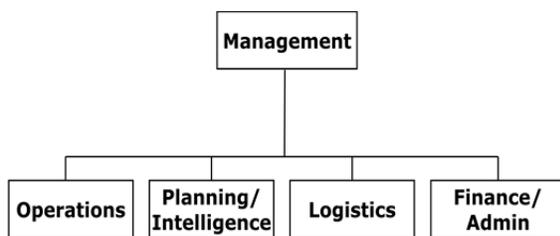
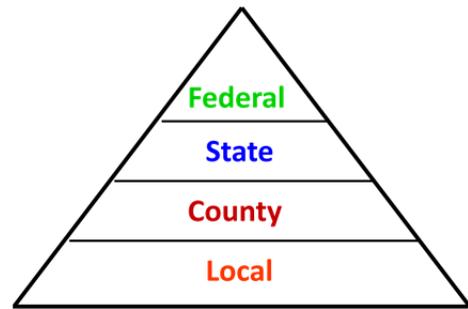


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## Emergency Management Overview

The California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA) is responsible for coordination of overall state agency response to major disasters in support of local government. The Agency is responsible for assuring the state's readiness to respond to and recover from all hazards, and for assisting local governments in their emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and hazard mitigation efforts. Cal EMA also works with partners at the federal government, tribal government, and the private sector for a comprehensive approach to emergency management.



The Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) is the cornerstone and fundamental structure of California's emergency response system. SEMS is required by the California Emergency Services Act (ESA) for managing multiagency and multijurisdictional responses to emergencies in California. The system unifies all elements of

California's emergency management community into a single, integrated system and standardizes key elements. State agencies are required to use SEMS and local government entities must use SEMS to be eligible for response cost recovery under the state's disaster assistance programs.

Preparedness and safety of our schools is critical, and Cal EMA, in partnership with the Department of Education, provides emergency preparedness information and resources for schools throughout California. Examples of tools include using SEMS in a school environment, guidance regarding non-structural earthquake hazards, and more.

In response to the Sandy Hook incident, Cal EMA along with state agency and public safety partners designed a School Active Shooter seminar. The seminar brings together members of local schools, law enforcement, fire, and emergency medical services for an open discussion to help prepare for a School Active Shooter Incident. The seminar also familiarizes participants with local resources and organizations and how these entities will coordinate and respond. To date several seminars have taken place throughout the state with more in the scheduling process over the coming months.

Additional information on the above programs can be found at:

School Safety Information and Resources

<http://www.calema.ca.gov/NewsandMedia/Pages/Current%20News%20and%20Events/School-Safety.aspx>

Disaster Preparedness for Schools

<http://www.calema.ca.gov/PlanningandPreparedness/Pages/Schools.aspx>

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# Design Considerations for Safety and Security In Public Schools

State Allocation Board – Program Review Subcommittee Hearing  
March 6, 2013

Diane Waters, Senior Architect  
California Department of Education  
School Facilities and Transportation Services Division



## Design for Safety and Security



## School Security Summit

- Council for Educational Facilities Planners International (CEFPI) summit on February 6, 2013
- Kathleen Moore, Director - School Facilities & Transportation Services Division participated
- Breakout Discussion Groups
  - Infrastructure
  - School Staffing
  - Operational Procedures
  - Crisis Communication



## School Security Summit

- Infrastructure
  - First risk assessment
  - Secure perimeter
  - Control access
  - Safe rooms
  - Clear communication



## Infrastructure - Safe Rooms

- On and after July 1, 2011, all classroom locks must be able to lock from within the classroom for new construction - Section 17075.50 of the Education Code
- SB 316 (Block) would amend this section to require these locks for modernization
- Classroom locks cost \$200-250
- Security classroom locks cost \$300 each



## Infrastructure - Communication

- Section 17077.10 of the Education Code requires phones in all classrooms
- California Building Code requires fire alarm system
- Schools have a Public Address system - may be connected to phone system, or not.
- Local decision - all different
- Issues to consider
  - Will phones work after power failure?
  - Can teachers call outside network if office phone busy?
  - Will system be overloaded by panic calls into school?

## Safe School Design - CPTED

- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) is a multi-disciplinary approach to deterring criminal behavior through environmental design. CPTED strategies rely upon the ability to influence offender decisions that precede criminal acts.



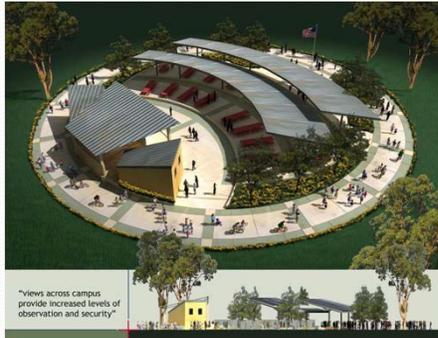
## Four Principles of CPTED

- Natural Surveillance
- Natural Access Control
- Territorial Reinforcement
- Maintenance



## Natural Surveillance

- “See and be seen”
- A person is less likely to commit a crime if they think someone will see them do it.



- Lighting, landscaping, site layout, and building placement all play an important role in natural surveillance.



## Natural Access Control

- CPTED utilizes walkways, fences, lighting, signage, and landscape to clearly guide people and vehicles to and from the proper entrances.
- The goal with this CPTED principle is to unobtrusively direct the flow of people while decreasing the opportunity for crime.



## Territorial Reinforcement

- Creating or extending a “sphere of influence” using pavement treatments, landscaping, and signage
- Creating a sense of proprietorship
- Public areas are clearly distinguishable from private spaces



## Maintenance

- “Broken Window Theory” nuisance, if allowed to exist, will lead to others.
- Maintenance can affect sense of pride and ownership.
- Schools with better building conditions have up to 14 percent lower student suspension rates.





## Beyond Regulations

- CDE provides guidance on a variety of topics including safe school environments

<http://www.cde.ca.gov/ls/fa/re/documents/safeschools.pdf>



## Comprehensive School Safety Plan

- *Education Code* sections 32260-32262 Interagency School Safety Demonstration Act of 1985
- *Education Code* sections 32280-32289 School Safety Plan
- *Education Code* sections 35294.10-35294.15 School Safety Violence Protection Act

## CDE Resources

Some CDE resources regarding school violence prevention are as follows:

<http://www.cde.ca.gov/lr/ss/vp/sschecklist.asp>

Safe School Planning checklist

<http://www.cde.ca.gov/lr/ss/vp/sscollab.asp>

Improving Collaboration on School Safety Issues

Suggestions for working with students, parents, community residents, and law enforcement personnel.

<http://www.cde.ca.gov/lr/ss/vp/scvptraining.asp>

School Community Violence Prevention (SCVP) training schedule for bullying, crisis response, and safe school planning, which is funded through the SCVP program



## Other Resources

<http://www.calema.ca.gov/Pages/default.aspx>

California Emergency Management Agency

<http://www.ncef.org/rl/terrorism.cfm>

National Clearinghouse for Educational Facilities

School Preparedness for School Shootings or Terrorism

<http://www.lausd-oehs.org/index.asp>

Los Angeles Unified School District

Office of Environmental Health and Safety

<http://www.csba.org/en/EducationIssues/EducationIssues/Safety.aspx>

California School Boards Association

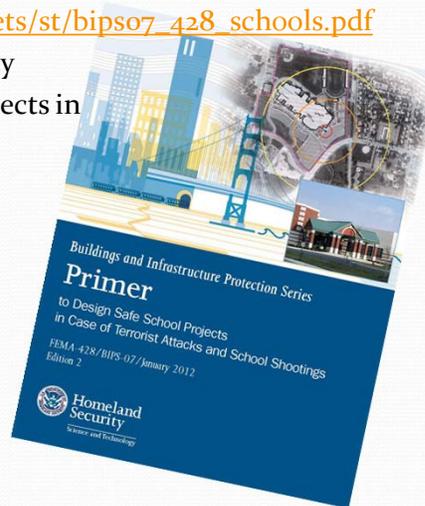




## Other Resources

[http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/st/bipso7\\_428\\_schools.pdf](http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/st/bipso7_428_schools.pdf)

Department of Homeland Security  
Primer to Design Safe School Projects in  
Case of Terrorist Attacks and  
School Shootings



## Other Resources

[http://www.secretservice.gov/ntac/ssi\\_guide.pdf](http://www.secretservice.gov/ntac/ssi_guide.pdf)

Threat Assessment in Schools: A Guide  
to Managing Threatening Situations  
and to Creating Safe School Climates

[http://www.secretservice.gov/ntac/ssi\\_final\\_report.pdf](http://www.secretservice.gov/ntac/ssi_final_report.pdf)

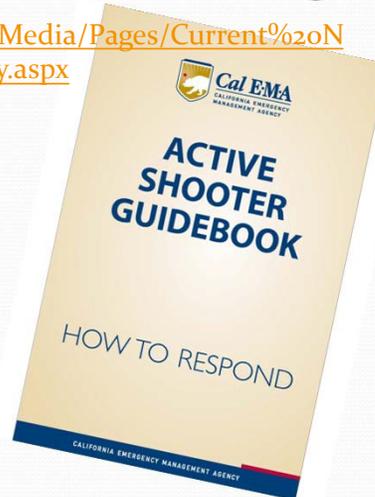
The Final Report and Findings of the Safe  
School Initiative: Implications for the  
Prevention of School Attacks in the  
United States

## Other Resources



<http://www.calema.ca.gov/NewsandMedia/Pages/Current%20News%20and%20Events/School-Safety.aspx>

California Emergency Management Agency  
Active Shooter Guidebook



<http://bit.ly/schoolsafe>

California Emergency Management Agency - School Safety

## Proposed Funding Resources



- **Proposed \$30 million for ED:** One time grants to States to help schools develop and implement high quality emergency management plans.
- **Proposed \$50 million for ED:** To help 8,000 schools create safer and more nurturing school climates.
- **Proposed \$25 million for ED:** Project Prevent that will help schools address pervasive violence.
- **Proposed \$55 million for HHS:** Project AWARE to reach 750,000 young people through programs to identify mental illness early and refer them to treatment.
- **Proposed \$25 million for HHS:** offer students with mental health services for trauma or anxiety, conflict resolution programs, and other school-based violence prevention strategies.

<http://www.cefp.org/i4a/pages/index.cfm?pageid=1>



## Questions?

Diane Waters, Senior Architect  
California Department of Education  
School Facilities and Transportation Services Division  
916-327-2884  
[dwaters@cde.ca.gov](mailto:dwaters@cde.ca.gov)

Stephanie Papas, School Health Education Consultant  
California Department of Education  
Coordinated School Health and Safety Office  
916-445-8441  
[spapas@cde.ca.gov](mailto:spapas@cde.ca.gov)

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# California's K-12 Educational Infrastructure Investments: Leveraging the State's Role for Quality School Facilities in Sustainable Communities

## Overview

In *California's K-12 Educational Infrastructure Investments: Leveraging the State's Role for Quality School Facilities in Sustainable Communities*, the University of California, Berkeley's Center for Cities & Schools provides a comprehensive analysis of the state's K-12 infrastructure policies, regulations, and funding patterns. Findings reveal the need to greatly refine school facilities planning and funding policies and practices to promote sound, efficient, and goal-oriented decision making at state and local levels. The recommendations re-envision the state's role in K-12 infrastructure as one of appropriately supporting educational outcomes and contributing to more sustainable communities through a framework of public infrastructure best practices for sound planning, effective management, adequate and equitable funding, and appropriate oversight. The recommendations lay out a vision, policy framework, and implementation plan to equitably and efficiently improve learning environments for California's 6 million students. Our hope is that this report helps guide state leaders in aligning infrastructure investments for efficiencies and multiple benefits for Californians.

The full report can be accessed at the following address:

<http://citiesandschools.berkeley.edu/reports/CCS2012CAK12facilities.pdf>

The executive summary of the report can be accessed at the following address:

[http://citiesandschools.berkeley.edu/reports/CCS\\_2012\\_CA\\_K12\\_Edu\\_Infra\\_Exec\\_Sum.pdf](http://citiesandschools.berkeley.edu/reports/CCS_2012_CA_K12_Edu_Infra_Exec_Sum.pdf)

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## Project Information Worksheet

### Overview

The PIW was designed to collect data for SFP new construction projects to study the relationship between the new construction pupil grant amount and the per pupil cost of new school construction, to monitor the status of the bid climate and to meet bond accountability requirements.

### Brief History

The State Allocation Board (Board) approved the PIW in September 2007 (and modified it in May 2010) for the following reasons:

- To analyze the relationship between the pupil grant eligibility and the cost of new construction pursuant to EC Section 17072.11(b).
- Bond accountability.
- To study the status of the bid climate.
- To evaluate the High Performance Incentive Grant.

The PIW is based largely on a survey developed by a new construction grant adequacy ad hoc committee<sup>1</sup> assembled by the Board in December 2005. The PIW incorporates the Board Implementation Committee's (Committee) input and was tested by a sample of districts prior to Board approval. At the time of development, stakeholders commented that the PIW should be independent of the *Expenditure Report* (Form SAB 50-06). Additional input was also received from the various stakeholders/districts that the collection of data for the PIW should also include all locally funded expenditures since districts only report the minimum expenditures necessary to establish compliance with the local match requirement on the Form SAB 50-06.

### Submittal Process

Currently, a PIW is required for all new construction projects that receive funding based on new construction pupil grants, or for modernization projects that receive HPI grant funding.

The Districts complete and submit the PIW electronically on the OPSC website. The online submittal of the PIW is required three times:

- When the District submits the *Fund Release Authorization* (Form SAB 50-05)
- With the first *Expenditure Report* (Form SAB 50-06)
- With the final *Expenditure Report*

### Board Direction for PIW Implementation Committee Discussions

At the January 2012 Board meeting, the Board directed Office of Public School Construction (OPSC) staff to take an item to the Committee to explore ways to streamline the PIW, apply the PIW to additional School Facility Program (SFP) projects beyond new construction and to reduce the number of required submittals. The Committee discussed these issues at five meetings from July 2012 to November 2012.

At the October 2012 Board meeting, the Board directed that the PIW be discussed at the Program Review Subcommittee.

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<sup>1</sup> Grant adequacy ad hoc committee consisted of school districts, architectural, construction, and construction management firms, consultants, the Department of Finance, the California Department of Education and the Office of Public School Construction.

## Implementation Committee Discussions

At the February, March and April 2012 Committee meetings, OPSC staff worked with the Committee to develop plans to streamline the PIW online submittal process through auto-population of any information already collected by the OPSC, and to develop options to reduce the number of submittals required. The Committee also discussed whether the PIW could be used for SFP project types other than new construction, such as modernization.

### Streamline Submittal Process

Based on the discussions from Committee meetings as well as feedback from school districts, staff has streamlined the online submittal PIW process by making the following changes:

- The “Auto fill” feature automatically fills in the information that the OPSC already has in its database once an OPSC application number(s) is entered, including:
  - County
  - School District
  - State Funding
  - Joint-Use project information (if applicable)
  - Site Acreage
- The “Auto calculation” feature automatically calculates the totals for the project costs and square footage that are entered throughout the worksheet.

### Reduce Number of Required Submittals

OPSC staff discussed options for reducing the number of required PIWs to the Committee. One option would eliminate the PIW submitted with the *Fund Release Authorization* (Form SAB 50-05). This would allow the information in the first submittal to be more accurate, but it would take longer to receive from districts. Another option would eliminate the PIW submitted with the first *Expenditure Report* (Form SAB 50-06). Under this option, the information would be received quickly (with the Form SAB 50-05) and accurately (with the final Form SAB 50-06), but it may be difficult for some districts to complete both the PIW and the Form SAB 50-05 by the 90-day Priority Funding submittal deadline. Because SFP regulations indicate when a PIW must be submitted, a regulation change is necessary in order to reduce the number of required PIWs for a project. These options have not yet been presented to the Board.

### Expand to other programs

In July 2012, the Committee began an in-depth discussion of how the PIW could be expanded to modernization programs. Because the PIW was originally designed only for projects funded on the basis of new construction pupil grants, many of the questions do not apply to modernization projects. For example, the classroom square footage and building costs may not be as relevant for modernization projects as the project scope (roofing, electrical, etc.) and the costs specifically associated with Americans with Disabilities Act compliance, which are not captured on the PIW. The Committee agreed that the current PIW would not effectively gather data for these programs, and that expanding the PIW to other programs would require different questions to address the wide variety of types of work that may be funded for modernization.

### Draft Versions of the PIW for Modernization Projects

At the August 2012 Committee meeting, the OPSC presented concepts for the collection of modernization project information. Concerns were expressed, including that the project information was too detailed and that providing it would be very time consuming. Using Committee input, alternatives were discussed at the September, October and November meetings. Two versions of the PIW tool for modernization data collection are presented on the following pages. The first version aims to collect detailed information on the modernization project. The second version includes changes based on Committee discussion and feedback to make completion of the document less cumbersome, but does not require as much project detail.



**PROJECT INFORMATION - MODERNIZATION**

School Type  Total Teaching Stations on Site  Total Pupils Served on Site

TYPE OF WORK	COMPONENT HARD COST AMOUNT	
	FIRST SUBMITTAL	SECOND SUBMITTAL
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Replacement	\$	\$
<input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Materials Abatement	\$	\$
<input type="checkbox"/> Sitework	\$	\$
<input type="checkbox"/> Structural/Seismic Upgrades	\$	\$
<input type="checkbox"/> Roofing	\$	\$
<input type="checkbox"/> Site Infrastructure	\$	\$
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Interior (Wall Systems, Flooring, Casework)	\$	\$
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Exterior (Wall Systems, Windows, Doors)	\$	\$
<input type="checkbox"/> HVAC	\$	\$
<input type="checkbox"/> Plumbing	\$	\$
<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Upgrades	\$	\$
<input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy Systems	\$	\$
<input type="checkbox"/> Electrical	\$	\$
<input type="checkbox"/> Access Compliance/ADA	\$	\$
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)	\$	\$
<b>Total:</b>	\$	\$

Facilities Modernized <i>(Check all that apply)</i>		NUMBER
FACILITY		
<input type="checkbox"/> Classrooms		
<input type="checkbox"/> Administration/Support		
<input type="checkbox"/> Gym/Shower Locker Room		
<input type="checkbox"/> Multi-Purpose Room/Cafeteria		
<input type="checkbox"/> Cafeteria - Stand Alone		
<input type="checkbox"/> Kitchen		
<input type="checkbox"/> Library		
<input type="checkbox"/> Performing Arts Facility		
<input type="checkbox"/> Restroom(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Play/Athletic Field		
<input type="checkbox"/> Playground/Hardcourt/Turf		
<input type="checkbox"/> Track		
<input type="checkbox"/> Swimming Pool		
<input type="checkbox"/> Stadium		
<input type="checkbox"/> Parking Drop-off		
<input type="checkbox"/> Parking Structure		
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain)		

Total Square Feet Modernized All Facilities	
Permanent:	
Modular:	
Portable:	
Total:	

Total Modernization Cost (Per Square Foot)	
FIRST SUBMITTAL	SECOND SUBMITTAL
\$	\$

ATTACHMENT CAUTHORITYEDUCATION CODE

Education Code (EC) Section 17072.11 (b) states, "On or after January 1, 2008, the [Board] shall increase or decrease the per-unhoused-pupil grant eligibility determined pursuant to subdivision (a) by amounts it deems necessary to cause the grants to correspond to costs of new school construction, provided that the increase in any fiscal year pursuant to this section shall not exceed 6 percent."

EC Section 17074.25 states, "(a) A modernization apportionment may be used for an improvement to extend the useful life of, or to enhance the physical environment of, the school. The improvement may only include the cost of design, engineering, testing, inspection, plan checking, construction management, demolition, construction, the replacement of portable classrooms, necessary utility costs, utility connection and other fees, the purchase and installation of air-conditioning equipment and insulation materials and related costs, furniture and equipment, including telecommunication equipment to increase school security, fire safety improvements, playground safety improvements, the identification, assessment, or abatement of hazardous asbestos, seismic safety improvements, and the upgrading of electrical systems or the wiring or cabling of classrooms in order to accommodate educational technology. A modernization grant may not be used for costs associated with acquisition and development of real property or for routine maintenance and repair.

(b) A modernization apportionment may also be used for the cost of designs and materials that promote the efficient use of energy and water, the maximum use of natural lighting and indoor air quality, the use of recycled materials and materials that emit a minimum of toxic substances, the use of acoustics conducive to teaching and learning, and other characteristics of high-performance schools."

EC Section 17070.35(a) states, "In addition to all other powers and duties as are granted to the board by this chapter, other statutes, or the California Constitution, the board shall do all of the following: . . . (2) Establish and publish any procedures and policies in connections with the administration of this chapter as it deems necessary."

GOVERNMENT CODE

Government Code Section 15503 states, "Whenever the board is required to make allocations or apportionments under this part, it shall prescribe rules and regulations for the administration of, and not inconsistent with, the act making the appropriation of funds to be allocated or apportioned. The board shall require the procedure, forms, and the submission of any information it may deem necessary or appropriate. . . ."

SCHOOL FACILITY PROGRAM REGULATIONS

School Facility Program (SFP) Regulation Section 1859.71 states, "The new construction per-unhoused-pupil grant amount, as provided by (EC) Section 17072.10(a), may be increased by an additional amount not to exceed six percent in a fiscal year, or decreased, based on the analysis of the current cost to build schools as reported on the Project Information Worksheet (New 09/07) which shall be submitted with the Forms SAB 50-05 and 50-06 and as approved by the Board."

SFP Regulation Section 1859.104.1 states, "A school district filing a (PIW) with the best information available will not be subject to a Material Inaccuracy for that information."

SFP Regulation Section 1859.71 states, "The new construction per-unhoused-pupil grant amount, as provided by Education Code Section 17072.10(a), may be increased by an additional amount not to exceed six percent in a fiscal year, or decreased, based on the analysis of the current cost to build schools as reported on the Project Information Worksheet (New 09/07) which shall be submitted with the Forms SAB 50-05 and 50-06 and as approved by the Board."

SFP Regulation Section 1859.104 states, "A School District receiving an Apportionment for high performance incentive grants pursuant to Section 1859.71.6 or 1859.77.4 shall submit a completed Project Information Worksheet to the OPSC for all expenditures related to the additional design and construction costs of the high performance building components. In addition, the School District shall provide information related to resulting energy savings and efficiency, as well as other resulting benefits. The Project Information Worksheet shall be submitted with the Form SAB 50-05 and the District's first and final Forms SAB 50-06 pursuant to (a)(1) and (2) above."