

Department of Legislative Services
Maryland General Assembly
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FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE
Enrolled - Revised

Senate Bill 1265

(Senator Klausmeier, *et al.*)

Budget and Taxation

Ways and Means

Maryland Safe to Learn Act of 2018

This bill makes comprehensive changes designed to improve the safety of the State's public schools. It enhances the presence of school resource officers (SROs) and/or local law enforcement in or near public schools and requires SROs and other school safety employees to complete specialized training. It establishes a School Safety Subcabinet, which also serves as the governing board for the Maryland Center for School Safety (MCSS). The mandated appropriation for MCSS operations is increased from \$500,000 to at least \$2.0 million, and the bill establishes a Safe Schools Fund to make grants to local jurisdictions to assist in implementing the bill's provisions. **The bill takes effect June 1, 2018.**

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: General fund expenditures increase by \$15.0 million in FY 2019, including \$12.5 million to capitalize the Safe Schools Fund and \$2.5 million for MCSS; those funds are already included in the FY 2019 operating budget, contingent on this bill and the Governor releasing the funds for that purpose. Special fund revenues and expenditures increase by \$12.5 million for grants to local school systems. General fund expenditures increase by \$11.5 million beginning in FY 2020 for the mandated appropriations for SROs/law enforcement coverage and to MCSS; special fund revenues and expenditures increase by \$10.0 million for grants to local jurisdictions. **This bill establishes a mandated appropriation and increases an existing mandated appropriation, both beginning in FY 2020.**

(in dollars)	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
SF Revenue	\$12,500,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
GF Expenditure	\$15,000,000	\$11,500,000	\$11,500,000	\$11,500,000	\$11,500,000
SF Expenditure	\$12,500,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
Net Effect	(\$15,000,000)	(\$11,500,000)	(\$11,500,000)	(\$11,500,000)	(\$11,500,000)

Note: () = decrease; GF = general funds; FF = federal funds; SF = special funds; - = indeterminate increase; (-) = indeterminate decrease

Local Effect: Expenditures increase by approximately \$2.5 million in FY 2019 to conduct the mandated safety evaluations but are offset, either entirely or significantly, by State grants provided for that purpose. With the exception of Carroll County, which currently has no SROs, local expenditures likely are not affected in FY 2019 to provide adequate law enforcement coverage for all *high* schools, as discussed below. Based on assumptions discussed below, local expenditures increase by approximately \$98.5 million in FY 2020 to provide either an SRO or adequate law enforcement coverage to *every* public school in the State; out-year costs are roughly half that amount due to the elimination of one-time expenses. Local school systems and law enforcement agencies can likely implement other provisions of the bill with existing resources. Local revenues increase by \$12.5 million in FY 2019 and \$10 million annually beginning in FY 2020 from State grants for school-safety related expenses, including the safety evaluations in FY 2019 and SROs/law enforcement coverage beginning in FY 2020. **This bill imposes a mandate on a unit of local government.**

Small Business Effect: Minimal.

Analysis

Bill Summary:

School Resource Officers and Law Enforcement Coverage

A school resource officer is defined as (1) a law enforcement officer assigned to a school in accordance with a memorandum of understanding between a local law enforcement agency and a local school system or (2) a Baltimore City School Police Officer, as defined in current law. A school security employee is an individual who is not an SRO but who is employed by a local school system to provide safety and security-related services at a public school, as specified by regulations adopted by the subcabinet.

By September 1, 2018, MCSS, in consultation with local school systems, must develop a specialized curriculum to be used in training SROs and school security employees that addresses specified issues. The curriculum must be submitted to the Maryland Police Training and Standards Commission (MPTSC) for approval. By March 1, 2019, MCSS must develop and submit to MPTSC for approval a model training program based on the curriculum. Each local law enforcement agency must enroll SROs and school security employees either in (1) the MCSS model training program or (2) a local training program approved by MPTSC that is consistent with the approved curriculum. All SROs and school security employees must complete an approved specialized training program by September 1, 2019.

MCSS must collect specified data on SROs and, by December 15, 2018, in collaboration with local law enforcement and school systems, develop guidelines based on its analysis of the data to assist local school systems in (1) identifying the appropriate number and assignment of SROs, including supplemental coverage by local law enforcement agencies and (2) collaborating and communicating with local law enforcement agencies. By July 1, 2019, each local school system must develop a plan in consultation with local law enforcement to implement the guidelines and submit its plan to MCSS for review and comment.

Before the 2018-19 school year begins, each local school system must file a report with MCSS that identifies (1) the public *high* schools that have an SRO assigned and (2) if no SRO is assigned to a public high school, the adequate local law enforcement coverage that will be provided to the school. Beginning with the 2019-20 school year, and each year thereafter, the same reporting requirements apply to *all* public schools. MCSS must submit annual summaries of the SRO/law enforcement coverage reports it receives to the Governor and General Assembly. MCSS must also collect and report annually data on specified incidents of use of force involving SROs or school security employees.

Beginning in fiscal 2020 and each year thereafter, the Governor must include \$10.0 million for the Safe Schools Fund to provide grants to local school systems and law enforcement agencies to meet the SRO/law enforcement coverage requirements. Grants must be made based on the proportion of public schools in each jurisdiction.

School Safety Subcabinet and Advisory Board

The School Safety Subcabinet consists of the following individuals or their designees:

- the State Superintendent of Schools;
- the Secretary of Health;
- the Secretary of State Police;
- the Attorney General;
- the Secretary of the Department of Disabilities; and
- the Executive Director of the Interagency Committee on School Construction (IAC).

The State Superintendent or designee chairs the subcabinet and the Executive Director of MCSS provides staff.

The subcabinet is charged with multiple responsibilities, chief among them (1) collaborating with various stakeholders to provide a comprehensive, coordinated approach to school safety; (2) initiating collaborative partnerships and facilitating coordination among stakeholders to leverage existing resources to deliver school safety services uniformly to local school systems; (3) distributing grants from the Safe Schools

Fund; and (4) adopting regulations to carry out its responsibilities. The subcabinet must submit an annual report with specified information.

The subcabinet is also given responsibility for making grants for security-related expenses to schools and child care centers at risk of hate crimes under [Chapter 732](#) of 2016; the bill authorizes the Governor to transfer \$1.0 million from the Governor's Office on Crime Control and Prevention (GOCCP) to the Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE) for this purpose.

The School Safety Subcabinet Advisory Board is established and includes a broad array of stakeholders to advise and assist the subcabinet in carrying out its duties. A member of the advisory board may not receive compensation but is entitled to reimbursement of expenses.

Safe Schools Fund

The existing School Safety Enforcement Fund in GOCCP is reconstituted as the Safe Schools Fund within MSDE, and the subcabinet is designated as the entity responsible for making grants from the fund. The fund retains its dedicated revenue source, consisting of a portion of penalties paid by uninsured motorists, which is set in statute at \$600,000 in each fiscal year. The fund also includes any other money appropriated to it by the State budget and accrued interest. The fund may be used only to provide grants to local school systems to enhance school safety as specified by the bill and, beginning in fiscal 2020, grants for SROs/law enforcement coverage.

The bill authorizes the Governor to transfer to the Safe Schools Fund by budget amendment (1) \$10.0 million in funds reserved in the fiscal 2019 operating budget for school safety operating grants to local school systems and (2) \$2.5 million reserved for grants to local school systems for the safety evaluations. The Budget Reconciliation and Financing Act of 2018 (SB 187/Chapter 10) provides that any of these monies not transferred to the Safe Schools Fund in fiscal 2019 may be encumbered at the end of fiscal 2019 and, if unspent at the end of fiscal 2020, revert to the general fund.

Grants awarded to local school systems are supplemental to any State funds that would otherwise be appropriated to the local school systems.

Model Policy for Assessment Teams

By September 1, 2018, the subcabinet must develop a model policy for the establishment of one or more assessment teams in each local school system. The model policy must include specified provisions generally related to (1) the identification of, and intervention with, students or other individuals who may pose a threat to school safety; (2) the

composition and appropriate number of assessment teams within local school systems; and (3) training for the assessment teams.

By September 1, 2019, each local school system must adopt a policy for the establishment of assessment teams that is consistent with the model policy. Local policies must include:

- a process for regular assessment and intervention, including diversion and de-escalation, if an individual exhibits behavior that may pose a threat to school safety;
- standards for timely response and procedures for coordination among members of the team, including referral of relevant information to appropriate authorities; and
- standards and procedures for the referral of an individual for evaluation, services, or treatment when appropriate.

School Safety Evaluations and Emergency Plans

Each local school system must designate a school safety coordinator, who must be certified by MCSS and serve as the liaison between the local school system, local law enforcement, and MCSS. By June 15, 2019, and regularly thereafter, each local school system must conduct a safety evaluation of each school to (1) identify and, if necessary, develop solutions for physical safety concerns and (2) identify and evaluate any patterns of safety concerns on school property or at school-sponsored events. In conducting the safety evaluations, each safety coordinator must consult with MCSS, coordinate with IAC, and submit a summary of the completed evaluations to MCSS.

MSDE must update the Emergency Planning Guidelines for Local School Systems by December 1, 2019, to reflect the initial findings from local safety evaluations.

By August 1, 2020, and regularly thereafter, each local school system must update the school emergency plan for each public school. The plans must conform to the MSDE guidelines regarding how the school will address behavioral threats, emergency events, and accommodations for students with disabilities. In updating the plans, local school systems must work with MCSS to correct any identified weaknesses.

School safety evaluations, emergency plans, and local law enforcement coverage guidelines and policies are not subject to inspection under the Maryland Public Information Act, except by designated State agencies, emergency management agencies, and local law enforcement in the performance of their official duties.

Mental Health Services

By September 1, 2018, each local school system must appoint a mental health services coordinator to coordinate existing mental health services and referral procedures within the local school system. Working with specified local entities, the coordinator must (1) ensure that a student who is referred for mental health services obtains the necessary services; (2) maximize external funding for mental health and wraparound services, as defined by the bill; and (3) develop plans for delivering behavioral health and wraparound services to students who exhibit specified behaviors of concern. Grants from the Safe Schools Fund may be used to develop plans for delivering mental health and wraparound services.

The bill requires the subcabinet to review the local plans for delivering behavioral health and wraparound services (discussed above) and identify gaps in the availability of services and providers for school-age children in the State by December 1, 2018. It also requires the Commission on Innovation and Excellence in Education to include in its final report (due December 31, 2018) recommendations for additional mental health and wraparound services in local school systems and funding required for those services.

Safety Drills for Public Schools and Public Higher Education Institutions

MSDE, in consultation with the subcabinet, may adopt regulations to incorporate developmentally and age-appropriate components of the Active Shooter Preparedness Program developed by the federal Department of Homeland Security (DHS) or guidelines developed by the Maryland Active Assailant Work Group into the annual schedule of school safety drills. MSDE must notify the Governor and the Legislative Policy Committee of any changes to the schedule of drills in regulation. Local school systems must collaborate with local law enforcement agencies to establish policies for responding to an emergency at each public school.

Beginning with the 2018-19 academic year, and annually thereafter, each public institution of higher education must complete at least one active shooter drill.

Maryland Center for School Safety

MCSS is made an independent unit *within* MSDE; the bill authorizes the Governor to transfer by budget amendment funds appropriated and 14 positions authorized in the fiscal 2019 operating budget from the Department of State Police to MSDE to complete the transfer. MCSS is based at the Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center and must establish a satellite office at Bowie State University. The mandated appropriation for MCSS's operations is increased from \$500,000 to \$2.0 million annually. The bill transfers some of the center's existing duties to the subcabinet, and adds the following duties to MCSS's charge (some of which are also described above):

- assist local school systems to identify resources and implement training for students and parents about relationship violence, identifying the signs of unhealthy relationships, and preventing relationship violence;
- analyze data on SROs and develop guidelines for local school systems regarding the assignment and training of SROs;
- certify school safety coordinators;
- consult with local school systems on safety evaluations;
- review and comment on school emergency plans; and
- report on life-threatening incidents that occur on public school grounds.

Each local school system must promptly inform MCSS of any critical, life-threatening incidents that occur on school grounds and invite the center to participate in a required after-action review of the incident. At the conclusion of the review, the local school system must file a report with MCSS, and the center must report to the Governor and General Assembly on lessons learned from the incident and any recommendations for improving school safety.

Current Law/Background:

School Emergency Plans and Drills

State regulations require each local school system to develop an emergency plan for all public schools that (1) deals with contingencies of man-made, technological, and natural hazards and (2) aligns with the *Emergency Planning Guidelines for Local School Systems and Schools* developed by MSDE (and updated in 2017). A school emergency plan must address mitigation, prevention, preparation, response, and recovery to an emergency including responding to violent or traumatic events on school grounds, among other events. By September 30 of each year, each local superintendent must (1) certify to the State Superintendent that it is in compliance with emergency planning requirements and (2) send a copy of a specified plan to the State Superintendent.

MSDE's 2017 update of its *Emergency Planning Guidelines for Local School Systems and Schools* recommends carrying out the following five types of drills at least once per year:

- **evacuation:** students and staff are led to the closest and safest way out of the building;
- **reverse evacuation:** students and staff are moved as quickly as possible back into secure buildings and roll is taken;
- **lock-down:** students are instructed to report to the nearest classroom and close and lock all doors and windows;
- **shelter-in-place:** students and staff report to assigned locations; and

- **drop, cover, and hold:** Students and staff take cover under a desk, away from windows, cover their eyes, make efforts to protect vital organs, and hold onto desk legs.

State regulations require each local school system to develop and implement an annual schedule for drills for each school that, in addition to fire drills, must include the five types of drills specified above, plus a severe weather drill.

Through its Active Shooter Preparedness Program, DHS offers a free one-hour on-line course, administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, that helps individuals prevent and prepare for potential active shooter situations. In 2014, the Maryland Active Assailant Incident Response Workgroup developed guidance for first responders regarding responses to active assailant incidents.

School Resource Officers

A school resource officer is a law enforcement officer who has been assigned to a school in accordance with a memorandum of understanding between the chief of a law enforcement agency and the local school system.

A Baltimore City school police officer is a person who, when acting in an official capacity, is authorized by law to make arrests and who is a member of the Baltimore City School Police Force. A Baltimore City school police officer whose permanent or temporary assignment is at a school or on school property may carry a firearm on the premises of the school before or after regular school hours on school days and on days other than school days. *A Baltimore City school police officer is not authorized to carry a weapon on school grounds during school hours.*

Based on survey data collected by MCSS, there are between 360 and 400 SROs currently assigned to Maryland public schools, or an average of one SRO for every 4 to 5 schools. Baltimore City Public Schools has the highest number, with 93 armed school police officers (plus 8 vacancies) for its approximately 173 public schools (although they are not armed during school hours). Montgomery County Public Schools, like many other school systems that responded to the survey, assigns an armed SRO only to each of its *high* schools. Funding arrangements vary by county, but in most counties the local law enforcement agencies bear the cost of providing SROs. The biggest exception is Baltimore City, in which the board of education funds the school police force.

School Safety Enforcement Fund

Originally called the School Bus Safety Enforcement Fund and administered by the Department of State Police, the fund was transferred to GOCCP by Chapter 87 of 2008 but

retained its original purpose of assisting local law enforcement agencies and school systems in addressing the problem of drivers failing to stop for school buses. Chapter 529 of 2016 renamed the fund as the School Safety Enforcement Fund and expanded the possible uses of grants from the fund to include safety-related improvements to public schools. The fund receives revenues of \$600,000 annually from penalties paid by uninsured drivers.

Maryland Center for School Safety

Chapter 372 of 2013 established MCSS as an independent unit within State government under the direction of a governing board chaired by the State Superintendent of Schools. MCSS is currently housed at the Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center, the State's Fusion Center under the Maryland State Police, and it is budgeted through the Department of State Police. Chapter 372 mandated that the Governor include \$500,000 annually for the center's operations. The fiscal 2019 operating budget, as enacted, includes a total of \$3.0 million for the center; the funding in excess of the mandate is primarily for 13 new regular positions for the center.

Great Mills High School Shooting

On March 20, 2018, a student at Great Mills High School in St. Mary's County shot two students inside the school building, killing one. The shooter was confronted by an SRO assigned to the school and then reportedly took his own life.

State Fiscal Effect: The bill authorizes the Governor to transfer \$15.0 million in the fiscal 2019 operating budget for MCSS and school safety grants to MSDE or the Safe Schools Fund; the funds are contingent on enactment of this bill. If this bill is not enacted, then \$15.0 million in general funds appropriated for MCSS and school safety grants revert to the general fund. Therefore, general fund expenditures increase by \$15.0 million in fiscal 2019. Safe Schools Fund revenues increase by \$12.5 million in fiscal 2019 for the purpose of making grants to local school systems, including \$2.5 million for school safety evaluations, contingent on the Governor transferring the funds by budget amendment for that purpose.

Beginning in fiscal 2020, general fund expenditures increase by \$10.0 million annually to provide grants to local school systems and law enforcement agencies to hire more SROs and/or provide enhanced local law enforcement coverage of public schools. The funds are paid to the Safe Schools Fund, from which the grants are made, so special fund revenues and expenditures increase commensurately.

The Safe Schools Fund is housed within MSDE, which requires one regular position to administer the grant program beginning in fiscal 2019. The Department of Legislative

Services assumes that one of the two new Administrator IV positions (at a cost of \$83,891 including salary, fringe benefits, and operating expenses) authorized in the fiscal 2019 budget for MCSS can be used by MSDE to administer the Safe Schools Fund on an ongoing basis.

Local Fiscal Effect:

Adequate Law Enforcement Coverage of Schools

The bill requires that all public *high* schools have either an SRO assigned to them or adequate law enforcement coverage by the 2018-19 school year. *All* public schools must meet the same requirements beginning in the 2019-20 school year. The bill does not define adequate law enforcement coverage, and State and local law enforcement agencies advise that, because no clear national or State standard exists for adequate coverage, response times for priority emergencies can vary according to geography, traffic conditions, and competing demands on law enforcement.

Exhibit 1 shows that most local school systems have enough SROs to assign 1 to every high school; Carroll County does not currently employ SROs, and three small school systems did not provide information on their SROs. Therefore, at most, Carroll, Caroline, Talbot, and Worcester counties will have to hire up to 17 SROs or provide other law enforcement coverage for their high schools beginning in the 2018-19 school year. It is assumed that, with the exception of Carroll County, they can accomplish that with existing resources given the small number of schools involved.

Additional local expenditures will be needed beginning with the 2019-20 school year. Based on the MCSS survey results, approximately 1,000 public schools in the State do not have an assigned SRO. Moreover, local law enforcement agencies advise they all have persistent law enforcement officer vacancies and, therefore, cannot guarantee adequate coverage with existing resources.

Therefore, this analysis assumes that, in order to meet the bill's requirement for SRO assignment or adequate coverage in all schools by 2019-20, local school systems, in collaboration with law enforcement agencies, assign one SRO to every public high school in the State and one SRO for every two public elementary/middle/other schools. Based on this assumption, local school systems/law enforcement agencies must hire approximately 460 additional SROs. With this level of SRO coverage, it is assumed that local law enforcement can fill in any coverage gaps by assigning one SRO to two nearby schools, adjusting patrol routes, and implementing other similar measures.

Compensation, training, and equipment costs for new law enforcement officers vary by county. This analysis uses the compensation levels and training/equipment costs for new

State Police officers as a proxy for the cost of hiring a new local law enforcement officer to serve as an SRO. Local costs will vary from these estimates, but should generally be comparable, according to several local law enforcement agencies consulted for this analysis. The cost of a new State Police officer is approximately \$216,150 for the first year, which includes the following expenses:

- \$101,617 for a salary and fringe benefits (not including overtime);
- \$61,675 to complete training provided by the State Police Academy;
- \$50,800 for a fully equipped police car; and
- \$2,054 for uniforms and equipment.

Costs do not include any additional supervisors or overtime expenditures that may be needed. **Exhibit 2** summarizes the estimated costs associated with the bill's requirement beginning in the 2019-20 school year, based on the assumptions described above. Out-year costs include only the salary and fringe benefits, which are subject to annual increases. Caroline, Talbot, and Worcester counties did not respond to the MCSS survey, so information on current SROs in those counties is not available. To the extent that those counties have SROs, the cost estimates for those counties are less than those shown in the exhibit. Moreover, to the extent that local law enforcement agencies/school systems can use existing law enforcement resources to provide adequate coverage with fewer SROs, costs are less. As indicated above, State grants totaling \$10.0 million beginning in fiscal 2020 offset a portion of these costs.

Exhibit 1
Estimated SRO Coverage Gaps

County	Current SROs	Number of High/ Voc. Schools	Coverage Gap in SY 2018-19	Total Schools	Coverage Gap in SY 2019-20
Allegany	8	4	0	26	7.0
Anne Arundel	19	14	0	123	49.5
Baltimore	65	24	0	173	33.5
Baltimore City	101	19	0	173	0.0
Calvert	5	5	0	25	10.0
Caroline	NA	3	3	10	7.0
Carroll	0	8	8	44	26.0
Cecil	8	6	0	29	9.5
Charles	14	7	0	38	8.5
Dorchester	2	3	1	13	6.0
Frederick	19	11	0	67	20.0
Garrett	3	2	0	12	4.0
Harford	16	10	0	54	16.0
Howard	16	12	0	76	28.0
Kent	1	1	0	5	2.0
Montgomery	28	26	0	207	88.5
Prince George's	30	24	0	209	86.5
Queen Anne's	3	2	0	14	5.0
St. Mary's	5	4	0	29	11.5
Somerset	2	1	0	9	3.0
Talbot	NA	1	1	8	5.0
Washington	10	8	0	45	16.5
Wicomico	9	3	0	24	4.5
Worcester	NA	4	4	14	9.0
Total	364	202	17	1,427	461

NA: Information not available

SRO: School Resource Officer

SY: School Year

Exhibit 2
Estimated Local Expenditures to Provide Adequate Coverage

County	Current SROs	Estimated SROs for Adequate Coverage	SRO Coverage	SY 2019-20 Cost	Annual On-going Costs
			Gap		
Allegany	8	15	7	\$1,513,050	\$735,497
Anne Arundel	19	69	50	10,699,425	5,201,015
Baltimore	65	99	34	7,241,025	3,519,879
Baltimore City	101	96	0	0	0
Calvert	5	15	10	2,161,500	1,050,710
Caroline	NA	7	7	1,404,975	682,962
Carroll	0	26	26	5,619,900	2,731,846
Cecil	8	18	10	2,053,425	998,175
Charles	14	23	9	1,837,275	893,104
Dorchester	2	8	6	1,296,900	630,426
Frederick	19	39	20	4,323,000	2,101,420
Garrett	3	7	4	864,600	420,284
Harford	16	32	16	3,458,400	1,681,136
Howard	16	44	28	6,052,200	2,941,988
Kent	1	3	2	432,300	210,142
Montgomery	28	117	89	19,129,275	9,298,784
Prince George's	30	117	87	18,696,975	9,088,642
Queen Anne's	3	8	5	1,080,750	525,355
St. Mary's	5	17	12	2,485,725	1,208,317
Somerset	2	5	3	648,450	315,213
Talbot	NA	5	5	972,675	472,820
Washington	10	27	17	3,566,475	1,733,672
Wicomico	9	14	5	972,675	472,820
Worcester	NA	9	9	1,945,350	945,639
Total	364	820	461	\$98,456,325	\$47,859,841

NA: Information not available

SRO: School Resource Officer

SY: School Year

Sources: Maryland Center on School Safety; Department of State Police; Department of Legislative Services

Local and State law enforcement agencies advise that it takes between 12 and 18 months before a new law enforcement recruit is available for service, after accounting for time to conduct testing, background checks, and training. Therefore, it is likely that some local governments will not be able to meet the bill's law enforcement coverage requirements by the beginning of the 2019-20 school year. Moreover, given that many law enforcement agencies struggle to fill current vacancies, some may not be able to fill all necessary positions even with sufficient time to do so.

Safe Schools Fund

As discussed above, the bill provides funding for the Safe Schools Fund for grants to local school systems and, beginning in fiscal 2020, local law enforcement agencies to implement the bill's requirements, including conducting comprehensive safety evaluations of every public school. The average cost of these assessments is estimated to be \$100,000 per system, but costs will be substantially higher in large districts and less in smaller districts. The fiscal 2019 operating budget, as enacted, restricts \$2.5 million for grants to local school systems for the evaluations, and the bill transfers those funds to the Safe Schools Fund for those grants. It is assumed that the grants cover the bulk of the costs associated with the evaluations, but some larger school systems may incur costs not covered by the grants. The fiscal 2019 budget also provides an additional \$10 million for grants to local school systems for specified school safety expenditures, including costs associated with the safety evaluations as well as SRO/school security personnel training, training of assessment teams, and training for students and school personnel.

Beginning in fiscal 2020, \$10 million is mandated annually to assist school systems and law enforcement with SRO/adequate coverage. The \$10 million will be distributed based on the proportion of public schools in each county.

Other Requirements

The bill includes additional requirements for local school systems, including (1) the designation of a school safety coordinator and a mental health services coordinator; (2) the development of various plans for SRO coverage, emergency responses, and mental health services; and (3) various reporting and data collection requirements related to the bill's provisions. In these cases, local school systems are either already carrying out these responsibilities or can do so with existing resources. For instance, most local school systems already have individuals designated as a school safety coordinator and a mental health coordinator, and they are already required by regulation to develop emergency response plans and hold safety drills of various kinds.

Additional Information

Prior Introductions: None.

Cross File: None.

Information Source(s): Montgomery County; Maryland Association of Counties; Public School Construction Program; Department of Budget and Management; U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Maryland Chiefs of Police Association; Maryland State Department of Education; Maryland Center for School Safety; Department of Legislative Services

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