By Senator Brandes

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to school emergency procedures; amending s. 1006.07, F.S.; defining and distinguishing emergency lockdown drills from emergency evacuation drills; requiring that emergency lockdown drills be conducted at least as often as emergency evacuation drills; encouraging local law enforcement officers or fire officials to participate in and to review at least one emergency lockdown drill at each school each year; requiring a designated staff member to submit an after-drill report to the school district after an emergency drill; providing requirements for the after-drill report; requiring that each school annually review and revise its safety policies and procedures as needed; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 1006.07, Florida Statutes, are reordered and amended, and subsection (6) of that section is amended, to read:

1006.07 District school board duties relating to student discipline and school safety.—The district school board shall provide for the proper accounting for all students, for the attendance and control of students at school, and for proper attention to health, safety, and other matters relating to the welfare of students, including:

- (5) (4) EMERGENCY DRILLS; EMERGENCY PROCEDURES. -
- (a) Formulate and prescribe policies and procedures for

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emergency lockdown drills and emergency evacuation drills for actual emergencies, including, but not limited to, fires, natural disasters, and bomb threats, for all the public schools of the district which comprise grades K-12. District school board policies must shall include commonly used alarm system responses for specific types of emergencies and verification by each school that drills have been provided as required by law and fire protection codes. As used in this paragraph, the term "evacuation drill" means an activity in which students and faculty practice the safest and quickest way to evacuate a school facility in case of an emergency in which evacuation is generally the safest option, such as in the case of a fire. As used in this paragraph, the term "lockdown drill" means an activity in which students and faculty practice securing a school facility or rooms within the facility in case of an emergency in which hiding from a hostile danger is generally deemed safer than evacuating the building, such as in the case of a tornado or the presence of an armed person who is threatening the safety of the students or employees of a school.

- 1. The policies and procedures must require that emergency lockdown drills be conducted at least as often as emergency evacuation drills. This subparagraph does not require an increase in the total number of emergency drills conducted at a school each year.
- 2. Local law enforcement officers or fire officials are encouraged to participate in, and to review, at least one emergency lockdown drill at each school each year. After a drill, participating law enforcement officers or fire officials are encouraged to submit recommendations to the school on how it

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can improve its safety procedures in case of an emergency
lockdown.

- 3. Each school shall designate the principal or a member of its staff as the person responsible for overseeing a school's emergency drills. Before an emergency drill is conducted, the designated staff member shall review the appropriate, most recent after-drill report required under subparagraph 4.
- 4. After a drill is completed, the designated staff member shall electronically submit to the school district, in a format prescribed by the department, an after-drill report that details the specific drill that was conducted. Such report must include positive observations and recommendations for improvement offered by the school or participating law enforcement officers or fire officials, if any.
- (b) The district school board shall Establish model emergency management and emergency preparedness procedures for the following life-threatening emergencies:
 - 1. Weapon-use and hostage situations.
 - 2. Hazardous materials or toxic chemical spills.
- 3. Weather emergencies, including hurricanes, tornadoes, and severe storms.
 - 4. Exposure as a result of a manmade emergency.
- (4) (5) EDUCATIONAL SERVICES IN DETENTION FACILITIES.—Offer educational services to minors who have not graduated from high school and eligible students with disabilities under the age of 22 who have not graduated with a standard diploma or its equivalent who are detained in a county or municipal detention facility, as defined in s. 951.23. These educational services must shall be based upon the estimated length of time the

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student will be in the facility and the student's current level of functioning. District school superintendents or their designees shall be notified by the county sheriff or chief correctional officer, or his or her designee, upon the assignment of a student under the age of 21 to the facility. A cooperative agreement with the district school board and applicable law enforcement units shall be developed to address the notification requirement and the provision of educational services to these students.

- (6) SAFETY AND SECURITY BEST PRACTICES. -
- (a) Use the Safety and Security Best Practices developed by the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability to conduct a self-assessment of the school districts' current safety and security practices. Based on these self-assessment findings, the district school superintendent shall provide recommendations to the district school board which identify strategies and activities that the district school board should implement in order to improve school safety and security. Annually Each district school board must annually receive the self-assessment results at a publicly noticed district school board meeting to provide the public an opportunity to hear the district school board members discuss and take action on the report findings. Each district school superintendent shall report the self-assessment results and school board action to the commissioner within 30 days after the district school board meeting.
- (b) By July 1, 2014, and each year thereafter, review the Safety and Security Best Practices developed by the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability and revise

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117	its policies and procedures as needed. A school district may
118	revise its policies and procedures regarding emergency drills
119	without department approval.
120	Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2013.