



School and Campus Safety Taskforce Meeting

West Reading Room, Patrick Henry Building — September 16, 2013

AGENDA

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| 1:00 pm – 1:15 pm | Introduction and Approval of Minutes from 7/31/13 Chairmen |
| 1:15 pm – 2:15 pm | Discussion Based Upon Previous Presentations |
| 2:15 pm – 2:30 pm | <i>Break</i> |
| 2:30 pm – 3:00 pm | Presentation of Additional Recommendations |
| 3:30 pm – 4:00 pm | Education Workgroup—Referred Legislation <i>Laura Fornash, Secretary of Education</i> |
| | Mental Health Workgroup—Referred Legislation <i>Dr. Bill Hazel, Secretary of Health and Human Resources</i> |
| | Public Safety Workgroup—Referred Legislation <i>Marla Graff Decker, Secretary of Public Safety</i> |
| 4:00 pm – 4:10 pm | Public Comment |
| 4:10 pm – 4:15 pm | Next Steps |

The following comments were submitted by Delegate Bob Marshall, in reference to HB1557, for consideration at the September 16, 2013 meeting of the Governor's Task Force for School and Campus Safety:

As I write there is an active shooter situation at the Navy Yard in Washington DC just across the Potomac River from Reagan National Airport where initial police reports made to the Washington Post indicate that "two shooters, including one in fatigues, killed at least four people and wounded eight others at the Washington Navy Yard on Monday, throwing the region into fear and chaos as authorities tried to contain the incident."

I ask members of the Governor's commission to pray for the victims, their families, civilians and government workers at the Navy Yard, and the law enforcement officers charged with stopping or apprehending this wrongdoer.

I recognize there are no perfect law enforcement solutions to preventing all situations like the dreadful, murderous school shooting in Connecticut last year or at Columbine.

Virginia schools and others across the nation are declared under law to be gun free zones. Does this impede deranged individuals from perpetrating shootings? NO. In Beslan, Russia in September, 2004 a school hostage situation undertaken by Islamic militants resulted in the deaths of nearly 400 individuals, including 330+ hostages, among whom were nearly 190 school children.

The homeland of the United States is a target for such extremists. A CNN report for September 13, 2013 notes: "Ayman al-Zawahiri called on his followers in an audio message posted on the Internet on Thursday to "land a large strike on it, even if it takes years of patience for this. Al-Zawahiri has headed al Qaeda, since a U.S. military operation killed his predecessor and al Qaeda's founder, Osama bin Laden, in May 2011 in Pakistan. In his message, he claimed victory against the United States in Iraq and Afghanistan. He called on terrorists to continue the battle on American soil. **Al-Zawahiri named the Boston Marathon bombings on April 15 as an example of such an attack. He encouraged his followers to provoke the United States into spending more on security, in order to 'bleed America economically.'**"

A US House of Representatives Committee prepared a readiness report on US southern border vulnerabilities to terrorists entering the United States. Their report indicated: "The number of aliens other than Mexican ("OTMs") illegally crossing the border has grown at an alarming rate over the past several years. Based on U.S. Border Patrol statistics there were 30,147 OTMs apprehended in FY2003, 44,614 in FY2004, 165,178 in FY2005, and 108,025 in FY2006. Most of them were apprehended along the U.S. Southwest border.

... Since September 11, 2001 to the present hundreds of illegal aliens from special interest countries (such as Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Pakistan, ... Russia, Yemen, Albania, Yugoslavia and Afghanistan) were apprehended within the South Texas region alone.

The data indicates that each year hundreds of illegal aliens from countries known to harbor terrorists or promote terrorism are routinely encountered and apprehended attempting to enter the U.S. illegally between Ports of Entry Statements made by high-ranking Mexican officials prior to and following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks indicate that one or more Islamic terrorist organizations has sought to establish a presence in Mexico. In May 2001, former Mexican National security adviser and ambassador to the United Nations, Adolfo Aguilar Zinser, reported, that "Spanish and Islamic terrorist groups are using Mexico as a refuge."

Federal Bureau of Investigation Director Robert Mueller has confirmed in testimony "that there are individuals from countries with known al-Qa'ida connections who are changing their Islamic surnames to Hispanic-sounding names and obtaining false Hispanic identities, learning to speak Spanish and pretending to be Hispanic immigrants." [A Line in the Sand, Confronting the Threat at the Southwest Border, prepared by Majority Staff, House Committee on Homeland Security, Subcommittee on Investigations, http://www.house.gov/sites/members/tx10_mccaul/pdf/Investigaions-Border-Report.pdf]

Uniformed, armed police in public schools are visible targets for hostile individuals. Recommending that only tax paid individuals are qualified to protect children complies with the al-Qa'ida tactic of bleeding our resources.

In the USA, the "**rescue invites danger doctrine**" of tort law holds that if a wrongdoer or tortfeasor produces or creates a circumstance that places the tort victim in danger, the tortfeasor is liable not only for the harm caused to the victim, but also the harm caused to any person injured in an effort to rescue that victim.

For example, if a compassionate person seeks to rescue a child from a swimming pool which has no fence around and suffers injury, then the owner of the swimming pool is liable for harm done to the rescuer who takes precautions to prudentially rescue the child because the owner has created a situation of danger which invites a response. This principle goes back to Justice Cardozo's comments in a 1926 case (Wagner v. International Railway) "The cry of distress is the summons to relief [...] The emergency begets the man. The wrongdoer may not have foreseen the coming of a deliverer. He is accountable as if he had."

While Virginia normally has to consent to being sued, what would public opinion conclude about present Virginia law which prevents individuals from defending themselves with a concealed carry weapon, such as was the case at Virginia Tech, if an individual sought recovery because the law now makes it illegal to defend yourself or even children under your charge with sufficient force to counter a school assault situation?

What will be the answer of the Governor's School Safety Task Force to an active shooter situation when a deranged individual or a terrorist is shooting children, teachers and school personnel? Will it be once again to wait many agonizing long minutes for the police to arrive and in the meantime offer no effective resistance to such a murderer who rapidly discharges his weapons when seconds count for saving the lives of innocent persons?

Perhaps you now know why I introduced HB 1557, and I ask for the Governor's School Safety Task Force to endorse HB 1557, or a measure substantially like it. Thank you.

Summary of Recommendations Passed by the Taskforce

As of 9-11-13

| Recommendation Number | Proposal |
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| E-01 | <i>Bullying Definition:</i> That a definition of “bullying” be provided in the Code of Virginia, and that the Governor’s School and Campus Safety Task Force support legislation pending in the 2013 General Assembly which provides for such a definition. Although the <i>Code of Virginia</i> references bullying in several contexts, such as the requirement that school boards include bullying in their student codes of conduct, there is no specific definition of bullying provided. |
| E-02 | <i>Required School Division Safety Audit Planning Teams:</i> To amend the Code of Virginia to require school boards to establish a school safety audit committee to consist of representatives of parents, teachers, local law-enforcement, fire and rescue representatives, behavioral health, and medical service agencies, and judicial and public safety personnel, as well as the community at large. Current law does not require such committees and only says “may” form such. Proposal would also require representatives from fire and rescue representatives, behavioral health, and medical service agencies. |
| E-03 | <i>Lock Down/Intruder School Drills:</i> To require every public school to conduct a lockdown/intruder drill, as described and addressed in <u>The Virginia Educator’s Guide for Planning and Conducting School Emergency Drills</u> , at least once every week during the first twenty schools days of each school session, and monthly thereafter. This frequency parallels that of fire drills. |
| E-04 | <i>Antibullying Training Funding:</i> To provide funding for the implementation of recommendations set forth in the <u>Study of the Nature and Effectiveness of Virginia School Divisions’ Antibullying Policies</u> (House Joint Resolution No. 625, 2011); specifically to “provide technical assistance and training for school divisions and schools in best policies, practice, and procedures for implementing bullying prevention and responding to bullying incidents. “ |
| E-05 | <i>Safety and Security Fund:</i> the state establishes a recurring non-reverting fund to be made available for use at the discretion of schools and localities for school safety and security. |
| E-06 | <i>Establish Public Education Grant Program:</i> Recommends that a \$2 million appropriation be made annually to establish a competitive grant program to support and sustain crime prevention and campus safety programs and initiatives at public higher education institutions in Virginia. |
| E-07 | <i>Campus Community Emergency Response Teams :</i> Recommends that an appropriation be made in the amount of \$310,000 to VDEM to facilitate the development and sustainment of the Campus Community Emergency Response Team (C-CERT) program on all public higher education institution campuses in Virginia, and to expand the availability of campus CERT training to all seven VDEM regions. |
| ED-PS 01 | <i>School Resource Officers:</i> Recommends that law enforcement officers complete the School Resource Officer training curriculum provided by the Virginia Center for School Safety or the equivalent training provide through their local department prior to assignment as an SRO or within 12 months of being assigned to the position. |

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| MH-1 | <i>Suicide Prevention:</i> Expand a comprehensive statewide program of public education, evidence-based training, health and behavioral health (BH) provider capacity-building, and suicide (and related homicide) prevention activities in collaboration with VDH, DOE, DVS, DARS, and other partners. Target audiences will include CSB and private BH providers; health and social service providers; and community gatekeepers including teachers, clergy, law enforcement, youth leaders, military and veteran advocates, and parents and families. |
| MH-2 | <i>Child/Adolescent Outpatient and Psychiatric Outpatient Services:</i> Expand access to child/adolescent outpatient clinicians and child psychiatrists (direct, consultative, and tele-psychiatry) for behavioral health conditions such as depression, anxiety, disturbing thoughts, interpersonal or relationship problems, substance abuse etc., in a one-to-one, counselor-client setting, as early as possible to the onset of the problem to reduce the likelihood that manageable mental health problems become full-blown crises. |
| MH-3 | <i>Mental Health First Aid:</i> Five-day instructor training and certification on how to recognize and respond to mental or emotional distress. Some trained instructors will be clinicians who also act as community resource staff for consultations and interventions and will build networks through Virginia 211 referrals. Subsequent 12 hour trainings will target peers, teachers, clergy, health professionals, community agency personnel, military and veteran service organizations and advocates, and other first responders and “gatekeepers” who have extensive public contact. |
| MH-4 | <i>CIT Law Enforcement Assessment (Drop-off) Centers:</i> Develop new sites for police drop off where an officer can take a person in crisis for access to treatment and quickly return to their regular law enforcement duties. Individuals will receive clinical assessments for possible civil commitment and linkage to services for acute and sub-acute mental health treatment needs 24 hours per day. |
| MH-5 | <i>Adult Outpatient and Psychiatric Services:</i> Expand access to adult outpatient clinicians and psychiatrists (direct, consultative, and tele-psychiatry) for behavioral health conditions such as depression, anxiety, disturbing thoughts, interpersonal or relationship problems, substance abuse etc., in a one-to-one, counselor-client setting, as early as possible to the onset of the problem to reduce the likelihood that manageable mental health problems become full-blown crises. |
| MH-6 | <i>Temporary Detention Order (TDO) Extension:</i> Amends the Code of Virginia to require a minimum 24-hour period of temporary detention and allow a maximum 72-hour period of temporary detention for adults with mental illness who are involved in the involuntary admission process. |
| PS-01 | <i>Immunity From Civil Liability:</i> This proposal expands current Virginia law by extending immunity to any person who reports, with good faith, information that an individual poses credible danger of serious bodily injury or death to one or more students, school personnel, or others on school property. |
| PS-02 | <i>Lockdown Drills Mandated:</i> Mandates schools to conduct one lockdown drill by February 1 of each year. |
| PS-03 | <i>Designation of Emergency Manager For Schools:</i> Each school division within the Commonwealth shall designate an Emergency Manager who can coordinate school preparedness within the division and also coordinate with the locality in which they reside. |
| PS-04 | <i>Juvenile Records Information Sharing:</i> Facilitates sharing of juvenile intake and petition information with school divisions and public and private institutions of higher education. |
| PS-05 | <i>Public Safety Study:</i> The Public Safety Workgroup of the Governor’s School and Campus Safety Taskforce will evaluate and assess the feasibility of armed security positions within the |

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| | school building weighing the pros and cons and assessing the risks and liability concerns. Report will be provided by June 30, 2013. |
| PS-06 | Restores § 9.1-110 Funding For SRO Incentive Grant Fund: Recommend appropriation of funds to replenish the School Resource Officer Incentive Grant Fund. |
| PS-07 | Critical Incident Response Model Curriculum: Directs DCJS, VSP, and DOE to develop model Critical Incident Response training for teachers. |
| PS-08 | Mandatory Establishment of Security and Vulnerability Checklists and Sharing of Crisis Management Plans with Law Enforcement and First Responders: A - Mandates an annual school safety team vulnerability checklist be conducted using a standardized safety protocol provided by the VCSS and inclusive of CPTED principles. Results of such checklist will be shared with local law enforcement. B - Requires School Superintendants to share the results/findings of safety audits with the Chief Law Enforcement Officer, and school crisis, emergency and medical response plans with the Chief Law Enforcement Officer and Chief Fire/EMS official of their locality. |
| PS-09 | Funding For Facility Upgrades: Proposes the creation of a fund to provide grants and loans to localities, subject to local match, for facility upgrades of older facilities to improve security. |
| PS-10 | Mandatory Study of College Threat Assessment Teams: DCJS will conduct a study to determine compliance with 2008 legislation and evaluate the nature and quality of threat assessment teams in Virginia colleges and universities. Recommendations will be made to the General Assembly on needed improvements. Universities will be required to participate in this study. |
| PS-11 | Mandated Reporting Threat Assessment Analysis: Requires schools to annually report to the VCSS quantitative data collected on threat assessments. VCSS will examine the effectiveness of these processes and analyze statewide trends. |
| PS-12 | Funding For Threat Assessment Protocols: Creates a fund within the Virginia Center for School Safety to provide technical assistance to localities for developing threat assessment-based protocols. |
| PS-13 | Mandated K-12 Threat Assessment Teams: Requires each School Board to establish a violence prevention committee and requires each K-12 school to have a threat assessment team similar to those in § 23-9.2:10 of the Code of Virginia. |
| PS-14 | Criminal Offenses: Straw-man purchases, prohibited under existing Virginia law, occur when a person who lawfully may purchase a firearm purchases a firearm with the intent to transfer that firearm to a person who is ineligible to purchase a firearm. Depending on circumstances, this is punishable either as a Class 6 felony (1-5 years) or as a Class 5 felony. (1-10 years). This proposal increases the punishment for all straw-man transactions, adds a mandatory 1 year punishment for the purchaser, and adds a new mandatory punishment of 10 years for the ineligible person if the transaction involves multiple firearms. |
| PS-15 | Criminal Offenses: Virginia law (Virginia Code §§ 18.2-308.1:1, 18.2-308.1:2, 18.2-308.1:3 and 18.2-308.1:4) presently prohibits purchase or transport of firearms by: 1) persons acquitted by reason of insanity; 2) persons adjudicated legally incompetent or mentally incapacitated; 3) persons involuntarily committed or involuntarily admitted to outpatient treatment, or voluntarily admitted following the issuance of a temporary detention order; and 4) persons subject to protective orders. A violation of state law is punishable as a Class 1 misdemeanor (up to 12 months in jail). Violation of parallel provisions of federal law presently is a felony. This |

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| | proposal would increase the punishment for the state law violation to a Class 6 felony, punishable by 1-5 years in prison or, in the discretion of the court, up to 12 months in jail. |
| PS-16 | <i>Criminal Offenses:</i> Creates new criminal offenses for entering a school while armed or while in possession of an explosive device while intending to commit a violent felony listed in Code § 19.2-297.1. Proposed punishment is a Class 5 felony (1-10 years). |
| PS-17 | <i>Additional conferences by the Virginia Center for School Safety:</i> Directs the Virginia Center for School Safety to host the following conferences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Bullying Prevention Forum.</i> Coordinate with VDH, DOE and DCJS a statewide Bullying Prevention Forum to highlight evidence-based programs designed to address bullying and other forms of student conflict. Scheduled for June 17, 2013. • <i>National School Safety Summit.</i> Virginia to host a National Summit inviting school safety center directors from states across the nation to share resources, best practices, legislation and curricula in roundtable event. • <i>School Safety and Technology Vendor Fair.</i> Highlight latest technology and private industry safety standards available to school personnel to include cost benefits of access control systems, electronic notifications, and fencing. |
| PS-18 | <i>Additional trainings by the Virginia Center for School Safety</i> Directs the Virginia Center for School Safety to host the following trainings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mental Health 101 Training.</i> Develop and offer Mental Health 101 courses for law enforcement. Also a recommendation from MH Workgroup (MH-03) – Provide a train the trainer session for law enforcement officers on how to recognize and respond to mental or emotional distress. These instructor officers will subsequently train school and campus personnel gate keepers. • <i>School Safety Audit Team Training.</i> Provide annual statewide training on conduct of school safety audit inspections for new safety audit team members – training will include PS Recommendation 08: Security and Vulnerability Checklists. |
| PS-19 | <i>Additional resources provided by the Virginia Center for School Safety:</i> Directs the Virginia Center for School Safety to provide the following resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Best Practices.</i> Produce and disseminate best practices information to school divisions through conferences, trainings, and specialized forums – the VCSS will collect and collate best practices and recommendations for school and campus safety personnel and disseminate through trainings, conferences and via the web site. • <i>Educators’ Guide to Conducting Emergency Drills.</i> Review and update the “Educators’ Guide to Conducting Emergency Drills” – the VCSS will update and disseminate this guide to reflect current practices and PS-02 which mandates lockdown drills. • <i>Juvenile Law Handbook.</i> Review and update the Juvenile Law Handbook – the Handbook was created in 1997 to assist school administrators in differentiating between criminal violations and Student Code of Conduct violations. The Handbook has typically been updated bi-annually but will now be updated annually in conjunction with the OAG and the Virginia Rules Program. • <i>Campus Safety:</i> Review the recommendations as set forth in HJR122 Final Report: Study on Campus Safety to review strategies for implementation of relevant recommendations to enhance school or campus safety. • <i>K-12 School Recommendations:</i> Review and evaluate the Secure Virginia Panel recommendations from 2004 reports to determine relevancy of recommendations for school safety. |
| PS-20 | <i>Template for Localities:</i> Recommends the Virginia Department of Emergency Management, the Department of Criminal Justice Services, and the Virginia Department of Fire Programs |

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| | collaborate in the development of a template for use by localities in developing their own local plans for the integration of first responders. |
| PS-22 | <i>Certified Crime Prevention Campus:</i> Recommends that all Virginia colleges and universities consider participation in the Certified Crime Prevention Campus. This program is modeled after DCJS' Certified Crime Prevention Community Program, which recognizes and certifies localities that have implemented community safety strategies. The Campus Program certifies those public and private accredited colleges or universities in Virginia that have met the program requirements which specifically relate to campus crime prevention. The program is a one-of-a-kind in the nation. |
| PS-23 | <i>Name Change:</i> Recommends the "Virginia Center for School Safety" of the Department of Criminal Justice Services be changed in the Virginia code to the "Virginia Center for School and Campus Safety" in order to highlight and include the legislative mandates relating to institutions of higher education. |
| PS-24 | <i>Standing Committee:</i> Recommends the formation of a standing committee at the state level consisting of design and architect professionals, school officials, police/sheriffs, fire officials, emergency managers, and building officials tasked with identifying and addressing conflicts in law and regulations regarding infrastructure improvements on new and/or exiting school and campus facilities. The committee would also research and disseminate best practices on infrastructure design and improvements for localities. |
| PS-25 | <p><i>Addition of Campus Police Officer to Definition:</i> Recommends the addition of "campus police officer" to the definition of "law enforcement officer" in paragraph F of section § <u>18.2-57</u> (assault and battery), which has increased penalties for assault and battery against certain individuals. (paragraph C)</p> <p>C. In addition, if any person commits an assault or an assault and battery against another knowing or having reason to know that such other person is a judge, a law-enforcement officer as defined hereinafter, a correctional officer as defined in § <u>53.1-1</u>, a person employed by the Department of Corrections directly involved in the care, treatment or supervision of inmates in the custody of the Department, a firefighter as defined in § <u>65.2-102</u>, or a volunteer firefighter or lifesaving or rescue squad member who is a member of a bona fide volunteer fire department or volunteer rescue or emergency medical squad regardless of whether a resolution has been adopted by the governing body of a political subdivision recognizing such firefighters or members as employees, engaged in the performance of his public duties, such person is guilty of a Class 6 felony, and, upon conviction, the sentence of such person shall include a mandatory minimum term of confinement of six months.</p> <p>F. As used in this section: "Law-enforcement officer" means any full-time or part-time employee of a police department or sheriff's office that is part of or administered by the Commonwealth or any political subdivision thereof who is responsible for the prevention or detection of crime and the enforcement of the penal, traffic or highway laws of the Commonwealth.; any conservation officer of the Department of Conservation and Recreation commissioned pursuant to § <u>10.1-115</u>.; any special agent of the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control.; conservation police officers appointed pursuant to § <u>29.1-200</u>.; and full-time sworn members of the enforcement division of the Department of Motor Vehicles appointed pursuant to § <u>46.2-217</u>.; and such officer also includes jail officers in local and regional correctional facilities.; all deputy sheriffs, whether assigned to law-enforcement duties, court services or local jail responsibilities.; auxiliary police officers appointed or provided for pursuant to §§ <u>15.2-1731</u> and <u>15.2-1733</u>.; auxiliary deputy sheriffs appointed pursuant to § <u>15.2-1603</u>.; police officers of the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority pursuant to § <u>5.1-158</u>, and; fire marshals appointed pursuant to § <u>27-30</u> when such</p> |

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| | fire marshals have police powers as set out in §§ <u>27-34.2</u> and <u>27-34.2.1</u> ; and <i>campus police officers appointed under Chapter 17 (§ 23-232 et seq.) of Title 23.</i> |
| PS-26 | <p>Minimum Training Standards: Recommends that all campus police departments have the following minimum training standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All campus police departments should be required to meet a set of minimal operational standards set by the Department of Criminal Justice Services, in order to be certified as Virginia police departments. These minimal standards will guarantee uniformity of operations in campus police departments that will reduce risk liability and increase professional performance. • All campus security or public safety departments without law enforcement authority should be required to meet a set of minimal operational standards, set by the Department of Criminal Justice Services, in order to be certified as Virginia campus security or public safety agencies. These minimal standards will guarantee uniformity of operations in security and campus safety that will reduce risk liability and increase professional performance. |
| PS-27 | <p>Higher Education Best Practices and Policy Considerations: Recommends the following best practices and policy considerations for all (including private) institutions of higher education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every institution of higher education should have in place a formal Threat Assessment Team. • Any institution of higher education that does not have campus-based mental health services should establish written memorandum of understanding with its local community services board or behavioral health authority. • Every institution of higher education should participate in the multi-disciplinary response to sexual assault, as required by state law, by participating in their local Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) to include transportation needs and providing appropriate resources to all students. • All institutions of higher education should have in place memorandums of understanding for mutual aid responses for a public safety crisis that may occur on a campus. The Department of Criminal Justice Services and its Virginia Center for School Safety should provide support through model training policies and standards relevant to the police departments and security agencies. • All institutions of higher education should develop and make available to its community its specific policy on firearms and weapons on their campuses. |
| PS-28 | <p>Additional Funding for Trainings: Recommends funding to be provided to the Virginia Center for School Safety within the Department of Criminal Justice Services to provide policy and training support for and coordinate with the campus police departments and security agencies. (\$150,000.00 annually)</p> |
| PS-29 | <p>Community College Funding: Recommends that the Virginia Community College System (VCCS), with assistance from other appropriate government agencies, should determine what actions can be taken to properly fund the initial and continuing costs (capital and non-capital/operating costs) of providing adequate campus law enforcement and/or safety & security services, including necessary memorandums of understanding with local law enforcement agencies.</p> |
| PS-30 | <p>New School and Campus Construction and Renovation Conceptual Phase Plan Review: All school and campus projects (new and renovations) should require a review of conceptual phase plans by a professional who is trained and experienced in CPTED review and implementation.</p> |

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| PS-31 | <i>New K-12 Construction and Higher Learning Access Control:</i> All new K12 schools should include a single monitored public entry, including vestibules and electronic access control systems for exterior door(s). Institution of Higher Learning campus buildings should include an electronic access control system for exterior doors. If mechanical keys are utilized a strict control of the key system should be implemented. |
| PS-32 | <i>Stakeholder Input into School Design and Security Planning:</i> Localities and institutions of higher learning should establish consensus driven stakeholder processes for school design and security planning, involving public safety personnel, architects, engineers, school officials and others who may have experience and expertise with local school safety audits. |
| PS-33 | <i>Website Resource for Safe School Design:</i> Links on the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services and the Department of Education websites should be provided to reference the appropriate documents for safe school design. |
| PS-34 | <i>Data Exchange Related to Potential Threats:</i> Local and state policy makers and law enforcement professionals should be urged to exchange trend data regarding other potential threats which would require vigilance and preparation. |
| PS-35 | <i>Communicating Over Common Voice Communication Systems:</i> Local School Divisions should discuss with public safety agencies (Police, Fire, Rescue) the need to communicate over a common voice communications system. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This will improve response to a school incident. • Public safety agencies will have real time information regarding the specific location its resources are needed. • This includes school facilities and staff, as well as school buses. |
| PS-36 | <i>Inclusion of School Divisions into Public Safety Voice Communications System:</i> Public safety agencies should coordinate the inclusion of local school divisions into the public safety voice communications system. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This may best be accomplished during the acquisition of a new radio system. • Retrofitting may be required of older systems. • Full inter-operability through a common radio system is preferred. • Integrated systems may utilize other technologies to tie different systems together when it can reasonably be accomplished without compromising either system. (i.e.: Comlinc). |
| PS-37 | <i>Application of Compatible Systems and Interoperability:</i> To the extent possible, public safety and school divisions should consider the application of Project 25 compliant systems to ensure the greatest level of interoperability exists. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common public safety standard. • Best suited for public safety needs. • Will serve schools and public safety effectively. |
| PS-38 | <i>Data Sharing Between Public Safety and Schools:</i> Public safety agencies and schools should consider data sharing to the greatest extent possible. This may include actual data, video, school bus AVL systems, etc. when it is determined that shared access benefits the safety of the schools and the ability of public safety to respond. |
| PS-39 | <i>Code Development Process:</i> Continue the current code development process without a need for changes to the Code of Virginia. The current process has worked well for 40 years and provides a consensus process that dozens of experts, stakeholders, and citizens participate in and has produced a widely recognized set of building and fire codes. |

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| PS-40 | <i>Local Design Group Formation:</i> Design professionals, school officials, police chiefs/sheriffs, fire officials and the building officials should form a team at the local level to avoid conflicts in law and regulations when the E (educational) occupancy is having any type of security infrastructure improvements made for new or existing E occupancies. |
| PS-41 | <i>Participation in USBC, SFPC and BHCD Review Process:</i> Stakeholders should review the current USBC and SFPC standards for potential enhancements and to gain consensus if regulatory code changes are to be submitted for the next regulatory process by the BHCD. Stakeholders should actively participate in the current process. |
| PS-42 | <i>Training for Recommendation Implementation:</i> The group should develop an educational training program relating to all aspects of the recommendations from the group not only in the area of building and fire codes but for all other recommendations. |
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| | TOTAL Number Recommendations Passed as of 9/11/13: 55 |

**Public Safety Workgroup Recommendation
September 16, 2013**

| Recommendation Number | Proposal | |
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| <p>Proposed by Fred Ellis</p> | <p>Recommendation is for a minor change to State Code 18.2-57. The change is to include the designation of school security officers in a class of school employees that warrant enhanced penalties for assault.</p> <p>The Code Section, 18.2-57 already recognizes teachers, principals, assistant principals, & guidance counselors as school employees that, if victimized by assault, justify an enhanced penalty. School Security Officers duties, as defined in 18.2-57 and in 9.1-101, should logically be included in the group.</p> <p>§ 18.2-57. Assault and battery.</p> <p>D. In addition, if any person commits a battery against another knowing or having reason to know that such other person is a full-time or part-time teacher, principal, assistant principal, <u>school security officer</u>, or guidance counselor of any public or private elementary or secondary school and is engaged in the performance of his duties as such, he shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor and the sentence of such person upon conviction shall include a sentence of 15 days in jail, two days of which shall be a mandatory minimum term of confinement. However, if the offense is committed by use of a firearm or other weapon prohibited on school property pursuant to § <u>18.2-308.1</u>, the person shall serve a mandatory minimum sentence of confinement of six months.</p> | |