



2018 School Safety Summary Report

Prepared by:

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Executive Summary

On August 6, 2018, the third annual Washington School Safety Summit was held at Puget Sound Educational Service District in Renton, Washington. This all-day event fulfills the requirements of RCW [28A.300.273](#), which mandates the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) and the School Safety Advisory Committee (SSAC) to hold annual school safety summits. The annual summit must focus on establishing and monitoring the progress of a statewide plan for funding cost-effective methods for school safety that meet local needs. Other areas of focus may include planning and implementation of school safety planning efforts, training of school safety professionals, and integrating mental health and security measures.

The top three issues identified by the summit participants were:

- Establishment of a regional safety center system:
A regional school safety center system has long been a goal. With the nine ESDs as regional hubs, localized technical assistance and training would be more easily accessible to all 295 school districts. In addition, that training and technical assistance would be adapted to the specific needs of the districts, schools and regions served. It would also facilitate regional collaboration and coordination with first responders, law enforcement, and other agencies supporting schools.
- Development of a long-range, statewide school safety plan:
Relating back to the mandate of RCW [28A.300.273](#), this recommendation involves the development of a long-range, statewide comprehensive school safety plan. Within that context, the functions of OSPI, ESDs, and each school district and school would be enumerated. The plan would address statewide leadership, adequate and consistent funding, a review of existing school safety-related law, data reporting processes, and overall safety accountability. Such a plan would also spell out the connection and coordination of school safety from pre-K through higher education.
- Establishing behavioral/mental health supports:
There is a recognized need for behavioral and mental health supports for youth. Prevention efforts and individualized supports should be available for students who struggle with behavior issues. A system of emotional safety and security needs to be established and adequately funded.

The 3rd Summit closed with the recognition that there is considerable work to be done. The information here will be used by OSPI, SSAC, the nine ESDs and partnering agencies and organizations to help inform our collective ongoing school safety efforts, and to develop legislative budget packages in support of that work.

Third Annual Washington School Safety Summit

Summary and Recommendations

September, 2018

OVERVIEW

The full text of RCW [28A.300.273](#), including specification of Summit participants, is included as Attachment A.

The Summit was led by OSPI staff and the agenda focused on grounding participants in current school safety issues, requirements, and practices; on identifying and discussing opportunities for cost-effective school safety funding; and on prioritizing possible school safety funding requests as our state moves into the next biennial budgeting process. The meeting agenda and notes, including a listing of participants, are included as Attachment B.

Importantly, this third Summit builds on the excellent work of the first two Safety Summits. Participants were directed to pre-read documentation from these two meetings, with a particular focus on the recommendations, as these would form the foundation for the third Summit. The intent was to ensure all participants had a common starting point for recommendations and prioritization. The first Summit White Paper is included as Attachment C and the second Summit meeting notes are included as Attachment D.

PROCESS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Using the recommendations from the prior summits as a starting point, the group worked through a process to surface ideas for school safety initiatives that could be prioritized to move forward for funding. Ideas were generated using a small-group process, which were then reported out to the full group. These ideas were recorded on large easel pads and placed around the room to ensure full visibility and to identify and record similarities, overlaps, or redundancies.

Conversations centered on the need to focus on state, regional, and local **system alignments**. Along with alignment, there was considerable discussion around both “missing” and “rising” topics. These included: lack of access to mental health services; behavioral threat assessments; security assessments; training time and resources; active shooter preparedness and response clarification; firearm issues in general; including issues around arming staff; use and training of SROs; accountability; and anonymous reporting systems. Other topics included access evolving safety technologies, the use of social media in a crisis situation, SEL, campus hardening initiatives, and others.

The following table represents the aggregation of ideas recorded on the easel pads. The “Issue or Initiative” column identifies the idea and includes the recommendations from the prior Summits. The “Additional Comments” column includes additional aspects of the idea that were

identified in the small group report out or that were surfaced as part of the subsequent large group discussion.

Issue or Initiative	Additional comments
Mandated Staff Safety Training	A full 8 hour dedicated day each school year.
<p>SRO/SSO Training to ensure Consistency & Standardization</p> <p>Develop Long Range School Safety Plan for Washington. Elements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive System Plan • Leadership • Funding • Data and reporting • Accountability <p>Relook at definition of school safety-including & beyond K-12 schools to include Pre-K and Higher Education. Develop Statewide Safety System Plan/Governance, etc. (Schools are a part of it but not sole focus).</p>	
<p>Address School Mapping System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functionality • Resources • Utilization • Notification • Interoperability 	
<p>Establish Regional School Safety Centers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat Assessment (ESD) • Data Collection / Reporting (ESD) • Inventory/Audit (School Level) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ States & Regions too • Emphasis on Standardization & Similarities (ESD) 	<p>Focus on School Safety Plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caring • Collaboration • Cooperation
<p>Transfer current Criminal Justice Training Commission budget Proviso to OSPI and fund the WA School Safety Center & School Safety Training</p>	
<p>Address Planning/Funding/Training for Earthquake Preparedness</p>	<p>Require earthquake preparedness drills; emphasize building retrofitting</p>
<p>Augment Resources Targeted to Bullying Prevention & Response Include Digital/Cyberbullying</p>	
<p>All Hazards Planning—Resources to fully Implement & Execute plans</p>	<p>Focus, too, on Emergency Communications</p>

Behavioral/Mental Health Supports	Emphasis on suicide prevention and early intervention
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PRIORITIZATION

Once there was general agreement on the issues and ideas, attendees were asked to consider which of these topic areas represented priorities for school safety funding in Washington. The group was first asked to prioritize the issues or initiatives. Recognizing that all of the topics were important, participants revisited the mandate for the annual Safety Summit, i.e. “...establishing and monitoring the progress of a statewide plan for funding cost effective methods for school safety that meet local needs.”

The group was then asked to consider which issues or initiatives they saw to be most urgent and essential, which they saw as less urgent but still important and finally, which issues were important but could wait for implementation.

Each participant was given a set of colored stickers to be used to indicate their prioritization—three green dot stickers, three yellow dot stickers, and three blue dot stickers.

Participants were asked to affix a green dot on the easel papers describing three issues or initiatives they believed were most urgent and essential, a yellow dot on the three issues or initiatives they believed were less urgent but still important, and a blue dot on the three issues or initiatives they believed were important but could wait for implementation. The result was a constellation of colored dots on each of the 10 issues or initiatives identified by the group.

RCW [28A.300.273](#)

Annual school safety summits.

(1) Subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, the office of the superintendent of public instruction and the school safety advisory committee shall hold annual school safety summits. Each annual summit must focus on establishing and monitoring the progress of a statewide plan for funding cost-effective methods for school safety that meet local needs. Other areas of focus may include planning and implementation of school safety planning efforts, training of school safety professionals, and integrating mental health and security measures.

(2) Summit participants must be appointed no later than August 1, 2016.

(a) The majority and minority leaders of the senate shall appoint two members from each of the relevant caucuses of the senate.

(b) The speaker of the house of representatives shall appoint two members from each of the two largest caucuses of the house of representatives.

(c) The governor shall appoint one representative.

(3) Other summit participants may include representatives from the office of the superintendent of public instruction, the department of health, educational service districts, educational associations, emergency management, law enforcement, fire departments, parent organizations, and student organizations.

(4) Staff support for the annual summit shall be provided by the office of the superintendent of public instruction and the school safety advisory committee.

(5) Legislative members of the summit are reimbursed for travel expenses in accordance with RCW [44.04.120](#). Nonlegislative members are not entitled to be reimbursed for travel expenses if they are elected officials or are participating on behalf of an employer, governmental entity, or other organization. Any reimbursement for other nonlegislative members is subject to chapter [43.03](#) RCW.

[[2016 c 240 § 3](#).]

NOTES:

Intent—2016 c 240: "The legislature recognizes that public schools are required to have safe school plans and procedures in place. The legislature acknowledges that there are costs associated with these plans and procedures. The legislature intends to review the funding of school safety and security programs and work toward a statewide plan for funding cost-effective methods for school safety that meet the needs of local school districts." [[2016 c 240 § 1](#).]

School safety and security—Evaluation—2016 c 240: "(1) The Washington state institute for public policy shall complete an evaluation of how Washington and other states have addressed the funding of school safety and security programs and submit a report to the appropriate committees of

Attachment A

the legislature, the governor, and the office of the superintendent of public instruction by December 1, 2017.

(2) This section expires August 1, 2018." [[2016 c 240 § 2.](#)]

Findings—2016 c 240: See note following RCW [28A.310.505](#)

Attachment B

School Safety Summit

August 6, 2018

9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Puget Sound ESD

Agenda Item	Time	Presenter	Notes
1. Welcome and introductions	9:00-9:15	Martin Mueller and Brian Smith	
2. Agenda review	9:15-9:20	Martin	
3. The Why and What of the Safety Summit	9:20-10:00	Martin	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Review of Legislation and Summit Mandate ii. Review of Summit #1 iii. Review of Summit #2 	10 mins	Brian	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. Table discussion School Safety—what does it mean to you? Why is this important? What would success look like for you? 	10 mins	Martin and Mike Donlin	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. Our Target: A comprehensive approach to school safety. vi. Overview of WA School Safety Requirements 	20 mins	Mike	
4. Current School Safety Context	10:00-10:40	Martin	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. WA Institute for Public Policy Report ii. Prototypical School Funding in WA iii. 2016 Safety Cost Study 	15 mins	Mike	

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Agenda Item	Time	Presenter	Notes
iv. SAO Performance audit update	10 mins	Emily Cimber	
v. Other relevant Docs	10 mins	Mona Johnson	
BREAK	10:40-11:00	All	
5. Current WA activities Addressing School Safety	11:00-11:30	Martin	
i. CJTC proviso	3-5 mins	Mike	
ii. Preventing Mass Shootings Proviso	3-5 mins	Martin & Brian	
iii. Regional Student Safety programs	3-5 mins	Greg Lynch	
iv. Suicide Prevention Proviso	3-5 mins	Mona	
v. Mental health Pilots	3-5 mins	Mona	
vi. Other initiatives or proposals	5-10 mins	All	
6. WA State Critical Incident Planning and Mapping System—AKA Rapid Responder	11:30-12:00	Martin	
LUNCH—Many Thanks to Washington Schools Risk Management Pool and Clear Risk Solutions for food and beverages today!	12:00-12:30	All	
7. Washington School Safety Priorities	12:30-1:30	All	
8. Developing an Updated Plan to Fund School Safety	1:30-2:30	All	
BREAK	2:30-2:50		
9. Next Steps forward	2:50-3:30	Martin	
10. Final thoughts	3:30-4:00	Martin	

SCHOOL SAFETY SUMMIT #3

August 6, 2018

ESD 121, Renton

Notes

Participants: Beeson, Kim, ESD 121; Bernard, Nancy, DOH; Callahan, Deborah, WSRMP; Chamberlain, Nancy, WA State PTA; Davy, Karen, King Co Sheriff's Office; Dingle, Mike, ESD 171; Dolan, Laurie, Rep.-22LD; Apperson, Craig; Donlin, Mike, OSPI Safety Center; Ebert, Don, ESD 101; Forsyth, David, ESD 189; Garrand, Rosanne, EMD; Haikes, Kaaren, SBE; Hall, Bobby, Sen. Kuderer's Off.; Hanson, Suzie, WFIS; Hetzel, Annie, ESD 121; Johnson, Mona, OSPI; Klippert, Brad, Rep./Benton Co Sheriff; Lynch, Greg, ESD 114; McBride, Rich, Clear Risk Solutions; Nelson, Stephanie, HRC; Patnode, Jill, Kaiser Permanente; Plaja, Jenny, OSPI; Scott, Sarian, Sen. Staff; Smith, Sandra, Arch. Of Seattle; Smith, Brian, WIAA/SSAC Chair; Steele, Dan, WASA; Thurman, Barbara, EMD/OSPI; Walter, Heidi Kay, Cascade Gov't Affairs; Wargacki, Megan, OPR.

GOAL FOR TODAY: Develop a first draft framework to address school safety funding in WA

OBJECTIVES: Ensure understanding of the legislative mandate
Review and understand the outcomes of Summits 1 and 2
Identify current needs

Martin Mueller, Assistant Superintendent, Student Engagement and Support, opened the meeting and noted that he would be facilitating the discussion for the day.

Brian Smith, Asst. Executive Director, WIAA, and Chair of the School Safety Advisory Committee (SSAC) welcomed everyone to this 3rd Annual School Safety Summit.

Martin then asked the participants to introduce themselves and the organization or agency which they represented. This was followed by a brief review of the day's agenda and an offer of thanks to the Washington State Risk Management Pool and Clear Risk Solutions for their support, in particular, for providing food for the event.

To set the stage and review the purpose of the summits, Brian then gave an overview of [ESSB 6620](#), which defined the purpose of the summit. As specified in legislation:

- OSPI and the School Safety Advisory Committee shall hold annual school safety summits.
- Each annual summit must focus on establishing and monitoring the progress of a statewide plan for funding cost-effective methods for school safety that meet local needs.
- Other areas of focus may include planning and implementation of school safety planning efforts; training of school safety professionals; and integrating mental health and security measures.

Brian then provided a high level overview of Summit #1 “Setting the Stage” held in Oct. 2016 and Jan. 2017. That first Summit focused on:

- An overview of many of the existing safety-related initiatives, activities, programs,
- A history of school safety funding in WA,
- A discussion of current cost/funding work, and
- Formulating initial recommendations for foundational funding:
 - Initial list of foundational elements
 - Initial estimate of costs for these foundational elements

Within that context, there was discussion of REMS [Guide for Developing HQ School EOP Plans: At a Glance](#); national preparedness goals ([PPD-8](#)); and the New Dawn Security safety cost study.

Summit #2 was held in Oct. 2017. A more detailed set of the recommendations was brought forward from that work. Summit #2 participants identified a set of five (5) immediate recommendations. These included the need to:

- Address requirements, updates and ongoing use of the School Mapping System,
- Establish Regional School Safety Corps at the 9 ESDs,
- Revise Current Criminal Justice Training Commission Budget Proviso to fund the WA School Safety Center and School Safety Training,
- Address planning, funding, and training for Earthquake Preparedness, both structural and non-structural, and
- Augment resources targeted to bullying prevention and response.

As participants moved into the day’s work, they were asked to reflect on School Safety. They were asked: “What does it mean to you?” “Why is this important?” “What would success look like for you?” After brief table talk, participants reported out to the larger group. Some of the comments included:

- The safety of all students and staff after an incident or event. The plan worked!
- Although safety is foundational, it really isn’t adequately funded.
- We need data, a system of accountability, for many aspects of school safety.
- Newer technologies are changing the landscape of safety. We need to be aware of and stay on top of them. Districts and schools need consistent guidance on their selection processes.
- Social Emotional Learning (SEL) and student Mental Health issues must be addressed.

The discussion underscored the fact that school safety is multi-faceted. It involves a wide range of natural, technological, biological, and human/adversarial threats and hazards. Within that context, participants reviewed and discussed the WA state definition of “school safety”, as developed by the SSAC:

As defined by the **School Safety Advisory Committee**, the term “**school safety**” refers to and includes the critical and necessary environment in which effective teaching and learning can take place.

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School safety supports student learning by creating and promoting a physically, emotionally, socially, and academically secure climate for students, staff, and visitors.

A focus on school safety helps create a learning environment which has a positive impact on behavior, attendance/drop-out rates, and ultimately, academic achievement.

It involves planning for the prevention, and mitigation of, protection from, response to, and recovery from the variety natural, physical, social, biological, and technological threats to the school and the entire school community.

This definition will be reviewed as part of the work of the SSAC this coming year. Mike Donlin gave a brief review of school safety statutory requirements, covering planning, training, drilling, programmatic requirements, oversight and accountability, etc. The core requirement for comprehensive school and district safety planning can be found in [RCW 28A.320.125](#). Several other RCWs and policies were also reviewed. These provide a good framework for school safety in existing law, but also that there no mandates for monitoring or reporting.

In addition to the mandate for the annual Safety Summits, [ESSB 6620](#) also required the WA State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) to complete a study of how WA and other states have addressed funding of school safety programs. That study can be found here: [WSIPP Study](#). Based on the study and the prototypical school funding model, it might appear that there is funding at both the district (MSOC) and the School Level Other Staffing for safety and security. It is important to note that, these dollars are allocations, only, and are **not mandated** for safety and security use. Nor are they tracked for safety and security expenditures.

State Auditor Emily Cimber updated the group on the purpose of [the current school safety audit](#), the data collection process, the current status and impressions, and the next steps/timeline. Emily noted that the SAO has had contact with approximately 100 school districts, with 50 follow up conversations. Emily noted that the audit goal is to identify leading practices and other opportunities that may exist to address known gaps in K-12 school safety planning. It is expected that the Audit will be completed by January, 2019.

Mike gave a brief overview of what other states are currently doing with regard to school safety initiatives. He noted that “school safety centers” and programs reside in a wide variety of offices and agencies across the country, for education departments, to universities, to AGOs, and others. Funding, too, ranges from little to none to fairly substantial budgets from a variety of funding sources.

The WA state School Safety Center has been funded through budget proviso since 2001. Funding has been steady at \$96,000 for 17 years. There has been an additional \$100,000 provided to the Criminal Justice Training Commission (CJTC) for safety training for school administrators and school safety personnel. Over time, however, the funding process has changed. Dollars were initially directed to OSPI, and OSPI contracted with CJTC to provide the administrator safety trainings. However, that changed in 2011 when proviso language indicated that the Safety Center and training dollars would go directly to CJTC, with CJTC contracting back

to OSPI for the Safety Center. Currently, all proviso dollars go to CJTC and all are contracted back to OSPI.

With respect to funding, the school mapping system, managed by the WA Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC) has generated ongoing discussion around the system and its implementation and effectiveness. There is a need to revisit language around district and school requirements, and funding.

Information was also shared around the WASPC Mass Shooting Work Group. This work group was established to develop strategies for identification and intervention against potential perpetrators of mass shootings, with an emphasis on school safety. OSPI and the SSAC are both represented on the Work Group. There have been presentations by educators on Threat Assessment and on district and school emergency preparedness and response.

As noted throughout the discussions, mental health and social emotional issues are priorities when discussing school safety. Mona Johnson shared some of the work which is going on across the state within these areas. More detailed information can be found by clicking on the linked topics here:

- [Social Emotional Learning](#)
- [Mental Health](#)
- [Suicide Prevention](#)

Previous Safety Summits have identified the need for regional school safety center efforts. The [ESSB 6032 – Operating Budget](#) contained proviso funding in the amount of \$722,000, specifying that such centers would address implementation of a multitier **threat assessment system**, include developing processes for notifying schools, including private schools, in the event of an emergency, and/or recommend appropriate safety technologies for the districts. These dollars are currently being implemented for this purpose.

It is expected that these efforts will form the basis for ongoing regional safety center funding. It was also noted that OSPI and the 9 ESDs have partnered to apply for one of 4 \$1M [BJA STOP grants](#). If funded, this grant will further augment the development of regional safety center programs.

Following this, participants were invited to bring up priorities, platforms, issues, etc., which they either have or would like to see included in the conversation. Both WSRMP and Clear Risk noted that neither of the risk pools will provide insurance coverage for districts which opt to arm school staff. It was noted that this did not impact School Resource Officers (SROs), however, because SRO are covered by their hiring agency—local police or county sheriff. They also noted that Safe Schools Alert, an existing anonymous reporting tool available to member schools, is expected to have an improved anonymous reporting mobile device app ready for roll out this fall. Other discussion points which came up included: mental health resources, facilities upgrades, regional safety centers, and more school staff – especially counselors and mental

health professionals. It was also noted that collaboration among ESA groups is critical in all of this work.

The morning's work focused on the first two of the day's objectives: ensuring an understanding of the legislative mandate, and reviewing and understanding the outcomes of Summits 1 and 2. It also clarified current safety situations and initiatives. For the afternoon, Martin led the participants through the task of not only identifying, but also prioritizing current school safety needs.

Using the recommendations from the prior summits as a starting point, the group worked through a process to surface ideas for school safety initiatives that could be prioritized to move forward for funding. Ideas were generated using a small-group process, which were then reported out to the full group. These ideas were recording on large easel pads and placed around the room to ensure full visibility and to identify and record similarities, overlaps, or redundancies.

Conversations centered on the need to focus on state, regional and local **system alignments**. Along with alignment, there was considerable discussion around both "missing" and "rising" topics. These included: lack of access to mental health services; behavioral threat assessments; security assessments; training time and resources; active shooter preparedness and response clarification; firearm issues in general; including issues around arming staff; use and training of SROs; accountability; and anonymous reporting systems. Other topics included access evolving safety technologies, the use of social media in a crisis situation, SEL, campus hardening initiatives, and others.

The following table represents the aggregation of ideas recorded on the easel pads. The "Issue or Initiative" column identifies the idea and includes the recommendations from the prior summits. The "Additional Comments" column includes additional aspects of the idea that were identified in the small group report out or that were surfaced as part of the subsequent large group discussion.

Issue or Initiative	Additional comments
Mandated Staff Safety Training	A full 8 hour dedicated day each school year.
SRO/SSO Training to ensure Consistency & Standardization	
<p>Develop Long Range School Safety Plan for Washington. Elements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive System Plan • Leadership • Funding • Data and reporting • Accountability <p>Relook at definition of school safety-including & beyond K-12 schools to include Pre-K and Higher Education. Develop Statewide Safety System Plan/Governance, etc. (Schools are a part of it but not sole focus).</p>	
<p>Address School Mapping System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functionality • Resources • Utilization • Notification • Interoperability 	
<p>Establish Regional School Safety Centers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat Assessment (ESD) • Data Collection (ESD) • Inventory/Audit (School Level) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ States & Regions too • Emphasis on Standardization & Similarities (ESD) 	<p>Focus on School Safety Plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caring • Collaboration • Cooperation
<p>Transfer current Criminal Justice Training Commission budget Proviso to OSPI and fund the WA School Safety Center & School Safety Training</p>	
<p>Address Planning/Funding/Training for Earthquake Preparedness</p>	<p>Require earthquake preparedness drills; emphasize building retrofitting</p>
<p>Augment Resources Targeted to Bullying Prevention & Response Include Digital/Cyberbullying</p>	
<p>All Hazards Planning—Resources to fully Implement & Execute plans</p>	<p>Focus, too, on Emergency Communications</p>
<p>Behavioral/Mental Health Supports</p>	<p>Emphasis on suicide prevention and early intervention</p>

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After review and discussion, participants were asked to prioritize the issues or initiatives. Recognizing that all of the topics are important, participants revisited the mandate for the annual Safety Summit: "...establishing and monitoring the progress of a statewide plan for funding cost effective methods for school safety that meet local needs."

That led the participants to the next step. The group was asked to consider what issues or ideas they saw to be most urgent and essential, those that were less urgent but still important and finally, issues which were important but that could wait for implementation.

Each participant was given a set of colored stickers to be used to indicate their prioritization—three green dot stickers, three yellow dot stickers, and three blue dot stickers. Participants were asked to affix a green dot on the easel papers describing three issues or initiatives they believed were most urgent and essential, a yellow dot on the three issues or initiatives they believed were less urgent but still important, and a blue dot on the three issues or initiatives they believed were important but could wait for implementation. The result was a constellation of colored dots on each of the 10 issues or initiatives identified by the group.

The following table represents the summation of the colored dots for each idea, ranking in priority order based on the total number of green dots (note: not all participants affixed all 9 colored dots).

Issue or Initiative	Green	Yellow	Blue	Total	Weighted total
Establish Regional School Safety Centers	19	4	7	30	72
Develop Long Range School Safety Plan/Develop Statewide Safety System Plan	19	4	1	24	66
Behavioral/Mental Health Supports	15	6	0	21	57
Address School Mapping System	1	6	11	18	26
Revise Current CJTC Budget Proviso to fund the WA School Safety Ctr & School Safety Training	0	6	11	17	23
Mandated Staff Safety Training	4	5	6	15	28
All Hazards Planning-funding to Implement & Execute	5	4	3	12	26
SRO/SSO Training Consistency & Standardization	1	9	0	10	21
Augment Resources Targeted to Bullying Prevention & Response	2	7	1	10	21
Address Drills/Planning/Funding/ Training for Earthquake Preparedness	0	4	4	8	12

Three issues or initiatives were clearly identified as priorities for the group:

- Establish Regional School Safety Centers,
- Develop Long Range School Safety Plan/Develop Statewide Safety System Plan, and
- Behavioral/Mental Health Supports.

These three issues also received the most total aggregate votes (summing all votes irrespective of color), and the most weighted votes (summing the total if green dots were weighted greater than yellow dots, and yellow dots were weighted greater than blue dots, using a 3-2-1 weighting).

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The 3rd Summit closed with the recognition that there is considerable work to be done. The information here will be used by OSPI, the SSAC, the 9 ESDs and partnering agencies and organizations to help inform our collective ongoing school safety efforts, and to develop legislative budget packages in support of that work.

1st Annual School Safety Summit
WHITE PAPER
A Plan to Fund School Safety: Setting the Stage

BACKGROUND:

The Washington state legislature has recognized that school safety planning is of *paramount importance* to assure students, parents, guardians, school employees, and school administrators that our schools provide the safest possible learning environment.

In 2016, [SB 6620](#) requires the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction and the School Safety Advisory Committee to hold annual school safety summits. The mandate states that the annual summit focus on *establishing* and *monitoring* the progress of a statewide plan for funding cost-effective methods for school safety that meet local needs. As per SB 6620, future Safety Summit focus areas include *planning* and *implementation of* school safety planning efforts, *training* of school safety professionals, and *integrating* mental health and security measures.

Summit legislative participants were to be appointed no later than August 1, 2016. They were to include:

- (a) The majority and minority leaders of the Senate with two members from each of the relevant caucuses of the senate.
- (b) The speaker of the House of Representatives with two members from each of the two largest caucuses of the House of Representatives.
- (c) One representative from the Governor's office.

Although several participated, not all were identified.

The first annual School Safety Summit was held in October 2016 and January 2017. It was held in two sessions due to time constraints and weather conditions. Summit agendas, notes and shared materials can be found on the School Safety Center [School Safety Advisory Committee](#) web page.

In response to the mandate of SB 6620 to establish and monitor the progress of a statewide plan for funding cost-effective methods for school safety, initial statewide school safety funding plan recommendations include providing funds for:

- a statewide school safety needs assessment and environmental scan
 - including an evaluation of existing district and school plans,
- coordination and planning of a statewide Safety Corps,
- time and training for district and school level planning,
- training and implementation resources,
- development of a reporting and data gathering process.

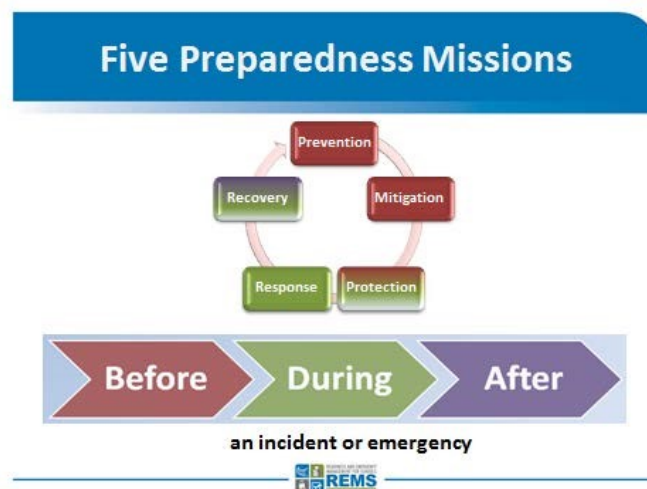
Although neither mandated by legislation or planned as a component of the current Safety Summit process, it is worthy of note that the WA State Auditor’s Office is considering a school safety audit, the results of which will also consider some or all of these same issues. Details of that audit are yet to be determined.

1. SUMMIT THEME: SETTING THE STAGE

Feeling safe at school is the foundation of a positive learning environment. The Washington state legislature has recognized that school safety planning is of *paramount importance* to assure students, parents, guardians, school employees, and school administrators that our schools provide the safest possible learning environment.

[RCW 28A.320.125](#) requires all public school districts and public schools to have current school safety plans and procedures in place. School safety is neither a single nor a static issue. Rather it is multifaceted and ever changing. ***The Guide for Developing High-Quality School Emergency Operations Plans*** is a collaborative safety planning document developed jointly by the US Department of Education (USDOE), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Department of Justice (DOJ) and Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

As reflected in the Guide, school safety planning process address the five safety preparedness areas of **prevention, mitigation, protection, response and recovery**. It must be understood that it is not possible to **prevent** every threat or hazard from occurring; however, it is possible to plan to **mitigate** damage and loss, and to recognize that, in some cases, **recovery** may well be the longest and most difficult area to plan for. These are explained at the [REMS TA Center](#) website.



In addition to those five preparedness areas, district and school safety planning considers all **four primary areas of threats and hazards**: natural, technological, biological and adversarial/man-made.

Threats and Hazards

Examples are reflected in the grid below:

Natural Hazards	Technological Hazards	Biological Hazards	Adversarial, Incidental, Human-caused Threats
Earthquakes Tornadoes Lightning Severe wind Hurricanes Floods Drought Wildfires Extreme temperatures Landslides or mudslides Tsunamis Volcanos/Lahar Winter precipitation Other	Explosions or accidental release of toxins from industrial plants Accidental release of hazardous materials from within the school, such as gas leaks or laboratory spills Hazardous materials releases from major highways or railroads Radiological releases from nuclear power stations Dam failure Power failure Water failure Other	Infectious diseases, such as pandemic influenza, extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis, <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , and meningitis Contaminated food outbreaks, including Salmonella, botulism, and <i>E. coli</i> Toxic materials present in school laboratories/ HVAC Other	Fire Active shooters Criminal threats or actions Gang violence Bomb threats Domestic violence and abuse Trafficking / CSEC Cyber attacks Suicide Harassment, Intimidation, or Bullying Threats based on gender identity Terrorism Other

As noted, the work of planning, training, coordination and collaboration, implementation and annually updating district and school safety plans is not funded. With this a background, the first annual safety summit agenda was developed to introduce participants to several of the current safety-related initiatives, and to examine more closely the current state of school safety in Washington. The information will be used to begin to address the mandates of SB 6620.

2. SETTING THE STAGE: Introduction to Selected Safety-related Initiatives, Activities, Programs

As noted above, [RCW 28A.320.125](#) requires all public school districts and public schools to have current school safety plans and procedures in place. This work of planning, training, coordination and collaboration, implementation and plan updating, **is not funded**. However, some initiatives and aspects of school safety have been funded. Funding sources have varied over time, as have the duration of those sources. Representatives from several partner organizations, agencies and OSPI departments were asked to do brief, introductory presentations on their programs.

To set the stage, there was a brief introduction to the OSPI federal Grant to Schools for Emergency Management (GSEM) project. The Washington project, known as the WA School Emergency Management (WASEM) project, assists districts throughout the state as they develop high quality emergency operations/safety plans. Although the grant title refers to “schools”, the funding is specifically directed to assisting district emergency planning efforts. Attempting to model a safety corps concept, WASEM efforts have been working at the state level through the 9 ESDs to reach our 295 school districts and ultimately schools. Using grant dollars, [The School Safety Center](#) web site was

reorganized as a toolkit for district and school safety planning. This was an 18 month federal grant of just over \$550K; a no cost extension of work ends March, 2017.

Criminal Justice Training Commission (CJTC) has been a long-standing partner in school safety efforts across Washington. The CJTC provided an update on trainings offered around the state for School Resource Officers (SROs) and School Security Officers (SSOs). The discussion also included an explanation of the difference between the two, and their potentially very different impacts on district and school budget planning. There was also discussion on the training which each category of personnel may or may not receive. CJTC received annual funding of \$100K to provide the SRO trainings. It was also noted that the very limited (\$96K) funding for the OSPI WA School Safety Center currently passes through CJTC back to OSPI, adding an unnecessary, additional layer of work for both agencies.

In setting the stage, OSPI Integrated Student Support (ISS) presented the concept of Multi-tier System of Supports (MTSS). Although MTSS is not generally thought of when talking school safety, school safety efforts do – or should – be viewed through the lens of MTSS. The Summit discussion brought MTSS into focus as a **framework** for school safety planning and implementation. The discussion considered school safety planning and implementation, needs and initiatives, from prevention through recovery, in all three MTSS Tiers. The newly funded ISS Program Supervisor position was created in 2016 through WA state legislation.

One of the primary areas of threat and hazard for school safety planning is **natural hazards**. OSPI Facilities and Operations gave an overview of the current Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) project. This project is designed to help identify the natural hazards risks to our students, teachers, and school facilities. As noted in its title, the preparedness function is **mitigation**. PDM efforts have developed a hazard mitigation plan for Washington State K12 facilities. The PDM tool is available to help with assessing school building safety and disaster mitigation planning. The PDM project is a multi-year Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) effort with funding from 2012-2017.

Still in the area of natural hazards, and living, as we do, along a very active fault line, **earthquake preparedness** is of significant importance to school safety. Considering the preparedness area of **protection**, FEMA has funded the statewide October Great WA ShakeOut event for the last several years throughout the state. OSPI works closely with the WA Emergency Management Division (EMD). OSPI partners very closely with the WA Emergency Management Division (EMD). However, it is significant to note that 1) 2017 is the last year of FEMA/EMD Great ShakeOut funding, and 2) EMD has pointed to the OSPI School Safety Center page as its school safety-related web resource for the last few years.

Addressing **Adversarial/Human-caused Threats**, WA districts and schools are mandated to adopt the model state Harassment, Intimidation and Bullying (HIB) board policy and set of procedures. Among the district requirements is the identification of a designated HIB Compliance Officer, a function with a list of specific duties. There is, however, no funding support to districts for this function. One of the duties of the HIB Compliance officer is to provide for annual staff training on HIB policy and procedures. However, there is no requirement for either HIB Compliance Officers or district and school staff to be trained on best practice in HIB **prevention or intervention**. Nor is there time or funding to provide HIB training. There is a very small state proviso allocation (\$23K) for HIB efforts on any tier of a multi-tiered system.

As another **Adversarial/Human-caused Threat** example, Project AWARE Program is a 5 year federal grant, currently in its 3rd year. The project addresses youth mental health issues, and specifically targets awareness of and addressing such issues. The importance of the Project AWARE provided trainings and their relationship to school safety was discussed. Although there are only 3 school districts identified for targeted participation in the project, Battle Ground, Shelton and Marysville, trainings have been provided throughout the state on Youth Mental Health First Aid. Project AWARE is funded through a federal grant and, thus, has funding through the next two federal fiscal years.

The Youth Suicide Prevention, Intervention and Postvention Program at OSPI provided an overview, including the intent of the trainings that will be provided to districts and providers. There were suggestions on programs and other agencies that also have trainings in place that could provide resources. The topic generated a lot of excellent discussion for the need and awareness around youth suicide. Unfortunately, schools are experiencing suicide and one in particular shared their story/experience on how they handled the support and recovery.

Washington Schools Risk Management Pool (WSRMP) and Clear Risk Solutions, the primary insurance risk pools in the state of Washington, presented the need for school safety and the issues around insuring schools from a liability perspective. Districts and schools (Are expected to) work collaboratively with a variety of organizations and agencies when developing and implementing Emergency Operation Plan (EOP)/safety plans. Within this context, there was discussion regarding the importance of **common understandings** and **universal language/definition of terms** across all districts, schools and other agencies when they pertains to safety and security plans. For an understanding of many of the cross disciplinary terms of art, the Safety Center provides a Glossary of Terms and Acronyms.

The Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC) gave an update on the Rapid Responder, the school mapping project and its funding. There was discussion around the system, its effectiveness and implementation. There was also conversation around RCW language regarding the required mapping work. RCW language needs to address both funding issues and issues which districts are experiencing. Prepared Response, the back end of the mapping system, has had a 14 year contract through the state. The mapping system was not funded during the 2016 legislative system; it did receive limited funds to start the new fiscal year through the governor's budget. WASPC would like to fund a new RFP to allow other vendors to bid on continuing the work and better addressing the requirements. Subsequent conversations have proposed that the existing "mapping system" be fully funded for the current biennium, and that a separate work/study group be establish for the biennium to study current and future recommendations for funding and implementation of evolving safety-related technologies.

The role of the ESDs within a statewide school safety system was discussed in depth. (See **Attachment 1** – Planning Crosswalk) ESDs serve the districts on their service areas, are closer to them, geographically, and are able to adapt to their specific needs. There was discussion around the structure of an ESD based safety and security consortium. It was noted that, along with mandating the annual safety summits, SB 6620 also provides that "educational service districts *may implement* a regional school safety and security program"; however, no funding was provided. With conversation around ESD consortia and a statewide safety corps, several questions were posed. Among them:

- Is school safety considered part of basic education?
- What is the structure for statewide district and school safety planning efforts?

Attachment C

- How many RCWs are there that relate to School Safety? (And what do they all cost?)
- What are the critical questions?
- Can we answer those questions?
- Is there progress monitoring to address the questions?
- What would we grade ourselves regarding safety?
 - We need a Report Card or a Score Card.
 - What was 2014's SB 5197 all about?

The general conclusions were that

- district and school safety efforts are not adequately funded, and
- districts and schools need help in their safety planning and implementation efforts. This may be especially true of the smaller districts.

The initial recommendations fully fund a statewide safety corps which would include the 9 ESD regional Safety Center Program. There is work to be done before that can happen.

3. SETTING THE STAGE: COST/FUNDING WORK

The SB 6620 annual summits focus on costs of school safety: **establishing** and **monitoring** the progress of a statewide plan for funding cost-effective methods for school safety that meet local needs, and to include **planning** and **implementation of** school safety planning efforts, **training** of school safety professionals, and **integrating** mental health and security measures.

Prior to the passage of SB 6620, the question was posed to the School Safety Advisory Committee, "Based on current mandates, what does school safety cost?" And "Are these costs reflected in a prototypical school funding model?" In response to the second, and to set the stage for a better understanding of overall school funding, the OSPI Apportionment Office provided background information on the WA prototypical school funding process. (See TJ's PPT)

New Dawn Security was the recipient of the WASEM Grant Request for Proposals contract. The contract grew out of earlier SSAC work on the **costs of school safety mandates**. The New Dawn Security contract calls for a study of and report on the cost of school safety in Washington State. This work is unique to WA, and will be shared with the USDOE. The scope of this work considers mandates covering the variety of areas of threats and risks, and all the different involved at the district/school building level. New Dawn Security explained its four steps for developing categories of risk in developing a formula to arrive at a per-student cost of safety. The categories are estimates as each district would have its individual factors to consider.

Another section of SB 6620 called for the **Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP)** to evaluate how Washington and other states have addressed the funding of school safety and security programs. Led by WSIPP, there was some discussion regarding the report and some suggestion as to who might be included. A report to the legislature is due by December 2017. As noted, the work is funded through SB 6620.

In addition, there was a brief history of School Safety Center funding and funding source since 2001-02.

Attachment C

Within the context of this history, several recurrent themes were identified:

- There has been no change the limited funding of the WA School Safety Center since 2001-02. Although issues have changed and the scope of the work has become more complex, Safety Center funding has remained at \$96,000 annually. It is of interest to note that, while this amount initially came directly to OSPI for the Safety Center, in 2011, budget proviso language moved funding to the Criminal Justice Training Commission, to be contracted back to OSPI.
- The increasing complexity to school safety/safety issues has grown to include a full range of natural, technological, biological and adversarial threats and hazards. They include such issues as active and rampage shooters, bomb threats, Bakken oil trains, and greater awareness of the Cascadia Subduction zone and the need for district-level continuity of operations planning (COOPs).
- The establishment of a statewide Safety Corps. The concept of a safety corps parallels that of the statewide nursing corps: OSPI as a central point of contact and coordination, working with and through the 9 ESD to reach all 295 school districts and 2,300+ school buildings. This would be done in coordination and collaboration with other state agencies and organizations, local and regional law and fire jurisdictions, etc., to ensure common understandings and coordinated efforts. (See **Attachment II** – Draft Safety Corps Funding package)
- There is a history of trendy, short-term pieces of legislation with little to no funding and no consistency or follow-through. Within the context of school safety, many of the pieces of legislation over time have been what has been called “knee-jerk” reactions to state, national or world events.
- The legislative frequently acknowledges the School Safety Advisory Committee (SSAC) and assigns tasks – such as the currently required annual safety summits. This does not acknowledge, however, that the SSAC is a committee made up of volunteer members from several organizations and agencies, and who participate from all over the state.
- There seems to be an expectations that some processes and things are just ‘there’ – like training, cameras, SROs, data collection, etc.

- Finally, although there has been greater complexity of issues and more mandates, there has been no consistent funding for district and school safety planning, implementation, training, purchases, or data collection.

4. SETTING THE STAGE: Summary / Recommendations:

[SB 6620](#) mandates an annual School Safety Summit to:

- i. establish a statewide plan for funding school safety,
- ii. monitor the progress of a statewide,
- iii. plan and implement school safety planning efforts,
- iv. train school safety professionals, and
- v. integrate mental health and security measures.

With this as backdrop, the first annual School Safety Summit determined that there is an immediate overarching need to fund planning and coordination of efforts involving and including OSPI, the 9 ESDs, our 295 LEAs and over 2,300 Schools. The planning and coordination also includes non-K12 partners, and collaborators, and private schools across the state.

Recognizing several related initiatives and studies related to district and school safety and safety funding, and in response to the mandates of SB 6620, establishing a **statewide school safety funding plan** would require **foundational** funding for:

- **Integration of the work of entities and initiatives included within this document:**
 - The **WSIPP** study of school safety and security funding in other states;
 - The **WASEM/SSAC** study of school safety costs;
 - Feedback from the final federal **GSEM** self-assessment of safety planning across districts in Washington, and
 - The **SAO** audit of district/school safety plans.
- **A statewide needs assessment** and environmental scan around school safety:
 - This would identifying strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats locally, regionally and statewide.
 - Also included: an evaluation of sample district and school EOP/safety plans.

- **Coordination and planning** for a statewide Safety Corps:
 - As per the attached document, this would set the stage for consistent coordination and planning among OSPI, the ESDs, districts, schools and partnering agencies across the state.
- **Time and training** for district and school level planning:
 - Even as the activities above are taking place, districts and schools still require both time and funding to develop and update required EOP/safety plans.
 - Included within this is the need for trainers across the state.
- **Training and implementation** resources:
 - TBD (Example: Bullying prevention curricula/materials; school safety supplies.)
- **A data gathering reporting** process:
 - Within the context of school safety, what data do we want to collect?
 - How will that data be collected?
 - Would this include an evaluation of district and school plans?
 - If so, how would that take place? What would be required?

In addition to any and all current safety-related funding, it is estimated that this work would require **foundational funding** for a period of 18 - 24 months, minimum, and would include:

1. Staffing: OSPI, ESDs: (\$275,625 - .3 FTE x \$75K x 10 + Benefits)
2. Administrative Support: (\$150,000 - .25 FTE x \$50K x 10 + Benefits)
3. Stipends / Hourly expenses for district and organizational representatives: (\$50,000)
4. Travel expenses: (\$15,000 - \$250 x 10 x 6) Including food and lodging, as necessary;
5. Office materials & supplies; postage and printing: (\$5,000);
6. 6. Evolving safety-related technology work group (\$100,000)
7. Other – TBD.

8. TOTAL \$595,000

The **2nd Annual Safety Summit** in the fall of 2017 would begin this work. Summit participants note that there is no legislated reporting requirement for this work, nor a specified process for submitting reports of plans. However, participants plan to submit progress reports or updates to Legislature in approximately January of each year. With the foundational work in place, subsequent Safety Summits will look at costs associated with specific issues in more detail.

**School Safety Advisory Committee
Safety Summit #2
October 5, 2017**

NOTE Present:

Baker, DaleAnn, Parent Rep; Bernard, Nancy, DOH; Black, Scott, OSPI; Bradshaw, Michelle, White River SD; Burpee, George, Seattle Acad.; Cimber, Emily, SAO; Clark, Brenton, SAO; Collins, Cheryl, Sumner SD; Corr, Dave, WASPC; Davy, Karen, KingCo/WSSRO; DeWitt, Karen, Shelton SD; Dingle, Mike, ESD 171; Donlin, Mike, OSPI; Emry, Scott, LWSD; Fay, Jennifer, Leg. (Sen. Kuderer); Florez Crystal, Leg. (Sen. McCoy); Garrand, Rosanne, EMD; Gillespie, Katie, FPSD; Haase, Julie, PTSA; Hammond, Lance, Clear Risk Solut.; Hanson, Suzie, WFIS; Hetzel, Annie, PSESD; Hobbs, Kathryn, WA State PTA; Kato, Ailey, Leg. Staff; Kilppert, Brad, State Representative; Kovich, Timothy, Kent SD; Lynch, Greg, ESD 114/AESD; Martens, Gerald, WSRMP; McBride, Rich, Clear Risk Sol.; McEvoy, Pegi, Seattle PS; Moeckle, Rachel, SAO; Patnode, Jill, PSESD; Rauch, Andrew, Epiphany Sch.; Smith,* Brian, WIAA; Spellecy, Sean, New Dawn Security; Stambaugh, Melanie, State Rep.; Wargacki, Megan, Leg/OPR; Westbrook, Abigail, WSSDA.

Introduction:

After a welcome, a thank you to the WSRMP for providing today's lunch, and introductions around the room, it was noted that these Summits were not the same as, but closely connected to, the work of the School Safety Advisory Committee (SSAC). Summit participants then reviewed the mandates set out for the annual [SB 6620](#) School Safety Summit:

- i. establish a statewide plan for funding school safety,
- ii. monitor the progress of a statewide plan,
- iii. plan and implement school safety planning efforts,
- iv. train school safety professionals, and
- v. integrate mental health and security measures.
- vi. (also include LEA safety planning)

There was a review of the [White Paper Recommendations](#) from the 1st annual Summit last winter.

One recommendation from the **1st Summit** was to ensure that the various related initiatives and studies related to district and school safety and safety be coordinated as we respond to the mandates for the annual Summits. Those different initiatives include:

- the 6620 mandated WSIPP study of state and national school safety funding, and
- the OSPI WASEM grant funded New Dawn Security Safety Costs Study.

In addition,

- the State Auditor's Office is beginning an audit of school safety and
- the DOE and REMS TA Center are beginning to collect 2nd and final self-assessment data as our federal safety planning grant comes to an end.

Finally, OSPI has been involved in the governor's Resilient Washington subcabinet and Recommendation #1 pertaining to schools. All of these bodies of work will be coordinated into the work of the Summit.

Providing current background on these efforts:

- Greg Lynch briefly recapped the information which Julia Cramer, WSIPP, recently provided at ESD 114.
- Rachel Moeckle provided a handout and information on the upcoming performance audit.
- Sean Spellecy reviewed his work on the cost of ensuring school safety. Next steps will focus on mandated RCW costs for districts and schools, and for costs for recognized best and/or emerging practices.

There was discussion around several safety funding related topics and issues. The group was reminded that, although the mandate for the annual Summits is to develop and implement a plan to fund school safety, and although we recognize the necessity of sustained funding over time, legislators are elected every 2 or 4 years, biennial budgets cover 2 years – and “things change” over time.

Several specific items were discussed. The notes below attempt to capture key points of discussion, particularly as they impact the mandated tasks of the Summit and as they have fiscal implications for the upcoming session. A very important note was included in the discussion of the Summit participants:

We are talking about high level, overarching issues here, today.

As we move forward, and as we examine the combined results of the various studies and data points which we are gathering, and as we delve deeper into specific school safety issues, other, additional costs will necessarily arise.

Over time, they, too, will be incorporated into the overall state plan to fund school safety.

Today’s 5 immediate funding needs issues are noted below, followed by planned next steps for this year’s Safety Summit:

Immediate Needs Issues:

1. School Mapping

The Issue:

There were several points of discussion here. Briefly, these include the history of the public building “mapping” requirement in WA, the inclusion of “mapping” into the requirement that districts and schools have safety plans, the lack of adequate funding, and the lack of clarity around requirements for “school mapping.” This last point is particularly critical insofar as requirements will inform funding needs.

NB: Funding was completely eliminated from the capitol budget last session.

Response:

Discussion in the 1st Summit in the fall and winter of 2016-17 recommended that the existing mapping process be funded for the coming biennium. In addition, it was also recommended that a Work Group be funded to consider “school mapping”, revise and clarify the RCW wording which requires school mapping, and develop a projected budget to do the work. Mapping is currently not included in the unpassed capitol budget, and there was no

funding allocated for the Work Group. However, a work group was begun and will meet again in the very near future to take on the tasks noted here. Additional individuals have either volunteered or were volunteered to be part of that work group.

Recommendation for the coming biennium:

- Continue and expand the work group;
- Fund school mapping at the level requested (approx. \$1.3+M);
- Fund the work group to allow for potential travel expenses. (Est. \$50K/biennium) ;
- Review and consider RCW changes which are developed within the work group.
- Develop project costs to schools, districts, WASPC, and OSPI for a revised and potentially upgraded school mapping system, requirements and processes.

2. Safety Corps

The Issue:

The concept of a statewide Safety Corps, paralleling the Nurse Corps concept, has been discussed regularly for many years and several biennia within OSPI and within the context of the School Safety Advisory Committee. The Safety Corps would provide for better and more consistent coordination between and among OSPI, the 9 ESD, our 295 LEAs, Charter Schools and all K-12 schools. This would help ensure common language, preparation, response and planning efforts throughout the state. Safety Corps budget packages have been put forward, but have not gone forward.

Response:

The concept sounds excellent, however, it would have significant impacts on everyone involved. It would have definite fiscal impacts on OSPI, the ESDs and potentially on districts, as well. It was noted that the barebones budget included in the Summit Agenda was just that: a barebones starter.

Although the concept is not new, and although it was viewed positively at the 1st Summit, the participants would like to see a work group to better understand the concept and define the parameters, and flesh out a more complete budget. Several participants expressed interest in being on such a work group.

Recommendation for the coming biennium:

- Establish a Safety Corps work group;
- Review previous years' Safety Corps documentation and budget requests;
- Consider impacts on OSPI, ESD, districts and schools;
- Generate a budget request for the upcoming biennium.
(Current budget planning figures range from a 'bare-bones' low of just under \$600K to a more robust plan at just over \$5M/annually.)

3. CJTC – OSPI Safety Training Proviso

The Issue:

The School Safety Center was established at OSPI in 2001. At that time, it was funded at \$96K. At the same time, CJTC was allocated \$100K to provide the school safety training for all school administrators and school safety personnel. That \$100K was pass through funding from OSPI to CJTC. Those funding amounts have not changed since 2001. In 2010-11, however, the allocation process was reversed: \$96K and \$100K went to CJTC with \$96 contracted back to OSPI to do the same work.

In the summer of 2017, CJTC contacted OSPI to discuss contracting with OSPI to provide the school safety training for all school administrators and school safety personnel. The two organizations have been working on a smooth transition since that time.

Response:

As noted, we are working on a smooth handoff of work. Among the conversation points, in WA, there are no requirements of training of school safety personnel, and no certifications. Nor is there distinction made – within legislation – among such safety and security personnel functions as SROs, SSO/CSOs, or safety and security personnel. All of this has become part of the ongoing conversation.

Recommendations:

- Revise the budget proviso language to allow to total amount of \$196K to go directly to OSPI for the school safety center and safety training;
- Clearly distinguish between and among SRO's, CSO/SSO's, and other safety and security-related personnel and functions;
- Establish training/certification requirements;
- As OSPI and CJTC work through the details of the transition, develop a more realistic budget for the work involved.

4. Earthquake/ShakeOut/Resilient Washington/ Governor's Subcabinet:

The Issues:

Washington state sits on the Cascadia Subduction Zone. There are also several other faults around the state. By and large, we are not nearly as prepared as we could be in the event of a catastrophic event. Although schools are required to have safety drills on a monthly basis, earthquake drills (Drop. Cover. Hold on.) are optional.

WA has participated in the [Great ShakeOut for many years. Participation has increased annually. Funding for resources and materials has been provided through FEMA and our WA state EMD.](#)

The governor's Subcabinet recently completed its report on the state of the state in terms of preparedness for a (seismic) natural disaster. Working with an earlier Resilient Washington study, the first set of recommendations focus on schools. Several specific recommendations were included.

Response:

Along with the Governor's Subcabinet recommendations, we agree that mandating an earthquake drill is critical. All of WA state will be affected by a Cascadia quake in some way or other, and there are also several other faults across the state. In addition, as we have participated in The Great WA ShakeOut for several years. Statewide PR, support materials and on-the-group promotional efforts have been funded through EMD/FEMA. Continuing to fund the effort and building this into our overall earthquake preparedness is an excellent idea. (NB: At over 800K, we are currently at the highest K-12 Great ShakeOut registration numbers to date!)

HB 1003 (2016) required WSSDA to write a model policy on districts' response to natural disasters. COOP was built into the model policy. Although the policy and procedures are now available to districts, there is no requirement that they be adopted in part or in full. Again, following the Subcabinet's recommendation, this should be required as an annex to the already required district and school EOP/Safety plan.

Within this context, hazard mitigation planning and seismic assessments and retrofits were also discussed. This work necessarily requires coordination among several agencies including OSPI, DNR, EMD and others.

Recommendations:

- Update SHB 1279 replace "may" with "must" to **require** annual earthquake drills for all schools. There is essentially no cost to this update and requirement;
- Fund the ongoing backend efforts behind The Great ShakeOut. Current EMD/FEMA funding for this allocates \$15K/year for staff with an additional amount for educational materials;
- Require districts to develop and maintain continuity of operations plans as functional annexes to their EOP/safety plans;
- Require districts to develop pre-disaster, hazard mitigation plans. This can also be considered as a functional annex to overall EOP/safety plans.

5. HIB/Bullying Prevention and Response Training:

The Issue:

HB 1163 (2011) was an act relating to harassment, intimidation and bullying. It created a 5-year anti-HIB work group which sunset in January, 2016. That bill had an allocation of \$93K attached. However, as written, that amount was **not allocated** to anti-HIB efforts. \$23K was allocated to anti-HIB, and \$70K was specifically allocated to a separate, annual suicide prevention contract. While the work of suicide prevention is critical, it is different from the work of bullying prevention and response.

The \$93K proviso allocation continued until this last operating budget. In the most recent budget proviso language, the amount was reduced from \$93K to \$50K. In addition, proviso language was also changed to direct the funds be used for anti-HIB efforts. In reality, as

there is an existing suicide prevention contract in place and operating under the assumption that the \$70K would continue at the same levels.

Response:

Currently, funds are being allocated to HIB and suicide prevention at approx. the same 23/70 split from years past. This has a negative impact on both HIB **and** suicide prevention work. It should again be noted that, although it has appeared that there was \$93K allocated for anti-HIB efforts for several years, in reality, there was considerably less.

Recommendations:

- Fully fund anti-HIB efforts. This would include training time and resources; district and school curricular and training materials;
- Fund, in whole or in part, the mandated district-level HIB Compliance Officer positions across the state.
Funding the position might entail a full or partial FTE;
- Adequately fund suicide prevention and response efforts.

Closure:

2nd Safety Summit next steps to follow today's Summit include:

- Schedule the next meeting of **Mapping Work Group** with the additional names. (Nov. 2017)
- Schedule a meeting of the **CJTC Transition Group**. (ASAP)
- Schedule a meeting of the **Safety Corps Work Group** (Oct./Nov. 2017, if possible)
- Plan and calendar a **2nd session of this 2nd Summit** for the spring of 2018.
- Gather information from the various studies as they become available.
- Develop spring costs update.