



THE AFTERSCHOCKS OF PARKLAND

ADDRESSING ON-CAMPUS THREATS

Presenters

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DISCLOSURE

This presentation is informational and is not intended to constitute legal advice. You should familiarize yourself with the laws and regulations related to school safety and consult with your school's attorney if you have any questions.

School safety involves a two-part approach

1. Mental and emotional supports
2. Physical site safety and security protocols

Legal Requirements Related to School Safety

- Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Act (2018)
 - Added requirement that all public school facilities have a safe-school officer assigned to the campus and created the Coach Aaron Feis Guardian Program.
 - Created a “Mental Health Assistance Allocation” for public schools and added requirement for schools to have a mental health plan in place.
 - Created a security risk assessment tool for use by public schools.
 - Created the mobile suspicious reporting tool (FortifyFL).
 - Added requirements for sharing of information between agencies regarding students considered at-risk or who exhibited behavioral disabilities.
 - Added requirement for establishment of threat assessment teams at public schools.
 - Added requirement for schools to conduct active assailant drills.
 - Added a requirement that school districts appoint a School Safety Specialist.
 - Created the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Commission.

Legal Requirements Related to School Safety

- Senate Bill 7030 (2019)
 - Expanded on the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Act.
 - Added a requirement that sheriffs, at minimum, provide access to a guardian program.
 - Expanded the definition of “safe-school officers” to include school security guards trained through the Coach Aaron Feis Guardian Program.
 - Added requirement for the Office of Safe Schools to create a standardized threat assessment tool.
 - Updated the Charter School Statute (s. 1002.33, F.S.) to specify certain school safety laws that apply to charter schools.

Rule 6A-1.0018, Florida Administrative Code

EFFECTIVE JULY 14, 2021

Rule 6A-1.0018, Florida Administrative Code

- Safe-school officers
 - Safe-school officer includes Guardians, School Security Guards, School Resource Officers, or School Safety Officers.
 - Guardians and School Security Guards must undergo 144 hours of training through the Coach Aaron Feis Guardian Program.
 - A safe-school officer must be present, at a minimum, during the school day when the school facility is open for instruction.
 - Districts and charter schools must establish a policy for safe-school officer assignments outside of the regular day. Charter schools may adopt the sponsor's policy.
 - Deficiencies relating to safe-school officer coverage must be resolved by the next day.
 - Charter schools must comply with district procedures for reporting information on safe-school officer discipline and dismissal, and discharge of a firearm in the exercise of safe-school officer duties.

Rule 6A-1.0018, Florida Administrative Code

- Alyssa's Alert

- Beginning with the 2021-22 school year, charter schools are required to have a mobile panic alert system (Alyssa's Alert) in place.
- FDOE has a list of approved Alyssa's Alert vendors available online: <https://www.fldoe.org/safe-schools/alyssas-alert.stml>

- FortifyFL

- Mobile suspicious activity reporting tool.
- Schools are required to promote FortifyFL: 1.) Advertise FortifyFL on websites, on school campuses, in newsletters, and in school publications; 2.) Install the FortifyFL app on all mobile devices issued to students; and 3.) Bookmark the FortifyFL website on all computer devices issued to students.
- Charter schools must ensure that FortifyFL contains current contact information for a school administrator designated by the governing board or principal to receive tips and notifications.

Rule 6A-1.0018, Florida Administrative Code

- Threat Assessment Teams

- Each charter school must establish a threat assessment team composed of persons with expertise in counseling, instruction, school administration, and law enforcement.
- The counseling team member must be a school-based mental health services provider that is able to access student mental health records.
 - Certified school psychologist, certified school social worker, certified school counselor, or a licensed mental health professional who is employed or contracted to provide mental health services in schools.
- The law enforcement team member must be a sworn law enforcement officer with access to local Records Management System information, the Criminal Justice Information System, and the Florida Crime Information Center and National Crime Information Center databases. A school guardian cannot serve this role!

Rule 6A-1.0018, Florida Administrative Code

- Threat Assessment Teams (cont'd)
 - For the 2021-22 school year, all team members must be trained on the Comprehensive School Threat Assessment Guidelines (CSTAG) no later than December 31, 2021. Thereafter, all members must be trained by the start of school or within 90 days after joining the threat assessment team if they join after the start of the school year.
 - Threat assessment teams must meet as often as needed, but not less than monthly.
 - Threat assessment teams must maintain documentation of their meetings, including meeting dates and times, team members in attendance, cases discussed, and actions taken.
 - Schools must adopt a threat assessment policy, which must include procedures for referrals to mental health services. FDOE has provided a model policy available online: <https://www.fldoe.org/safe-schools/threat-assessment.shtml>

Rule 6A-1.0018, Florida Administrative Code

- SESIR

- School Environmental Safety Incident Reporting (Rule 6A-1.0017, Florida Administrative Code).
- In order to determine whether an incident must be reported in SESIR, the following three (3) criteria must be met:
 1. The incident meets one of the SESIR incident definitions listed in subsection (7) of Rule 6A-1.0017.
 2. The incident occurred on a K-12 school campus, on school-sponsored transportation, during off-campus school-sponsored activities, or off campus where the incident is accomplished through electronic means, if the incident substantially disrupts the educational process or orderly operation of a school.
 3. Where the incident was carried out by a student, taking into account developmentally age appropriate behavior and disability, if any, the student had the capacity to understand his or her behavior and the inappropriateness of his or her actions.

Rule 6A-1.0018, Florida Administrative Code

- SESIR

- Examples of SESIR offenses (not an exhaustive list): drug/alcohol offenses, fighting that requires either physical intervention or results in injury requiring first aid or medical attention, bullying, hazing, theft (\$750 or more), sexual offenses, vandalism (\$1,000 or more), weapon possession.
- Charter school governing boards must establish policies identifying which incidents require consultation with or referral to law enforcement. In lieu of establishing their own policies, a charter school is authorized to adopt the sponsor's policy.
- Charter schools must designate who will be responsible for SESIR reporting. Such persons must undergo online or in-person training.

Rule 6A-1.0018, Florida Administrative Code

- Active Assailant Response Plans

- Each charter school must have an active assailant response plan.
- Active assailant response plans must include, at a minimum, plans and expectations for responding to an active assailant situation using the following three strategies: evading or evacuating, taking cover or hiding, and responding to or fighting back.
- All school personnel must be trained annually on the procedures in the active assailant response plan by October 1 of each year.
- New charter school must train staff prior to the start of the school year.

- Active Assailant Response Drills

- Active assailant response drills must be coordinated with the District School Safety Specialist and carried out at least once per month.
- Documentation of each drill must be provided to the District School Safety Specialist.

Rule 6A-1.0018, Florida Administrative Code

- District School Safety Specialists are required to review district and charter school policies and procedures at least annually for compliance with the law.
- What policies does Rule 6A-1.0018 specifically require?
 - Threat assessment policy (may adopt sponsor's policy).
 - Policy that establishes when a safe-school officer must be assigned to a school facility for extracurricular activities and school-sponsored events (may adopt sponsor's policy).
 - Policy that define acts that require consultation with and reporting or referral to law enforcement (may adopt sponsor's policy).

PANEL DISCUSSION

SCHOOL SAFETY

QUESTIONS?



Thank You