) disclosure pursuant to court order (see below for handling of different types of court orders)
- 2) Library staff must refer all requests for library records and all requests for information about particular library users to the Media Specialist or his/her designee.
- 3) Library staff are not allowed to share information about use of library resources and services by identified library patrons except as necessary for the performance of their job duties and in accordance with established procedures.

Handling requests from custodial parents or guardians of children under the age of 16

The requestor must be the child's custodial parent defined as any parent other than a parent who has been denied periods of physical placement with a child under s767.24(4). The library staff will:

- 1) request identification

- 2) if the requestor is the parent or guardian listed on the child's library record, the staff may provide the requested information; otherwise the staff will
- 3) obtain a completed and signed "Request for Access to Child's Library Record" form to help ensure that the requestor is indeed the child's custodial parent or guardian and that the requestor has not been denied periods of physical placement with the child under s767.24(4).
- 4) The staff may then grant the request or refer the request to the library director or designee.

The library staff will attempt to satisfy the request as soon as practicable and without reasonable delay. In most cases this will be at the time of the request. If there is a question of the requestor's guardianship status, the staff person may delay the request until reviewed by the Media Specialist. If a request is denied by the library staff, the requester can appeal in writing to the District Administrator. Normal photocopy/printing charges will be assessed by the requester for copies of records provided.

Handling of court records

If a law enforcement officer (or anyone else) brings a subpoena¹ directing library staff to produce library records, library staff will;

- 1) Notify the library director, or if the director is not available, notify the highest-ranking staff person on duty.
- 2) The Media Specialist or the highest-ranking staff person should contact the District Administrator to ask the District's attorney to review the subpoena.
- 3) If the subpoena has any legal defects, require that the defects be cured before records are released.
- 4) If appropriate, ask legal counsel to draft a protective order to be submitted to the court keeping the requested information confidential and limiting its use to the particular case.
- 5) Follow legal counsel's advice for compliance with the subpoena.

If law enforcement officers bring a court order in the form of a search warrant² library staff will;

- 1) A search warrant is executable immediately, unlike a subpoena. The law enforcement officers may begin a search of library records as soon as they enter the library.
- 2) The Media Specialist or the highest-ranking staff person should contact the District Administrator to ask the District's attorney to review the search warrant.
- 3) Request that the law enforcement officers wait until the District's attorney is present before the search begins in order to allow counsel an opportunity to examine the search warrant and to assure that the search conforms to the terms of the search warrant. (*The law enforcement officials are not required to accede to your request to delay the search.*)
- 4) Cooperate with the search to ensure that only the records identified in the warrant are produced and that no other user's records are disclosed.

If FBI agents bring a court order in the form of a search warrant issued under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) library staff will;

- 1) A search warrant is executable immediately, unlike a subpoena. The law enforcement officers may begin a search of library records as soon as they enter the library.
- 2) The Media Specialist or the highest-ranking staff person should contact the District Administrator to ask the District's attorney to review the search warrant.
- 3) Request that the law enforcement officers wait until the District's attorney is present before the search begins in order to allow counsel an opportunity to examine the search warrant and to assure that the search conforms to the terms of the search warrant. (*The law enforcement officials are not required to accede to your request.*)
- 4) Cooperate with the search to ensure that only the records identified in the warrant are produced and that no other user's records are disclosed.
- 5) **It is illegal to disclose to any other person (other than those persons necessary to produce the tangible things sought in the warrant) that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has sought or obtained records or other items under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA)³.**

¹ A subpoena is a call to come before a court, and may include a direction to bring specified records. Not all subpoenas are court orders. The District's attorney can determine if a particular subpoena is a court order. A subpoena normally indicates that a response is required within a certain number of days. Library staff may disclose library records in response to a subpoena that is not a court order if those records indicate the identity of library users.

² A search warrant is an order signed by a judge directing a law enforcement officer to conduct a search of a designated person, designated object or a designated place for the purpose of seizing designated property or kinds of property.

³ The USA Patriot Act amended the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) to allow the FBI to apply for a court order requiring the "production of any tangible things (including books, records, papers, documents and other items) for an investigation to protect against international terrorism or clandestine intelligence activities, provided that such investigation of a United States person is not conducted solely upon the basis of activities protected by the first amendment..."

