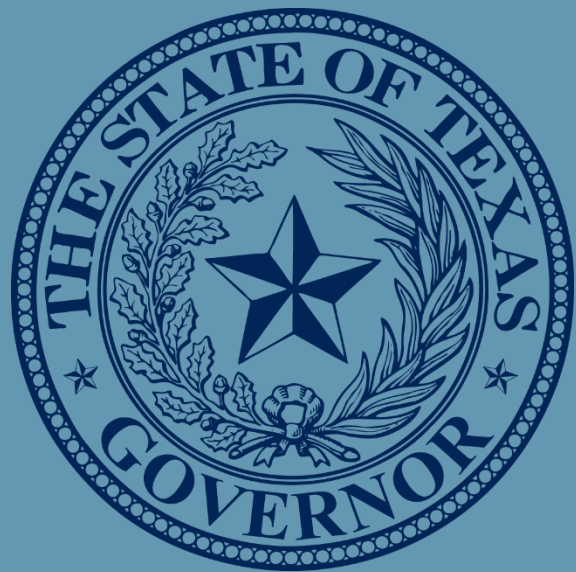


Improving School Safety in Texas



Governor Greg Abbott
August 27, 2019

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August 27, 2019

Because the safety of our students in Texas classrooms today is a top priority, I made improving school safety an emergency item in the 86th Legislative Session. Legislators worked in a bi-partisan fashion that led to significant improvements in enhancing the safety of Texas schools, expanding students' access to mental health resources, and increasing support for teachers facing classroom challenges.

Senate Bill 11 (Senator Larry Taylor & Representative Greg Bonnen) strengthens emergency preparedness and response protocols, improves school facilities standards, establishes behavioral threat assessment protocols, and provides schools more funding for school safety efforts. This landmark law also establishes the Texas Child Mental Health Consortium to leverage higher education expertise in the state to improve the mental health care systems for Texas children.

House Bill 18 (Representative Four Price & Senator Kirk Watson) increases mental health training for educators and other school professionals to aid in early identification and intervention, emphasizes the importance of mental health education for students, and improves access to mental and behavior health services through school based mental health centers and the hiring of mental health professionals.

While we made important progress this session on these bills and others outlined in this report, more work is needed to create a school culture that builds character and fellowship through parental engagement and community involvement. Our state must continue to engage in efforts to keep Texas schools safer from bullying, disrespect of teachers, fighting, substance abuse, and gangs, among many other things. The changes that we must make go beyond the four corners of this report, and my office stands ready to further engage on these issues over the interim and 87th Legislative Session.

As we look to the possibilities that a new school year may bring, school administrators, parents, teachers, and lawmakers must continue the conversation on school safety and continue to make the effort to keep our students safe in an affirming environment that strives for excellence and growth.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Greg Abbott".

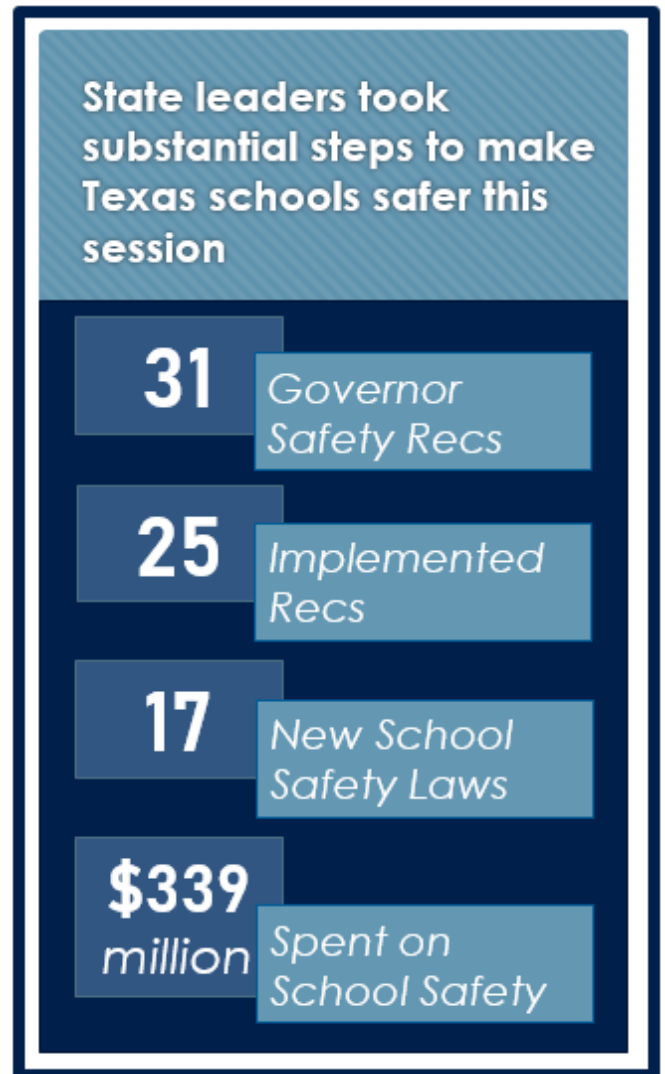
Greg Abbott
Governor of Texas

Introduction

Over the past two years, the Governor's Office has worked with legislators, advocates, school administrators, law enforcement officials, parents, and community members on efforts to improve the safety of Texas schools. This document provides an update on efforts by the Governor's Office, the Legislature, and state agencies to address recommendations made in the School Safety Action Plan released on May 30, 2018, and the subsequent update in August 2018. Those reports, as well as an electronic copy of this report, can be found on the Governor's website, www.gov.texas.gov.

During the 86th Legislative Session, state leaders took substantial steps to make Texas schools safer with the passage of 17 new laws and appropriation of \$339 million aimed at improving school safety. Legislators made significant upgrades to the state's school safety framework and provided funding to ensure all school safety requirements can be effectively implemented over the next two years.

The work already done by school officials across the state to make Texas schools even safer is tremendous. For example, administrators in Wylie Independent School District (ISD) in Abilene used the Governor's 2018 School Safety Action Plan as a source of many ideas on how to keep students safe. Dedicated district leaders have worked around the clock to implement prevention and intervention strategies for students who are at risk. With around 5,000 students, Wylie ISD has hired several new staff members to assist with conducting behavioral threat assessments and provide student mental health support on its seven campuses. The district has also launched an initiative this year to integrate character building and social



skills into the curriculum for students of all grade levels, from the youngest learners in the district all the way through high school.

They have also trained all of their 700 employees on Mental Health First Aid, and many of those employees have received Stop the Bleed Training. Wylie ISD has also focused on hardening campuses from external threats, including placing school marshals on all its campuses, constructing secure vestibules for the high school's entrance, and installing bullet-proof glass.

Of course, state agencies also play an important role in the prevention of violence in our public schools. The Region 4 Education Service Center hosted a Regional School Safety Summit in partnership with the Houston Crime Stoppers. The summit allowed school-based law enforcement, educators, and other school personnel to gain hands-on learning about school safety best practices from experts in emergency management, mental health, and other key areas. The Texas Education Agency (TEA) developed a school safety resource website for schools that provides information on training opportunities, an archive repository of TEA's guidance provided on school safety via Administrator Addressed (TAA) correspondence, and links to additional resources for local education agencies. The Texas School Safety Center (TxSSC) has increased school safety training opportunities and revamped online resources for school districts.

More details on the progress made are included in this report that is divided into three parts:

- 1) Prevent Threats in Advance
- 2) Making Schools Safer
- 3) Agency Response

These pages describe how many of Governor Abbott's original school safety recommendations have already been implemented in Texas public schools. **However, there is more to do to improve the safety of our schools and the students and teachers in our classrooms.**

Preventing Threats in Advance

Train Educators on Addressing Mental Health Needs

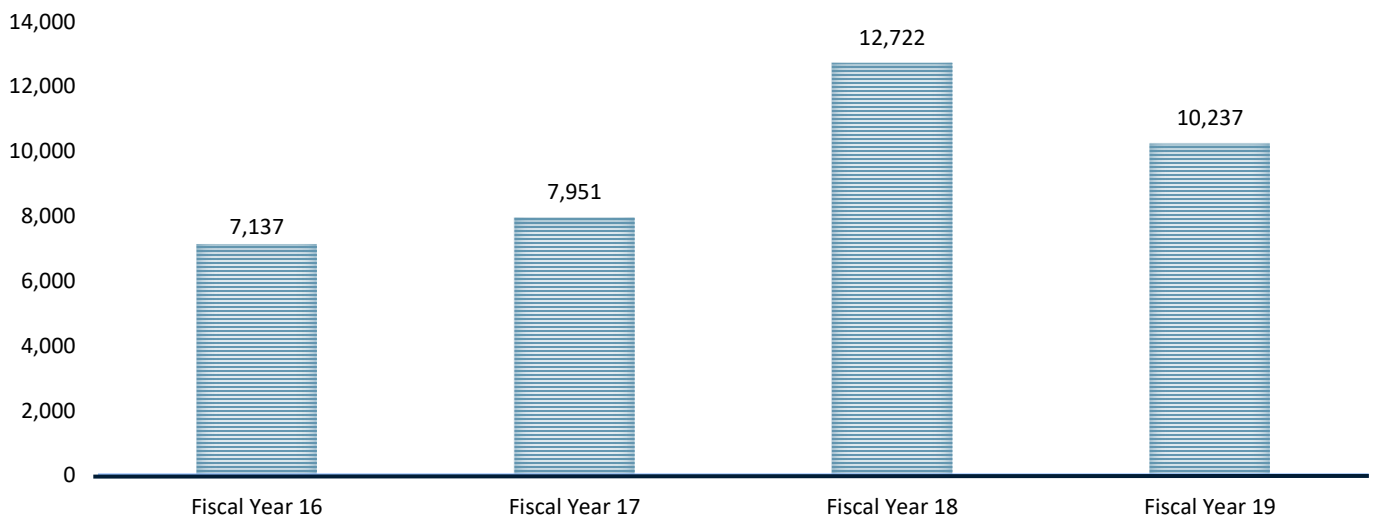
2018 Recommendation:
Increase Mental Health First Aid Training

The Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) has collaborated with education service centers (ESC), local mental health authorities (LMHA), the TEA, the Meadows Mental Health Policy Institute, and the Texas Council of Community Centers to help foster collaboration between LMHAs and ESCs on Mental Health First Aid (MHFA) training. HHSC has taken extensive measures to raise awareness of these trainings by requiring LMHAs to include more information about MHFA on their websites and creating marketing materials to hand out at events.



In fiscal year 2018, HHSC, LMHAs, local behavioral health authorities (LBHAs), and various partners coordinated to connect resource officers, school district employees, and community-based personnel with MHFA training. Through continued partnerships and collaborations, the MHFA program experienced a 37% increase in the number of public school district employees and school resource officers (SROs) trained in fiscal year 2018 compared to fiscal year 2017. Over 10,000 school personnel were trained in fiscal year 2019.

SCHOOL PERSONNEL TRAINED IN MENTAL HEALTH FIRST AID EACH YEAR



House Bill 18 and House Bill 19 also provide for increased participation in MHFA. House Bill 18 allows an educator to receive up to 16 hours of credit for receiving MHFA training and requires the TEA and HHSC to promote the program on their websites. House Bill 19 requires a non-physician mental health professional to be housed in each regional education service center and gives school districts the option of utilizing these professionals for MHFA training.

Provide Behavioral Threat Assessment Programs

2018 Recommendation:
The Texas School Safety Center will partner with SIGMA Threat Management to deliver training on Behavioral Threat Assessment to school personnel.

Immediately following the release of the School Safety Action Plan, the TxSSC partnered with SIGMA Threat Management to host three threat assessment workshops last summer with 219 participants. Since August

2018, the TxSSC has held seven additional threat assessment workshops with 425 participants. The TxSSC is hosting seven more threat assessment workshops this August at education service centers throughout the state. The TxSSC also offers an online threat assessment course and has revamped its online threat assessment toolkit, which provides guidance and resources for forming and implementing a threat assessment team.

With the passing of Senate Bill 11, school districts must now establish a threat assessment team on each campus to evaluate risks and threats in schools and provide appropriate interventions. Each team is responsible for conducting threat assessments that evaluate and report individuals who make threats of violence or exhibit harmful, threatening, or violent behavior. Teams will gather and analyze data to determine the level of

risk and appropriate intervention -- including referral to mental health services and implementing an escalation procedure. Threat assessment teams are also required to provide guidance to students and school employees on how to recognize behavior that may pose a threat to the community, school, or individual. These teams will also support their districts in implementing multi-hazard emergency operations plans.

7 Threat Assessment Workshops with 425 participants since August 2018

Each threat assessment team must complete training provided by the TxSSC or a regional education service center. Superintendents are responsible for ensuring members appointed to their teams have expertise in counseling, behavior management, mental health and substance use, classroom instruction, special education, school administration, school safety and security, emergency management, and law enforcement.

Better Utilize and Expand On-Campus Counseling Resources

Several key pieces of legislation passed allowing for an increase in behavioral health services and personnel in Texas schools. These include:

2018 Recommendation:

Prioritize the importance of the mental and behavioral health needs of students by freeing up counselors to focus on those needs, encourage school districts to add more counselors at the campus level, and appropriate funds to fill in gaps.

- **House Bill 3** – Provides \$6.5B in new funding for Texas public schools. This includes pay raises for counselors with an emphasis on providing even higher raises for counselors with several years of experience. This funding not only allows districts to pay their counselors more, but will allow schools to hire new counselors as well.
- **Senate Bill 11** – Provides districts with \$100M in formula funding that can be used to fund school-based mental health centers, the hiring of counselors, and other mental health related needs. Additionally, the bill established the Texas Child Mental Health Care Consortium. This Consortium will leverage the expertise and capacity of the health-related institutions of higher education in an effort to improve the mental health care system for Texas children.
- **House Bill 18** – Allows charter schools to establish school-based mental health centers.
- **House Bill 19** – Requires a LMHA in each regional education service center to employ a non-physician mental health professional to serve as a mental health and substance use resource for school districts.

Provide Mental Health Evaluations for Students at Risk of Harming Others

The 2020-21 state budget provides \$5M to Texas Tech Health Sciences Center for the Telemedicine Intervention Triage and Referral (TWITR) Project. TWITR is a model for identifying students at risk for committing school violence and intervening with those students before acts of violence occur. This project will increase the access to telemedicine services in rural Texas schools. Additionally, Senate Bill 11 establishes the Texas Mental Health Care Consortium with \$99M in funding. The Consortium is required to expand telemedicine programs in order to identify and assess behavioral health needs, particularly for at-risk children or adolescents.

2018 Recommendation:

To enhance school safety and ensure additional behavioral health services are available to students on-campus, expand access to Texas Tech Health Sciences Center's Telemedicine Wellness Intervention Triage & Referral (TWITR) Project.

Improve Mental Health Crisis Response Infrastructure

In its role coordinating the Texas Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) Network, HHSC now uses the agency's monthly CISM Network team phone calls to share information on how the teams can better respond to incidents that occur within the school environment. HHSC also promotes training opportunities relating to serving school

2018 Recommendation:

To better respond to the needs of students and school faculty in the aftermath of a crisis, expand the Texas Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) Network to improve outcomes.



communities to the 15 Texas CISM Network teams and to the 9 CISM teams that serve Texas but are not officially part of the Texas CISM Network. Through Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Emergency Response grant funding, HHSC will soon be increasing their training efforts through the CISM Network. HHSC has also created a workgroup of five LMHA representatives to strategize on increasing the number of members in each of the CISM Network teams.

Additionally, TEA has joined the Disaster Behavioral Health (DBH) Consortium meetings hosted by HHSC. The DBH Consortium facilitates communication, improves disaster planning, and increases coordination between disaster behavioral health response agencies during and after local, state, and federal declared emergencies, incidents, or disasters.

Increase the Safety of Charter Schools

As the state continues to encourage the expansion of charter schools, it is important that the safety of charter school students is ensured by

2018 Recommendation:
Allow charter schools to access similar safety options as Independent School Districts.

requiring the schools to follow the same school safety protocols as school districts. Under Senate Bill 11, charter schools may no longer exempt themselves from requirements related to multi-hazard emergency operations plans, safety and security audits, and safety and security committees.

2018 Recommendation:
Include charter schools in the same school safety requirements as Independent School Districts.

There are four options for security personnel available to school districts in the Texas Education Code: School Resource Officers, School District Commissioned Police Officers, Private Security Personnel, and School Marshals. Under prior law, charter schools were only able to appoint school marshals. Through passage of Senate Bill 372, charter schools may now employ security personnel and commission peace officers in the same manner as school districts.

Expand Campus Crime Stoppers Programs

House Bill 3316 requires the Texas Crime Stoppers Council to expand its focus on school-related crimes. The bill encourages the appointment of current or former employees of a school district or open-enrollment charter school to the council and requires the council to encourage campus-based crime stoppers organizations to address criminal activity or threatened conduct that constitutes a danger to public safety in schools. Tips will remain confidential and crime stoppers organizations are now authorized to forward tips to law enforcement, school districts, or open enrollment charter schools.

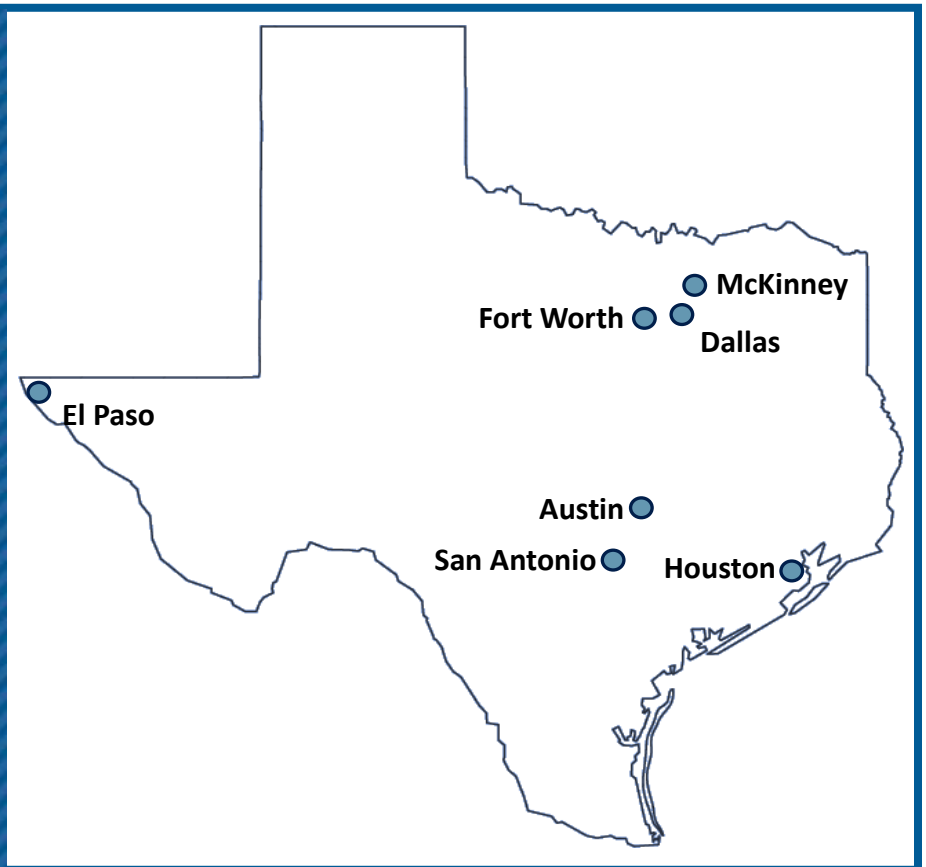
2018 Recommendation:
Expand Crime Stoppers operations and launch an awareness campaign for school employees and students to encourage the reporting of tips related to school crime.

Deploy More Fusion Centers to Monitor Social Media for Threats

2018 Recommendation: Increase the number of fusion centers in Texas to improve law enforcement's ability to identify, process, and resolve potential threats that appear on social media.

Fusion centers coordinate with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies to identify, prevent, investigate, and respond to criminal and terrorist acts. These centers have seen success in using predictive information to apprehend people who pose possible threats to schools. Fusion centers have been particularly valuable in sharing information with school districts when a student who is exhibiting threatening behavior moves from one district to another. On August 13, 2019, Governor Abbott officially recognized the Fort Worth Intelligence Exchange as a Category 2 Fusion Center. This designation is Texas's seventh fusion center and allows the allocation of federal resources to the center.

Texas has 7 fusion centers working with law enforcement to detect threats in advance



Remove Students Who Threaten Teachers from the Classroom

2018 Recommendation:
Protect school employees by implementing a zero-tolerance policy for students who commit assault.

Previously, the grounds on which a school can send a student to a disciplinary alternative education program (DAEP) did not include threat of bodily harm against a school employee. As a result, students could threaten teachers or their families with bodily injury without having to face disciplinary consequences from their schools. To remedy this, Senate Bill 2432 requires a student to be removed from the classroom and placed in DAEP if the student engages in conduct that contains elements of harassment against a school employee. This includes threatening to harm a school employee or their family. This is a positive step toward protecting teachers and students in the classroom.

2018 Recommendation:
When a student is placed in a DAEP classroom, the school district should implement a cycle of restorative practices designed to address the underlying mental or behavioral health issues, including screenings from the TWITR project or similar programs.

House Bill 2184 requires schools to implement a personalized transition plan when a student returns from an alternative education program back to the regular classroom. Following a disciplinary placement in the judicial system, many transitioning youth struggle to integrate back into school. This legislation creates a pathway back to school for students

removed from the classroom by requiring personalized assistance through individualized transition plans. The purpose of these plans is to provide school personnel with guidance on the best educational placement for the student. Creating this framework helps schools ensure a successful return for these students. A personalized transition plan ensures students academically progress when they return to the classroom. In the long term, this will reduce recidivism for students returning from alternative education programs.

Use Digital Technology to Prevent Attacks

On June 8, 2018, DPS launched iWatch Texas, a mobile reporting app. Citizens can report suspicious activities or behaviors that may indicate criminal, terroristic, or school safety-related threats using the app. Since its inception, there have been 8,879 downloads.

School districts have used similar applications to empower students, parents, teachers, and others to anonymously report anything of concern to school officials. These efforts serve as a deterrent and reduce response time to an active shooter event.

For example, Frisco ISD launched STOP !T, an app where students can report threats and concerns. STOP !T allows two-way communication for administrators to respond with questions, even if the tip is anonymous. Students or staff can upload screen shots, pictures, and videos to share with administrators, which the district believes will also be a useful tool in cases of cyberbullying. College Station ISD and Bryan ISD use P3, an app that allows anonymous reporting at its middle and high schools this school year. Students will be able to report incidents related to various threats. The app allows two-way communication so the staff member who receives the tip can ask follow-up questions or get clarification from the person making the report.

2018 Recommendation:

Increase the use and awareness of DPS' "iWatch Texas" reporting system to enable and encourage parents, students, and teachers to easily report potential harm or criminal activity directed at school students, school employees, and schools.

Making Schools Safer

Immediately Increase Law Enforcement Presence at Schools

2018 Recommendation:

Schools should collaborate with local law enforcement to heighten police presence on school campuses.

Collaboration between schools and law enforcement has increased as officers are adding campuses to regular patrol routes and schools are allowing law enforcement to use campus facilities for breaks, lunch, or to file reports. Some schools have even provided office space for a local or state law enforcement official to increase law enforcement presence. A greater presence on campus strengthens the relationship between students and law enforcement.

Through the DPS School Safety Initiative, officers throughout the state have been working with schools and the local law enforcement community to provide a visible deterrence and increase law enforcement

response capability to an attack or other threat. DPS-commissioned personnel promote and maintain positive relationships with students, teachers, and staff statewide through school visits and the establishment of office space within schools. DPS reported that there are 162 schools providing office space to DPS officers, allowing 265 DPS troopers to have a regular presence in schools.

265

Number of DPS Troopers stationed in Texas schools

Legislation passed this session also accomplishes this goal. Senate Bill 11 requires the school safety and security committee in each district to consult with local law enforcement agencies on methods to increase law enforcement presence near district campuses. Senate Bill 1707 allows school districts and law enforcement agencies to create a memorandum of understanding (MOU) to provide school resource officers for school safety. It limits their duties to law enforcement — not “routine student discipline or school administrative tasks.” This helps to address concerns that officers are being used inappropriately for discipline instead of general public safety.

Train More School Marshals & Improve School Marshall Program

School districts and charter schools have the option of training selected employees to be armed marshals. School boards appoint school marshals to protect students from armed intruders. School marshals must be employees of the district with a current handgun license and receive intensive training from the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE).

Since May 2018, TCOLE, in cooperation with local Councils of Government, the Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service, and the Williamson County Sherriff's Office, administered nine school marshal trainings. Texas increased the number of school marshals by 325% in the last year.

House Bill 1374 removed the restriction on the number of school marshals that can be appointed per campus. This allows school districts to have the number of school marshals they believe is necessary to protect their students.

2018 Recommendations

Increase the number of school marshals by funding training.

Increase the number of school marshals that can be appointed per school.

Texas increased the number of school marshals by 325% in the last year.

Hardening of Campus Facilities

2018 Recommendation:
Improve the infrastructure and design of Texas schools to reduce security threats.

Senate Bill 11 will help ensure that building standards for instructional facilities and other school district and charter school facilities provide a secure and safe environment. The rules must include the use of best practices for the design and construction of new buildings, and the improvement, renovation, and retrofitting of existing facilities. The TEA Commissioner must review the rules every other year to ensure that building standards are up to date.

Districts will also have access to \$100 million for infrastructure improvements over the next biennium.

Acceptable uses for this funding are:

- ◆ Exterior doors with push bars,
- ◆ Metal detectors at school entrances,
- ◆ Erected vehicle barriers,
- ◆ Security systems that monitor and record school entrances, exits, and hallways,
- ◆ Campus-wide active shooter alarm systems that are separate from fire alarms,
- ◆ Two-way radio systems,
- ◆ Perimeter security fencing,
- ◆ Bullet-resistant glass or film for school entrances, and
- ◆ Door-locking systems.

Provide Active Shooter and Emergency Response Training

2018 Recommendation:
Protect students and teachers by better preparing campus security to respond to active shooters.

SB 11

*By Sen.
Taylor*

HB 2195

*By Rep.
Meyer*

HB 2195 and SB 11 require a school district to include a policy for responding to an active shooter emergency in its multi-hazard emergency operations plans. HB 2195 requires school district peace officers and resource officers to complete an active shooter response training program. SB 11 allows districts to use funding provided in the school safety allotment for active shooter and emergency response

2018 Recommendation:
The Texas School Safety Center will deliver a workshop-based course that allows for hands-on application of high-quality planning practices.

17

*Safety
Workshops*

600

*People
trained*

Since June 2018, the TxSSC has delivered 17 workshops on school safety planning ranging from emergency operations plan development to safety and security agreements. These workshops have trained over 600 participants. TxSSC has also hosted two Youth Preparedness Camps, which have trained 156 Texas high school students in emergency response and preparedness.

2018 Recommendation:
The Texas School Safety Center will partner with the I Love U Guys Foundation to provide training in the Standard Response Protocol and the Standard Reunification Method for school personnel.

8

*I Love You
Guys Trainings*

603

*School officials
trained*

Over the last year, the TxSSC provided eight Standard Response Protocol and Standard Reunification Method trainings as developed by the I Love U Guys Foundation. 603 school employees received this training. Several of the trainings equipped participants to go back to their districts and train their colleagues, allowing even more school employees to gain valuable experience.

Strengthen Existing Campus Security Programs

2018 Recommendation:

The Texas Education Agency should review school districts' and charter schools' school safety and security audits.

Senate Bill 11 requires the TxSSC to establish a random or need-based cycle for reviewing and verifying school district multi-hazard emergency operations plans. For each plan, TxSSC will verify the plan meets the requirements or provide the district with written notice describing the plan's deficiencies and what must be done to correct the plan. If the district does not submit a revised plan, the TxSSC shall notify the district that the district must hold a public hearing. If a district does not submit a plan, the TxSSC must notify the TEA, and the TEA Commissioner is authorized to appoint a conservator.

TxSSC may require a district to submit its multi-hazard emergency plan for immediate review if the district's audit results indicate noncompliance. If a district fails to report its audit results, the TxSSC shall notify the district that the district must hold a public hearing.

2018 Recommendation

The School Safety and Security Committee should be required to discuss with local law enforcement the expansion of patrol zones to include the school district.

Senate Bill 11 requires each safety and security committee to consult with local law enforcement agencies on methods to increase law enforcement presence near district campuses.

2018 Recommendation

The School Safety and Security Committee should hold meetings at least three times per year.

Senate Bill 11 requires each safety and security committee to meet at least once each academic semester and at least once during the summer.

2018 Recommendation

Schools should be required to notify parents if a significant threat to students' safety occurs.

Senate Bill 11 requires a school district that receives a bomb threat or terroristic threat to notify parents. Also, it requires a district's emergency plan to include provisions for immediate notification of parents when a threat occurs

2018 Recommendation:
Require certain members of the community to serve on an ISD or charter school's safety and security committee.

2018 Recommendation:
The School Safety and Security Committee should hold meetings at least three times per year.

Senate Bill 11 formalized in statute the minimum standards for School Safety and Security Committee memberships. This ensures the participation of local officials in the committee. Membership must now include emergency management officials, local law enforcement, school police department officials, school board members, the superintendent, classroom teachers, and parents.

Additionally, the Committee must provide information to the School Board on the status of the district's multi-hazard emergency operation plan. During these meetings, parents, students, teachers, and community members must be allowed to comment on the emergency operations plan. This does not mean that the plan needs to be made publicly available. In fact, doing so could result in the district being less safe. However, individuals can comment on the statements made to the school board by the committee's representative and offer their own insights and evaluations of the school's emergency planning.

Agency Response

In addition to the items previously discussed, state agencies have responded to the Governor's charge by implementing additional safety strategies.

Texas School Safety Center

The TxSCC has worked with TCOLE to provide trainings to 4,321 people since May 2018. These trainings have included the following:

- Introductory School-Based Law Enforcement Training Course
- School Based Law Enforcement Train the Trainer
- Standard Response Protocol / Standard Reunification Method
- Behavioral Threat Assessment
- Emergency Operations Plan Development
- Bomb Threat Assessment
- Local Mitigation Planning

In addition to administering school marshal training, the Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service has conducted 14 active shooter development workshops to provide local officials with the ability to conduct training exercises in their own locations. These workshops have provided to first responders and city, county, and state officials the ability to develop and practice comprehensive, integrated response plans. Workshops conducted statewide, from El Paso to Tyler, trained over 500 people to take these skills back to their own cities and schools.



The Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training (ALERRT) program at Texas State University provided direct training to nearly 1,300 police officers, firefighters, dispatchers, EMS personnel, and others last summer. This training includes a course on Civilian Response to Active Shooters (CRASE), designed to train law enforcement to deliver strategies, guidance, and a proven plan for surviving an active shooter event in their local communities. ALERRT has hosted six additional courses since last summer and trained an additional 455 people.

Texas Education Agency

TEA applied for several federal grants related to school safety. It was announced on October 1, 2018 that the following were awarded:

- STOP School Violence – Threat Assessment Teams Training (\$1M): TEA will work in collaboration with the TxSCC and SIGMA Threat Management to support the statewide development, implementation, and operation of school threat assessment teams through a statewide training program.
- STOP School Violence – Prevention and Mental Health Training Program (\$1M): Districts can use this funding to train staff and administrators in mental health identification and intervention methods.

The focus in year 1 of the grant will be on the three districts in Texas that have recently experienced school shootings. Year 2 and 3 funds will be awarded in a competitive grant process to districts.

Texas also received an increase in the Every Student Succeeds Act, Title IV, Part A formula grant for 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 of \$58M and \$11M respectively. TEA has recommended schools utilize these funds for school safety activities; however, it is at the discretion of the school district how to expend the additional funds within the allowable uses under federal law.

Texas Department of Public Safety

In addition to developing the iWatchTexas app, DPS has worked with local law enforcement and school officials to increase law enforcement presence on campuses and at school events. To that end, DPS has instructed each regional director to:

- Closely coordinate with local law enforcement to identify areas where additional training efforts are needed,
- Communicate with schools so that indications of suspicious or threatening behavior are immediately reported by school officials directly to local law enforcement,
- Encourage officers to attend large school events such as performances and sporting events,
- Allow officers to eat lunch or take breaks at schools when appropriate,
- Conduct physical walk-throughs to encourage familiarity with facilities,
- Participate in school mentorship programs,
- Conduct routine patrols in and around schools,
- Park conspicuously in front of schools to complete reports, and
- Conduct active shooter training with local law enforcement at schools.

Other School Safety Legislation

HB 3

Creates a do-not-hire registry aimed at ensuring non-certified employees of schools who engage in misconduct with students are prevented from gaining employment in public and private schools.

HB 496

Requires school districts to develop a traumatic injury response protocol, which must include the placement of at least one bleed control kit.

HB 906

Creates a task force to study and evaluate mental health services provided in public schools.

HB 1026

Requires positive character traits to be integrated into K-12 curriculum.

HB 3012

Requires that a student receive all course work they missed during their suspension. The bill also requires a student expelled for making a terroristic threat to enter a juvenile justice alternative education program.

HB 4342

Requires an architect and third public member to be on the Texas School Safety Center Board.

SB 1230

Requires reporting of educator misconduct in a private school and ensures access to such reports by private schools.

SB 1231

Requires DFPS to notify private and charter school directors if there is an investigation of alleged child abuse or neglect on one of their employees.

SB 1451

Prohibits a teacher from being marked as deficient in an appraisal solely based on disciplinary referrals made by the teacher or documents submitted by the teacher regarding student conduct.

School Safety Funding

Agency	Item	Amount (millions)	Bill
Health & Human Services Commission	Children's Community Mental Health	\$8.9	House Bill 1
Texas State University	ALERTT	\$4.0	House Bill 1
Texas State University	School Safety Center	\$9.1	House Bill 1
Texas State University Health Sciences Center	TWITR Project	\$5.0	House Bill 1
Texas Education Agency	Funding for School Safety Programming	\$2.0	House Bill 1
Texas Education Agency	School Safety Allotment*	\$100.0	Senate Bill 11
Texas Education Agency	School Safety Infrastructure Enhancements	\$100.0	Senate Bill 500
Texas Education Agency	Funding for Santa Fe ISD	\$10.9	Senate Bill 500
Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board	Child Mental Health Care Consortium	\$99.0	Senate Bill 11
Subtotal FY 18-19 \$110.90			
Subtotal FY 20-21 \$228.00			
Total: \$338.90			

* Districts will receive \$100M in formula funding. The allotment is set at \$9.72 per student in average daily attendance. Funds must be used to improve school safety and security, including costs associated with:

- Securing school facilities (e.g. installing and maintaining security cameras)
- Providing security for the district (e.g. employing peace officers)
- School safety and security training and planning (e.g. active shooter response training)
- Prevention, identification, and management of emergencies and threats (e.g. employing school counselors)