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1 (Thereupon, the following proceedings were had:)

> SHERIFF GUALTIERI: All right, good morning everybody. We'll call the June meeting of the Marjorie Stoneman Douglas High School public safety commission to order. We'll do as we always do and stand in a moment of silence in recognition of the victims of Stoneman Douglas, but also this morning, let us remember, the victims from the recent shooting last Saturday or last Friday in Virginia Beach.

(Thereupon, a moment of silence was had, and the pledge of allegiance recited.)

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: You all received a copy of the minutes from the April meeting. We need a motion in a second to approve the motion.

> ALL MEMBERS: Motion approved.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Motion by Commissioner Second by Commissioner Dodd. Do we Nelson. have any discussion on the minutes, any revisions, changes? All in favor, aye.

ALL MEMBERS: Aye.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Opposed, same aye? Okay. That motion passes. Jason, you want to just do the brief reminder on the Sunshine law

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MR. JONES: I know it will come as a shock to everyone, but this meeting is covered by the Sunshine law which means that you can only have conversations about things and will be discussed in front of the commission and the open portions of the meeting, no side discussions at lunch or on breaks. And this meeting, we will be going into closed sessions so just a reminder that everything that we discuss in the closed session is confidential and exempt and must be kept confidential and exempt. Thank you.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: You want to just, just briefly, just -- you can just mention it, you know, we've have several requests about the closed meeting this afternoon and we've decided that it really is -- it is going to be limited to just staff and commission members.

MR. JONES: Yes, closed portions of meetings are only for commission members and staff of the commission. So any requests that have been made from outside entities, whether they are still in law enforcement, have been denied just because the closed portions of the

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meeting are only for commission members and staff. So -- and that just emphasizes the fact that you need to keep what is heard in the close portions of the meeting between just commission members and staff.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: All right. Thank you.

Can you hear me okay?

SPEAKER: Yes, a little bit better.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Okay. All right. So just some introductory remarks and some housekeeping. Senator Book is unable to be with us. She's still traveling and attending to legislative matters, so her office notified us that she's unable to be with us today. As always, we have a full agenda, but before we get into it, I want to update you on certain matters and what's occurred over the last couple months since we have met.

As we set up the agenda for this meeting, you'll see that it does not contain any new area. Rather the goal here today and tomorrow is to follow up and hopefully close out some of the areas that are still pending from previous meetings. I'd say the most significant pending issue is the radio communications issue and the

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911 regional communication system here in Broward County.

As you will see, when we get into it, I believe that we have the main issues identified that are impediments to an effective regional communication system, although unfortunately, I don't know that we necessarily have the solutions identified; and I'll explain more about that as we discussed the topic tomorrow. As we know, the Florida legislature concluded its session on May 3rd. There were several bills that passed related to school safety and in those bills, they adopted a significant number of recommendations from this commission in our January report. And in that regard, I want to thank Senate President Bill Galbano, House Speaker Jose Oleva and their education committee chairs, Senator Matty Diaz and representative Jennifer Sullivan and accordingly the staffs of both of those committees for their hard work, their diligence and support of this commission and the bills that passed the Florida the legislature this year. We're going to provide you with some details later today on those new laws.

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As you recall, during the April meeting we discussed a remaining issue regarding whether information was a reported to former school board member Abby Friedman in December of 2016 expressing concerns about Cruz. If you recall, that claim is made by the mother of a student who reported information about Cruz to assistant principal Jeff Morford, and when Morford failed to act on that information the mother claims that she contacted Abby Friedman. You also recall Abby Friedman adamantly denies that she was contacted by the student's mother about Cruz. The only thing that was left investigatively to do was to obtain the student's mother's cell phone records to determine whether there was evidence supporting her claim that she called Friedman because Friedman adamantly denies it. That subpoena was issued to the cell phone company. We don't have the results. Hopefully we will have the results and will be able to share the results with you by our August meeting. But I just ask you to remember, and some of you have inquired about this over the last few weeks, that even if those records come in and they show that the

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mother called Friedman, there's nothing in the records that is going to tell us what was said during any claim conversation and that Friedman adamantly denies ever hearing the name Nikolas Cruz until date of the shooting.

Mr. Schachter, you've raised some additional questions on the topic that we want to address. That same student's mother also claims the she reported concerns. The school quidance counselor, Veronica Zacardi, after Morford didn't act on that information. Zacardi denies that she had a conversation with the student's mother about Cruz. So while Friedman denies any conversation at all, Zacardi acknowledges that she was conversing with the student's mother, but not about Cruz. Zacardi told us that the conversations were about the mother's son in her role as a quidance counselor and that she produced records to us and to our investigators about her conversations with the mother and all those conversations contained in the records concern the son's educational path during that period.

The records to support Zacardi's statement of the conversations were about the student and

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there is nothing other than the mother's claim to the contrary, so really, where this is at the end of the day is that it is a proverbial she said she said as is that regardless of what those cell phone records show that we get, if there's phone calls from the mother's cell phone to Veronica Zacardi, it's a so what. Zacardi says yeah, we talked, and we talked numerous times during that period, but it's all about her son's educational path and in her role as a guidance counselor. The mother says no, I told Zacardi about concerns with Cruz. There is no way to resolve that. So that's truly an issue that hangs out there that there's no way to resolve and we will update you when we get the records from cell phone company to show whether there was any phone calls from the mother's phone to Friedman. once we do that, I think that issue is put to rest.

The Broward County public schools and
Broward County Sheriff's Office internal
investigations are still underway. I don't
have anything new to report to you on either of
those investigations. The FDLE executive

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investigation is still ongoing. The statewide grand jury approved by the Supreme Court, the request of the petition by Governor DeSantis will be in panel shortly and I believe that grand jury will start hearing testimony in the near future, possibly as early as next month. Those are all the updates that I have. Does anybody have any questions on those? Mr. Schachter, go ahead.

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MR. SCHACHTER: Thank you. It was reported in the -- in the media that psychologist Daniel Moyer or Mauer treated the murderer before the shooting, do we know if that is correct?

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: I don't know. He, you know, as you know, he had three passive treatment, school, community-based and private. I don't recall ever hearing that name before. Do you know -- is he -- what was he -- who he's with?

MR. SCHACHTER: I don't know, he -SHERIFF GUALTIERI: We'll look into it.

That's the first I've heard of that name in any
of the records and you know, of course, I don't
want to get any of the topics of the closed

session, but as you know, we spent a lot of
time here going through a lot of records and
all the records and the subpoenas we issued. I
don't ever recall hearing that name.

MR. SCHACHTER: Okay. Yea, that -- it

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MR. SCHACHTER: Okay. Yea, that -- it threw me for a loop as well so that's what I want to ask the Chair if we could, you know, investigate that, that would be great.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: We'll look into it.

Sure.

MR. SCHACHTER: Also, it was reported that an orthopedic clinic treated the murderer for a broken arm shortly before the shooting and his cast is visible in one of his cell phone videos. Do we know what happened there and how he broke his arm?

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: No.

MR. SCHACHTER: That's all I have, thank you.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: All right. Mr. Petty,

I believe you have something you want to raise?

COMMISSIONER PETTY: Yes. I've got two

things, but the first is just, Mr. Schachter,

Loreal Hudeff (ph.) who is Broward County

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school board member and I hosted a series of

targeted violence seminars last week. In those discussions -- and we brought the US Secret Service down to participate in those to talk to the key stakeholders in the county here, so we had representatives from law enforcement, education, and other community service members. During those discussions, a topic was raised around information sharing and as we know as commission for proper behavioral threat assessments to occur, information sharing needs to be robust and timely.

What we heard was a claim from one stakeholder and all I'll keep them anonymous at this point, but one stakeholders claimed that information sharing has actually gotten worse in Broward County since the tragedy and the position that the school district has taken is one of withholding information and requiring, in particular law enforcement, to go back through administrative channels to get information about potential threats that may be -- may be in our schools. And so I raise that today or this morning for the awareness of the commission. I'm -- it's an issue that concerns me as a member of the Broward community. I was

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hoping that the work that we had done as commission would have encouraged the key stakeholders that are responsible for the safety of our teachers and our students and schools would be collaborating and working towards the goal of information sharing and it was disturbing to me, Mr. Chair, to hear that in fact we may we -- may have -- we may be taking steps backwards in this county.

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SHERIFF GUALTIERI: So you're going to hear today, an update from the Broward County schools on the revisions to their threat assessment teams or threat assessment process. I don't want to get too far into that because we're going to talk about it this afternoon. We know that they had, based upon the report we reviewed last month, some extremely serious deficiencies in that system and we also know it based upon what didn't happen in September 2016 in the one threat assessment that was done on Nikolas Cruz. So with all that said, we'll hear from them on the revisions that they have implemented in response to that report and to this commissions report.

You will also hear in a little bit about

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revisions to the threat assessment process that is in Senate Bill 7030, which is now law, which will implement, and some additional changes to that process. One of the things that we discussed in previous commission meetings and discussed at length was the problem and problems with the various privacy laws and specifically, HIPAA and FERPA. I think we all came to the conclusion as a body that there is a lot of misunderstanding, confusion, lack of knowledge on both of those laws and the both of those laws and I think we said it on the report are overuse, over applied and that the exceptions are not applied enough for complete full understanding and it really needs to be extensive training and education and that they are complicated. Remember FERPA is a 40-year-old law that hasn't been revised in 40 years. HIPAA is also very misunderstood and over applied.

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With that said, a couple of additional thoughts here is that one, is that I've had this discussion about problems with FERPA in particular with the General Counsel for the Department of Education, the Florida Department

of Education. They are, as part of some other ongoing initiatives under the governor's executive order and things that they are looking at, doing a very thorough deep dive and analysis into FERPA and those privacy issues. And as opposed to being duplicative and having a redundant path of research and analysis, they've agreed to share with us the results of their work and that most likely will be the October meeting. So I think that that's an efficient way and effective way without us redundantly doing what they already have in the works and I believe -- and I know that they are using an outside law firm that has expertise in this area to do this review. I've had a conference call with them, and I am confident that they will be able to come in, excuse me and enlighten us which hopefully will enlighten others. And ultimately, the goal is, is to make some recommendations at a federal level which is where is has to change regarding FERPA and potentially at state level as a result that, that one, clarifies and two, does make some changes that brings that law all up to current day as opposed to being working with a

40-year- old law.

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So with that said though, is that when -and I have some knowledge of what happened and the statements that were made about public meeting that you all had a week ago. I'll tell you this, is that again, because there's a significant amount of confusion and misunderstanding and that has led, and I know this has led to confusion and frustration on the part of the participants on both sides, is -- and I'll explain it this way, is that on the threat assessment teams themselves, on the threat assessment teams themselves, when law enforcement officer is a participant which they are required to be by statute, on the threat assessment team then they are a school official and they do have access to all of the school records and that's not a problem in their role and in their capacity is a member of the threat assessment team. If they get knowledge, as a member of the threat assessment team, of some -- and I'll frame it this way, dangerous, eminent act that is going to occur that clearly falls within one of the FERPA exceptions where they can share it with others, then that's

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They -- that officer, that deputy, that law enforcement officers member threat assessment team can call others within their They can call their supervisor, can agency. call their commanders and say look, we have specific information that this kid is going to put a bomb in this particular place at this time so they can act on it, that would be permissible. But what they can't do is that -let's say during that process, they get some information that the child who is the subject of threat assessment along with some others in the past was out commitment some auto burglaries, is that they can't take that information and then share it with the burglar detective who works that area about some burglaries that happened six months ago.

So there's a fine line there and law enforcement officers are wearing two hats. One is as a school official as a member of the threat assessment team, the other is a law enforcement officer as a member of the law enforcement agency. And I think that line gets very cloudy and very blurred and people have a hard time understanding that differentiation

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between when they can -- when it's FERPA and when it's not FERPA and if it is FERPA, when the exceptions apply and when the exceptions don't apply, and they can apply in certain circumstances and not in others and if you're sitting on a threat assessment team, you can't just take everything and share it with everybody. You have to apply the exceptions and then it has to go through that process, and I think that that's where a lot of this confusion comes from. And until that's cleared up, you're going to have people that are feeling -- and I think the districts, including the Broward County district, are trying to grapple with that, they're trying to balance that, and some aren't doing it very well but it's because it's complicated. And the sooner that we can shed light on it and that the districts can get their people trained on the application of it consistently because there is not consistent application of FERPA around Florida -- just look at the school video issue; is that some are allowing it, some are not. Some say it's FERPA, some say they're not. Some say it's FERPA, but it falls under an

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exception and there are all these wiggly paths to get the same place. So it's -- and I think that's what is causing this, but know that we do have some things in the works to try and clear it up, but I don't anticipate that we'll get information on that until the October meeting.

COMMISSIONER PETTY: So Mr. Chair, thank you for that explanation. And I think you, you know, I'll look forward to hearing more in October. I think your point about clarification is important because I think we have superintendents, school boards, General Counsels, you know, these various districts are very confused and if they're confused, we have little hope of training the rest of the staff, principles, the teachers in the schools and we have, you know, little hope of a good implementation or understanding of what threat assessment should be, how it should work, and how information sharing should work and under what conditions it's acceptable. You know I -and I understand and accept your explanation around, you know, if a SRO learns of something else, part of me says, you know, part of me

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doesn't understand why that would be protected information if a deputy finds out about -through that process, finds out about somebody committing other crimes, why that -- why that's a protected education record, but that's probably a conversation for another day.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Yes. And it goes to -- maybe that's where the law needs to get changed, you know. And what you also see, and I'll leave it here is that with the people that you just mentioned, lawyers, the superintendents and others who are decision makers, is that what often happens, and this is why it gets shut down, because when you have this uncertainty, sometimes lack of information, lack of willingness to understand and apply the exceptions, is that the easy thing to do, the easy thing to do is just say no because then there's no risk, there's no liability, there is no-- they think that there is no problem, but there actually are problems because then people get frustrated on the other side because things that think should be done are not being done. And unfortunately, you know, that's what lawyers do is sometimes they

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just provide a very conservative approach and very conservative advice and it's really easy to just say no because if you say no, there's a sense it can't go wrong. Well, it can go wrong because then, information isn't shared that should be shared and then you end up with a bad result. So there is definitely a yin and a yang to this, there's a back and forth with it, but it needs more work and hopefully will be able to share some information and hopefully drive some change in that regard. Mr. Schachter, go ahead.

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MR. SCHACHTER: Chair, as per Captain

Michael Riggio of the BSO threat management

unit, Broward Sheriff's office deputies are not

always present during threat assessment

meetings. So my question is -- and I'll bring

this up when we have Dan Gull here, but is

there any penalty for the school district

disobeying that statute?

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: So let's be clear with that is -- is that there's nothing in the statute or nothing in any policy that requires that the Broward County Sheriff's office be present for every threat assessment team that's

convene. What's required is that there be a member of law enforcement and in Broward County is that on some of those teams, it's a Broward County Sheriff's office deputy that's an SRO in that school. It can be a member of the city Police department that's an SRO in that school and in some cases it's a member of SIU which is the sworn arm of the Broward County school district police department. So sometimes it isn't a city police officer or a BSO deputy, it's a member of the school board police department that is sitting on that threat assessment team. So that's right, but that's the way it is everywhere, Mr. Schachter.

There -- in it -- especially in counties like Palm Beach and I know in Pinellas and in others where the school board has its own police department, local enforcement Sheriff's or police departments are not always part of the threat assessment teams. There's a law enforcement member, but it isn't necessarily from a sheriff's office or police department.

MR. SCHACHTER: I'd like to verify if
BSO's not there and that there is, in fact, a
law enforcement member, because it's my

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understanding that, that's not happening. I would like to, you know, make sure that is.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: You bring it up. I -you know, I don't have any information to that
effect. I know it's in their policy because
it's in the law. All right. Anybody have
anything else before we get going on the first
topic? All right.

So we're going to have further discussion this morning about SESIR data. If you recall during the April meeting, we heard about some very serious deficiencies with SESIR which is a school environmental safety incident report. So just to briefly recap a couple of examples. Remember when we looked at that SESIR data, it showed one elementary school in Alachua County with 72 incidents in the physical attack category, with the entire Miami-Dade school district reporting zero in the same category, Pinellas County led the state in reporting batteries with 410, and Palm Beach County reported 66 in the same category. Those examples and the problems are significant and there's a plethora of them. While we learned that there is a problem with the data

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reporting, the main question remained and remains today as to why. I think the looming question that's raised time again is whether the nonreporting and underreporting is intentional to conceal what is really happening on school campuses across Florida or whether there's another reason for the misreporting such as flaws in the system, including the reporting requirements and the definitions themselves and/or a lack of training.

So in an effort to figure out the why, we have asked a panel of school superintendents to provide you with their perspective on this issue. After we hear from the superintendents, we're going to hear from the Department of Education regarding its plan to address and remedy the SESIR issues moving forward. As you hear later this morning as well when we recap Senate Bill 7030 from the recently concluded legislative session, that bill also addresses SESIR and add to the accountability measures as suggested by this commission's January report. I'll ask you also to keep in mind that SESIR reporting problems are a subject that will be investigated by the statewide grand jury.

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So we'll go ahead and ask the panel members from the superintendents association to come forward. We have with us this morning, Rick Shirley who is the superintendent in Sumpter County, and the current president of the Florida Association of District School Superintendents. We also have a Dr. Walt Griffin, who is the superintendent in Seminole County and Tim Forson, the superintendent in St. Johns County. We welcome all three of you this morning, thank you for being here. Superintendent Shirley, do you want to begin?

SUPERINTENDENT SHIRLEY: I'll be glad to. I'm going to turn it over to Tim in just a second, but I do want to thank you for the opportunity to kind of present the perspective of school superintendents on this and we certainly realize that there are some significant issues that we all need to work together to work through. And so we're going to kind of divide this up into thirds if that's okay with the chair and then we'll be glad to answer questions. Tim, you want to start off.

SUPERINTENDENT FORSON: Thank you. Tim Forson, superintendent St. Johns County

schools, and I was going to just started it off by just sharing -- and we have to kind of look at our own perspective so St. Johns County had a SESIR work there, how is it being processed, what do we feel is the reliability or lack of reliability of what we are submitting and putting forward, and so there are couple of things, just quickly, St. Johns is Northeast Florida, about 42,000 students, 40 schools, nine of which are title I schools. county, growth is a major issue we grow by about a school or school and a half a year and I mention that because that plays a role in a number of things that occur within our county and that is the training perspective. see people move and a lot of mobility within leadership, within roles within the district that change over time, and so -- as we go forward, I want to just first, I know all three of us just acknowledge that really very transparent, very open about -- there are challenges I think that we see or places that we need to get better, without question, that we need to get better regarding SESIR reporting. You know, SESIR reporting certainly

has -- has become a higher priority, I would say in the last 18 months. It's been there for many, many years, but many times maybe the feedback wasn't or didn't have a viable use for a superintendent or a school district because you may be getting that similar or more comprehensive feedback in another way.

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And so typically, SESIR has been something that has been a process that has been done but has probably not drawn itself or serviced itself to the highest level of reporting that occurs because quite a bit of state reporting gets done in multitude of ways in each and every school district. So the first piece is just looking at when an incident occurs at a school and thinking about where is the SESIR reporting in the process of the incident and where all of this plays out? And so would we talk about, you know, the first priority, if I'm a dean or an assistant principal or some administrator at a school and an incident occurs, then implementing the -- first of all, investigating and understanding the incident is the first priority. Working through and implementing the appropriate consequences

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becomes a second priority and then reporting into that student management system becomes the backside of it. And so I'm reporting both incidents that are SESIR and non-SESIR types of incidences that are going to be put into the system and then making sure communication is there for parents, making sure that we're doing all the pieces that we need to do.

So I think one of the one of the pieces that that we've looked at is, in our own district as we've had this discussion, if I'm a dean or I'm in an elementary school and I'm assistant principal and my job is discipline, and my job is management of that, it goes beyond the classroom, then really, the document that I'm living by is my school districts student code of conduct. And so I have a student code of conduct and when something occurs, I'm applying it to what my code of conduct is and I just kind of draw out one inconsistency with that, so in St. Johns, our student code of conduct goes from a level one to a level four, level four being the most serious in our system and that -- when you look at SESIR you know that it's flipped, it's the

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opposite so the level one being the most serious. I think that is fairly consistent though across the state with student code of conducts. You have a level one, two, three and four and usually the highest is the most consistent -- or is the most serious.

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What happens I think a lot of times is there is other reporting that is going on simultaneously. So I'm reporting incidences and I'm reporting consequences, if it's suspensions or if it's a recommendation before a discipline hearing for placement in an alternative setting, all of these things are happening. I might be reporting on -- it might be a bullying type of incident, so I'm reporting on Hope scholarship qualifications to make sure we're doing the pieces there. could be zero-tolerance based incidences, so making sure that all the reporting is absolutely in place. So in the process of that, I think some the things that we've seen in our own -- in St. Johns, in our own inconsistency is the fact that the person responsible for the reporting has their highest priority for that child who is either both the

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victim of a situation, if there is a victim, but also the offender, what the offense is.

And so in that school setting, that's what they're focused on and they are focused on investigating it, clearly understanding what that incident was. They are focused on communication with the adult or the parent or guardian that is connected to that student in the system, and then of course, reporting the specifics of the incident. What category is it in, if it's non-SESIR, reporting it in that way, if it is SESIR, then reporting it and making sure law enforcement communication takes place and that relationship is close and then moving forward.

For us, in our system and I know in our other two districts here, is our student information system kind of defaults. So if an incident occurs that is a SESIR incident, that reporter has to go through that process takes them through the requirements of a SESIR incident and that is, did you contact law enforcement, who is the contact of that law enforcement, what were the notes of the specifics of the situation. It doesn't mean we

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get it right every time. We don't. It is a process that that we need to continue to refine and get better. I think that is sometimes where inconsistency can occur, and I would say just within us. Where does it happen?

Sometimes it's because there are 40 schools, there are 40 -- there are probably 80 to 100 different people who that ability to do that and then as even so, there are definitions, sometimes the interpretation of that will vary given a circumstance because it's a unique circumstance that maybe hasn't happened or they have experienced before.

So I think that is part of the challenge for us. I think one of the other pieces is training. So we'll hire 200 teachers a year and 100 plus other personnel of some type and so as we grow as a system, people move in and out of roles like a dean or like an assistant principal, and so the training has to be, for us, very constant. We have actually had, and I'm very appreciative they are all safe schools in the last three years, they have come and they have trained three times with our deans and defined what has been, and make sure we

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understand the definitions, and make sure we understand the requirements of the SESIR reporting, but it doesn't eliminate, just being honest, it doesn't eliminate some of the inconsistency that can still happen in the moment of an adult assessing what the behavior was and categorizing that behavior as one type or another. I think the reality is our adults, our leaders, are usually focused on the student indirects, you know, there -- those student incidences and how they directly relate to the school day for school events. I would say here is the other big gap for us, absolutely a gap. SESIR is 365 days, 24 hours. So a SESIR incident can happen on a site at any time and it can be student or nonstudent and so if an incident occurs at an event in the evening and it is not directly connected to that particular school or that leadership at that school, and it is -- maybe it's two adults who are in an altercation, it then becomes critical that on our part, that we are were closely communicated with either who the law enforcement agency or maybe it wasn't even law enforcement maybe it was another adult, but making sure that we're

keeping track of other types of incidences that may be taking place because SESIR requires that it is not all student, it is student and nonstudent types of occurrences. So I just wanted to just -- that's just painting a picture and it's not an excuse, it's just the reality. It is the reality what happens. think if you look at St. Johns data on SESIR, it's pretty reflective. I won't say it's good, it's not good. I don't want to read the numbers and say that that's good, but it's pretty reflective though, I think, of some of the behaviors that are happening and some of things are happening in our county in our schools. So that's just a quick picture and if I can, I'll either pause or pass to Dr. Griffin to move forward.

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SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Thank you, Dr. Griffin.

DR. GRIFFIN: Thank you. Good morning everybody. First, I want to thank each and every one of you for your work. You have a challenging assignment and know from the superintendent view, it's greatly appreciated and needed. Today I hope is about moving

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forward and thus figuring out what is best for 1 2. all students, staff, schools, and communities. I took the opportunity knowing I was going to 3 be here to sit down with a group of principles 4 5 and people who day to day deal with discipline school issues to get some feedback from them 6 and I will tell you that I was a principal and a teacher much longer than the seven years that 8 9 I have been superintendent. I have a lot of --10 I was a high school principal of a large 11 school, 3000 students, and a middle school 12 about 1800 students and our two most at risk 13 schools in Seminole County, so I had a lot of 14 opportunity for -- to work with discipline and 15 SESIR reporting and so on. And I will tell 16 you, the feedback from the people with boots on 17 the ground is that they want to do this, and 18 they do want to do this right. The challenge 19 is they have a lot of different reporting, a 20 lot of different mechanisms, and they're 21 dealing with a lot of different offices to try 2.2 to get this right.

So I challenged them, I said, what would be -- you know for a 38,000-foot view, what would be the best thing to make our schools the

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safest in terms of what data you needed to come to those conclusions. So they spoke to me about, you know, possibly this commission can help us looking at maybe a student dashboard, a common -- a common reporting mechanism that would certainly include SESIR, that is already there and certainly requires some work on everybody's part to bring in -- to substantiate it and unsubstantiated it on bullying accusations as part of the Hope scholarship Suicide prevention and mental health program. documentation, restraint seclusion reporting, relevant law enforcement reports, zero-tolerance reporting, may be students who had to be Baker acted and so on and so on. They do a lot of reports and they try to get these right. If our goal is to make our schools safer and be able to identify students, we really need to put together everything that we can.

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I would add, as the principal did, in addition to the students who have been Baker acted, mental health services, we need a common threat assessment mechanism that is weaved into this other reporting. We use data for

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everything in the state of Florida but we're not using data well and to our advantage to make our schools safer necessarily and I think we have an opportunity to do that, the technology is certainly there. This year, for example in Seminole County, we had just -- I think we had 400 threats assessment processes in place. So it's a lot of work to do all this and we want to make sure that this information is housed in a proper place. So from the principal perspective, the advantage of having all of this school safety data in one place is that students are mobile, students move from school to school, the new principal should be able to, the day they arrive, access that information. Students move from county to county. A new superintendent or a new district person in charge of discipline and certainly the new principal should be able to access all information about a student the minute they arrive, not five, seven days after they arrive. And they were crystal clear, don't leave out private schools, don't leave out homeschool, these are all students and any student who was is at risk is a student at risk regardless of

where they're being educated and if we have more information we can make sure we're doing the things that we need to do, whether it's mental health screening, maybe it's additional counseling, may be as immediate law enforcement intervention, but an opportunity to pull this data together.

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So my recommendation, because I can go on and on is that for 1920, we certainly fine-tuned the current SESIR process. I will tell you, I can just talk about Seminole County, and I'll tell you our SESIR oversight I have one person who owns SESIR data in Seminole County. They are accountable to me and my cabinet. They show us the data on a regular basis. I look for outliers and sometimes there is underreporting, sometimes there's overreporting but that tells me we need more training and that's when we do some additional training. So I think the mechanism and we just need to ramp up the training and work on the consistencies. I would highly recommend, as we move to 2021, any changes that you're going to be recommending for a code of conduct, understand our code of conduct for 1920 are out

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there, that are being printed as we speak. are ready to roll for 1920, but if you are considering further changes in addition to SESIR for 2021, whatever you can do to integrate as much information as possible to make this happen. And I this very, very seriously, and I'll tell you, I feel blessed as a superintendent, we have an amazing relationship and have for many years with our sheriff's department. They oversee our school safety. They are open, honest, transparent and they are at the table for every - - every SESIR discussion, every piece of concern, the data, mental health reporting, threat assessments, whatever we need. We have to work together, and I cannot encourage districts enough take to build those relationships, force those relationships because just like having a dashboard, it would improve student safety across the district. So thank you for your time this morning, and I will turn it over to our Vice President Rick Shirley and I'm sure you'll have some questions.

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thank you for the opportunity to kind of

SUPERINTENDENT SHIRLEY: I also want to

present what we see at the school level, the district level. SESIR, we realize more so now than ever, is a document that probably needs a little more attention from all of us. I'm handing out something, in just a second, I'll go over it to kind of give you a Ground Zero level view of what happened in the district. But the SESIR reporting process is one of many things that people that deal with discipline complete. Now I'm going to give an example because I've heard folks say that perhaps the data is skewed one way or the other and certainly, I can't speak for any other districts or any other superintendent and I' sure that my partners here the table would say the same thing. But here is just an example of what happens at a school-based level because think you need to see this.

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Now, this is a draft, it gets modified every year after the legislature meets, but the top part of this form that you're looking at is basically filled out by the teacher when they have a student that they have an issue with.

And then the part below is filled out by the administrator who actually deals with the

discipline. And if you'll notice, there are some bold black three and four letter initials by some of those behaviors and those infractions are automatically entered into the SESIR report. The people who enter the data don't have the choice or the option to pick and If one of -- if it is marked on the left as that particular behavior, then when the data entry person enters it, it's going to automatically populate the SESIR report. So there's not a way, if it is reported accurately by the administration, for it to be skewed. is automatically populated. And I think it's important to kind of understand the nuts and bolts of how it actually works in a school district because that will help, I think, answer some of the questions that folks have had.

In our review, in our discussions about the SESIR report, there are some things that I think are pretty obvious and our biggest recommendation today is that we establish a workgroup, perhaps the office of safe schools, not just a committee but a workgroup to actually come up with some, perhaps,

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operational definitions, some hard and fast quidelines that we can follow as best we can knowing that there are 67 districts and 67 different exceptionalities and each district is unique and has their own set of fish to fry. And so we know it's going to be complicated. Anytime you try to homogenize everybody into one little bottle, it doesn't always work well, but we also realize there needs to be some consistency, some consistency in training, some consistency in reporting and in our internal review, just as in their internal view, there are gaps, there are differences. What wasn't mentioned is usually people that are dealing with discipline our young administrators they're going to be future principles. they're young. They're new. In fact, if they're very good, they don't stay there long, they usually move to another role and so you have that constant turnover and certainly, that's not an excuse because there are very clear definitions as to what should be included in these reports. I think the other thing that we need to look at as we -- if we are able to have a workgroup, is to align the code of

student conducts with SESIR as best we can. We have already done that, that's not unique to Suffolk County.

Many districts have done the same kind of thing, but I know we can always tighten it up and make it a little better than it has been in the past. Every superintendent in the states is data driven, however, the SESIR data has not necessarily been the data that has driven our decision-making. It's a little broad and nebulous for what we need. For example, in my district I can have our folks pull reports for misbehaviors on a particular bus, and I know if I have an outlier on a particular bus number that I have a problem either with the driver or perhaps the particular route and the students involved in that bus. That's actionable data for me. I can get that from the SESIR report, however that doesn't mean that I don't look at that data and that I act on that date. I do, it's just a different source that is more practical for us and I suspect that is the case with the superintendents as well. commission has the opportunity to have great weight and great influence on the changes in

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My dad always had a saying, he said measure twice and cut once and you have the opportunity here to do some great things to help school districts provide a safer environment for kids. The SESIR reporting is a small part of that because our actions with children, our interactions with students, our interventions, our behavior modification plans are what we focus on. We're in the kid That's why we got in this business, business. because we want to work kids. However, we also know that the job is done to the paperwork is completed and so we're -- we certainly want to work with you all, with DOE in ensuring that everything is reported accurately and timely and that we all have a common understanding of what needs to be done. We also have to be careful that we don't end up with what I call analysis paralysis where you get so much data that you can't filter through it.

And so the other recommendation is to really look at the, I think it's 21 elements in SESIR, see if we can't minimize that and focus on those things that are truly important and I know there are some federal requirements that I

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-- it's way beyond my understanding of the SESIR reporting, but I don't know we have to do 21 separate incidents. Maybe it can be streamlined and minimize some of the confusion that seems to take place and many of you have discussed this before. I know at the last hearing, I think you get a very thorough review of the SESIR reporting process. With that said Mr. Chair, if you have any questions or if any member of the committee would have a question, we would be glad to try to help.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: So I know in our discussions with the three of you leading up to this, and in front of commission members, they all had an opportunity -- you asked them to be familiar with the discussion from the last meeting. You all watched the discussion last time so you're familiar with what was said in that report. You mentioned about training, familiarity with the standards and the definitions potentially being a problem. In some degree, I think Superintendent Forson, you mentioned some degree of subjectivity in what the act was and applying SESIR to the act and that, that can account for some of this

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variance. But with that said, and I'm just going to -- it's probably the monkey in the room if you will, and the big question, it just got to be asked. Is that, how can an account, for as an example, and there's a bunch of them, I just use this one, where you have that district in Miami-Dade County that had zero reported physical attacks and one elementary school in Alachua County was 72 and it just seems implausible that you can have that kind of a disparity and attribute it to a misapplication of the definitions or a subjective determination as to what behavior is, so, go ahead.

DR. GRIFFIN: I looked at that data for my - - for my district and we had -- we had physical attacks, but we had very few compared to fights and I asked, and they said well, you only mark one thing on the SESIR report. And so I can just tell you my situation, usually when there is a physical attack, it quickly turned into a fight. And so they marked the one item instead of the two items. Now, for that particular county, I can't answer that question but when you look at some of the data,

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sometimes it's a matter of making a choice as to what was marked. And so if a student was involved in something, was it marked differently. For example, if it started out as somebody physically attacked somebody else and then you had a full-fledged fight out of the out of that, only one item would be marked and that's what happened in our district and that explains the discrepancy that we have, and we didn't have that many. We're a small district, we only have about 8,000 kids, but we had 122 fights and 19 physical attacks, so there's a big discrepancy between the two, but in talking to the practitioners in the field, that's what they said -- they said happened. So I can't answer the question about a particular district.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: What do you say to the people, and it's out there for sure, who say that when you have this, what appears to be gross nonreporting or gross underreporting, that there's a culture in the schools and by the principles and at some levels at least, to not report because even though you may -- you just testified that in your case you may be

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using other sources of information and this 1 SESIR source of data is not something that it 3 is a driver for you, you're getting it from someplace else. But the consumers in the 4 5 public, parents, etcetera, anybody that has 6 access -- or wants access to what goes on in these campuses, that's what they have access to and the notion that's out there is, is that 8 9 there is a culture and a pressure in some cases 10 and in some places, to not report or 11 underreport because if you report what actually 12 happens, it makes the school look bad and in 13 some cases, this is intentional conduct. 14 you know, I just got to ask the guestion 15 because that's what's out there and you're not 16 only representing your districts but the 17 association, so you know, we just -- I know 18 it's a hard question and -- but it's what's out 19 there and one of the purposes of why we're 20 having this discussion so I've got to throw it 21 out there and ask you to just respond to it the 2.2 best you can. 23

DR. GRIFFIN: Sir, if I -- first of all, I can't really comment on other districts, but I can tell you what I deal with in Seminole

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County. We have 68,000 students, 8,000 1 employees, and when I see a school reporting 3 that is an outlier as an example, the data that you gave, we go into the school and try to 4 5 figure out what is going wrong. I would say frequently, it's lack of training, lack of 6 7 knowledge. In some cases, a principal wanted his school to look better or worse for whatever 8 9 reason, I'll tell you that if the data is -- is 10 not accurately reported, it's not a good 11 situation because, from my perspective, we put 12 our resources where they are needed. If I see 13 a school is struggling with discipline and what data am I looking at, SESIR and district 14 15 discipline data, I'm going to put more 16 resources at a school that is having more 17 discipline issues. I think underreporting for 18 any of the Seminole County schools would be 19 dangerous and it's dealt with and we look at 20 outliers all the time to make sure that we have 21 accurate reporting because -- and sometimes we 2.2 have overreporting. I'll give you an example. SESIR is by incident, okay. So just say 23 10 kids are involved in a situation, that's one 2.4

SESIR incident but 10 discipline referrals.

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Sometimes we had 10 SESIR referrals for that one incident. So if we see a real high number it's - - they just didn't know how to do it and like Mr. Shirley said, sometimes it's a newer administrator, somebody is not paying attention to the data, but from my perspective, if you have -- the way we look at schools, if there is a situation with a particular school, or in this case, a particular district, you go to district and you figure out what's going on.

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SHERIFF GUALTIERI: You said you have accountability measure in your district for seeing would be variances or anomalies, correct?

DR. GRIFFIN: Absolutely.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: But do you know whether there are those processes in place and all the district?

DR. GRIFFIN: I do not.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: So right now, and it's going to change here, and you'll find about this more in a second, but right now, up to this point, you all have just submitted your data DOE and DOE, up to this point, prior to 7030, hasn't provided oversight on SESIR; is

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DR. GRIFFIN: They have provided training.

Their website is pretty good, but we have not

-- I have not received feedback on the data

that we have ever reported through survey five.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Right. But there's no account -- there has been accountability oversight on their part, up to this point, correct?

DR. GRIFFIN: To my knowledge.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: All right. Commission members, does anybody have questions?

SUPERINTENDENT SHIRLEY: The other thing

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Superintendent Shirley.

SUPERINTENDENT SHIRLEY: If you look at the data on the sheet that I handed out, if there is an error in reporting, it's going to be on whoever is probably doing the actual conduct or actually working the event. Again, I can't speak for other districts, but in my district, we staff schools based on a formula including administrative staff. If they under reported incidents, that actually would be --

would hurt them in getting the administrative support that they would need. Now I don't know that every district does that. But ours is purely based on formula. So sometimes I worry that they overreport so that they will get more of that administrative help than otherwise they would get. But again, other districts do it differently.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Sheriff Ashley.

SHERIFF ASHLEY: Thank you all for being here today and helping us through this process. I'm going to ask you an unfair question to start with is, if you were asked to grade your school districts safety level, how would you go about doing that, one being poor and ten being great, what measurement, what data would you use to determine level of safety at your schools? That's the unfair question that we're all dealing with. Is there one specific set of measurements you would look at or is there a multitude of measurements you would look at? And what is your view on the purpose of SESIR? Anybody.

SUPERINTENDENT SHIRLEY: I'll answer the first one unless you guys --

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DR. GRIFFIN: Go ahead.

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SUPERINTENDENT SHIRLEY: We look at what we consider best practices and it's a multifaceted approach, you know, it's not just having an armed officer on every campus and trying to have an armed officer at the after-school events and -- but it's also the hardening of the campuses and trying to use the technology that's available, the apps on the phone where anyone in our district can, who has a cell phone has what's called the rave app and I'm not trying to put in a plug for any particular company, but they push that button -- every law enforcement officer in our county gets the notification. So we try to look at best practices. We have tried to focus - - we can't do it all, so we've tried to look at our budget that we had, look at those things that had the highest impact on student safety and implement those hardening processes first.

We were fortunate in that we were able to work with our county commission in our sheriff's office to be able to get an officer on every campus. We would like to have more, but the budget doesn't -- doesn't allow for

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that, but we do have everything covered there. So from that perspective, when looking at best practices, looking at what's available out there but commercially and best practices have in our safety team, our sheriff's office came in and did a review of all right campuses, walked our campuses and said you need a fence over there, and you need this there and so we have implemented all of this thing. So it's an overall general approach and then the second question, I --

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SHERIFF ASHLEY: Let me ask --

SUPERINTENDENT SHIRLEY: Sure.

SHERIFF ASHLEY: -- follow up -- you know, we all use the term best practices, where do we get those from and where do we keep them? You know, where do we go assess this data from to determine if we're actually accredited according to best practices. Where is that at?

SUPERINTENDENT SHIRLEY: Well, I think there are some national safety things the homeland security and other areas have some documents that are available. We've also had working groups with our safety officer in the county who has worked with Damien Kelly on

developing some of the processes and priorities that we have implemented. And then we also involve our sheriff office early because we said you guys are the experts when it comes to one of those, God forbid, acts that occur on a campus. What do you think you need, what do we need to implement to be to the sure that we're ready to go. And so between the homeland security staff and our safety officer, our working with Damien Kelly, and working with our sheriff's office, we think we're in pretty good shape there.

SHERIFF ASHLEY: And I appreciate -- I guess what I'm trying to get at is, if there is no standardization, if we're all doing it according to our own best practices --

SUPERINTENDENT SHIRLEY: I don't believe there is, but I believe there is a work group that's working on that to have something ready July 1, if I recall, that is trying to come up with, I hate to use the word checklist, but I believe it probably is a checklist of those best practices. And I believe there is a work group trying to develop that now, but you will have to ask Damien Kelly when their turn comes

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SHERIFF ASHLEY: And the other one, what was your view of the purpose of SESIR?

SUPERINTENDENT FORSON: I think just going back to what I shared in the beginning, I think if I'm boots on the ground and I'm the person dealing with incidences and occurring, I'm looking at SESIR as a compliance action. I am completing SESIR to comply with what I'm expected to do, I'm just being honest, okay. If I'm indeed -- what I'm passionate about is stopping that behavior and helping that child and helping those pieces and so that's the pieces where my heart and my energy is, where I know my obligation, it just -- be right up front is when I go through that energy and that effort that I must also understand that I have to complete that result and that information and provide that information. Because -- and I would --if I -- a lot of times, the person who's dealing with it day-to-day may be the -may not ever see the data return -- the data to change the action or the behavior that is occurring. I mean, it's -- when you asked the question, I say it's a very complex -- when you

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say how do I -- can I go back to the first part of that a little bit if you don't mind.

SHERIFF ASHLEY: Yes, sir.

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SUPERINTENDENT FORSON: You know, what do we do, three years ago we removed forward with a half sales tax and one of the four priorities was safety, but for us in St. Johns, it was physical. Just be specific, it was capital. It was how do we make the plants safer. How do we improve single point of entry if that's the priority. All perimeter things you have discussed and those pieces. So I think that there are so many arms to that and one measurement tool is probably not going to be the answer because the other side of it, I'm in a principle of the school, it is what is the culture and environment in my school, of my teachers and supporting children and helping them to learn character development, the right kind of behaviors, all those pieces. And if we want the long-term improvement, it has to happen early on, and it has to happen in an educational environment in that piece.

So I think there is an operational procedural piece that is this is how we're

going to do business and that's important 1 because it's only way we have consistency. there's also the student focus piece and that 3 may be restorative justice, it may be whatever 4 5 you want to call that action you do, but it's the post action you do with kids and it's the 6 preventative action you do with kids that if I have -- if I am a principal and I have I dean, 8 9 the relationships they have with the students 10 of that school are far more important and 11 beneficial than the action when an event 12 They're far more impactful. 13 think it's not simple. We, like others, we do 14 CPTED, you know, during the summers so we're 15 making sure every site exterior is checked 16 because it changes where we grow, so we change 17 every year. Sites change a lot and that 18 happened. So I don't know that there's a 19 singular, we, like all of us probably use --20 you know, homeland security has provided a lot 21 of training conferences where we send people to 2.2 develop and learn better skills.

SHERIFF ASHLEY: And I appreciate that. I guess the purpose more narrowly focus for us is a standard compliance and can't have compliance

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without a consequence, so underreporting or overreporting or nonreporting a SESIR really had no consequences, does it?

DR. GRIFFIN: I mean, I can say -- I can tell you at the district level, I would -- the consequences where we went to school to figure out what was going on fixed it. From the state level, Seminole County has ever experienced a reprimand related to SESIR.

SHERIFF ASHLEY: So there was -- so there's no way to meet compliance if there is no consequence, would you agree?

DR. GRIFFIN: I don't know if they ever had to deal with the district on lack of reporting or nonreporting or missing a survey deadline.

SHERIFF ASHLEY: I think one of you said that you've addressed underreporting before, what was -- what was the consequence for that?

DR. GRIFFIN: I've done it many times and it usually was somebody incorrectly reporting when there was a -- and something that took place that had fit under a few different definitions. They were going for the lesser definition and we had - - it was just a matter

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training. SESIR is supposed to be an objective data reporting mechanism. I think the biggest struggle we have with our school safety team and as superintendent is making the definitions as objective as possible so people really understand how to (unintelligible) a report.

SHERIFF ASHLEY: And last one, if compliance and consequences -- I heard one of you say investigating was priority one, an incident. Appropriate consequence, priority two, and reporting, priority three. And I think this body in our state has to look at prevention as a priority as well and how do we keep these things from reoccurring and so I would ask you to focus on those as well. It will help this body determine what is the best prevention priority. Thank you for being here today.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Sheriff Ashley, just for clarification. One, is that up until Governor DeSantis signed Senate Bill 7030 a couple of weeks is, is that as it relates to SESIR, the Department of Education was merely a data repository. It had no oversight authority, had no compliance authority, had no

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review authority, it was merely it received the information and we've seen a theme with that. We've seen that with the SESIR reports, we see that with the FSSAT, we set it with other things. And as you will hear in a minute, in a few minutes, when we go through the legislation and the accountability piece and measures that you mentioned are now there. They were not there prior to Senate Bill 7030 passing, which was a recommendation from this commission that we're thankful that the legislature listened to us on because now is that while you have it and you mentioned in some of your districts, but it's required by the law that the district school safety specialist, under the direction of the superintendent be the point person. there's now a choke point in every district where it is the school safety specialist. ultimately is the superintendent's responsibility and when those reports are now submitted to the Department of Education, they do have to be reviewed and if they are not in compliance, then the commissioner of the Department of Education can notify the school board and if there is not compliance, then the

school board, upon the notification, withholds a school superintendent salary.

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So there are significant sanctions now and there are accountability measures in 7030. this is a theme and we've seen this theme in the past, whether it's with threat assessments, whether it's with FSSAT, whether it's SESIR, and I think Superintendent Forson, you just mentioned, is that up until recently, up until this event, a lot of these were just forms that were filled out, it was kind of a check the box type thing. Look what we saw with FSSAT and just straight non-compliance. Remember when we through all that and how many districts, either with the district wide report, and remember, the school specific report out of -- depends upon the number use, close 4,000 schools in the state of Florida in 2017, there were only 16 that did school specific reports. Now, they weren't mandated, so this is a climate that's been out there, and it is changing, and I think this commission's work has caused it to change, and the legislature is causing it to change. So as you will see when we go through the bill, it is on an evolution process and there are

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more -- there's more import being given to it when in the past in some places, it was merely -- and we know this with the FSSAT as an example, it's merely oh, I just got to do a check the box get it done and it was meaningless.

SPEAKER: Perfunctory.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Perfunctory, it was very perfunctory. So next one -- and I'll get you on the list. The next one is Mr. Schachter.

MR. SCHACHTER: Thank you, superintendents for presenting today. Let me get my questions. Okay. First of all, I'd like to make the commissioners aware in reference to the Sheriff's comment that the federal government is currently in the process of developing a federal school safety clearing house. So hope — and that's — the purpose of that is to make a repository of national school safety best practices. So I was just in Washington with the sheriff about that issue, meeting with the four agencies that are forming this clearing house, so I just want to make you aware of that. More specifically to you to you

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gentlemen, thank you for being here, I'm so 1 glad to have your expertise, you know, here 3 today. You -- let's see here. It was Superintendent, you mentioned, I think it was, 5 let's see, it was superintendent Griffin that 6 mentioned -- no, no, no, actually, it might have been Shirley, that mentioned that you use SESIR to make decisions and to -- and where to 8 9 apply more funds or resources; is that correct? 10 SUPERINTENDENT SHIRLEY: Not SESIR, a 11 conduct report.

MR. SCHACHTER: Okay.

SUPERINTENDENT SHIRLEY: The data from a conduct report.

MR. SCHACHTER: Okay.

SUPERINTENDENT SHIRLEY: Our conduct reports for us are much more user friendly and give us much more actionable data than what we get from SESIR.

MR. SCHACHTER: Does anybody use --

SUPERINTENDENT SHIRLEY: And we actually staff, again, in part based on the discipline data that we get.

MR. SCHACHTER: Does anybody use SESIR to apply more funds to a specific school in any

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SUPERINTENDENT SHIRLEY: Not SESIR.

MR. SCHACHTER: Not SESIR. Any of the other superintendents?

DR. GRIFFIN: In Seminole County, we take a look at several factors, SESIR is one of them.

MR. SCHACHTER: Okay.

DR. GRIFFIN: And that's really for dean assignment. We have a point system, so a school that is a little more at risk appears to have some more safety issues might receive a few additional points to help additional staff.

MR. SCHACHTER: And what are those points? What happens then?

DR. GRIFFIN: Then the points are given to a principal for all their noninstructional staff, so non-teachers, and a school could earn a few additional points for a variety of average factors.

MR. SCHACHTER: And so they if they have more SESIR violations, they would get more staff at their school?

DR. GRIFFIN: We would look at SESIR, school discipline, achievement, several pieces

to determine if the school is more at risk than another, a school that needs some more support, and a school that that needs more support would receive some additional points.

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MR. SCHACHTER: Okay. Are you aware of any financial incentives for principals to underreport? Do they get a bonus if their school has less --

DR. GRIFFIN: Absolutely not.

MR. SCHACHTER: Any -- no? Would there be any financial incentives to over report and report more instances? No?

DR. GRIFFIN: Not in Seminole County.

SUPERINTENDENT FORSON: Not in St. Johns.

SUPERINTENDENT SHIRLEY: Not financial.

Again, if we staff based on a formula, and the particular behaviors you have based on the conduct report might generate more administrative support staff.

SUPERINTENDENT FORSON: Can I just address

- - one of the -- I think -- and Superintendent
Shirley has referenced this is, in our
discipline coding in the system, we do the same
thing. We actually look at it monthly among
our leadership team and we're looking at it as

consequences, but what happens is those SESIR incidences are embedded in that. So you don't pull out SESIR separately. We look at that because that's all build -- that's the school and you know where SESIR also can grab outside of the school, we're talking about resources and situations that are happening to kids during the day and that's probably, honestly, where we put most of the energy or most of the attention of the evaluation of that data.

MR. SCHACHTER: And then my last couple of questions were pertaining to, let's see here, Superintendent Griffin talked about the Hope scholarship and how important combating bullying is and I agree with you. We have learned that, that is one of the factors that these school mass murderers, you know, have a commonality. We just heard a Secret Service presentation on that. How important do you view culture and climate on your campus and when was the last time you conducted a survey, and if I could -- yea.

DR. GRIFFIN: It's very important.

Actually, I had our attorneys, Surita Beman

(ph.), probably two weeks after the memo came

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out from DOE related to the Hope scholarships to where we had to investigate and follow through on substantiated and unsubstantiated, do a training with every one of our principles right away. As a result, we are monitoring that data very, very closely, making sure that we continue the training and all the pieces are taking place related to the requirements for that. But adding the unsubstantiated piece has created some additional work for the schools.

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MR. SCHACHTER: Do you conduct a culture and climate survey to get an idea of, you know, how it is on the actual campus?

SPEAKER: Not specifically on Hope or just ongoing. We use something called five essentials, which is reliant -- very reliable and valid. It's from the University of Chicago. I think a few other districts us it and it measures several things, including school climate.

MR. SCHACHTER: Okay. And then
Superintendent Forson, you mentioned culture
and climate as well and talked about important
it is, do you conduct a culture and climate
survey and how do you prove that? I know you

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spoke about that.

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AB C: We do, and of course, and annual surveys that we do that -- because the culture climate peace is not just a student piece, it's an adult piece and community piece as well. And so those surveys are like your school improvement type surveys, but they are focused on, or an element of that is specifically to the issues of feeling safe, having someone you can go to. I mean -- if we survey kids, it's about is their adult in this school that you're comfortable going to. Do you feel safe each day when you come to school. So those surveys are used, and typically, they're fairly positive. So I think the surveys have a value. I think the real data probably has a little greater value of what's, not just what I feel, but what am I seeing at the school as well.

DR. GRIFFIN: I do want to add to that because in addition to the five essentials survey which is quantitative data, this year, I conducted with our captain and one board member at each session, a student forum at every single high school to get their feedback. And I'll tell you, a student voice is really

important and from that, we speak about hardening and softening our campuses because hands down, every high school, every student forum, the most important thing that made students feel safe if they had at least one person on campus that they trusted, and they could turn to.

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MR. SCHACHTER: Thank you very much.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Commissioner Larkin-Skinner, did you have a question?

COMMISSIONER LARKIN-SKINNER: Dr. Griffin, you mentioned that, I think it was you, yes, that the boots on the ground folks wanted a dashboard, a student dashboard and I was just wondering if you could say more about that because my vision of a dashboard is something that gives you sort of a snapshot. It's usually aggregated data. But when you put student in front of it, it makes me think that what they're really asking for is a place to go where they can look up a specific student and have a dashboard specific to that student.

DR. GRIFFIN: I think less is more, and I think they really want the data aggregated related to school safety that could help them

immediately identify a student either on their 1 campus or a student transferring to their 3 campus from another public school, private school, homeschool, who has any factors that 5 student may need some mental health screening, some additional counseling, maybe a chat with 6 law enforcement, but we -- the schools need these tools for immediate identification and 8 something that is simple to use at time of 10 registration. We do a pretty good job 11 superintendent to superintendent. If we have a 12 student who we know is involved with law 13 enforcement talking to each other and so on, but it absolutely has to be formalized. 14 15 I'll tell all of you sitting here, some of my 16 biggest concerns are students who come from 17 schools that are not part of our system, 18 private school, students coming from 19 homeschool, we've had issues with students who 20 came to us when controlled open enrollment when 21 we had to allow other students in because we 2.2 had some capacity.

So it has to be as many students, I would say all students, I know that's not possible, but as many students as possible that we have

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an analysis on so that we can take action immediately.

COMMISSIONER LARKIN-SKINNER: Mr. Chair, is it appropriate if we can ask Dr. Griffin and his colleagues maybe for an example to provide to this commission? Because I think that it's something that would be of value, I think -- if they think it would be of value, maybe we could take a look at it and recommended in the future, but I feel like I need a picture of it to be able to make a good recommendation.

COMMISSIONER LARKIN-SKINNER: Yeah, yeah.

Of what it would look like, how they would use

it. I imagine if that's their recommendation,

they must have an idea or picture in their

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Of the dashboard?

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SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Well, and I think -maybe hold that too. You're going to hear in a
few minutes from DOE from Brooks Rumenik is
going to come up and talk about their vision of
the path forward and maybe that'll involve
maybe one of the superintendents mentioned a
collaborative working group in conjunction with
DOE on this issue and topic and that might be

something that would be appropriate for that working group. So hold that and maybe bring it back for DOE.

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COMMISSIONER LARKIN-SKINNER: Okay. Thank you.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Commissioner Petty, you're next.

COMMISSIONER PETTY: I'm okay.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Commissioner Carroll.

MR. CARROLL: Thanks for being here. Just a quick question. On the comparative data, I heard superintendent -- I think it was Superintendent Griffin talk about that you do look at when there are variances among schools with respect to SESIR. Do you look at specific SESIR data or is that SESIR data that's integrated school discipline data?

DR. GRIFFIN: It is -- on the report that is given to me at our cabin and the cabin are my assistance from our school safety director, is specific SESIR data and we do this with all reporting mechanisms, but I'm speaking about SESIR today. And we just take a look at it as a group to see if there are any outliers, things we need to know. If we have a new

principal at a school, is it seem okay, have they received the training that they need. But we look specifically at just about -- not -- just about every report that before we push that send button to DOE, I know SESIR survey five, we'll be doing that real soon. We take a look before I sign off it.

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MR. CARROLL: Okay. And when you do that, what triggers the actual deeper dive with respect to the outliers?

DR. GRIFFIN: We look at comparable schools. So we make a look at, let's just say, two middle schools, they have a comparative student population, maybe both schools are 50, 55 percent free and reduced lunch, seem to have a pretty similar demographic, we do a median for all the schools and the ones that are outliers, the ones that are, especially for SESIR, the ones that appear to have lower numbers in certain areas, we take a look at and then we may even look at some of the higher numbers to figure that out. But it's us just trying -- trying to get that reporting as accurate as possible.

MR. CARROLL: But those -- I guess I'm

just trying to find out if whether when you're doing this analysis, you definitely will get to if there's a data reporting issue but is there case where there's lower numbers because there's some best practices that exist at that school that drive that culture?

DR. GRIFFIN: Absolutely. And we -- and we pull those best practices out and we share them district wide. There's a lot of different things that take place, I think it goes back to what we were saying before. We absolutely see evidence, the stronger the relationships, the more positive the climate, the better the student behavior, the better student attendance, and all those factors. So we learn from data also.

MR. CARROLL: Okay. And when you submit it, so you hit that submit button, do you ever get to look at aggregated statewide data and how you and your county do compared to that aggregated data?

DR. GRIFFIN: I don't know if it's provided for us, but I have not looked at comparative state data.

MR. CARROLL: Because I think that's what

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we saw, was we saw aggregated statewide data and if you look at the aggregated statewide data, the variance between counties is striking and so it's clear that -- and I know that it was a data repository up until this time so no one from DOE was really looking at it, but I'm surprised that the school districts themselves, the best practice purposes for that same reason that you gave for looking at outliers within your school district because there are some significant outliers in that statewide data reporting and it seems as though nobody has looked at it at that level. But it's clear there are different reporting processes from one school district to the next. Okay.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: All right. We got just a couple of minutes left in this session. Commissioner Dodd and then we'll wrap up.

COMMISSIONER DODD: Yes, thank you all for coming today and sharing as superintendents.

And I heard Mr. Shirley talk about if we're allowed to have workgroup and Mr. Chairman, you mentioned that, too. So I get what you're saying is allowed through DOE to be a part of a workgroup, is that kind of how that comment

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SUPERINTENDENT SHIRLEY: That's how I envision it. I think we all need to be sitting at the table because we have -- sometimes we have different purposes when we develop a document or a form or process and so by sitting all at the table and having a workgroup, we can get different perspectives on what needs to be included or not included, and what can be minimized or perhaps streamlined.

COMMISSIONER DODD: And that, it would be a revamp or maybe some change in definitions and looking at how we could get more consistency statewide and reporting data, would that be a major part of that?

SUPERINTENDENT SHIRLEY: I think it could be a part of it, but sometimes you have to kind of being with the end in mind. You know, what is it you want to accomplish? What data do you need? Because sometimes we I think we gather useless trivia and I think what we really need to focus on is what is really actionable data that will help us have a safer school environment and we can use the shotgun approach and do all this or we can focus and I think we

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need to focus on that which is most important and at meets the DOE needs, that meets the needs of the commission, that meets the needs of the legislature and certainly meets the needs of the school.

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COMMISSIONER DODD: And -- but that would help reduce this variance that we have seen in the aggregate. I mean that would -- that workgroup and the fads and your organization would be a part of helping to better communicate the data collection process and making sure that from a professional standpoint, there's more consistency and hopefully reduce that variance.

SUPERINTENDENT SHIRLEY: And there as part of that, may be common training program or training modules, that kind of thing.

COMMISSIONER DODD: Okay.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: All right. Thank you, Superintendents, we appreciate you being here. Thank you. Let me ask, excuse me, on behalf of DOE Brooks Rumenik is going to come up and -- try it again -- Brooks is going to come up and explain where DOE sees this going as a result of 7030 and the path forward. Good morning.

Thank you for being here. I said good morning thank you for being here.

MS. RUMENIK: Good morning. Thank you. I appreciate the opportunity --

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Her microphone is not working.

MS. RUMENIK: Yes, much better, thank you. I certainly don't want to be too redundant of what the superintendents were speaking to, but it is very comforting to hear, always, from our superintendents and to hear that we are well in line with their intentions and the recommendations that they are putting forth and we look forward to further working with the superintendents and others moving forward with improving SESIR.

I would like to start by sharing that we understand there are definite issues with SESIR, and we are open to recommendations on all sides and how we can make it a more efficient and effective use of data collection. If you can click to the first slide, that would be great.

So I want to start by sharing some of the changes that were specific coming out of Senate

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Bill 7030. Many of these you have heard this morning, but I would like to touch on these and as possible, kind of delve a little bit more deeply into them. SESIR will be included in the centralized integrated data repository that is anticipated by August 1st of this year. understanding is that, that has already been worked out and we're already feeding that in and that has not been problematic. Thank you very much. Additionally, within 7030, our office is required to ensure compliance with the SESIR reporting requirements and we're finalizing what that's going to look like and how we can better support school districts in ensuring that they are reporting accurately and timely.

Third bullet speaks to charter schools and for the first time, it's been very clearly spelled out in legislation. The requirement that charter schools comply with SESIR reporting, I think this is been an issue ever the years, some ambiguity as to what charter schools are required to report and not and I have already been involved with a number of opportunities to speak directly to charter

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school representatives, new charter schools as well as veteran charter school or charter school governing boards and liaisons from school districts that help support the efforts of the charter schools. This has taken place in the last month and there are some additional training opportunities and conversations forthcoming where I get to reiterate that as well and it was very nice to have that clearly laid out in legislation this year so that all parties are understanding their responsibilities moving forward.

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Final bullet on this page is that school safety specialists are required to review their district SESIR reporting for compliance. Previously, there have been representatives designated by the school superintendents that are kind of our point of contact, our liaison with regard to SESIR specifically, but this adds another layer because of the involvement of the school safety specialist, and we look forward to working more closely with regard to this and helping everyone understand these requirements.

Continuing on, school boards must adopt

policies for SESIR reporting. I don't know that this is all that new, but it does specify it more clearly now that the legislation has identified it this past year. And then finally, superintendents are subject to penalties for non-compliance with SESIR reporting requirements, including the holding at their salary and we heard about that in the previous session as well. What is not identified here but it is important to understand as well from 7030, is that rule making authority has been provided to the state Board of Education and the Department of Education for SESIR reporting and that's the teeth that we've been lacking some clarity if you will, some guidance directly to school districts and what the expectations are and what should look like. So we are eager to get rolling, moving forward for communicating that. And I jumped a little too quickly. I'm a bit eager to be done, right.

So in the meantime, since Senate Bill 30 was relatively recently signed, I think it's maybe been three weeks at the most, DOE started moving forward with improving the quality of

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1 the state not wanting to wait on the legislation and so I have a few points that I'd 3 like to speak to with regard to that as well. So one of these is the review of existing 4 5 reporting requirements and we met just after 6 the April Marjorie Stoneman Douglas commission meeting with leadership to discuss what this is going to look like, what recommendations we 8 9 have at that leveled just as a starting point 10 and we'll continue to be meeting on this topic 11 moving forward as well. Additionally, more 12 on-site training is scheduled. We actually 13 have staff right now out in the field 14 conducting training as pretty much ramped up 15 very strongly during the summer months anyway, 16 and additional trainings throughout the summer 17 will take place. We're also working to 18 communicate the availability of training face to face, online, however is best desired and 19 20 will continue to do that at the request of 21 school districts and at the recommendation for 2.2 need from our office as well.

There's a SESIR workgroup that will begin meeting this summer to clarify incident definitions. It falls straight in line with

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what our superintendents were requesting and 1 recommending, and this will be comprised of a group of district leaders and school-based 3 leaders as well as folks within the department 4 5 for making those recommendations. 6 continuing on, outreach to districts on training options. As often as possible, we continue to share information on how those that 8 9 are responsible for reporting can be trained 10 up, if you will. The commissioners sent a memo 11 out on Friday, Commissioner Corcoran, and that 12 email was not just to superintendents, we were 13 able to forward that and spread it far and wide to our SESIR liaisons as well as our school 14 15 safety specialist and within that also 16 providing additional guidance for how we can 17 better support their needs with regard to SESIR 18 currently, in its current iteration as well as 19 what that's going to look like moving forward 20 and helping folks better report on these 21 challenging topic areas, if you will. 2.2 Additionally, proposed changes to SESIR 2.3

will be shared with the commission at a future meeting. Obviously, we welcome the opportunity to come back and talk to you periodically as to

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where we stand in this process. And then we are eager and excited to report that we understand additional staff have been built into or allowed for as a result of recent legislation and that will allow us the opportunity to provide additional training, to look better at what compliance will be comprised of and compliance checks and monitoring districts and supporting their needs in that way. So that is my short and to the point PowerPoint.

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SHERIFF GUALTIERI: You mentioned up
there, and this is an important problem that
needs to be resolved on the definitions and you
mentioned a work group that is formed and
forming and will work on those definitions.
One of the things I'm not clear on and maybe
you can answer is, I know that the legislature
gave you and the state Board of Education rule
making authority regarding SESIR. But in order
to change those definitions or amend the
definition so they are more closely aligned,
let's say with others and more easily
understood and applied, is that something the
department can do unilaterally, or does that

have to go through the rule making process, do you know?

MS. RUMENIK: I think that, that can be done even without ruling making authority.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Okay.

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MS. RUMENIK: But fortunately, with rule making authority, we can align those efforts and do it simultaneously.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Right. But of course, the rule making process is --

MS. RUMENIK: Right.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: It takes time. It's very, if you will, bureaucratic and there's a whole process it has to go through where in order to get this right and fast, and what I was hoping was that's the answer that you all can, with this work group, because it's important that this roll out ASAP and not have to go through some -- and maybe memorialize it long term at rule making, but at least initially be able to make those adjustments.

MS. RUMENIK: Well, prior to our being provided rule making authority, we could change the definitions --

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Okay.

MS. RUMENIK: -- not necessarily at will,
but --

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Right.

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MS. RUMENIK: -- you know, as needed to tweak it to better align with what the legislation looked like. So I don't feel like we're going to be hindered by that at all.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: All right. Any commission numbers -- Sheriff Ashley, go ahead.

SHERIFF ASHLEY: What -- what do you, your opinion, expect -- what will the Department of Education, what feedback, what response will they give to outlying data that is significantly different than others? You know, we're going to a standardized data, we're trying to get back correct information. So what will you do when somebody has excessive thefts or excessive fights or excessive whatever at their schools? What will the Department of Education feedback or response be to that?

MS. RUMENIK: We have had a system established in place for quite some time where we do kind of a summary overview of what the data looks like to us and what outliers kind of

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creep in comparison, perhaps, maybe with maybe an average number and we've provided that to districts over the years. Not within the past year, just because of other conflicting priorities. Moving forward, you're speaking, as I understand it, more toward compliance aspects of it and I can't speak at this time to the specifics of that, I don't know what that's going to look like because that's going to take that work group and a team evaluating what things we'll be looking at, what we will do about --

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SHERIFF ASHLEY: I think the thing that I heard the most from the three superintendents that came today was, they got no feedback from Department of Education on SESIR reporting, in the past. I'm just wondering if we make all this and clarify all this and give guidance and we have consequences, what feedback can they expect from the Department of Education on their SESIR reporting?

MS. RUMENIK: I'm quite certain we will be ramping our efforts that we had established previously. What is helpful, sometimes painfully so, is the laser light focus on SESIR

right now, so everybody is paying better attention, and I think that gives us all an opportunity to address that kind of more clearly. I don't know that I'm able to speak to the question that you're asking in a way that you're --

SHERIFF ASHLEY: Thank you.

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SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Mr. Dodd.

COMMISSIONER DODD: Has there been any consideration of requiring like a certification for the administrators who will be classifying the incidents to make sure that they've been trained, to make sure they are aware of the definitions, aware of the standards?

MS. RUMENIK: There is through our online SESIR training, www.SESIR.org, a process to which they go through and review potential SESIR incidents and kind of score themselves. At the end, there is a certification or a certificate that gets issued to those that participate. That's been in place for a number of years.

COMMISSIONER DODD: So the issue with the training though that we've heard that, you know, it needs to be better and more training,

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would that training then that's been in existence for years, would that be revamped? Would that be extended? What will happen there?

MS. RUMENIK: I anticipate, most definitely, all of it being reassessed, re-evaluated, and then ramped up as needed, for their purposes, for our purposes. What that's going to look like, I am not sure. anticipate having still the opportunity for both face to face training and online training because I think there's a need for both. just because you receive face to face training, doesn't mean you've got it and you can run with You need constant refresher and additional support and understanding. And one of the things we do that, I don't know if you would consider it training or not, but when incidents occur, sometimes we're perplexed at the state and the district as to how to code it, you know, how do we -- is this even a SESIR incident. You know, if things bubble up and we're not sure exactly how to do it. So I'm very appreciative.

We have a good number of contacts within

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the school districts that reach out to us on a regular basis and ask us those questions. Hey, I'm working through this, I just want to do a great job of making sure I'm reporting it right or I'm, you know, dotting I's and crossing T's. That level of constant communication and support between the state and the school districts, I think, is very valuable and it's a lesson for us as well because we better understand what the challenges are faced within the school districts and individual schools and how we might be able to better support them. lot of times, incidents like that feed into our online training system and give us an opportunity to share that out with others. Hey, this is something that has been challenging and here's our recommendation for how to code it or how to report it and just kind of sharing that information amongst all the districts.

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SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Commissioner Petty.

COMMISSIONER PETTY: Thank you for the update today. Has there been any thought to adding parents to the working groups to get their perspectives?

MS. RUMENIK: I'm very open to any and all suggestions. I don't know that that one has come up, but I am -- my first go to aside from state level leadership and school district leadership would be parents and students. I think it's very valuable to have that perspective when we're moving forward with anything of this level, so I will certainly include that in our recommendations. Thank you.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Secretary Mayhew, go ahead.

SECRETARY MAYHEW: And I apologize if this has been covered before, but there are so many parallels between this -- these challenges around reporting, and definitions, and training, and the culture of safety with what I recall over 20 years now for hospitals to report on medical errors and sentinel event reporting and this is something where there's been a great deal of national research and attention on many of the same issues, a lack of reporting for fear of punitive consequences. And so a lot of ground cloud on how to standardize definitions, the training when you think about staff turnover in hospitals and

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health care facilities, many of the same issues. So to the extent that there is valuable research on how many of those same issues, same barriers and challenges have been addressed both through the institute of medicine, the agency for health care research and quality, there may be some shared best practices that could help inform the work group and I'm certainly happy to provide any additional information on that.

MS. RUMENIK: I greatly appreciate, you know, your insight and that recommendation.

It's certainly not one that I would have immediately jumped to, so thank you.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: All right.

Commissioner Harpring, go ahead.

MR. HARPRING: Thank you for being here.

Just a quick question, through the course of
the many months that we've met and even to some
extent this morning, it has been suggested that
many of the districts complete the SESIR date
and submit it because they're required to and
they actually use other internal data that's
gathered on a very decentralized level to
adjust the course and scope of their

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distribution of resources within their particular districts. If we didn't gather SESIR data on a statewide level, if the districts were required to just report that locally, what detriment would there be if we didn't invest the time, the resources, the personnel, the money into gathering SESIR data if it's really not used for anything other than perhaps informative purposes on a broader scale as opposed to actually actions to make schools better and safer on the local level?

MS. RUMENIK: I feel that that's certainly something that will be discussed in the work group, making some determinations of why we are collecting this and what do we need to collect. Certainly, at the federal level, there are some reporting requirements that I don't know that -- I'm certainly not in a position to be able to say oh, we can just kind of toss that out with the, you know, with the baby or what not, but -- so they're looking at the federal requirements and specific state level requirements in our own legislation. Those, I think, are -- if we streamline everything down to just looking at those, that's at least

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1 simplifying the reporting requirements.

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Throwing the whole thing out on its end, I don't know if that's possible, but that's certainly a conversation we will be having I -- at least I anticipate, within the work group. Thank you.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Okay. Brooks, thanks for being here, we appreciate and look forward to working with you in future updates on that topic. Thank you.

MS. RUMENIK: Thank you.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: All right. Why don't we -- we're a little bit behind, but we'll get caught up here. I've got 10:20, why don't we take 15 minutes and we'll start again promptly at 10:35.

(Thereupon, a break was taken, and the proceedings continued as follows:)

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: All right. We'll go ahead and get started again. We're going to now, and I'll kind of try and breeze through this to get us back on schedule here a little bit. Just going through Senate Bill 7030, we've organized this by topic and the bill took effect when Governor DeSantis signed it on May

It incorporates a significant amount of 8th. recommendations from our January report, so I want you all to know what's in 7030 if you're not familiar with the details of it for a number of reasons. Not the least of which is because it has a lot of our recommendations in it and also is a map as to where things are going and a number of things that are going to have to be implemented that we probably just going to have to let take effect and see the course that is charted based upon these new laws and what is being implemented. going to kind of breeze through some of it because it is something you can read on your own, but I want to make you aware of some of the highlights of what is in that 54-page bill.

As it relates to the guardian program, there is a lot of discussion about sheriffs around the state not providing access to the guardian program, not approving the guardian program and that was occurring in some counties and I know we talked about it at the December meeting and we had recommended a requirement that if the school board approved the guardian program, that the sheriff would be compelled to

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approve it and to implement it. So the legislature took that, but they modified it a little bit, but it still gets to the same place where school boards and charters who want the guardian program and even if the sheriff in that particular county is not on board for it and hasn't implemented it and won't do the training, that they can still have access to it. So I think it is a good compromise that gets everyone to the necessary place. So on page three of the presentation, it says that the sheriff, at a minimum, provide access to a guardian program.

On the next page, it talks about how that is accomplished and that the school board approves it, the sheriff has to establish it or -- or contract with another sheriff's office that has established a guardian program. So there are some sheriffs still in Florida that don't want to implement the guardian program but now is -- when they don't, that the contract can be with another sheriff's office to provide the training. It also has a provision in there about charter schools and that they may request the sheriff directly

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establish a guardian program even if the district is not doing it.

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On the next page, page five, it again talks about the denial and contracting with another sheriff. On page six and we're not going to get into this other than to mention where it is, it deletes from Florida law the prohibition against teachers participating in the guardian program. And it says that the sheriff shall certify guardians who meet the specified training requirements. It also gets into what is required. And I'm going to just highlight this here, this really hasn't changed, but sadly, it's troubling that when this bill was debated on the floor of the Florida house and the Florida senate and the committee meetings when people testified, the amount of misinformation and misstatements about what the quardian program is, is not in the training and there were some people that either got up there and just didn't tell the truth and misled or they didn't read this and understand it. But based on the number of times they did it, I have great concerns about what they didn't say and how they misled people

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that cause concern by others because when they get up there and say that the entire guardian program training consists of no more than eight hours of firearms training, that's just flat out wrong. It's inaccurate. And done by some for improper and misleading purposes and it's just flat out wrong because the amount of training that is required for somebody to successfully complete the guardian program is a total of 144 hours. 132 hours of it involves firearms and defensive tactics training and that includes, and this is important, it includes tactical firearms training and specific active assailant response firearms training.

The guardians, and they go through that training, have to fire more rounds than a police recruit is required to fire in the police academy, and they are required to demonstrate proficiency at a higher percentage than police recruits are required to demonstrate in the police academy. So when people say that these people aren't receiving training, they aren't receiving adequate training, they're not receiving good training,

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they are receiving all of that and more than what police recruits are required to receive and demonstrate proficiency within the policy academy. And this isn't one time. This isn't one and done, this is ongoing. And so if people want to disagree with it, fine, disagree with it, but disagree based on fact, don't make up your own facts and then say you disagree with it because it's an inadequate program. It's not.

On page nine, it sets up the framework and says that the sheriff who conducts the training shall issue the certificate to those guardians who pass the training to the satisfaction of the sheriff. So this is an important provision because we talk about in this how important it is to front load the process. These guardians are selected -- what makes the program successful is just because somebody applies doesn't mean they're going to be selected for it. And just because they go through the background and the screening process, doesn't mean they're going to make it through. And even if they do apply and they are selected for screening and they make it through the

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screening and are selected for the training put on by the sheriff, it doesn't ensure they're going to make it through that training. And so nobody can be a quardian as it says on page nine, line 290 of the bill, until the quardian has passed the training to the satisfaction of the sheriff. And every sheriff that I know in the state of Florida that is putting on the quardian training is holding these people to rigorous standards and certainly, the requirements of the law and all of the weapon retention, shoot don't shoot, precision pistol, all of the things that are required are being done and not everybody who begins the training finishes it. So it's being done in the right way, again, contrary to what others are saying.

Now this is also a new provision and we supported this because while the sheriff should be and is the one that's responsible for making the determination whether the person is qualified from a skill set and whether they have satisfactorily completed the training is that the school superintendent, once the sheriff certifies the guardian and is satisfied the quardian meets the criteria and should be

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certified, then it's up to the superintendent or the charter school principle to approve the placement of that guardian at a particular school. So it's a bifurcation of responsibility is that they don't get to be a guardian unless the sheriff approves them, but once the sheriff approves them, then the superintendent or the charter principle gets to decide which school that they are assigned to and how they participate because they are employees of the district.

Go over to slide 11, line 604 of the bill. The office of safe schools has to publish an annual report now regarding a number of safe school officers statewide and any discipline rendered against SSOs. So just as a refresher and remember is we're talking about SSOs, the safe school officers, is that we're talking about what were three and now are four categories. So remember, every school in the state, every charter, ever elementary, every middle, every high school, is required to have at least one safe school officer on campus at all times while school is in session. To be a safe school officer, you can be a police

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officer employed by a city police department. You can be deputy sheriff employed by a sheriff's office. You can be a school's police officer if the school board has its own police department. That's all been existing, or you can be a quardian. And as you'll see here in a second, now the new category is, is that school districts and charters can contract with private security companies to provide that good person with a gun on the campus to be that safe school officer. So you've got cops, you've got quardians, and you've got contracted for private security as long as the private security personnel meet all the requirements of a guardian and go through the sheriff's quardian training to the satisfaction of the sheriff. So that's been expanding now into four different categories that can qualify to be this safe school officer, but that annual report regarding the number of all safe school officers and not just quardians. It's the entire category.

Page 12, slide 12, collaboration between the districts and the charters to access all school safety officer options. That's why I

just talked about in line 957, you can now be a security quard, but you have to meet all of the qualifications of the quardian, go through the sheriff's training. Slide 13, it sets up a framework where if a school district denies a charter access to the SSO options, is that -you will see it later in here and I'll breeze through it when we get to it, is that if they deny them access, then the school district may be required to provide the charter with an SRO. So that would mean a cop. And if they do that, because they denied access to all the school safety officer options and they have to provide an SRO to that charter school, the charter school is only responsible for paying the amount up to its safe school allocation that it gets.

Remember, the safe school allocation and we'll talk about those dollars here in a minute, but the safe school allocation goes down to each district and then when the district gets its safe school allocation, is it has to allocate certain dollars out of its allocation to the charters. So each charter is getting an amount of safe school money and its

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viability, its limit on its payment to the district for that SRO is limited. You can't exceed the amount that its getting in its allocation. So if the district doesn't cooperate, technically, the district can be on the hook for paying some of that bill for that SRO if it's not covered by the allocation. So that's the framework that's set up.

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Moving into the next topic on slide 14, which is school hardening. This was mentioned briefly earlier, so I just refresh everybody on it if you're not up on it is that Governor DeSantis, on February 13th, issued an executive order regarding school safety. A day before the anniversary of Parkland. And there were a number of provisions in that executive order and one was, is the Department of Education is required to submit a report by July 1st of this year, July 1, 2019, on school hardening and physical site security mitigation and that report has to be submitted by July 1st. think you will hear -- you will learn more later from DEO, they have been working on this and have a working group that has been put together, but this now goes hand in hand with

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the requirements in the law, not just the executive order but in the law, under 7030 that DOE has to convene through the Office of Safe Schools, OSS, a school hardening and harm mitigation work group to come together and make recommendations and they have to submit a report by August 1, 2020. So I think what you will hear from DOE is that the report that will be submitted by this July 1st will kind of be a high-level overview and then this group will do a deeper dive and submit a more comprehensive report under the statute by August 1st of 2020.

There is a framework about how the process goes and the report goes to the director of the Office of Safe Schools, which is Damien Kelly, a prioritized list, estimated cost, timeframes for implementations and then the director has to submit recommendations to the commissioner and ultimately, the commissioner has to submit those recommendations to the Governor and to the legislature. And that's over on slide 17. By September 1, 2020, the commissioner has to submit that summary of recommendations. So there is a whole process over the next year. It begins with July 1st and that's under the

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executive order. Then the harm mitigation group continues to work or expands as DOE makes that determination and then they have to submit a report by August and then ultimately the commissioner to the Governor and to the legislature by September 1, 2020.

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Over on slide 18, compliance and oversight. We've talked about this a little bit but there's a lot more teeth and as a commission, we ask for this. We recommended I know I had discussions with Commissioner Corcoran about it and with the provided officers in the legislature about it and they listened. And there is a lot more teeth now and the law was amended to say that the Department of Education and the commissioner shall "oversee compliance" with the Marjorie Stoneman Douglas High School public safety act. So all of it was in 7026. They have direct oversight in -- they can impose or recommend. So here, the commissioner must facilitate compliance and the commissioner has the authority to impose or recommend to the Board of Education or the legislature enforcement and sanctioning actions under 1008.32.

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When you look at that, it has some teeth to it and probably the biggest set of teeth that it has is that it would allow the commissioner to withhold funding from the state to any district that is not in compliance and also make them ineligible for grants. that's a pretty significant piece of authority that the commissioner has because it says here the commissioner can impose or recommend, so when you look at that is, is that if somebody is not in compliance and when you get an update tomorrow morning from Director Kelly, you're going to see, and sadly, wrongly, today, more than a year later, there are districts -- and you got an update last -- in April at the last meeting, but there's still districts today that are not in compliance. You still have schools that don't have safe school officers on the campus. You still have two districts that don't have an active shooter response policy. You have a whole bunch of other non-compliances still in existence. But now the commissioner has oversight authority and has compliance authority which was lacking previously.

Slide 19, officer of safe school is

required to monitor compliance with the requirements and non-compliance must be reported to the commissioner and the state Board of Education. So it creates a clear pathway for identifying non-compliance, identify deficiencies and that it has to be reported directly to the commissioner and to the Board of Education and then you go back to the previous slide is, is that they have oversight authority and sanction authority now under the law.

You go over to slide 20, segue into the next topic of the FSSAT. We're going to talk about that later today in closed session, but the safe school specialist, so remember, in each district, you have a safe school specialist that the superintendent was required to appoint last year. It oversees school safety. So the safe school specialist is required to collaborate and submit the FSSAT by October 1st of each year. So under the framework that's set up is, is that the officer of safe schools has to make the FSSAT available by May 1st to the districts so they would have from May 1st, they would open it by May 1st,

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and right now, it's not open because it's being revised and you will hear more about that in closed session as far as the details and you'll have an opportunity to provide feedback and I hope you've all had a chance to read that 150 page revised document and give that to DOE this afternoon in closed session. But once they're able to get this to the stage where they're going to send it out to the districts which should be very soon, the districts this year will have from the time it set out until October 1st to submit the FSSAT. This is the school specific FSSAT. They're still working on the district wide, but I suggest to you, the school specific one is exponentially more important than the district wide one because the school specific one is where people are going out, boots on the ground with law enforcement, with the school staff, with plant managers, with other public safety personnel and doing a door by door, place by place, building by building, fence by fence analysis and review and inspection of all of those campuses and that's where we're going to find where those strengths, those weaknesses and

those opportunities for improvement are. So it's very important that they be able to get that done and they have until October 1st.

The FSSAT on slide 21 is required now. So - - it was some question about it before, but there is no question anymore. It's required to be the physical site security assessment tool used by each district.

Slide 22, we already talked about that. And the bottom of that though is each district is required to annually report to DOE by October 15th, that all public schools in the district have completed the FSSAT. So that avoids the issue that we saw way too much of where the FSSAT just wasn't done and they weren't doing them, and they just weren't submitting them. So the whole scheme, framework, process has really changed significantly as a result of 7030.

Go over into the portion of the bill that deals with mental health. This is one of the requirements that has been revised, that was a recommendation of the commission. The student records be transferred interschool. So when a kid transfers school, those records have to be

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submitted to the new school within three days and they have to include behavioral incident reports and psychological reports because what was happening is these kids were moving around within schools. There was a huge delay in the new school getting the records, they knew who and what they were dealing with. At school registration, the children now have to disclose previous referrals to mental health services and the districts mental health plan that they're required to submit annually has to include all district schools and charters unless the charters decide to submit their own plan.

Go over to slide 25. This is something we did have some discussion about because of timeliness of services and the legislature revised this, that we're -- the districts policies and contracts with providers for students who are referred is that they must receive screening with 15 days. Then as it goes on, school-based services -- school based services has to -- have to begin within 15 days and community-based services within 30 days of the referral. So it tightens up these

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timeframes and ensures that screenings are done
in a timely fashion and when services are
referred, that it is done timely.

If you go over to slide 27, I'm going to just breeze through this because we just talked about it. I think we've covered everything you need to know, if not, you can go back and read it on SESIR. So let's skip over to slide 29 on threat assessments. We've had a lot of discussion about threat assessments and talked about it a little bit more this afternoon with Broward County schools. But one of the recommendations from this commission was is there be statewide standardized behavioral threat assessment instrument and this law now requires that by August 1st, the Office of Safe Schools develop that standardized statewide threat assessment instrument for use in all charter, elementary, middle, and high schools and it be the instrument that is used.

On slide 30, it tells us about what has to be in that instrument and once that instrument is up and running, again, it will be the instrument that's used. I know that it's probably a challenge for DOE to come up with

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that instrument between now and August 1st, but I know they'll do it, but it isn't the final stop as that progresses down the road because by August 1, 2020, they have to evaluate -- the Office of Safe Schools has to evaluate each districts and charter schools threat assessment procedures for compliance.

Then importantly, I do think it's important, on slide 32, is that DOE, through the Office of Safe Schools, has to establish a statewide threat assessment database work group. So the consistent validated threat assessment instrument is extremely important so that you have the right assessments being done, they're being done consistently. We know they're being done the right way. But one of the other problems we saw is that there's no exchange of information. These threat assessments are being done in a manual file and the forms are sitting on people's desks and then there's no ability for schools or districts to find out what is going with a child in another place. So we suggested, and the legislature has now required implementation of, a statewide database but in order to do

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that, it forms this database work group. The work group has to submit a report to Office of Safe Schools by the end of this year, by December 31st and some very important components of that report are the cost of it and the timeline for implementation. So I think we look forward to seeing the results of that work group and how we can get a statewide database that would allow for this information sharing and it goes back to those discussions from previously about breaking down silos and making sure that information is available across the board.

Slide 33, each district has to have policies that comply with the statewide instrument developed by DOE. And again, they're required to use that.

In order to close a gap and make sure that nothing falls through when a child transfers, on slide 34, make sure that the responsibility is established. So when a student transfers from one school to another, the threat assessment team at the transferring school is responsible to make sure that the student continues to receive any intervention services.

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So if you had a child that was evaluated by a behavioral threat assessment team and there were certain services or certain requirements or even sanctions that were imposed, especially as it relates to services the child is required to have, if in the middle of a services the child transfers from that school to another school, the transferring school is required to make sure that they continue those services until the team at the reviewing school independently determines the need for intervention.

There's some modification in here on slide 35. This gets a little confusing, so I tried to word it so that it is understandable as possible, but this has to do with zero-tolerance policies. Is that the statute up until 7030 said that zero-tolerance policies may not be, may not be, rigorously applied to petty acts of misconduct and misdemeanors including but not limited to minor fights and disturbances. So what that means, you know, zero-tolerance policies are just that, that we will not tolerate X, X, and X. And this said that those policies cannot be

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rigorously applies, so you can't have strict zero-tolerance policies as it relates to petty acts of misconduct. Can't have zero-tolerance policies as it relates to misdemeanors, and you can't have a zero-tolerance policy, which means there's going to be consequences. We will not allow any latitude as it related to minor fights or disturbances. What the legislature did is it took that out and it says, in essence now, you can have zero-tolerance policies as it relates to misdemeanors, minor fights and disturbances. So it allows for sanctions. allows for zero- tolerance policy because the legislature took that language out regarding the prohibition. So there's a lot of double negatives in there, but in essence, it allows for greater latitude in having zero-tolerance and greater latitude for sanctions as opposed to alternatives that would have been prohibited under strict zero-tolerance policies. that make sense to everybody? Does anybody have any questions on that? That's -- there's a lot of double negatives in there and it's hard to understand. I felt that's probably the best way I could explain it, was just saying

that italicized language came out. Secretary 1 Marstiller? MS. MARSTILLER: Sheriff, did that 3 provision also then change the provision in 4 5 1006.13 that says zero-tolerance policies do 6 not require the reporting of petty acts of misconduct and misdemeanors to a law enforcement agency, including but not limited 8 9 to disorderly conduct, simple assault, blah, blah, blah. So did that change this also? 10 11 SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Yes. And I think 12 we're going to get to that --13 MS. MARSTILLER: Okay. 14 SHERIFF GUALTIERI: -- as we go through 15 this, yes. 16 MS. MARSTILLER: All right. Great. 17 Thanks. 18 SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Yes. Because it had 19 to mirror, or it didn't make any sense. 20 MS. MARSTILLER: Right. SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Right. So I think 21 2.2 somebody mentioned this earlier on slide 36. 2.3 To the extent that there ever was confusion, I don't think there ever was confusion, it was 2.4

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interpreted by some as a way to get out of the

requirements. So the legislature closed that arguable gap, probably didn't exist, it was just done by those who didn't want to comply, is that all of these requirements, SESIR, FSSAT, active assailants response plan, mobile reporting tool, mental health training, having an SSO, they all unequivocally apply to the charter schools. Anybody that had any question in their mind previously or was trying to wiggle out of it by saying that there was a question, you can't wiggle out of it anymore because the legislature closed any arguable gap in that. Mr. Schachter, go ahead.

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MR. SCHACHTER: Is there anything -- is there anything in the statutes or laws that requires private schools to have any of this --

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: No.

MR. SCHACHTER: No?

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: No.

MR. SCHACHTER: I mean, that's a huge gap, in my opinion, you know.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Well, it's just not something the legislature did and I'm sure they have their reasons for it. So another thing that it reaffirmed, slide 37, and we'll talk

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about it, I guess, a little bit later but last week, Commissioner Corcoran, as a result of the Governor's executive order, sent out two correspondence. We provided you with copies of those correspondence to the superintendents. And as Commissioner Corcoran rightfully noted and I agree with him, in his correspondence, I think he used the word that it's unfathomable that anybody was interpreting the word assigned to mean anything other than there had to be physical presence by a safe school officer at all times when school was in session. Another thing that seemed clear, but others were interpreting it with some degree of flexibility and they still are today -- and when you see these numbers that Director Kelly presents tomorrow morning, it should concern you because you still got a whole bunch of districts that aren't doing it. It says here in 7030, the act of assailant drills must be conducted in accordance with developmentally appropriate age appropriate procedures, I think everybody agrees with that. And it reaffirms at least as often as other emergency drills and that means monthly. But you still have districts today

across Florida and a whole bunch of them that are not doing monthly drills. So I hope and encourage the commissioner to use his oversight authority and to enforce this requirement that these drills be done monthly. They are very important.

Slide 38, the school safety specialist can be a school board employee, or a law enforcement officer employed by a sheriff's office. Again, that's what they have in Seminole County where the school safety specialist is Captain Frances from the Seminole County sheriff's office, so that's now specifically allowed by the statute. Another thing that we asked for, and the legislature did, was each school district and charter has to have an active assailant response plan in place by October 1st. We still have a couple of districts in the state that don't have those, and they have to certify that all personnel have received annual training on that response plan.

So Secretary Marstiller, slide 39, gets into the other half of that, that we were talking about zero-tolerance policies. They

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shall promote a safe and supporting learning 1 environment protecting the students and it also 3 in here too, previously by protecting student and staff from conduct that poses a serious 4 5 threat to school safety. The word serious is now deleted. So regarding zero-tolerance 6 policies, it previously says, shall promote a safe and supporting learning environment by 8 9 protecting students and staff from conduct that poses a serious threat, not it is any threat. 10 11 So it doesn't have to be serious. So it's more 12 encompassing, it's more broadly applied and 13 again, it is -- I would characterize it as 14 watering down the prohibition against the zero-15 tolerance policies and allowing greater 16 application of these zero-tolerance policies 17 because you can now have it as it relates to 18 threats, not just serious threats. And the 19 obligation is to keep students and staff safe 20 from conduct that poses a threat, not a serious 21 threat, to school safety and previously, it 2.2 said serious in there.

Each district, on the next slide, shall adopt a policy, zero-tolerance policy that defines the criteria for reporting to law

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enforcement and poses a threat to school safety. It defines that act and defines petty acts of misconduct that are not a threat, so all that has to be in there, and I think this is the section that goes hand in hand with the previous section.

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Another thing that's required on slide 41 is that the districts have to establish written agreements with law enforcement agencies establishing when acts that pose a threat -and this is important, it eliminated serious threat, so now you have to written agreements between the district and law enforcement agencies about when acts post a threat to school safety -- must be reported and when that must establish consultation with SROs concerning appropriate delinquent acts and crimes. So this is a lot more encompassing, it's a lot broader. It requires that to be done on a district by district basis and that there be a written agreement that lays it out and again, eliminating serious threat so that everybody knows one law enforcement is going to be notified and when consultation is required about what delinquent acts and crimes.

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think this is a pretty important provision, and in many respects, is a landscape changer as to making sure that the information gets to law enforcement and law enforcement is making decisions about how to handle it. Mr. Schachter, go ahead.

MR. SCHACHTER: Like I was mentioning earlier, I left out one key point about the fact that Broward County schools is not involving law enforcement. In fact, they are doing the threat assessments without law enforcement there and then they're asking law enforcements to sign off on those threat assessments as if they were there.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Okay. So there's definitely room for improvement in this process and I think that what we're seeing here with 7030 is tightening it up significantly. And again, with the amount of now oversight that DOE has on the process and the changes on the zero-tolerance policies and the agreements that are required to be in place that it's moving in the right direction.

MR. SCHACHTER: What can we do, because law enforcement is not involved in the threat

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assessment and it stipulates that they have to be. Is there are any penalties for non-compliance with the law and the fact that they're just being brought the threat assessment afterwards and asked to sign off on it, that's completely not --

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Yes. So I mean, it speaks for itself. I mean, you're reading it and you can set it, what's in there about compliance. Again, there is room -- and I think I know what you're talking about, I'm not sure, but I can tell you, you know, in the discussion there's an example with Chief Maglion in Fort Lauderdale. And what's happening in Fort Lauderdale and I don't know if this is what you're talking about or not, but what's happening in Fort Lauderdale, they have experienced this, is that in the elementary schools in the city of Fort Lauderdale, they have quardians, they don't have law enforcement. So what's happening is that they're calling a zone officer from patrol off the street to come in and participate on the threat assessment team and that's useless. And then when the zone officer comes in,

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they're giving him the paperwork and say here it is, you know, sign it and that isn't working.

So they still have a lot of work to do.

There is -- so they are technically, I guess, trying to get it so that there is a law enforcement officer participating but these zone patrol officers that are just responding as a call to the school because they need a cop to sign off on it is not effective, it's not within the spirit of it. So you know, I've had the discussion with the district about that and they know that they got to work through this and there is issues that need to be resolved.

MR. SCHACHTER: I'm saying that they are purposefully not -- they're purposely excluding law enforcement on, not the zone officer, even the SRO on campus and then coming to them afterwards -- not even involving them and that can't happen and I'm certainly going to ask --

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Well, you can ask Mr. Gohl about it when he's here a little later when we talk about the threat assessment process this afternoon because that's on the topic. All right.

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Slide 42 puts a direct responsibility on principals to notify school personnel of their responsibilities about incident reporting. So we saw this is a problem at Stoneman Douglas and that they now have to report and that the disposition of the incident is properly documented. I mean, we can go on with a whole bunch of examples, you know, one that just right off the top of my head comes to mind is all of the situation with Morford is -- is that you had those two kids in December of '16 that go to Morford and they make him aware of concerns about Cruz. Now after the fact, Morford says that they didn't, and he doesn't know anything about it and these kids didn't bring that information to him. Well now it says here in the law that the principal shall notify all personnel of their responsibilities regarding incident reporting, acts that pose a threat to school safety are properly reported to the principal or designee and that the disposition be documented.

Another one was when school went back into session in August 17th and the teacher saw Cruz on campus. The teacher goes to Morford.

Morford doesn't do anything about it. Morford says the teacher didn't come to him and deny -- this is requiring documentation of all of these incidents. So again, this is a significant shift. It's a game changer and requires the districts to come up with protocols, policies if you will, and to tell all the personnel of their obligations regarding incident reporting and they have to document the disposition so if somebody brings it to the principal of the designee, the have to document that fact and they have to document the disposition of it. So if it's not properly documented, then there could be consequences and it provides for a better tracking and accountability regarding these safety incidents and that staff is unquestionably required to report. We saw other things through the course of the investigation where people knew of things and they just simply didn't report it either. Now, we identified some were on campus, some were not, where people had information about Cruz that they didn't bring forward. So again, this is a game changer and a pretty important aspect to the bill.

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When you get into the safe school allocations and the dollars, one of the things that caused a problem for a lot of districts and Sheriff Ashley, it caused problems for you in Ocalusa, was if you remember the original safe school allocation last year was 64 million dollars, that could be used for anything. the new 98 million is it could only be used for new SROs and in districts like Ocalusa where they had an SRO at every school, that prohibited the 98 million, that part of the allocation from being used to pay those SROs because they weren't new. That has now been changed and it is retroactive back to July 1, 2018. So now that number -- that money, and you can deal with your individual districts on it, but that money now could be used and can be used to pay for those existing SROs in this current fiscal year that we're still in until June 30th. So they eliminated the restriction and made it retroactive to the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, 2018. So that will help you out, some a lot and others.

SHERIFF ASHLEY: We just added new ones in high school.

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Yeah. And I already talked about slide 44. talks about the limit on what a charter is required to pay if the district has to assign 45 talks about mental health plans, we already talked about that. And now, we're just going to segue into a couple of the additional bills that did pass. One of them, and we're not going to get into because we briefed on it extensively at the April meeting. This bill passed, House Bill 441, and it has to do with radio interoperability and 911 call centers. Remember that it requires each sheriff in every county to assemble the stakeholders, to develop the criteria in your county and to submit a report to FDLE by January 1st. Now that bill passed the legislature. It hasn't yet been presented to Governor DeSantis so it's not law. Assuming the Governor signs it, if he does sign it, then it becomes the law and that's the obligation.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: You added a new one?

The same thing with House Bill 487 which would allow SWAT medics and we saw a lot of the EMS response hear at Stoneman Douglas was not the on-duty personnel but it was the SWAT

medics responding with the SWAT teams that went in and they were not armed. Here in Broward County, you've got a mix, we're heard testimony about that, is there is no provision in law today for SWAT medics who are employed by the fire departments, employed by EMS to be armed. Nonetheless, here in Broward County, some do it. They just hold their breath and do it, some don't do it. But this provides in law that SWAT medics, when authorized by the police chief or by the sheriff can now be armed. Again, that bill has not yet been presented to the Governor, so it's not law yet.

Another thing that we talked about and recommended was the mandatory disclosure of clinical information by mental health providers. So Senate Bill 1418, again, it hasn't been presented to the Governor yet but if the Governor signs it, it will mandate the release. Not just permit it but will mandate the release of clinical information by a mental health provider to law enforcement when the person has communicated a specific threat and that they have the apparent ability and intent to imminently or immediately carry out that

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MR. SCHACHTER: Chair.

COMMISSIONER LARKIN-SKINNER: Mister --

MR. SCHACHTER: I'm sorry, go ahead.

COMMISSIONER LARKIN-SKINNER: So with the baker act right now that is a word, is the word serious, I have a feeling problematic because it's ambiguous. It depends on your perception. And one of the things we run into with the baker act, specifically, is if we have a magistrate who doesn't agree with our idea of what a serious, it causes a problem and then we can't keep people hospitalized when we think they should be. And so the reason I bring that up is I would recommend that next year, we perhaps recommend that that word serious be taken out or clearly defined so there is no ambiguity.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: And we can certainly do that. You know, the legislature is on a quick turn-around. They will be back in session in January, committee weeks will start again in September. But one of the things, and where this is going to be a problem and history tells us is going to be a problem is going to

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be with the lawyers again. Because what's going to happen here is that you're going to have them wanting to opine and restrict and provide guidance to you as a mental health professional. Well, serious only means this tight area, but one of the things that's important to remember is go over to slide 48, is that what the legislature also did here, it says service providers are immune from criminal or civil action for releasing any information under the session. So what I would suggest to you and anybody listening that's in the decision making role, is that apply this with the spirit and the intent which the legislature had, and that is, if you got information that somebody is about to do something that could hurt somebody, give the information to law enforcement so something can be done about it.

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Don't over analyze it. Don't over think
it. Don't over apply it. And don't put
yourself in litigation protection mode because
there is no litigation at risk and there is no
personal risk because you're immune from
criminal or civil action. If people apply this
with the spirit and the intent with which it is

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meant, this shouldn't be a problem. But where we run into this problem is that because people want to then have this to -- it's like having the discussion about assign an SSO, a school safety officer, assign him to a school. Assign doesn't mean you have to be there. Assign means they can be on paper. Come on. So what does serious mean? So we can get into all the definitions and we can get into -- but at the end of the day, is that there is nothing that is absolutely black and white. There are, you know, clearly things that are more serious than others and you're going to have some grey. apply it with the spirit or intent is my suggestion to this and because that there's immunity from criminal or civil action. do the right thing. But if -- what you come back and others come back with and feedback, that they are going through this exercise and it is a problem, then let's take it back to the legislature and ask them to tweak is so that their intent can be carried out because it's not being easily understood and applied. and I ask for you and for others in that profession, to give us feedback on that and if

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1 we need to go back, we can do that.

COMMISSIONER PETTY: I think along the same lines and we heard this -- this past week from some other mental health service providers that were part of that targeted violence seminar that we hosted. The other word that they were getting hung up on was imminent.

What does that mean, right? So I think,

Sheriff, to your point, in the spirit of which the legislature wrote the law, those two words, let's not try to define them down into something that prevents us from reporting and saving lives.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Yeah. It's just -it's what people do, but unfortunate -- and
unfortunately, so we'll just have to keep an
eye on it. I mean, it's not hard. What does
serious mean. What does immediate or imminent
mean. It means somebody is probably going to
do something bad to somebody else and hurt
them. That's what it means. Don't over think
it. Don't over analyze it. Now, if they
didn't have the immunity in there, then maybe
they can have more -- but there's a -- you're
immune. Just do the right thing. Mr.

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1 Schachter, go ahead.

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MR. SCHACHTER: So does this resolve the duty to warn issues that were talking about, in your view, from a mental health perspective?

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: What's that now?

MR. SCHACHTER: Does what you're speaking about resolve the issues that we talked about a lot concerning the duty to warn, that mental health professionals did not have a duty to warn.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Right. Remember previously is that -- and we'll finish this up here is -- is that it was permitted but not required. So let me finish this and then I think this will bring full circle. If you go over to slide 49, is that it amended 490.0147 to require, require, the waiver of the psychologist patient privilege when there is a specific threat communicated by the patient and the psychologist shall disclose the threat to law enforcement. And psychologists are immune from all legal liability for releasing that information and then it went also into the psychotherapist patient privilege, which is those other than just psychologist. So across

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the board, a psychotherapist now is required.

And of course, people can sit here and play with the language about a specific threat, well is it specific enough, again, there's immunity from all liability. If they get specific information where somebody is going to be harmed, it isn't just permitted now, it is required. It's mandated that they communicate that to law enforcement and of course, there are provisions in here that put responsibility on law enforcement and says what law enforcement has to do when it receives that information.

So I think that what this does is all of our discussions and our recommendations and what we were concerned about as a commission have now been adopted in this bill that I hope that the Governor will sign.

MR. SCHACHTER: Thank you for all your efforts to get that done. I think that this is a good bill. I would like to get some feedback since Henderson behavioral health is the Broward provider to make sure that, you know, they are, you know, making all of their clinicians aware of this. And in your view, if

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we had had this prior to February 14th, do you think that that would have made a material difference from everything that we've studied?

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: I don't have a crystal ball, I can't answer that question. know. All right. And just to finish this up, just so you are aware of what the safe school funding is. The safe school allocation was increased by the legislature. The total safe school allocation in the current fiscal year is 162 million dollars. It's been raised to 180 million dollars, an increase of 11 percent. The mental health allocation increased by 8 It went from 69.2 million to 75 percent. million. The school hardening grants, those did go down. They were at 99 million and they were reduced to 50 million. But all of the other funding that was in the -- or is in the current year has been extended for the CAT teams, for the mobile crisis teams and all of that in recurring dollars is also in the FY20 budget, so just a quick overview on the dollars.

Does anybody have any questions for us?

Anything else you want to talk about on that,

if not, we'll move onto the next topic.

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MR. SCHACHTER: Will the statewide threat assessment instrument that the state, the DOE is developing be online?

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: You know, I don't know. You have to ask DOE. My understanding of that is whether is that it is intended to be and what that task force is going to asses is a statewide electronic online database and then implement what it would look like, the cost, implementation timeframes and that's what that work group is required to, but that's the intent behind it, that it be an automated, electronic online database that all people with necessary access would have the ability to access that. So that again, it eliminates silos and promote sharing of information.

MR. SCHACHTER: And I'm sure we'll talk about, you know, the fact that Broward County is developing their own and make sure that it works together.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: So I know we're running a little bit -- we're behind schedule here a little bit, but we're going to continue on, and we'll probably just run into the lunch

hour a little bit and probably just cut lunch a little bit short so we can get through this. We're going to talk next about juvenile diversion programs and PROMISE and we're going to talk about it because there's still a lot squirreling around regarding the PROMISE program and especially regarding its data reporting to the Department of Juvenile Justice as a diversion program. Remember that under the Governor's executive order, the department has to submit a report on the school juvenile diversion programs by July 1st. We've already talked to Secretary Marstiller about that and asked that the department provide us a report on that at our August meeting.

But specifically as PROMISE data reporting, let's just keep in mind that, that data reporting with PROMISE as a diversion program is not a unique issue to Broward County or to the Broward County public school. That this is a statewide issue. It's a statewide issue that exists in every county and in every school district. So to try the best we can to clear this up and to pinpoint the issues, we have a presentation on how we got to this point

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and what is necessary to address the issues.

So I'm going to run through this PowerPoint and then after that, I'm going to turn it over to Mr. Petty that has some things that he wants to raise on this issue. And then ask Dan Gohl, who is the Chief Academic Officer with Broward County schools to answer any questions or make any presentation that he would like to make and then turn it over to Secretary Marstiller on options and solutions from the department perspective.

So to give you some background on this, the landscape regarding juvenile pre-arrest diversion programs changed with Senate Bill 1392 and the 2018 legislative session. And in the amendments to 985.12, the legislature encouraged, and this is important, encouraged counties, cities, and public or private educational institutions, schools, unless somebody wants to try and interpret those words differently but to me, that means schools, but — did they participate in a civil citation or similar pre-arrest diversion program created in their judicial circuit. We've talked about this before but it's worth just reiterating

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that it doesn't matter what you call anyone of these initiatives. They are pre-arrest diversion programs, whether you call them civil citation, whether you call them by any other name, any other label, it doesn't make a difference.

What it is, is that a kid has committed a They committed a battery, they crime. committed a vandalism, they had a baggie of marijuana, they had a marijuana pipe, they hit somebody, committed a battery -- whatever it is, it's a crime. And as opposed to arresting the kid and giving the kid a criminal arrest record, you're providing sanctions prior to the point of arrest so that that record is not That's the context. That's what we're talking about. And the legislature says that all of these entities are encouraged to participate. It says that this type of program shall be established in each circuit. It requires, it's not optional, it requires the state attorney and each of the 20 circuits in Florida, and again, this is important, in conjunction with the stakeholders, establish a juvenile civil citation or similar pre-arrest

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diversion program. So again, it doesn't matter what you call it, it's a program that allows kids who commit crimes to have something done other than an arrest that results in a criminal arrest record.

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There used to be in statute, especially in the civil citation statute, there used to be rules about when somebody could participate and when they couldn't participate and other parameters that were in the statute. Well, in 1392, in the 2018 session, the legislature did away with all of that and they said, on slide 3, that the state attorney is to convene all of the stakeholders and the stakeholders led by the state attorney are to establish the criteria for the program in that circuit. So that means that in your circuit, the stakeholders led by the state attorney decide what crimes are eliqible for diversion. a circuit, you could have five crimes. circuit, you can have every misdemeanor. You could have only these 10 crimes, it doesn't You get to decide on a local basis, in that circuit with all the stakeholders what the crimes are that are eligible for the diversion.

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How many times can a kid participate? You can have one, you can have two, you can have 10, whatever is decided upon by that stakeholder group under that agreement led by the state attorney.

It also allows on a circuit by circuit basis with the stakeholder to determine what sanctions will be applied, restitution requirements, intervention services, everything to do with the establishment of these pre-arrest diversion programs is subject to the state attorney led, stakeholder group, the sets of parameters in that circuit. And yes, you could have different requirements, different parameters, different eligibilities from circuit to circuit because it allows for local control. It says that the state attorney shall operate the pre-arrest diversion program. However, a program that was in existence prior to October 1, 2018, so that would be the PROMISE program as an example, or any other program whether it's school based, community based, etcetera, that allows kids to have something done other than arrest when they commit a crime can continue to operate as long

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as the state attorney determines that that preexisting program is substantially similar to the pre-arrest program developed in that circuit.

So the first thing that had to happen was is that the state attorney led, stakeholder group had to come together and figure out what the program and the criteria and the parameters and the eligibility requirements are going to be in that circuit. Then you could take an existing program and the state attorney can measure it against the criteria that was established, and the state attorney can make a decision whether that pre-existing program is substantially similar. If it is, then it can continue to operate. If not, then it requires a revision to the program and the operator can then submit it again to the state attorney who can conduct an additional review. So all of these programs that were in existence would have had to be reviewed by the state attorney and that determination made and if they weren't substantially similar, then the program that would have to be used is the state attorney led, stakeholder determined program that's

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established in each circuit.

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The law went on to say and goes on to say that each pre-arrest diversion notice that's issued to a juvenile has to be submitted to the Department of Juvenile Justice and DJJ shall enter the information into the prevention web side of the JJIS, which is the Juvenile Justice Information System. So -- and Secretary Marstiller can speak more to this, but you got the offense portion of JJIS. So a kid gets arrested and there is a charge of burglary, it goes into JJIS, that's the offense side of it. The prevention web side of it is where the diversion data goes, it is confidential. are even portions of prevention web that law enforcement doesn't have access to because there's a lot of referral to services and other tracking mechanisms so it's purely a tracking of the diversion programs. But it does give law enforcement access, at least in theory and we'll talk more about that, so that we can tell or others who need to know whether a kid has participated in diversion before or not. So it is purely a tracking of pre-arrest diversion with other provider information that the

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department uses. So it is a non-public facing, confidential side of JJIS. The law also requires that the pre-diversion notices be entered into the prevention web.

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Go over to the next slide, the law requires that all information regarding juveniles charged with a first-time misdemeanor be entered into prevention web until formal charges are filed by the state attorney. Now, house bill 7125 which passed, which has not yet been signed by the Governor, assuming the Governor signs it, is going to change this scheme. The effect will be the same in that DJJ will now, under 7125, enter into JJIS, not enter it into prevention web, but if the kid is then put into diversion, they will take it out of JJIS and move it back to prevention web. And this is being done by the department's request for, really, administrative tracking and data purposes. So the effectiveness is the same, it just a kind of a different pathway of getting there.

The bottom of that page, it says that all pre-arrest diversion programs, all pre-arrest diversion programs have to submit their data to

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DJJ, and the department shall publish a semiannual data report. We know that there's
required to be a program in every circuit and
that there are pre-arrest diversion programs in
most every Florida county. I believe the last
word we had, there are three counties in
Florida and they're the smaller ones that don't
have programs operating in their counties, but
each circuit is require to have one. We talked
about that the programs vary. Now, how do they
vary and how does the variance of those
programs play into what this issue as far as
data reporting.

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Under some pre-arrest diversion programs, and in some counties, when a cop goes to Walmart and the kid stole something and even if it's determine it's a first-time offense, is that they take the kid into custody and all of the kids are transported to the JAC, to the juvenile assessment center. That happens in Miami-Dade County, I believe Sheriff Judd, the happens in Polk county. It happens in other counties in Florida, so there's not a diversion, there's no a pre-arrest diversion, civil citation or any other decision being made

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by the cop on the street. Every kid is taken into custody, they are taken to the JAC center and that decision is made at the JAC center. That is not the case in all Florida counties. In some counties, the decision is being made by the law enforcement officer on the street, and in fact, I think that's the case in the majority of Florida counties. So when the officer goes to Walmart and the kid is stealing something, the officer at that point is going to make a decision about referring the kid to a pre- arrest diversion program, not what's happened in Miami-Dade and Polk and others where they're automatically being taken into custody and that decision is being made at the JAC center.

So the same is happening in the school operated diversion programs because they're a hybrid. This is something that we really got to pay close attention to because these school programs like PROMISE are hybrids. They are programs that provide alternatives to administrative sanctions, alternatives to in school suspensions, and alternatives to out of school suspensions, and alternatives to

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whatever that kid may have done on campus in school related to bad behavior, poor behavior; mouthing off to a teacher, bringing cigarettes to school, stuff that's not a crime. But they also are providing alternatives to criminal conduct and that is a diversion program because you get a kid that sense is an example, not sense, but you got a kid that is referred to and provided consequences in a program like PROMISE or other - - some other school-based alternative to an arrest, then that is a diversion program. And that is a diversion program, I think, clearly within the meeting of 985.12 and especially as it talks in here about public or private educational institutions and go through this entire scheme.

So you've got the community-based programs and it the community-based programs, you've got some that require the kid be taken to the JAC center and then the diversion decision is made at the JAC center. You've got some where the cops on the street are making the diversion decision and then you've got some school based where they got to separate behavioral misconduct from criminal conduct and the ones

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that are part of this are the ones that entail, in the school, crimes and alternatives to arrest for having committed crimes.

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So as we go through this, and what's set forth here in the rest of this PowerPoint, I'm going to explain it to you this way, is that in order for the right decision to be made, the decision maker has to have access to information. So access to prevention web is limited to those with JJIS logon, password, and knowledge about how to access the system. in those districts -- I'm sorry, and counties, like Polk and like Miami-Dade, you get a kid that gets taken into custody at Walmart for stealing whatever the kid stole, they are taken to the JAC center. The staff at the JAC centers, at the juvenile assessment centers, they have JJIS and prevention web access. can go in and see whether Joey has ever had a diversion before. Whether Joey was diverted in Palm Beach county two weeks ago. Whether he had any other prior conduct that is in prevention web that resulted in some sort of alternatives and then consistent with the criteria established in that circuit, whether

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he is eligible for another diversion and then they can use that to make a diversion decision.

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So if the criteria in that circuit in that county is kids can participate up to three times in diversion, then at the JAC center, they can go in, they can look and see that he had a diversion in Hillsborough county, he had a diversion in Volusia county and now he's here in Broward County. Those others were years separated and they can decide because the criteria in Broward County is you can participate up to three times, then they could allow it. But if they go in and see that he's got those other diversions, but the criteria in Broward County is only one time, then they wouldn't be eligible to participate in Broward County. So that's pretty straight forward and good decisions can be made. Where we get into the problem is when, in the majority of the counties is not being done that way. In the majority of the counties, the diversion decision is being made on the street.

So you get the cop that goes to Walmart, you got Joey who stole something. The cop has to make a decision. Do I take him into

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custody, arrest him and take him to the JAC center or do I divert him here and release him to his parents. The cops on the street in Florida don't have access to JJIS and prevention web so they have no way of knowing when they're making that decision. So this is something we discussed last year. It was discussed with Secretary Daly and other at DJJ about how do we go about, and is there a way to go about and this is what I've asked Secretary Marstiller to address, where we can get that information to the decision makers so they can make good decisions because otherwise, they're making decisions without any knowledge about what this kid's history is and prior diversions. That goes hand in hand with the schools because at the schools is that the schools need to know if -- when they are putting the kid into a in-school diversion program for a crime, not for misbehavior, but for a crime, so the kid committed a vandalism at the school but a week ago, he was in a diversion program because he stole something at the mall and two weeks ago, he was in a diversion program because he had possession of

marijuana and a month before that, in a different county for something else, and unless they have access to this information, they can't make good decisions.

So the schools need to know what's going on in the community, but importantly, when that cop goes to Walmart and that kid stole something, if that kid has had three diversions in the Broward County schools but that information isn't known and that information isn't accessible, then the kid is getting a fourth bite at the apple. So the community-based programs, the school programs, all of these diversion programs for criminal activity, all that data needs to go into prevention web, and it needs to be accessible by all the decision makers.

So if you go to the end of this
presentation which is on slide 14, is that
we're down to two issues that need to be
resolved. How do we include all of the
pre-arrest diversion data in prevention web
from the community programs and from the
schools. And two, how do we ensure that
everybody that's making a decision, whether

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it's the cop on the street or the decision maker at the JAC center or the decision maker in the school, whether it's a cop or whether it's a school employee, how do they get access to prevention web to determine prior diversions so they're making good decision. So that's where we are and I'm going to turn it over to Mr. Petty for a second.

I think there's been some differing views within the Broward County schools about whether the PROMISE program is a diversion program. me, there is no question that the PROMISE program is a diversion program within the meaning of 985.12 as it relates to criminal activity. It is not, it is not a diversion program within the meaning of the statute as it relates to alternative sanctions for bad behavior, for mouthing off at a teacher, etcetera. And so what happened earlier this year -- what happened earlier this year is the Broward County school district began entering all PROMISE program participation into prevention web. It was overly broad because not only were they entering in about crimes, they were entering into prevention web about

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student misconduct. When that came to light is when the district put the brakes on it and stopped and said we're going to stop entering all of this data and entering this information because we're entering too much. I think that what they did was in response to what came out during this commission and what came out over the last several months regarding the PROMISE program. So they started putting all the information in, but I think it was premature and I think it was too much and they rightfully stopped putting it in until this gets sorted out because what they should be putting in is the data related to crimes, not the data relating to behavioral misconduct. Because what's in there regarding behavioral misconduct shouldn't be counted against a kid when somebody pulls it up somewhere else because the kid mouthed off at a teacher, but it's showing up like it was a crime and it was a diversion for a crime. So that's why they stopped, and Mr. Gohl will speak more to that but this is what we need to flush out and hopefully, the department and other stakeholders can come up with some solutions to this so that we have

consistent information going in and it is consistently available to the decision makers so that the right decisions could be made because the diversion programs are important. They shouldn't be under used and they shouldn't be over used and kids shouldn't have multiple bites at the apple because people don't have access to the information.

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So that's the situation we are with the diversion program. I know it's complicated, but it's all spelled out in the PowerPoint. Go ahead, Mr. Schachter.

MR. SCHACHTER: In reference to your comments earlier, you made a reference to that the state attorney's office looks at the program and, you know, if they approve it, then the program can continue to operate; am I understanding that correctly?

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Yes.

MR. SCHACHTER: So they -- okay, because when we met with the state attorney, I got the impression that irregardless of what they said, that the school board can do whatever they want and you're saying that's not true?

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Well, I don't know, I

mean, the statute is there, people I guess can read it and interpret it what they want, you know, I put it there in front of you and what it says is that in 985.12 in all of this whole scheme, they're talking about is they're encouraging public or private education institution. So to me, there's no doubt all that this applies to school-based programs regarding crimes and it's clear throughout here that it would only make sense. Why would you want program with certain criteria operated in the school district regarding criminal activity, and a program with different criteria operating in the community. Why should there be one criteria in the school but a different criteria, what happens with the mall? I think this is what the legislature was getting at and that's why it said everybody in that circuit come together, we don't care what your criteria is, but figure it so it's consistent. And you know, I don't know, I haven't had any discussions with the state attorney's office down here, I would assume that they did this and that there is some agreement, but I don't know.

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MR. SCHACHTER: The state attorney's office is here and I will talk about, you know what, they have talked about in public and their displeasure, but you've got, you know, the Police Chiefs Association, the sheriff all coming out saying they do not like aspects of this — this pre-arrest diversion program and the school board is not involving them in any of the decision— making. They're having meetings and making decisions and not even involving law enforcement or the state attorney's office. So something's not right. It needs to be fixed.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Right, that's correct. But it's also, again, this isn't unique to Broward County, is that the issue, the challenge, of consistency of information going into prevention with and consistency of accessed information for good decisions is not just a Broward County issue. There might be some additional areas of concern in Broward County, but the bigger issue is more of what I'm more focused, the Broward County issues are just going to have to work itself out. But the bigger issue is consistency with information

that is in there, and consistency with access
on a statewide basis. Mr. Petty, go ahead.

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COMMISSIONER PETTY: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Commissioners, as a part of our work to improve the safety and security of our state schools, in our initial report, we called for revisions to pre-arrest juvenile diversion programs operating in our state. In calling for improvements, one of our recommendations outlined the need for consistency and alignment with the state attorney in each district. We've just discussed this. We recommended all juvenile pre-arrest diversion programs to include all school-based diversion programs that address criminal contact, conduct, must be part of and operated consistently with the pre-arrest diversion program criteria established by the state attorney and other stakeholders in each judicial circuit. school-based diversion program must be defined in school policy and approved by the district school board.

Further, we recommended, all pre-arrest diversion programs be required to report data to DJJ and prevention web or another common

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database in an effort to eliminate information silos. The reasoning behind these recommendations was to improve methods of prevention, such as behavioral threat assessments, which we specifically found to be one of the most important opportunities to provide a safer school environment and head off concerning behavior before it manifests into actual harm. Our recommendation was not only based on best practices, it was based on evidence from successful implementations by the states and it is aligned with the newly and enacted Florida state law.

Shortly after our last meeting in April, it came to my attention that at least one school district in our state was making attempts to sidestep our recommendations and circumvent state law by redefining its previously acknowledged juvenile diversionary program, you've heard Sheriff Gualtieri discuss this. On May 18th, the South Florida Sun Sentinel reported, quote, the Broward school district has revised its description of the controversial PROMISE program. Reluctant to share information, the Broward school district

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now says PROMISE is not really a diversion program, it's an alternative to external suspension program, meaning it doesn't fall under the new law. The school district's General Counsel, Barbara Myrick, said in a March 15th memo to Superintendent Robert Runcie and Mickey Pope who was the administrator overseeing the program that a diversion program has a specific definition under state law. Myrick wrote, quote, it is clear that the PROMISE program does not meet the statutory definition of a diversion program, and therefore, a student's information/data regarding participation in the PROMISE program should not be entered into the Department of Juvenile Justice information systems database, end quote. Despite the, in my opinion, faulty statutory basis cited in Myrick's memo, more troubling is the culture secrecy that it engenders and the impediment it embodies to implementation of effective student discipline -- discipline necessary for the creation of a stable learning environment compliance with state law and the recommendations of this commission.

Broward school -- Broward school officials insist they share information with law enforcement, but they also say sharing information such as noncriminal disciplinary measures violate student privacy rights. However, this is a district with a history of distrust of the juvenile justice system. is a district whose General Counsel, one month prior to the MSD tragedy, quote, conducted a training for principles in the district informing them that police are not allowed to arrest students on school campus for non-school related offenses and if a student is not being arrested for a school related offense, it should not be verified if the student is in school or not.

While each school district interstate has unique circumstances and challenges, the goal of creating an environment and culture where students can effectively learn and be safe, effective school discipline must be at the center of the conversation. Alright, I raise this issue today so that we can -- so that as we hear from key leaders from Broward County public schools during this session and future

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sessions, we recognize that many of the same leaders and much of the same culture that failed to recognize and act on the threat to the students and faculty of Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in which, to this day, fails to acknowledge many of the issues precipitating the massacre are still in effect at Broward County public schools. As a commission, we must determine a path forward with all stakeholders at the table for the sake and safety of our students, teachers, and staff in our schools. A simplification of student discipline and juvenile diversionary programs in the state of Florida is desperately needed. Thank you.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: So before we hear from Mr. Gohl on this, just a couple things I want to mention in response to what Commissioner Petty said, first, is that there is a memo from the General Counsel of the school district dated May 13, 2019 offered an opinion that the PROMISE program is outside of the scope of these pre-arrest diversion programs. The statute that's cited in there though is 943.0582, 943 is the Department of Law

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Enforcement, 943 is not the Department of Juvenile Justice, 943.0582 has to do with the expunction of records as a result a of diversion programs. It doesn't define what diversion program is for any purpose other than chapter 943 in the Department of Law Enforcement. I suggest to you that the definition of a diversion program and what it was intended to entail and not is very specific in 985.12 which I have read, and which is in that PowerPoint, where the Florida legislature talked about public and private education institutions and laid out that entire scheme.

It talks about an alternative to its external suspension. I think what's getting lost here is the bifurcation between student misconduct for behavior and alternatives to suspension, or alternatives to any other school discipline for behavioral versus alternatives for crimes. If it's an alternative, if a kid commits a crime, whatever the crime is, a battery, a theft, possession of marijuana, a criminal mischief, whatever it is, if they are getting something other than an arrest for committing a criminal act, it's a diversion.

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You can call it whatever, you can put any label you want on it, you can call it by any name, you can spin around nine times, you can pretend it's not, but it is a diversion, period, end of story. And if you, in the school, because you stole something, because you hit somebody, because you have a baggie of weed and the school gives you three bites at that, and the people on the street because it's a weekend and you're in the mall and you steal something else, and now you got three bites at it in the school, and the community based program says you get two, you shouldn't be getting five bites at the apple because the systems aren't coordinating.

So to say that it is not a diversion program, to me, is not right, is not genuine and it is missing the mark. To say that it is not a diversion program or one that relates to mouthing off to the teacher, being late for school, bringing cigarettes or all those other behavioral things, yeah, it's not and it shouldn't be and that should be treated differently. But to me, that's where the separation has to be, and this is where the

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problem is, is that we're not being clear about 1 it and we're not treating true alternatives to 3 an arrest, an alternative to criminal charge appropriately in the schools and this is where 4 5 it comes back to the two points. We got to 6 figure out how to get all the right information 7 in the right system so that the community-based systems and the schools are talking and that 8 9 everybody in the schools and in the community 10 has access to all that information so that we 11 can make a good decision regarding the kid. 12 We're not doing these kids any favors by having 13 a kid that gest three bites at the apple in the 14 school and two bites in the community and they 15 continue down that path, we have seen this when 16 they get repeated non-consequences, is that, 17 that isn't helping anybody, that's hurting the 18 kid because the kid is going down a path they 19 shouldn't be going down and somebody needs to 20 stop it and this is what happens with the 21 systems are talking. 2.2

So to say that PROMISE is not a diversion program, I don't think is correct and it's not the right thing, and it's not within the spirit of what we should be doing. So with that, Mr.

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Gohl, you want to come up and address anything you want to address in that regard and then we'll turn it over to Secretary Marshall. How -- how - - the ultimate goal is how do we get everybody on the same page and how do we fix this. You know, personally, the past is the past. Whatever has happened in the past, well let's get this thing fixed and that's what we should be focused on. Mr. Gohl.

MR. GOHL: Good morning everyone, Commission Chair, commission members, thank you for having me. My name is Dan Gohl, I serve as a chief Academic Officer for Broward County public schools. I'd like to begin with some general overview remarks, then just a couple remarks about some detailed matters that are related to our implementation of not only the statutory language, but the intent that this commission, our legislature, and our community as a whole has which the Commission Chair outlined a few minutes ago. We desire to have full transparency of the appropriate criminal nature, whether diverted or not, in the hands of appropriate people, be they law enforcement and school officials. There is no question

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that our school district is engaged in deep efforts to make sure that we make sure that expectation is met. How we actively share information, however, is not a question of It is a question of systemic programming both at the behavioral side to make sure that when misbehavior is identified it is recorded. When it is recorded, that it is properly classified, and that the appropriate jurisdictional agency for matters of disciplinary, that would be the school district, for matters of criminality, that is law enforcement, are informed as soon as possible and that each of those channels adjudicate according to its appropriate institutional framework in order to make a determination of to what is to happen be it suspension or expulsion on the school side, be it criminal charge and prosecution or not on the law-enforcement side.

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We have and continue to be engaged in very intense discussions with the approximately 15 law enforcement agencies in our county. Our next collaborative meeting with them which will include not only Broward Sheriff's office, but

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the police Chiefs Association Broward County is scheduled for June 17th. We are working actively to make sure that our data systems record the correct fields in the correct place so that it's not only at the Jag or not only in the principal's office, but it is at any point where that student comes into interface with the law enforcement agency and assistant principal in the hallway or anywhere else in their life so that people have the right information to make the holistic choice.

In addition to what the sheriff talked about, I'd like to draw attention to a couple of other problems. We entered 152 incidents into the prevention web. We've already talked about the characterization, some of those is overly broad, but I'd like to draw attention to an additional one which is that when we entered them, we are entering them as PROMISE offenses and the way in which the data fields for the prevention web took them, it showed that those were civil citations. We do not have the authority to make a determination of civil citation, but that is how the data system was recording that data entry. Upon realizing that

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not only was our data potentially recording noncriminal activities into a system meant to provide an overview of criminal conduct within an individual student's history, but that it was actually doubly penalizing the student against what is outside of our jurisdiction civil citation matters, we suspended it. General Counsel has given an opinion in addition to the March 13th one, there is a slightly abbreviated one that was distributed at the meeting for our collaborative agreement with our state attorney's office, with our law enforcement, and we have very strong law enforcement participation in our collaborative agreement. If some individual agent of an agency is not aware that their agency is participating, I am sorry, we will try to do a better communication job and work with our partners to make sure they do the same, but we have law enforcement participation and there are frustrations as we seek to improve. need to make sure that our discipline matrix is properly aligned with the collaborative agreement to make sure that criminal conduct only is recorded and recorded in our system in

such way that it is immediately available to law enforcement. We are putting that process in place. It is a tremendous amount of work and is going to require data systems programmings, policy changes on our side, changes to our disciplinary matrix, all of which are moving forward and moving into effect.

I know how hard this work is and how frustrated you as a commission are as you have been working on this since your beginning, but we are doing everything we can to collaborate in the appropriate way. We can argue about whether a diversion program is with a capital D or a small D. Capital D being statutory. We will comply with making sure that our records are available. Sir, I will take any questions from your other commissioners.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: You know, just for the record and if I haven't been clear and I'm speaking for myself not for the commission as a whole course is, is that I support the decision by the Broward County schools to stop entering that data into prevention web because they were entering data that was too broad and they were

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entering data, then it was designated as a 1 civil citation, so for anybody going into 3 prevention web and looking at it, when Joey was mouthing off to the teacher and it was showing 4 5 as a civil citation, it wasn't really a civil citation and it wasn't really a crime. And so 6 that's why they should've stopped it because it was as problematic for them to enter that 8 9 information as what we are faced with 10 everywhere else where nothing is being entered. 11 And in fact, you could argue them putting that 12 information in there that way and how it was 13 being categorized and how it was viewed is 14 actually worse because then when somebody goes 15 in, they would look at a kid and say well, you 16 had these civil citations, but they really 17 weren't civil citations for crimes, they were for behavioral misconducts. So until this is 18 19 sorted out, I think it was the right thing for 20 the district to do to stop entering it, hit the 21 pause button and let's get this right. 2.2 Judd, go ahead.

SHERIFF JUDD: Mr. Gohl, we had similar problem in our jurisdiction we tried to put diversionary information into the process. We

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office made 100 percent arrest on juveniles and Tallahassee caught on fire about why aren't you diverting kids. The next year, everyone wanted to know how we went from 100 percent arrest to over 80 percent divergence. Well, news flash, we were diverting them all along. They couldn't get it right in the diversion software at DJJ. But when I talked to the secretary, they tweaked it and the ones that we've been diverting that was reported as arrest, were now correct and reported as diversions. So you may be suffering that same thing, but the DJJ was more than quick to work with us.

I think it's imperative though, if your lawyers are still sticking with the supposition that the PROMISE program is not a diversion program, and at the same time, you're diverting criminal conduct through the PROMISE program, go back and tell them to figure out their opinion correctly because it's not ethical and it's not accurate.

MR. GOHL: So thank you, sir. I know that our legal department is listening to this presentation right now. What I'll say is that

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it also may also require a change on our part
to make sure that the definition of what is
PROMISE eligible is constrained to only those
which are criminal in nature. And we are under
-- we are examining that process now because
PROMISE as a whole refers to a broader category
as part of our --

SHERIFF JUDD: And I'm not suggesting for a second that the PROMISE program can't deal with misbehavior in school and minor criminal offenses to be diverted they have to recognize though, that the minor criminal offenses that have been dealt with through the PROMISE program is a diversion program. That has to go into a prevention web so that we can track that information. So -- and it's important to understand that no one is arguing that kids shouldn't have the opportunities to make minor mistakes and not end up in the criminal justice system. I came from the other perspective and I've lost that. I said enter them all in the criminal justice system and then unilaterally, when they turn 18, wipe it out and let them start a zero, because you see with had already invested the money in the criminal justice

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system, we are all involved in it, we're all plugged into it, we could all see the data. The Courts could make sure that those who needed counseling, receive counseling, and the parents were forced to do it, but we haven't gone down that path in Florida, so we have to deal with the cards that we're dealt, and they set up a separate system.

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I wanted to use the system we had and then come backwards and clean it out. But at the end of the day it's easy for the Broward County school system to appear publicly as if they are cooperating, as if they recognize there is a problem, as if they want to be part of the solution rather than the problem. But when a legal staff comes out with an opinion that the PROMISE program that's dealing with juvenile offenders, criminal offenders is not a diversion program that flies in the face of all common sense. So help us help whoever is making that decision at Broward County. You help us. Have the superintendent help us to stop them from embarrassing themselves.

MR. GOHL: Let me speak on behalf of our Superintendent and General Counsel. I want to

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be with you, sir, and the commission as a 1 whole. We have been directed by both of those 3 parties to continue to seek away to fully comply not only with the letter but the spirit 4 5 of the law. We have to, and this is a massive 6 data integration problem because of how fields are between our system, between the court system, and that's a technical thing and it 8 9 doesn't turn immediately because we are trying 10 to make sure so many hands or touching it 11 between the DJJ side, between the state law 12 enforcement side, between the prosecutor side, 13 the defense side, our collaborative agreement 14 wants to make sure that it's two things. 15 fully transparent but also automated. 16 should not have to be a lot of people 17 re-entering data into systems and that is 18 taking more time than we would like. But at no 19 point has any memo or decision or directive 20 gone out to do anything to slow us down. 21 fact, the pressure continues to build on us to 22 deliver.

SHERIFF JUDD: I understand completely, and it is refreshing to hear that, but you embarrass yourself when you say the PROMISE

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program is not a diversion program and that was published, and it is a diversion program. So help the superintendent, stop embarrassing the school system while you work very diligently to get this in line and I can tell you, DJJ was game on and very cooperative when we had a conflict, when our data wasn't in their system.

MR. GOHL: Thank you.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Secretary Marstiller, do you want to talk a little bit about a proposed solution to this?

MS. MARSTILLER: Commissioners, thank you very much. Actually, did I leave that last slide right there. Hang on, that one. So Mr. Chairman, I'm going to pick up on the two questions that you left us with in your presentation because I think -- I think probably everyone on the commission would agree that the PROMISE program, by a large, is a diversion program. Not only in chapter 985 does the legislature contemplate that schools, be they public or private, will have these kinds of programs, but it is also contemplated in the statute that we were talking about earlier that has been somewhat revised as

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zero-tolerance statute that talks about a threat assessment team may use alternatives to expulsion or referral to law enforcement agencies to address disruptive behavior through restitution civil citation, teen court, neighborhood restore of justice or similar programs. Any of those, all of those in my mind, are diversion programs because to your point, if they address what otherwise would be criminal behavior and divert the youth away from being arrested, then it is indeed a diversion program.

I think that we are recognizing that, and I'm going to say this and you all will understand when I say it, we need standards. I'm a huge fan of standards and minimum requirements and I think that for schools who are going to be operating diversion programs, I think they do need standards, and I think that the opportunity to create those standards exist should the schools do with the legislature intended, which is to go to the state attorney and say hey, here's our program, this is how we have been operating here to for, what do we need to do to bring it in line with the

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circuits diversion program. I think that would answer the question. But until the schools do that, we at the DJJ and statewide, we're not going to get the information, the data that we need, to make the kind of decisions that Sheriff Gualtieri is talking about. Now, we are working on a, in response to an executive order that Governor DeSantis put out earlier this year, we are in the midst of putting together a report that we worked on with DOE that really takes a very broad look at school diversion programs across the state. What are they? What do they do? Do we even have enough information to know what we -- what we need to know about those. Once we compiled that information, which we're in the process of doing now, our report is due at the beginning of July, I think we will be in a much better position as a commission to understand what the landscape is on school diversion programs.

DJJ has also been directed to make recommendations for how those diversion programs should be done and should be operated. I think once we get all of that in place, then the school districts are really in a position

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now to enter the information into prevention web as need be. We are only as good as the data that we have. From the DJJ's perspective, something that we haven't talked about before, is the whole purpose of the diversion program in the first place like civil citation is to divert kids out of the criminal justice system early on and hopefully keep them from coming back in. So we do know from the data that we have on our civil citation programs and other pre-arrest diversion programs that those programs are about 96 percent effective. would be helpful for us to know whether the school diversion programs are as effective and I think from my -- from the DJJ's perspective, that's one big reason why we need to get the data from the schools because if their programs are not doing necessarily what they were designed to do, DJJ is in a position to help with best practices and help bring in some standard so that we are doing -- we make sure that the school diversion programs are doing what the civil citation programs also are doing. But I think -- so at our August meeting, DJJ will be in a position to present

its findings on the report that comes out of the executive order. At that point I think the schools will be well placed to start putting their information into prevention web.

One of the things that I did want to say about prevention web and JJIS in general is that, that entire database is really you know designed to be more of a case management system than anything else. Whether it's the prevention side or the criminal side because, of course, we provide services to kids are in the crim -- in the juvenile justice system be it prevention or intervention or commitment or whatever the case may be. So that, to your point earlier Sheriff, is why the entire universe is not -- doesn't have access to prevention web. That said, every law enforcement officer in Florida can have access through JJIS to information about civil citation and diversion programs.

So for example Sheriff Gualtieri, if you went into DJIS right now and you plugged in a youth's name and you pulled up his or her face sheet, it would show how many times, or I should say whether, and if so, how many times

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that youth has received or been in a civil citation or pre- arrest diversion program. It shows up as civil citation on the face sheet, but if you go into the detail it will tell you what the program was, and when it happened, and what the offense was and all of that. So direct access to prevention web, the information that law enforcement needs and that school official needs to make the right decisions is already available via JJIS.

Now what I want to do and make sure that I do at the DJJ is to make sure that all my law enforcement agencies know who in your agencies have access to JJIS and who needs access to JJIS. I want to do that, and I think we provided a spreadsheet of everybody who has access DJJIS right now or every law enforcement agency, or I should say agent. So I want to make sure that that happens. The other thing though that we are looking into to make that information more quickly accessible is a suggestion that just frankly just came up this week, this past week, is to see if we can tie our JJIS database to FCIC, right. Which would address the concern of the law enforcement

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an item quickly access the information to see whether or not this youth has had a civil citation or other pre-arrest diversion history. So we're looking into that. We are looking at -- how that should happen from a technology perspective whether there are any legal hurdles to get past, you know whether we need a specific authority, all of that, but we are definitely looking at that because I want to be able to make law enforcements job easier when it comes to that.

As far as school officials, right, needing to make the kinds of decisions that they need to make about their diversion programs, my suggestion is this, of course first of all, we need to get them entering their information into prevention web which means that somebody at the school would have access to prevention web in order to get that information in there. If there is a question about how many times has this youth been diverted whether it's through the school program or some other program, I would suggest that the school's SRO, being a law enforcement officer, already has access to

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that information and if he or she is there can plug in and say yep, here we go.

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So to answer your two questions Sheriff, the first one, how do we go about including all pre-arrest diversion program information into prevention web, I think we need standards, we need to understand the full universe of our school diversion programs, what they are doing, what they are not doing, get our school districts comfortable with that definition.

Right. Get that information in there and then from DJJ side, make sure that we are helping law enforcement to make the right decisions much more quickly and I think that the FCIC connection, if that works, would revolutionize that.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: So your point is, I think what I'm hearing is, and I agree with you, is that before you worry about getting information out, you got to figure out what you're putting in?

MS. MARSTILLER: Exactly.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: And we need to have standards, which you know I agree with, and is there a way to get to the standards and maybe,

you know, Commissioner Morrow, maybe you can help us with this, with the board of association prosecuting attorneys and the association. I don't know the answer to this. Are there now agreements and standard agreements about the criteria in all 20 circuits? I don't know the answer to that.

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MR. BARTLETT: I don't think so.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: And so if not, then according to this, there need to be and if that's the case, and in the circuits that they have them, have the school districts been engaged and asked to participate and sign on to those standards and be a stakeholder and be a participant. If not, are they willing to do it and if they aren't willing to do it, then perhaps this is something we need to go back to the legislature with in September and while we had a lot of success in getting the legislature to adopt our recommendations I think this is something we should go back to them with because the people can't voluntarily get there then in order to create the standards because you're absolutely right there has to be standards. And if the standards -- we can't

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get there -- the easiest way to get there is, is to have these state attorney led stakeholder groups that involve the school districts, have everybody be a signatory to whatever that is and then the school districts are aligned with the community-based programs as it relates to crime criteria.

MS. MARSTILLER: Right.

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SHERIFF GUALTIERI: And then from there, then all of that information would go in consistently into prevention web. So we got to figure that out. The other side of it is on access, and you're correct in theory that the cops have access, but the reality is they don't and they're not going to. I can tell you because I've see the list that the DJJ provided about the users, the law enforcement users and I believe, I might be off by a little bit on this, but somewhere around across the state of Florida about 1,500 somewhere in that range they have access. But I can tell you in looking at various counties and looking at our county, is not one of them is a cop on the street. And in order for the cops on the street to access prevention web through JJIS,

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you have to do it through CJ net, and you have to have a password, you have to have a login.

It is just not realistic to get -- these cops on the street are in information overload, and they are required to do so much in so many different databases, and is not feasible to think that we are going to give every police officer and deputy sheriff and every patrol division of every law enforcement agency of the state of Florida this log on access, teach them how to use it, when they go to Walmart that they're going to going the system, they're going to log on and look and see whether this kid has had prior diversions, how many and make a good decision. We've got to come up with some way of centralizing that query.

Now what we talked about and others can weigh, in I do think it would work in FCIC where you put in the name and it comes back and it just gives you that data similar to what it does with criminal history or other information, if that could work and there's a lot of ifs with that. If not, perhaps another option is, is to allow the law enforcement officers -- and the schools is the same thing.

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Now in the schools, it might be a little different because if everything had to go through the SRO and having the SROs access JJIS because a lot of them are probably doing it anyway, I think it's a little bit different. But for the cops on the street, either have it set up where they can call the JAC centers, and if you are at Walmart and want to know and you just want to know because they need to know now about making a good decision, some point within the department, maybe the JAC centers where they could call a number and say I'm officer so and so with X Police Department tell me this and that they can guery for them because the JAC centers are staffed 24 seven and that would be an access point.

Another possibility, perhaps, is in communication centers. But as we work through this and for the chiefs and sheriffs and others is, is that I don't think it's realistic to say that we are going to accomplish this by giving every law enforcement officer log on access and those passwords have to be changed every 30 days, all of that goes with that and training them, it's just not -- that isn't going to

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work. So in theory yes, but in reality, we got to come up with something else. So it is about standards for information in and then about access out. But I think that the discussions we've had in the last couple weeks are very productive, fruitful, they're moving in the right direction, but there is still work to be done to figure that out.

So Mr. Petty, go head.

The systems issue COMMISSIONER PETTY: certainly is a complexity here and I won't pretend I've never logged into the system, so I won't pretend -- I've never logged into these systems, so I won't pretend to understand all of them. But behind the systems, to your point, the training that needs to go into this, let's back up further though, it's the inputs into the system, and is the stakeholder sitting at the table and I think before we figure out and Mr. Gohl, to your point about the systems you're working through, you know, we have to fundamentally first understand and determine what is a diversion program and what isn't and we have to agree on that definition. concern goes to the districts in the state and

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in particular, Broward County school district, because this is where I live. The culture has to change within the school district so that information sharing becomes part of what you do, not an afterthought, not something that's buried in a webpage or a system somewhere but it has to be part of your belief and your culture of educating students, right, and protecting them and keeping them safe and right now I don't -- I don't think the Broward County school district recognizes that responsibility, takes it seriously, is creating a culture where any of that can happen at this point. So I appreciate what you've communicated today. take you at your word, but I think you're subject to influences and leadership that just doesn't see it the same way as you're presenting it today.

The other stakeholders involved in protecting our schools, keeping our kids safe, keeping our teachers safe, have to be recognized by the school district as equal stakeholders and equal partners in that. I asked Superintendent Runcie when he testified last year to stop viewing law enforcement as

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the enemy, and to my knowledge, that -- nothing has changed in that regard. So until that changes, we can talk about systems, we can talk about data entry, we can talk about, you know, whatever, none of that is going to matter until the philosophy and culture in the district changes. You are not the Vatican. You are a stakeholder responsible and charged with educating our children, but your duty is also to the parents of those kids and to the families and spouses of the staff within the school district to keep them safe while they are at school and have them return home safely.

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SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Especially for the law enforcement representatives, Chief Lystad and everybody, Chief Nelson. I'm interested in your view because it is important as we go forward and where we try and drive this. Do you agree or disagree on whether we need something other than every cop having access to JJIS? Does anybody think that that's really a viable option, Chief, do you have any thoughts on that?

CHIEF: Mr. Chair I would agree the database isn't -- and asking an officer to do

when they run on a subject to come back.

Absent that, I mean, we are fortunate we have a JAC center that we take him to, so we are able to avoid that. The next best solution would be, as you articulated earlier, would be the communication center with the officer is going to run the subject, then having access with a dedicated link or something like that, with every officer having axis to the database, the number of databases we have whether that, RDSTF, just is insurmountable.

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SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Anybody, Sheriff
Ashley, you agree that -- anybody under Sheriff
Harper -- okay -- everybody. I just want to
make sure that there's no -- we are all on the
same page with that because as we work with the
department on it, that we are all in
concurrence, that we got to come up with
something else.

SHERIFF ASHLEY: It's a pain in the behind to use that system anyways. The password issue is out of the world. You know, agencies have an access to it with designated people, certainly it's helpful to have that

information, but for everybody, it's -- I don't think it's feasible. I just, I want to add this point while I have the microphone; I think we have to get out of the mentality of somehow the diversion programs are some way to escape accountability for kids that commit crimes and -- we got to start holding our laws, our courts, our prosecutors, and our law enforcement, especially our schools got to start holding our kids accountable for misbehavior all the way to crimes and stop all this, you know we are somehow, you know disproportionate minority contacts all away to we are harming some kids psyche because we hold them accountable and that's just my personal I wanted to add to this commission's opinion. record.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: And so to leave this,
I'm trying to wrap this up here is perhaps, and
this is a thought, see what you all think and
maybe Commissioner Martler can help with this,
is to see if there -- because again, we have to
have standards, the only way that I can see
that we can implement standards without
legislative action is through the agreements

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that the stakeholders are required to have in 1 those state attorney led groups and to perhaps 3 see if the state attorneys are willing to reach out to the superintendents and see if we can 4 5 get the school districts to be a part of those 6 stakeholder led groups that are contemplated by the statute. See if they'll sign on to that circuit criteria. And if we can get consensus 8 9 among 67 counties and 20 circuits and move in 10 that direction, then that's a pathway. 11 get feedback that, that isn't going to work for 12 whatever the reason, then I would suggest that 13 we need to give some serious thought and now 14 start lining it up for some legislative change. 15 And then the other side of it is, is continue 16 to work with the department and work with FDLE 17 and see if that option for access through FCIC 18 is viable and if it's not, then figure out what 19 may be secondary options. So to kind of close 20 this out, that's the way I would frame the way 21 we are leaving it unless anybody has any other 2.2 thoughts on it.

MR. BARTLETT: If I may just make a couple comments. So 985 kind of compartmentalizes among the state attorneys throughout the state

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which is the 20 state attorneys and 20 different circuits and for them to administer, get with the local stakeholders and administer, there are no provisions or guidelines for uniformity among all 20 circuits and I don't know that we'll ever get there but I think that there certainly hope that part of the stakeholder process be able to reach out to the schools and make them part of --

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SHERIFF GUALTIERI: That's what I'm talking about. Right.

MR. BARTLETT: -- criteria to be established. And not, you know, not have a uniform but just within the circuit.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: I'm talking about, yeah, uniformity within the circuit so that you have, like an example in the 6th circuit, we've got two counties in Pinellas and Pascoe. So the state attorney would not only be in communication with the law enforcement agencies but with the superintendents from Pascoe, the superintendent from Pinellas and here in Broward, it would be the state attorney and the superintendent from Broward along with everybody else and you would have circuit wide

criteria. And that will, I will predict is 1 that definitely, definitely differ from circuit to circuit but that's okay. That's what the 3 legislator entails but what's important is that 4 5 within the individual community, so within Plantation, and Margate, and Coconut Creek and 6 you don't have differences about how diversion is being applied there and in those cities you 8 9 get one bite of the apple but in the school board you get three in a different city so that 10 11 within the circuit at least you, have 12 consistency. I think that's the best we could 13 hope for and that's really what I think the statute entails. So there would be -- there 14 15 could be no effort at statewide, it's just that 16 the state attorney and the superintendent or 17 superintendents within that circuit along with 18 everybody else, have agreed on how the program 19 is going to operate, the school board agrees to 20 participate and operate it consistent with that 21 and then from there, whatever is agreed upon is 2.2 what's going into JJIS.

MR. BARTLETT: I think we got to where we're at because there were referrals made through the school system that law enforcement

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did not know about and had they known, it might've changed the course of things to come but, so the goal is to make it where law enforcement -- and the statue actually was worded, if I recall correctly, to say that if it's a criminal act, that law enforcement should be involved in the diversion aspect even though it's coming in through the school.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Yeah. And you know, you can go back even further, you have in 1973 Secretary Marstiller pointed out, but you can ever go back into 7026 and with that did is, remember that anything more than one misdemeanor is required to have consultation with law enforcement. So all this has to be viewed in total and altogether. It's not siloed and it shouldn't be, but I think a starting place is, is to see if we can get to where we need to be through these circuit stakeholder agreements and we have to know that sooner rather than later because if that isn't a viable path to consistency and standards, then we're going to have to go to the legislature and ask them to do something to create those standard. And it could be as

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simple as asking them to clearly mandate that the school districts participate in these state attorney led or -- we'll have to figure out what the option is, but the first is, can we do it -- you know, it's the easy way or the hard way. To me, the easy way is, is use the stakeholder state attorney groups, come up with consistent standards, everybody plays well together and come up in the spirit of cooperation and doing the right thing. If people don't want to do that, then we're going to have to do it the harder way, which is go through the legislative process and then we can figure out the backside, which is access.

MS. MARSTILLER: Right. May I suggest looking at the 4th Circuit the 13th and the 11th, those are circuits in which I am aware that the state attorneys are operating very robust civil citation and pre-arrest diversion programs. It might behoove us to talk to one or more of those state attorneys to see how they've developed their programs and who in the community has signed on to them.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Chief Lystad, go ahead.

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CHIEF LYSTAD: Okay. I just want to circle back Mr. Chairman. Just to -- for Mr. Gohl, just to echo Sheriff Judd's comments about the law and the interpretation of whether or not the PROMISE program, I don't want to beat of the PROMISE program any more than we already have but perception is reality and sometimes it is reality and sometimes it's merely a perception and the interpretation of the PROMISE program is not a diversion program, I would agree with, hopefully the most says that's not correct interpretation. The other thing that I would stress to the administrators is that until such time as the Broward state attorney says that the PROMISE program is substantially similar as is outlined in the statute, I would consider the PROMISE program to not be compliant until such time as the Broward state attorney agrees that it is substantial compliance in the way it's being reported.

MR. GOHL: They are present with the meetings we're having, and I look forward to providing documentation to the commission, to the chair of their participation and judgment

on the question you just raised.

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SHERIFF GUALTIERI: All right. One more and then we will try and wrap this up so that we can go to lunch. Mr. Schachter.

MR. SCHACHTER: Mr. Gohl, this commission has spoken about how the district prioritized the rights of the murderer over the rights of every other child in his classes and his -- and the schools. He was able to accumulate 55 instances of disciplinary behavior. How does this program make it safer for other kids that aren't in the program?

MR. GOHL: So I want to parse your combination of data sources there. So you're on one side you referring to the total number of discipline --

MR. SCHACHTER: Correct, yes.

MR. GOHL: -- responses. And on another side, the number that may be PROMISE eligible and there's a third category which SESIR eligible, which this commission talked about earlier today. We track all of those things. So the shooter had one PROMISE eligible incident in his history, right. We have other students who have had one PROMISE eligible

incident. We have extremely low recidivism of students who participate in PROMISE. Right. So I welcome the kind of collaborative analysis that was talked about as, are our programs effective. We conduct that internally. We've provided it to the commission last summer based on the numbers, we can provide an update to the commission if that's helpful, but it's not just PROMISE eligible incidents. When you talk about how is this program helping, we actually have very strong data which leads us to believe that PROMISE prevents recidivism. That's the goal.

The other question you're referring, which is the total number of discipline incidents we have across someone's entire educational history, is something we are working with in terms of providing a report to one of our school board members whose asked for that, that is not the kind of longitudinal analysis that is done as a systemic level. You tend to do that kind of analysis on a case-by-case basis. Because of the inquiry we've received, we are not conducting it for the 220,000 students which we have records for providing that kind

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of tools to the students that are in charter schools. This is a much bigger question. We do anticipate getting that report to our board members very soon.

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So, and the reason why I MR. SCHACHTER: link those two systems, PROMISE and the DMS, the disciplinary system, is because with the institution of this pre-arrest diversionary system, that created a culture of leniency, in my view and in a lot of the commissioners and the public. And that led to the murderer accumulating all these incidences of disciplinary action and you doing, in my view, very, very little to nothing and him never being arrested. So that's the reason I link I think that they will -- they are -one is a direct linkage and that created this culture of not arresting and having very, very little consequences.

So that's the reason I link them but as I continue and Commissioner Patty talked about this earlier at our Secret Service presentation that your office was at, the state -- the assistant state attorney, Maria Schneider, was there. She is in charge of juvenile and felony

trial divisions of the Broward State Attorney's office and she said that the district has decided that they will refer any and all problems to PROMISE, this is regardless of whether the behavior amounts to a disciplinary action or not and whether it's PROMISE eligible or not. That is very, very disturbing, number one. Number two, the result is that we get felony convictions -- felony delinquency cases filed in court and the youth and the parent said they shouldn't be in court because they want to PROMISE. So why is this happening?

MR. GOHL: So I'm going to again split that into two responses, and I will try to be high-level here. One, we will certainly reach back out to Ms. Schneider who she herself as well as representatives in her office participate in the collaborative agreement meetings. We come to the terms of what defines the collaborative agreement and the PROMISE pieces to it. That kind of critique which was in a public forum in an informal setting that may be her sentiment and I look forward to her expressing it formally because that is not something that has come across in such an

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1 accusatory manner in our collaboration.

Secondly, I am not going to try and speak for a parent who tries to say that they participated in PROMISE on some incident and that makes him ineligible for a very serious consequence, felony or otherwise. If a parent wants to say well, I've gotten -- I've participated in the diversion programs or PROMISE before, they may in a moment of desperation try and do that, that is not how our school board works. That is not how our policies work. So that is a factually inaccurate statement. They are not made ineligible for legal consequences because they are currently in or previously been in PROMISE or any other program.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: We need to wrap it up, Mr. Schachter.

MR. SCHACHTER: Just so you know, the state attorney is in the audience and if you would like her to answer any questions she is here. There are concerns that you mentioned that there are instances of inappropriately classifying offenses as less serious than they are and if not -- and not documenting reporting delinquency behavior at all. We've also

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learned that there are cases that there's no follow through, students do not show up, and there's nothing done about it.

MR. GOHL: Students that don't show up go in front of a judge.

MR. SCHACHTER: Wonderful.

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MR. GOHL: We have that as a standard policy.

MR. SCHACHTER: It's upsetting to hear this from the District Attorney's office.
You've talked about your desire to be transparent. The community would like to know how many other students are like the murderer amongst the 270,000 kids. In an effort of transparency, would you be willing to provide the commission with a list to tell us is this kid an outlier or is this systemic, how many other kids have 10 20, 30, 40, 50 instances in your disciplinary management system?

MR. GOHL: So I will certainly work with our General Counsel to make sure that what we release our school board members is made publicly available. What we don't want to do, and this is standard data reporting, if certain numbers are lower than a cohort size, 10 is a

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federal limit, then typically, you don't report that, you say just say less than 10. We want the community to know, but I need to raise a very difficult point with you, sir, as the questioner and deepest respects for your professional successes, your personal loss. The assertion that because there are a certain number of incidents in any individual student's history makes them analogous to the shooter is a tenuous assertion at best, and I would just ask that we be extremely careful with what we do, with how we profile anyone against such individual.

So we will continue to work with you and the commission as a whole to make sure that we have a comprehensive understanding of who's in our schools and what interventions they need and what we are doing. And even when that individual was in the schools a regular basis receiving services, we didn't have PROMISE eligible, which is what we are talking here with DJ Webb about. What you raises a much broader question of providing comprehensive case management to individuals who are in life crisis and the school district plays a part in

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that and we must meet our responsibilities in that, but we work with other people. After lunch I know we will be talking about mental health as well so.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: All right. We're going to -- one more question from Secretary Carroll and I just say this before I recognize him, is if these issues are being raised to the extent that they are by members as you characterized, and I wasn't there so I don't know, by the staff of the state attorney's office, I highly suggest that they be elevated to the state attorney and the superintendent level and that they have discussions about this between them if these issues are being raised. We have to be very careful about what we're saying, what we are repeating and all of the context in which these things are viewed, and the statements are made, and we are repeating things that are repeating from somebody else. We have to be very careful about that. these are that serious and they are that information sharing and these frustrations, is they should be elevated to the top levels. -- and I would encourage that if it is to the

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extent that you say it is. But again, we don't have time and we're not going to bring up anybody else from the state attorney office.

We're going to do one more question from Secretary Carroll, we are an hour behind and then we are going to break for lunch. Go ahead.

Just a quick comment. MR. CARROLL: In terms of what we have reviewed are ready from the school discipline data, Commissioner said 65 disciplinary offenses and then one time they qualify for PROMISE. Based on what I've seen on the data, it wouldn't surprise me if a review those 65 indicated that some of them were misclassified or under classified. question for you, and I don't think -- I don't know if I have this right, but does PROMISE makes both the behavioral type issues with the criminal type issues? And if it does, I know that you said you have a 96 percent success rate, 4 percent recidivism which I think is very good, but if you're including a lot of low risk kids in that calculation, some of those kids wouldn't reoffend even if they were given no alternative punishment because of the nature

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of the offense that they were referred to. So
-- and I don't you don't -- you don't have to
respond but I would appreciate if you looked at
it and see if you find --

MR. GOHL: I'll be very brief in my response. What we need to do is make sure we are benchmarking ourselves against other diversionary programs and programs that serve diversionary purposes. Right. I'll accept the premise that the commissioner raised. In addition, we do need to classify severe and less severe responses and what is a recidivism rate and our analysis contains that kind of piece. We will update the commission.

MR. CARROLL: Thank you.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: But to specifically answer his question, so we're clear with this, the PROMISE program does include for alternatives that kids can participate in the PROMISE program, for acts that would be criminal acts and acts that are noncriminal acts, correct?

MR. GOHL: So PROMISE began with just criminal acts and then connects with our discipline matrix as well.

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SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Right. So the answer -- is the answer yes or no? Is the PROMISE program -- a kid could be sent to PROMISE and participate in PROMISE for behaviors that violate the behavioral discipline matrix or noncriminal?

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MR. GOHL: Anything that raises to the level PROMISE could, in theory be charged, if I push somebody is that criminal assault or not? Right. So that's the judgment that goes into it. Am I treating it as a misbehavior or am I treating it as a criminal act?

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Right.

MR. GOHL: And so first we have to detect the misbehavior. If there is misbehavior, it must have consequences, then how is it classified drives the kinds of consequences that it gets.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Okay. All right. So we're -- thank you, Mr. Gohl, appreciate it. We are about an hour behind and I hope this will work for everybody. Will take about half an hour of lunch as opposed to an hour so we can try to get back on track here a little bit. And if you need to, bring lunch back with you,

but let's try and start again at 1:35. Let's say 1:35, we'll start again.

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(Thereupon, a break was taken, and the proceedings continued as follows)

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: We will go head and begin with the next presentation and it concerns mental health, the provision of mental health services within the schools and specifically within the Broward County schools and Dan Gohl and others from the district are here so I'll turn it over to you and just ask you to -- as we talk about focus here on what is going on in the services and how they coordinate with the community based, especially community based in the private providers is a big topic of what we discussed in the past. So Mr. Gohl, welcome back. Thank you.

MR. GOHL: Thank you. Again, my name is Dan Gohl. I serve as chief academic officer for Broward County Public schools. Chair, commission members, thank you for having time for us to present to you today on the topic of mental health services. With me today, the main presenters will actually be Dr. Antoine Hickman, our executive director of exceptional

student learning supports, Dr. Charlene
Mucenic, our SEDNET project coordinator, and
Dr. Laurel Thompson, our director of student
supports department within our student support
initiatives and recovery division.

We are here today to both provide you with detail about how Broward County works but to give you an example of how county school districts throughout the state of Florida work with community providers, state agencies, and others to provide mental health services. are both a provider and referrer for those services and we work in close collaboration with a number of public, private, and agencies. It's important to remember that school districts were founded with an academic purpose, to provide instructional opportunities for students who chose to take advantage of Over time the expectation, and them. appropriately so, came that we had an obligation to ensure that all students of school age were offered the opportunity and we limited the opportunity for students to withdraw themselves. In the 1960s and '70s our expectation to meet all students expanded

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significantly and then we needed to provide 1 additional services, be they physical therapy services, mental health services, social 3 services, and others. As we get into the '80s, 4 '90s and now as we enter what will soon be the third decade of the 21st century, what our schools are expected to do is both be a direct service provider and a key collaborator in the complete developmental experiences of students from birth through age 18. Please keep in mind 10 11 all that this is an evolving expectation that 12 are on our schools. We do our best to meet the 13 needs and expectations with the resources we 14 have, but it does change over time. We look 15 forward to your input to make our service 16 delivery better and for Broward County to work 17 as an example and hopefully an exemplar of Broward. Dr. Hickman. 18 19

DR. HICKMAN: Thank you. As we begin, we first start with the purpose. Thank you, Mr. Gohl, for the introduction. We're going to just provide a brief overview of how we do serve the population of students district wide and meet the needs for mental health supports in Broward. We are going to share how we

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provided those supports in behavior and communicated with our partners prior to the tragedy on February 14, 2018 and then will share how since February 14th we have provided those similar services with an expanded plan and the offerings that we had. We're going to start with just describing the significance in mental health resources and supports that are provided by community partners which is important to us moving the work forward because as Mr. Gohl shared our educators are educators first and have limited training on mental health, but we do have mental health professionals in our district that can assist with that. And then we're going to provide an overview of how Broward County public schools suicide prevention, awareness and intervention initiatives have taken off.

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I want to read this definition to you, but we do start with the definition of mental health and then just share that the importance of sharing this is to show that mental health starts with wellness first. We have to focus on strategies that promote healthy mentally and mental. Over the course of our lives, we

experience mental health problems our thinking mood and behaviors could be affected. Many factors contribute to mental health problems including biological factors such as genes or brain chemistry, life experiences such as trauma or abuse, family history of mental problems, but however given the right supports in advance we could avoid some of the mental health problems and by providing those services in the end we can help students, staff and people recover.

It's important to share with you the prevalence rates of mental health disorders.

The most common mental health disorders are ADHD, conduct disorders, anxiety, and depression in our students. An estimated 70 percent of our children have experienced some type of physical or emotional trauma.

Approximately 20 percent of these school age children and youth have a diagnosable mental health disorder. Ten percent of children and adolescents have serious emotional disturbance coupled with severe impairment. But most mental illnesses emerge in childhood yet less than half of them receive treatment. Give me

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one moment. Just showing that there's a correlation between adverse childhood experiences -- this direct relationship with adverse childhood experiences and student performance, learning, absenteeism, student engagement and their identification with the school environment. More than one third of our students with a mental illness advance to post-secondary education. Sixty percent or more of them, of the children involved in the legal system, have a diagnosable mental illness.

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I mentioned adverse childhood experiences, or you may hear the term aces throughout this conversation. It is — the substance abuse and mental health services division defines adverse childhood experiences are distressful, traumatic events including abuse and neglect. They may also include household dysfunction.

Some of the aces include physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, physical neglect, emotional neglect, intimate partner violence, witnessing one's mother being treated violently, substance misuse within the household, household mental illness, parental separation or divorce, or even an incarcerated

household member. Those things can cause trauma. The working practical definition of trauma is explained as a real and/or perceived event threat or series of events. These threats which are so emotionally painful that the individual's ability to cope may be severely compromised or overwhelmed. So trauma does cause posttraumatic reactions, but to have PTSD, you must have been exposed to death, serious injuries, or sexual violence. These things can trigger avoidance or stimuli associated with trauma.

Trauma and violence are widespread, harmful, and costly public health concerns.

Trauma has no boundaries with regards to age, gender, socio- economic status, race, ethnicity, or social orientation. Trauma is a common experience for adults and children in American communities and is especially common in the lives of people with mental and substance abuse disorders. The effects of these traumatic events place a heavy burden on individuals, families, and communities, and although many people who experience traumatic events will go on with their lives without long

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lasting negative effects, but there are some that need more intensive initiatives or intensive work and then there are few that definitely need us to work a little bit more closely with them. You would know in this discussion so far that we moved away from the mental health and wellness more towards the unwell as we are further along in the conversation.

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It is important to discuss the rationale of school based mental health. The rationale for even having school based mental health is that we need to clearly understand that most educators aren't trained in addressing mental health and isn't part of the curriculum. However, school based mental health services that are integral to student success and learning is essential to creating safe schools and as necessary to meet the growing unmet needs of our students and youth and they require specialized mental health professionals to provide that. As stated again, most educators aren't trained but however, the every student succeeds that requires that we implement positive behavior supports or other

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school-wide tiered models to address the social and emotional behavioral mental, cognitive, mental health needs of her students. We must administer universal mental health and behavioral screening and provide early intervention to students at risk. We must increase our access to comprehensive school mental health and behavioral services and provide mental health first aid and other professional development and training for school staff. As we progress through this presentation, you will hear more about how those services are provided and in detail what they entail.

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This is one of the most important slides that will help get the point across. In school - - when it comes to school based mental health professionals, there's a continuous school based mental health services that we are able to offer. If you look at this tier model, you'll see that approximately 80 percent are in the lower tier. That means that all students will -- have the ability to receive school-based prevention and universal precautions. You also see to the left that all

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school employed mental health professionals can provide that school-based prevention and universal interventions. They can also provide early intervention as well as work with mental health and behavioral health counselors and make the connections. All students to have access to that. As you move more along the continuum, our students that are at risk they may need more targeted school interventions with our community support. Most of our school based -- our school employee mental health professionals can also provide that.

As we move to more with the students with severe chronic problems, they need more intensive school interventions and more intensive community supports. Some of our school employees mental health professionals can assist with that but then comes why it's more important for us to work along with our behavior partners with our community resources and reach out, even bring some of the things into the school, but also looking at providing wraparound services so that not only are we providing the services at school but there is some home therapy or homework along with the

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parents and families and community to provide that intensive service. So that's the role our school based mental health professionals play by being the connectors to those resources.

In our district, Broward County, our school based mental health professionals include our family counselors, our school counselors, our school based social workers, our school psychologist, our ESLS counselors are the exceptional student learning support counselors, and our employer assistance program counselors. We will speak more to that in a moment. But in Broward County, we -- in our family counseling program, it's the only program like it in the state of Florida. Ιt provides individuals and families psychotherapy. Our partners in the children's services board make this a reality by matching funds to provide this service. Our school counselors provide social emotional learning, academic college and career planning and individual group counseling. Our school social workers focus on just providing outreach and support to our families to increase attendance and they collaborate with community to increase

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providing and bringing those resources to the school.

Our exceptional student learning support counselors they provide mental health and suicidal prevention training to staff and students, but they also provide counseling and related services in order -- in accordance with students with disabilities, individual life education planning. Our school psychologist, they assess, evaluate, observe, and coordinate crisis response and threat assessment trainings. They also provide individual and small group counseling -- individual and small group counseling. Now our employer assistance program, which I mentioned and is important to know, that they are part of our school based mental health professionals. Of all the other groups mentioned, they focus on our children. Our employer assistance program helps to focus on our staff. If our staff aren't well, then they can't work and make well environments for our students.

It was mentioned -- I shared that we were going to share just some of the things we did before the tragedy. The slide before you

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speaks to our mental health plan. Those things were in place, mental health plan, mental health portal which everyone can access. The mental health portal which provides resources on Baker act, suicide prevention, on crisis response and a number of other things that are quite beneficial. Our prevention programs such as suicide, bullying, and mindfulness initiative had already been created and had already been started prior to February 14th. Our FEL programs, we considered, focused on reimagining middle grades and our behavior intervention plans programs had been in place as well. When it comes to intervention programs, youth mental health, first aid, and the multi-tier system support looks at addressing those needs and advance and how helping our -- helping provide a understanding of how to work with one of our vulnerable populations.

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Just a few more services on the following slide that some, for instance, our trauma focused and cognitive behavior therapy training, community behavioral health partners, which we'll go in detail and share who our

partners are and how they relate and how often we meet with them and what some of the supports they provide for us. Dr. Gresick will share with you later about our crisis text line and how our students created a crisis text line to provide support and some of the data on that. We have mental health practitioners assigned to every school and as already discussed, our employee assistant program. With that said, Dr. Laura Thompson, director of student services will just provide an update on the mental health services that we provide since the tragedy and the impact of the Marjory Stoneman Douglas public safety act, Public School Safety Act, on our efforts.

DR. THOMPSON: Thank you. Good afternoon, everyone. So as we know with the Marjory Stoneman Douglas Public Safety Act, we had to make some changes to how we provide services in Broward County schools. We are very proud in Broward County for the mental health services that we have been providing for many years. Incidentally, a few days before February 14, 2018, we were fortunate and felt very honored that fads came down to our district and spent a

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day with us looking at all the mental health 1 services we had, explaining to them what we 3 have done so they can take notes and share with different counties some things, innovative 5 things, that were happening in Broward County schools. So we're proud that we have been 6 looking at mental health services for a long time, of course now we are looking at it even 8 9 more intensely because we want to ensure that 10 all of our students are getting the needs met 11 on a mental health basis. In collaboration, I 12 would like to say that, you know, as we think 13 of mental illness, when a person think of the 14 illness and it's individual only, it's illness 15 but once you do collaboration and you bring 16 others in with you and we come together, we move from illness to wellness. And that is our 17 18 focus in Broward County, to not be doing this 19 in silo but to do this with our community 20 partners so we remove ourselves from focusing 21 on illness and together, we focus on the 2.2 children's mental wellness.

So as we move forward, we do know that we had to -- all the districts of Florida had to write a mental health plan to share with the

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state. We in Broward, of course, did so as well. Our plan is available online and I think we sent copies of it as well so you could review that very carefully. We will be happy to answer any questions about that later. as we look at -- we have partnered with many entities in order to make sure we have adequate mental health services in Broward County. past year, we focus very much in partnering with our National Center For School Crisis And Bereavement and they have sent consultants to us in a regular basis to talk about school crisis and how we respond and how best to provide services, looking at best practices. We also went into collaboration again with the medical University of South Carolina to train many of our staff in trauma focused cognitive behavioral therapy. We want to ensure that our staff were well trained to provide the very best service to our students. We also partnered with the center for Mind, Body, and Medicine coming into train many of our staff. Right now or having them come in and in a couple weeks this summer, to train another big cohort of our staff. We've used our 211, local

211, as our essential operating system for referral services. We have our behavioral health partners, 22 partners that we've had that goes through Dr. Mucenic and has been vetted so that we can always call on them to provide additional services as needed for our families. So we do a lot of referral and brokering services and use many of our agencies and consultation to ensure we're doing this work together.

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As you know, we have to -- in September of this year we will have to do a report to the state on our first year of the mental health assistance allocation plan. We will make that available of course to the public. It involves also ensuring that we have nursing services as part of mental health. Many times we think of mental health, we don't think of the physical health, but we do understand that there is a very strong correlation between the physical and mental. So our -- all the services we provide also include medical services or through a nursing services with Broward schools and also with other entities in the community, Memorial healthcare system and so forth that

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come alongside of us to make sure we provide that work.

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The services after February 14, 2018, so the ongoing consultation with the National Center for Schools Crisis and Bereavement, we also -- very much so expanded our youth mental health first aid training. That is the training that Broward County schools has adopted as a training for all staff to eventually have. We started it this school year and I'm happy to report we've done thousands of training now. Thousands of our staff have been trained. We are using now a train to trainer model so that staff are trained and when they get to a certain level of proficiency and expertise in the area, they then become trainers of others and that way we expand the number of persons that can be trained in a very short time. And the state also, as you might have heard, we do have an online training also that can be done, and our staff are also utilizing that as a way to get trained so that they are ready to give services to our families.

We use a prepare model, we talked about

before the relationship we have with the center for mind body medicine, we are expanding that service and we talked about the service we have with the medical University of South Carolina, and this year, just to give you some numbers, we trained 51 clinicians, 32 brokers and six senior leaders and that training ended in May. So when we started out, once the tragedy happened, we had a few of our staff who were already trained as trauma focused cognitive behavior therapist, but with this collaboration, then we are able to train many more, 51 clinicians, as I said, 52 brokers and six senior leaders in the program. So we have really expanded greatly the number of our staff who are more training to be able to provide the cognitive behavioral therapy from a trauma focused lens for our families. We continue and we been doing lots of mindfulness training for staff, so we continued that. We use Internet Explorer, we have worked with a company Alum Educational Professionals. We are focusing on reducing stress for our staff. We know that if our staff are more healthy, than they are better able to attend to the needs of our

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students. So we focus on student wellness, but we also focus on staff wellness because we know we need both pieces for that to work well.

We also -- I just want to highlight that,

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you know, this tragedy happened in the Parkland area, but we do have to respond to tragedy all over the county all the time. We are a huge county, we have many things that are happening all the time. This past year, we had a service with GC Scored where we brought in this company to work in some of our schools on the eastern part of Broward County to make sure that we are doing some culturally sensitive responses to trauma so that we can have more clinicians as well train to be able to respond to trauma with really culturally sensitive lens and cultural humility and doing the work with different kinds of populations. We've also worked with Sandy Hook, we are in partnership with them, a continuing partnership in doing some prevention work for violence through the curriculum they make available to us as well.

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So we have our -- next steps are continued partnership which are local and national organizations. We're looking right now to do

some big assessment for ongoing focus groups and surveys so that we can assess what is needed, where are the gaps in services, and how then do we provide and fill those gaps for students and their families. We have developed and they are in the process of expanding a three-year strategic plan for recovery. We are absolutely have paid lots of attention to ensure and that we incorporate sustainability in our plan. And so we have looked for various sources for funding. Funding through the serve grant, we got \$1 million right away when the incident happened and then we have now also rewritten a new grant to serve 2.0, so to speak, in expanding the services and continuing what we have done but further expansion of those services as well.

Another thing that we have done that we think is really very important is that we expanded, the very last bulletin on that page, student support-initiated reorganization for recovery and support. So we hired a chief for recovery to be able to manage all the pieces involved in recovery because that's a huge job for all of Broward. We also developed an

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office -- a department in that office school climate and discipline that will, this time, focus mostly on the discipline of our students and creating good learning environments and school climate that is conducive to our students doing well in school. We also did two major things where we were -- it was recommended to us and we fulfilled that we have now hired a program manager for recovery, and that person's job is only about recovery. Recovery for Broward County schools focusing on the Parkland school, MSD and all the schools in the zone, focusing on recovering those areas in very specific ways. We also are in the process right now of hiring a service manager who will be more for clinician, who will then work alongside the program manager for recovery.

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Another thing that we did that has been very helpful for us, is that we have a consultant who is a family liaison who works very intensely with the families who need to and have agreed to, who lost children or who had children injured, so that we have one point of contact. The families asked for that, that we not have so many clinicians contacting them,

but that they have one person to whom they could go and who could give them information. So they meet regularly. Last night they had a very long, very productive meeting and so we continue to provide those services as well as move forward.

I won't go through this slide because it's very intense, but it just shows the ratio of staff in the various categories and then it shows you what Broward has, what the state has, what Broward's average is, what is recommended from the national associations for these professional groups and then it shows you an area of need. So if we were really to look at that very carefully, we would need about 2,500 more clinicians to be able to meet the recommendation from the national organizations for each of those professional groups. We had -- we do have, and have had, and continue to use, our leadership -- mental health leadership team with folks from all of these boxes that you see here. We come to get the monthly to look at what's happening in our county district in terms of mental health, look at our gaps in services, what we need to improve, what we need

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to add, what we need to delete, and this group really helps to make sure that we are meeting the needs and now with the recovery -- the program manager in the recovery manager, they would also join this mental health leadership team. So we have a full coordination as to how we move forward in providing the services for students and their families. And now Dr. Gresick.

DR. GRESICK: Thank you, very much. My name is Dr. Gresick. I am -- my doctorate is in counseling psychology so though I'm in the school system, I don't have a doctorate in education, so I come to this with a unique perspective. I am the SEDNET coordinator and so what is SEDNET, I'm sure many of you have heard about SEDNET. Across the state, there are projects that are available to every single district. So SEDNET is the multi-agency service for students with or at risk of emotional behavioral disabilities. And what is the role of SEDNET? SEDNET has been in existence since the mid-1980s and our role really is to create a facility to network of key stakeholders that work together with

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communities in schools. So I have the 1 wonderful opportunity to work with community 3 providers and school providers to help our students get their needs met both at home, 4 5 community settings, and school settings. So that's kind of what we do and, on this slide, 6 you can see the more specifics. Broward County in particular, we have a unique network. 8 have stayed true to the grant and have allowed 9 10 ourselves to create those networks since the 11 mid-1980s and I've been the SEDNET project 12 coordinator for 11 and a half years. It's been 13 an amazing journey in Broward. When I talk to 14 other SEDNET projects, they are not able to do 15 what we do in Broward, which is communicate 16 with those providers, bring them in when we 17 have a tragedy, ask them for help and supports 18 because we do me the monthly, weekly, sometimes 19 daily, and we see each other in those settings. 20 So what the SEDNET do and how do we 21

So what the SEDNET do and how do we connect our community? So we have something called family safety planning teams which is a weekly meeting that happens that looks at unique needs of students throughout the county that's brought together by many members of our

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community that are talking about unique needs of students. We also have something called local review teams which meet monthly and they talk about children that are escalating up to the top, we don't know what to do, there are some unique concerns about them and entities across the county meet, including our Department of Children and Families, Department of Juvenile Justice. Depending on what the unique needs of the child are, all those entities come together to talk about how can we help this child. We are involved in case management, so assisting families in those connections, our behavioral health partnership, which I'm going to talk more about, and trauma trainings, we have been doing trauma trainings since I came into the district and a half years ago and we've been doing those even before that time.

The other thing that SEDNET is unique to doing in Broward County is suicide prevention trainings to educate students. And you're probably wondering why I would talk about suicide? Because we know that suicide is something that uniquely impacts our students

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and when that impacts our students, if they can get their needs met, we know from research that a young person or an individual might take out things on themselves first before they take out things on others. So if we can address their mental health issues first, we may save lives, not only theirs, but other students. suicide prevention awareness is extremely important. We collaborate across their school districts with our community parents and behavioral health providers. I trained parent groups, behavioral health groups, community groups, anywhere they want that we can come out to educate them about mental health and awareness so they can get those supports before they get to that next step where things are in a tragedy state, so that's not what we want to be.

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As Dr. Hickman talked about before gets to trauma, we want to do prevention and so getting them those unique services or supports prior to is a part of what SEDNET does. And we work with our schools, we link our community to the schools and our schools to the community. So that's kind of an important part of us. Also,

because of the new legislation, Broward County received a CAT team, a community action team. We did not have one before and so with that community action team we are able to more intensely wrap around families that come to the unique understanding that might come through on family safety planning team or through local review team.

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So on the next slide you see our behavioral health partnership. partnership started in the late -- mid-1980s and you see that unique logo that was developed by our partners and we've been using that logo now for 11 years. And it is creating a partnership that's caring for our children's behavioral health and we are making Broward stronger, and weaving doing that for quite some time. And those partners that you will see on the next page, there are 22 of them currently, but it grows, right, so it ebbs and flows. some come in, some come out, but those partners come to monthly meetings, they work together, many of those partners came to the assistance of Broward County public schools when the tragedy occurred. Many of those partners still

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today will come and participate, will sit at resource fair meetings, will do whatever we are asking them to do and it is because of this relationship that has existed since the mid-1980s. Right.

So as you see I'm not going into detail on each of them, but they all have unique services and supports that they do mostly in home but can come on campus and provide their services if that's something that is needed. They have psychiatric services psychotropic services, teletherapy, tele-psychiatry, all those things that you can think that would address the unique needs.

On the next slide, it talks about some of those things that we are doing, monthly collaboration between those partners and working together, resource fairs that occur every two years where had our resource fair last year, we had well over 800 people attend. They come together. They provide resources and then we provide those resources to our families. So the idea is that the more we connect and collaborate, the more that that information gets to families that might be

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struggling or they don't know what to do with that child that maybe has crossed over various systems and hasn't been identified. If we identify them now, we get them those supports now and stop things that might happen in the future.

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So district wide, our suicide prevention which I happen to be over, is that each school has what's called a suicide prevention designee and as Dr. Thompson talked about, youth mental health first aid training, which I'm going to go into in a minute. Family night, family connections. We pushed out the Listen movie through our district which talked about just being able to listen, pay attention. The Race to Nowhere moving, if you haven't seen that, that's about a child who has died by suicide with the intense pressures and things that have come forth. The Jason Foundation trainings, which we did. Hard to say, but we actually received our final notice of approval of that grant and money on February 14th, so we weren't able to roll those dollars out as quickly as we would like to, but we did do a large number of trainings and it's a two-hour training on

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suicide prevention awareness. And then we base everything on our youth suicide prevention state guide.

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So you probably heard a lot about youth mental health first aid, right? How many -right -- heard about youth mental health first It has a suicide prevention component. was the first person trained in Broward County back in 2014 as a youth mental health first aid instructor. We now have over 50 instructors as Dr. Thompson talked about on the train the trainer module. We've trained over 2,000 staff but that's not enough. Right. So the state was very good. The Department of Education put forth this cognito model which allows us to blend learning while they're waiting to take that youth mental health first aid training. It is not to supplement the youth mental health first aid, but an opportunity for them to become aware first, know what they can do and then after they've taken youth mental health first aid, they can take the cognito model, which is a two-hour blended mode. Some online, some face to face that allows them then to put into practice the information that they're

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learning.

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As Dr. Hickman said, educators are not mental health practitioners. So things that might show up in the classroom, they will not be -- may not be able to identify, but those these trainings assist them in doing that. And again, like I said, early identification allows them to maybe identify a child who is struggling that might be thinking about going home and doing something or bringing something back to school. But if we identify them now, we bring them to that safer place and ultimately, bringing everyone to a safer place. The trainings have occurred every weekend in several locations and you can see all of that information.

There's the specific information on the Jason Foundation, that blended training that we did between 3-8-2018 and 7-24 and I know that seems like a long period of time, or for me, it felt like a short period of time, but we did train over 1,000 staff and had 123 training sessions. So to do that in a short period of time, well, there was a lot going on. I think it's pretty phenomenal to be able to focus on

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suicide prevention. And then we drill down to the students.

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So what are the students getting? So we are using a promise and best practice for elementary school called riding the waves. in every elementary school, but some, and it's a 12- session module that allows students to identify ways to cope, to deal with stress, to ask for help and then the middle school models which are look, listen, link and helping every living person. And again, out of Washington State's crisis clinic and it is four sessions or three sessions for the 90-minute classes that allows students to figure out how to ask for help, where to go for help, early identify what to do if a peer is looking distressed or in need of help. So that moves us to our peer counseling classes, which is where those modules are implemented and the number of students that have participated in Broward County.

And then finally, looking at our additional suicide prevention efforts, we have our peer groups, our HOPE clubs, helping overcome problems effectively. Again, that's

brought forth by students and came about after a student died by suicide and the students put that together now is being assisted and supported through other community agencies. The Listen movie, as I mentioned earlier. then the last one, which I really want to just give a shout out to our students at JP Taravella High School. They found this crisis text line which is free. They rolled it out. They pushed it out. They had students put it on their phones during a meeting in the auditorium so they offered awards to students to see how many people would follow them on I don't have many followers, I don't know about you guys, but -- and so when they did that, more students had that on their phones. And then when the tragedy happened, we walked around asking students to put the crisis text line on their social media to use for help. And I want to report today, today I received an email of data of the numbers of students in Broward County who have used the crisis text line just this year, and that data looks something like this, over 3,000 conversations have happened. Over 1,800

students have used it. And then the final piece of data that I think is amazing is that eight rescues occurred, eight Broward student rescues occurred because of the crisis text line. What that means is that a suicide was in progress. They used the crisis text line and those student's lives were saved. To me, that's an applaud to our students sharing, to other sharing, and that we work together to save the lives of all of our children.

I'm going to turn it over now, I guess, to Mr. Gohl.

MR. GOHL: Thank you, colleagues.

Commission, we know that mental health is best developed, maintained, and intervened when we know our students. It's the relationships with students that matter. It's important to remember that elementary teachers often have about 20 students a day for four hours or so when they've got their specials and alternatives. That changes in our secondary school when teachers have well over 100 students, that they're seen on average maybe 50 minutes a day. We need to layer multiple relationships to make sure that our net of

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connection allows us to know our students to intervene. The other closing remark I'll say, and I am hoping that this commission will continue its advocacy to remove the stigma that permeates so many of our communities about seeking mental health assistance and maintaining mental health as a form of natural hygiene.

We can only offer services and when people get into crisis, we can force services until such a point as the courts or others return the right to refuse services to individuals and families. This issue of how we maintain relationships and respect individual agency is a cultural issue. So I'll turn it over to you, sir, and allow the commission to ask any questions you have.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: All right. Commissioner Larkin-Skinner, go ahead.

COMMISSIONER LARKIN-SKINNER: I have a couple of questions, actually, four questions. One is outcomes. So we heard a lot about what you used to do, what you're now doing, what do you have in place to measure the effectiveness of all of these things?

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DR. HICKMAN: Well, one, with the most recent -- the data that Charlene just shared with SEDNET, with the suicide prevention, we do have opportunity to share the data that we collect on how much training we provide, who we provide those trainings to. We can look at the impact on absenteeism or student attendance, use the data as a reflection of the discipline, decreases or increases to that, when in terms of mental health, who is receiving that mental health service. And it's more individualized when you come to looking at how our students are progressing. It's like if you're looking for a large database on how that impact that's taking care -- that's kind of difficult. would say that, as you know, quantitative data is always easy, easier, because you can count numbers, but I think what we will be doing and will do at the end of the year because today is the last day for students. We -- the students will be done in school. We will then be looking at the data retroactively for this school year in its entirety, to look at the number of students served for mental health reasons. We will compare that with our

services that we provided longitudinally say for the past two years to see what those numbers look like at this time. Do we -- are we seeing that we have more students accessing mental health services and using mental health services.

We'll also look at the outcomes because as we provide services, we also log outcomes for the students that are seen. So that will be data that we'll have available in the next few months as we analyze what we've done.

DR. MUCENIC: As far as suicide prevention data or SEDNET data, so for suicide prevention, we received that grant on February 14th, we had the previous school year, 11 students die by suicide. And then the next school year, we had two. So when we look at death by suicide, and we look at data, I can't tell you how many lives we've saved by the work that we've done, but I can tell you how many children who haven't died, right. So as far as SEDNET, we track the number of referrals that we get from the hospitals and the communication and collaboration that we work with our providers. The providers have an increased number of

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referrals that they have received from us.

It's quantity versus quality and which one do
you really measure. I think the quality of the
work is there because we're not seeing our
children dying by suicide, but we're also
seeing our children asking for help. And so
when they ask for help, I think that they're
telling us that they need that help and that
the help that they're getting is working.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Commissioner Petty.

COMMISSIONER PETTY: Thank you all for your testimony today. Just a couple of questions, I think. So Sandy Hook Promise, how many events have been carried, in the district, how many schools has this been rolled out it?

DR. THOMPSON: Several. Many school, actually. I don't have that number with me, but I can tell you that recently, we got a grant, when I say we, in the student support initiatives division, we got a grant for \$500,000 from DOJ. And so we have used Sandy Hook Promise, two of their curriculum to focus on some particular school based on the data that we reviewed. And that was only a subset of what we did. But the Sandy Hook Promise

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curriculum, we were with Sandy Hook since a school year ago, we've been in many schools and I'll be more than happy to make that data available, but there are several -- I would like to say several hundred schools that have had the program. Actually, we have the number of events that we've done in several schools and the number of students that were trained per school, I just don't have that with me.

COMMISSIONER PETTY: Okay.

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DR. THOMPSON: But I want to understand that there two pieces --

MR. GOHL: We'll get you to follow up.

Excuse me. I know that we've provided to the school board when we brought forward the new contract with them so that information is available.

COMMISSIONER PETTY: That would be great.

I have -- interesting. I know the -- Nicole

Hawkley very well and it's a great program and

it goes to your point about culture, right, in

school. So on the slide we didn't go through

but the ratio of clinicians for mental health

services, there's a need presented here.

There's a state average, a Broward average,

recommended average, and a need. What is the district doing to close the gap?

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MR. GOHL: So -- slide 22, thank you. All right. There we go. I believe this is the slide you're referring to, just so the audience can follow.

COMMISSIONER PETTY: That's the correct slide, yes.

MR. GOHL: Several things. One is that last August, the school board did go out for a millage referendum that will provide several -it's a half mill on the tax rate, it will provide for some supplemental pay for teachers, it also provides some safety and security dollars in addition and it's about eight percent, I forget the exact percentage, of that money that will be directly targeting mental health and counseling services for students. That money will become available on July 1st. We'll be moving forward with that deployment. It is mostly for direct service providers. are trying to eliminate any administrative overhead being billed to that and shifting any costs. Obviously, when you bring more clinicians in, you do need coordinators to

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oversee them, you need secretarial assistance,

but we're trying to make the millage dollars be

as directed as much as possible straight to

service providers.

We -- what we have is a cascading of services directly to Marjorie Stoneman Douglas High School. Its feeder patterned and then the county as a whole. The millage referendum is county wide. Our board has been careful to make sure that one, we are targeting our most intense needs as well as our persistent needs across the county. So that, we can certainly provide it up to the district. Once we get the final dollar values, we'll see what's in and what's out, those tax forms will come in, in July.

COMMISSIONER PETTY: My guess though is that won't entirely close the gap.

MR. GOHL: Certainly not. The total funding for schools in Florida is a fixed finite amount. We are trying to do as much as possible. You can see, we are doing within the ballpark of the state average, in some cases a little better but we are nowhere near what the advocacy groups, the professional associations

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say we need to get to. 2,500 people, that's a lot of money.

DR. MUCENIC: If I might also add, Mr.

Gohl, is that our collaboration with our
community providers and our partners so our
managing entity, PBHC, children services
counsel and children services board, they work
very closely with us so when we are needing
those extra supports for those students, we
work with them, they help find or fund or put
out RFAs, RPFs to help support the students
that maybe we wouldn't be able to do without
their support and collaboration.

well and I would encourage you to continue that as aggressively as you can. It goes to case management then. So one of the challenges we saw in the case of shooter at Marjorie Stoneman Douglas was, and this went to the mental health issue specifically, but an ill -- this idea of case management was pretty ill defined. What was the goal of the treatment? What were the outcomes? How do you measure success? I'm looking for a definition --

SPEAKER: So case management is very --

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COMMISSIONER PETTY: -- perhaps --

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SPEAKER: -- very unique kind of thing when you think about what case management is. So for SEDNET, case management is a child who is at risk or has already been identified with an eligibility under ESC specifically, EVD. And so they would be helping support that student through family services, home services, school services and walking through that. far as case management as it would be defined in the community as they come from the community would be more wrap around services, maybe getting him to community action team and supporting all of those things. That's not we were meaning by case management under SEDNET and I'm not sure that case management exists in that capacity within the school district.

COMMISSIONER PETTY: I think it's still -sounds like it's still a gap. So it's -- I mean if we're just walking the family around and making them aware of different services, that's falling short of where it needs to be, or at least engage -- maybe we're engaging services also, but my view of it is, it needs to -- there need to be some definitive goals

and objectives for the treatment for this -- for this child.

DR. MUCENIC: So in Broward, there's -COMMISSIONER PETTY: So that they're
improving over time, right?

DR. MUCENIC: Right. So there's something in Broward and has moved across the state with high fidelity, it's high fidelity wrap around. And so with high fidelity wrap around, that is the upper level of case management. So when you think about case management as defined by the Medicaid manual and such, it's pretty much what you just first described. It's pretty much get them to an appointment, they got it, check, check, check and done. With high fidelity wrap around, which is the Vanderberg model, it's more what you're talking about, it's ensuring, it's individualized, they're following, they're working with, they're making sure those things are happening. And that is funded and supported through Broward County CS -- Broward County children services board funds high fidelity wrap around as many of the providers listed here also do high fidelity wrap arounds. We do work with them when that

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type of service is needed, but indeed, you are right, it is a gap and has been that way for years.

COMMISSIONER PETTY: And what percentage of the cases are high fidelity wrap around at this point?

DR. MUCENIC: You would want to go to the community providers or bring some of the county folk up that may know some of that.

DR. THOMPSON: I would just like to say that if you're talking about case management as it exists in the school itself, you might want to consider that the school social worker is a case manager because the service they do is managing many things for a particular child. So a child is referred to the social worker, the school social worker, and they will be managing probably child's attendance, probably some interaction with families about some things that probably not going well. So that person could be that centralized case manager even though we're not called case managers, but the function would be like a case management function. I think perhaps that's what you might be referring to; am I correct, sir?

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referring to is, nobody was in charge of making sure the shooter was receiving the services that he was eligible for and making sure he was making progress as those services were rendered. And so what I'm concerned about are silos where the school districts case manager is worried about the school district piece and all these agent — nobody is in charge, right. Nobody is actually looking holistically. So wrap high fidelity sounds great to me, but I don't know if we're doing that. I don't know what percentage of cases were doing that.

MR. GOHL: So Commissioner Petty raised a very important social policy issue. At what point does a case become so concerning from any one institutional player that there needs to be an umbrella oversight of full on case management of every organization that, that family is touching. Both the community provider, a school district provider, law enforcement inclusion, right. When somebody gets into the law enforcement piece, that becomes a funnel through which all services are provided, but the case management there is

about managing the criminality and the consequences of it.

COMMISSIONER PETTY: Yes.

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MR. GOHL: That's different than what you're raising, which is somebody who is deeply challenged, whether it's a family situation or a genetic source to it, at what point does someone cross a particular institution to where they now need to be on, and no such organization exists until somebody violates a social norm that results in either baker acting or law enforcement involvement.

COMMISSIONER PETTY: Yes, it seems like that nobody has the ball until somebody presents an imminent threat and then all of a sudden, we all look to law enforcement and say solve this. Right. So I -- you know, again, maybe it's a policy thing. I've only got a couple more questions. So I was encouraged to hear about the rescues, so that was -- that was great to hear. And Commissioner Larkin-Skinner asked this, I -- you know, my question is really -- it looks like we've -- the end of the year data, 2,500 students participated, there are 270,000 students in Broward County school

district. We've only -- we've only gotten to 2,500 in some form or fashion on counseling. How do we measure success? How -- what are the goals? Are you trying to get to 5,000 this year or 50,000 or -- when are we going to get

to all of them.

DR. HICKMAN: Well, as you mentioned, 27 -- I mean 2,500 of them have been trained. These students were trained as peer counselors. We didn't want every student to be trained as a peer counselor, but they have been given the task, been provided with the training to be able to see something, say something, if they are able to move our mindfulness and our talk initiative around or above so that other students can communicate, that's really what we want to do. To train all of them to be peer counselors is not the goal, but to have these students to be the conduits to getting the information. Many times, as an adult, we think that children are listening to us, but in fact, that's not the case. The children will listen to their peers before they listen to us --

COMMISSIONER PETTY: Now as a father of four children, I can attest to that.

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DR. HICKMAN: And so -- so that's almost

10 percent of the population of students that

is out there providing that peer counseling.

COMMISSIONER PETTY: And this crisis text line seemed to be a bit viral, if I use -- that's my term, is that fair to say? That it sort of went viral with the kids?

DR. MUCENIC: Yes, it did.

COMMISSIONER PETTY: Okay.

DR. MUCENIC: And they found it to be effective.

COMMISSIONER PETTY: Do we understand -do we understand why, or do you understand why,
and do you think you could replicate that type
of success with other programs?

DR. MUCENIC: Yes, I think the first why was it was found by students and it was found by the JP Taravella group. So students found it and found it to be something that they knew other students would use. So I think that student driven, student led, student understood is why it went viral. And we pay attention to what the students know and do so when we find something that students find effective, that's what we have to replicate, right, and that's

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exactly why it did what it did and it's continuing to go viral. Also, giving kudos to Foxmar Photography who put it back on the student IDs as well, so giving students that information hands on in front of them was also critical.

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COMMISSIONER PETTY: My guess is those tend to be cost effective also.

DR. MUCENIC: Correct. Prevention, prevention,

COMMISSIONER PETTY: Thank you.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Sheriff Judd, go ahead.

SHERIFF JUDD: Mr. Gohl, one thing when we hear about involving law enforcement, traditionally, people think law enforcement means people need to, are about the -- investigated and or arrested. The reality we find our self deeply involved in social issues every day in the community. So when you talk about law enforcement involved, that doesn't necessarily mean we have a legal and actionable process for criminal prosecution, but sometimes law enforcement needs to be involved because we watch this person in the community, and if we

know that this person already has issues or is 1 suffering from issues or there's a pathway, 3 then we may connect with him at 2:00 in the morning when everybody else is at home -- is 4 5 home, in bed asleep. So I think we need not to 6 look at us as the call to people if and when this person creates a threat or a fear of a threat that somebody can be significantly 8 9 injured, but that we be looked at as another 10 piece of this 24 hour clock so somebody's there 11 to watch him and we have the opportunity to 12 check a system, check a process, find out 13 you're supposed to be under care and if you're 14 at crisis, do we just baker act you and that if 15 we baker act you, can tell the baker act people 16 by the way this person who has developed a 17 crisis at three in the morning is due at eight 18 or 8:30 in the morning for a counseling 19 session. So, somehow, we've got to relax the 20 fear that we only come in and swoop down and 21 arrest people. When the vast majority of our 2.2 workday is to provide social services, not to 23 arrest people.

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apologize if in any way I reduce the role of

I could not agree more, and I

MR. GOHL:

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yourself and your officers throughout the I know from watching the hugs kids give their SROs and their quardians in the day, the fact that they show up in the yearbook pictures, that they are part of the community. They are so much a part of the community that they are entrusted with responsibilities that others are not, and you raised arrest and baker act capabilities as it. They are the ones trusted with the judgment to do that, but that is not the only -- that is the rare role that they plan our social communities. We've got the role of the educator, the role of the law enforcement, the role of the nurse, that there are these people that are out there every day making sure that we have the best climate and environment for learning to occur. So thank you for bringing that point up.

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SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Sheriff Ashley.

SHERIFF ASHLEY: Thank you. This is one of those subjects that I'm not sure there's any experts in when it comes to mental health and mine is more directed -- question is more directed towards behavior and is the behavior expectation of students with a mental health

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disorder the same as those that have no disorder?

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MR. GOHL: So that would depend on whether or not the student has a pre-existing diagnosed mental health condition. If so, and they have an exceptional student education plan, as we call it here in Florida, then the ESE regulations, which I know this commission has reviewed in its work last year, would going to affect and Dr. Hickman can provide details about the new rules and manifestation determination hearing may need to be put in place. It does not, in any way, excuse or provide exoneration in a prima facie way for behavioral misbehavior. I apologize for expressing that poorly.

SHERIFF ASHLEY: So the consequences would be the same?

MR. GOHL: The consequences may be the same. It depends whether or not the misbehavior is directly associated with the misbehavior. Consequences will still occur, but Dr. Hickman, do you want to provide some detail about how it intersects, discipline wise, with ESE status particularly around

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DR. HICKMAN: You did a great job of explaining but the part that's missing is their direct relationship to the students disability.

MR. GOHL: I'm sorry I can't --

Is their direct relationship DR. HICKMAN: between the behavior and the student's disability. Specifically, if a child is identified with a behavioral or emotional disturbance, then it would be identified in their evaluation as part of their IEP, and then if there is a behavioral infraction that occurs, then there's some considerations that must be given if the child has a behavioral intervention plan. If the student -- the regulations require that or allow for a student to be disciplined the same as any other child of the 10 days. That means there may be -their placement may be changed after that but there's some details and some specifics for students with disabilities.

SHERIFF ASHLEY: Is this federal regulation or state regulations?

DR. HICKMAN: Yes. This is based on IDA, the individuals with disabilities education

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MR. GOHL: But I want to get to your underlined question. At no point does a mental health or an emotional condition provide an excuse and an exoneration for misbehavior? It changes what the form of consequence is.

SHERIFF ASHLEY: That's what I'm trying to get. Is the consequence the same and you're telling me is not.

MR. GOHL: If a student is up for expulsion and their manifestation of a misbehavior is a direct result of whatever disability they've been diagnosed as having, that student may end up going to an alternative center as opposed to external expulsion. We can change placements, but we have to have a meeting in order to do it. It adds extra steps to how we process it.

SHERIFF ASHLEY: So let me add one more variable to that, the victims' rights in this. So you have the student who has misbehaved or had some issue or some disturbance and during that disturbance, whether it was as a result or related to their mental health disorder, now there's an additional victim involved, what are

1	their rights? Do so the consequences would
2	change if there was a victim?
3	MR. GOHL: The victim of a battery of
4	theft or
5	DR. HICKMAN: When you say the rights of
6	the victim, the victim still has their rights,
7	we aren't taken away that
8	SHERIFF ASHLEY: So the consequences would
9	change if there were a victim versus if there
10	were not?
11	MR. GOHL: And just let me say, our
12	remarks thus far, have been strictly within the
13	administrative disciplinary response system.
14	SHERIFF ASHLEY: Right.
15	MR. GOHL: If there is a criminal act
16	associated with it, that is separate.
17	SHERIFF ASHLEY: Okay. So there we are
18	making progress and so the behavior, whether
19	it's criminal or administrative behavior that's
20	against policy versus against the law, the
21	consequences, regardless of whether you have a
22	mental health disorder or not, are the same.
23	True or false?
24	MR. GOHL: The initial consequence
25	recommendation is based strictly on the

behavior. If there is a diagnosed disability, then a hearing needs to be held to examine the relationship of the diagnosed disability to the event.

DR. HICKMAN: What's making it so difficult to explain is, we are talking about — we may be talking about under IDA, there's 14 different categories that qualify for a child to be eligible for special education, but one we are talking about mental health or mental illness, they may not — they may have a disability that's not under IDA, they may have — I can think of one right now because —

DR. MUCENIC: Bipolar disorder.

DR. HICKMAN: Bipolar disorder that may not require them to have IDP, therefore those students with -- they're going to have the same consequences. We are talking specifically when I went to a student with -- a student with special needs who has an individualized education plan, who's been found eligible under the state and under IDA, then that is different, and they do have an explained administrative disciplinary procedure that we must follow.

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1 SHERIFF ASHLEY: And my last question, I'm taking up too much time. The whole underlining 3 thing, or at least from my perspective is, the least restrictive environment clause and our 4 5 constitutional right to a free and public education. In your professional opinion, is 6 mainstreaming students with mental health disorders the -- in our public schools, is that 8 9 the proper way or is that the most effective 10 environment to treat and help those students? 11 MR. GOHL: So I'll say is this, it is

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MR. GOHL: So I'll say is this, it is important that we evaluate each case individually. The expectation that each individual case be examined by a multi-tier layer of professionals, educators, mental health professionals to make a determination must occur. I am not going to give a patent answer that full inclusion must occur no matter what the conditions are, that would be inappropriate. Nor do I want us to be an environment where any condition precludes one from being included in a regular ed classroom.

SHERIFF ASHLEY: The last point I would make to that is according to your ratio of clinicians for mental health services you are

so far understaffed there is no way that you can provide the services that you say, or at least on a racial basis, is necessary. So I mean, how many more social services, mental health services would you need in our schools to meet just the ratios you've laid out in slide number 22?

MR. GOHL: So, the ratios you're looking at on slide 22 is for the district as a whole, not our ESE diagnosed population. We have a statutory requirement to provide the services of the services that are in an individualized education plan and federal and state funding does follow the diagnosis to support, I'm not going to say cover, but support the delivery of those services. So there's no student who has an IEP requiring therapeutic services who is going unmet. The limitation that we have from our general funding is to meet the needs of all students, including those who have no diagnosis. Thank you.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: So before I move on to the other commissioners, I just want follow-up in that for a second. So, I hear your answers and I accept your answers from an academic

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response, but I want to know from my reality 1 responds and here's a reality response I want 3 to probe you a little bit. Is that -- and you see that there is -- the conduct itself, the 4 5 initial conduct itself that is being that with, there is no different as far as consequences 6 concerned, but, okay, if there is indication that it might be driven based on the 8 disability, then that would be considered --10 that could be a hearing held etcetera to make 11 that type of determination.

> MR. GOHL: If there is a disability and the consequence is more than 10 days --

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: And there's a nexus to it.

MR. GOHL: Right.

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DR. HICKMAN: Let me just say that there is only 13 percent of the student populations in Broward County that are eligible for a IEP that fall under special ed that would be protected.

> SHERIFF GUALTIERI: I get it. Right.

DR. HICKMAN: That 13 percent --

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: I get that.

DR. HICKMAN: -- would be different.

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SHERIFF GUALTIERI: But here is the crux of the question is, is that the staff and the teachers and those who interact with those 13 percent who know that that student is an ESE student with an IEP, do they tend, because of that status, to be more hands-off and to shy away and to be more concerned about taking action where it doesn't even get your processes or systems and is there, not just in Broward County, but is there a culture if you will, in education generally, to be more hands-off with those students because their concern of consequences of dealing with in ESE student?

There is no doubt that a MR. GOHL: whenever you've got a special designation for a student be it RLL, RTI, response intervention for behavioral academics right, ESE, that once you've got a label associated with the kid, it puts people -- I'm not an expert in that, I don't know how to do with it.

> SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Right.

MR. GOHL: Right. And that -- we've got more than 80 percent of our general ed teachers have one or more ESE students. So we've got to create a climate where people know who their

ESE students are and how to respond when something goes on. So one of the things we've done just a school year is in our rostering, in our learning management system, every teacher can see every program that any kid on their role is in. This is a nationally trendsetting piece because we believe in powering teachers will do it. The next step is to make sure that nobody hesitates to respond because of programmatic participation. If you're an assistant principal and you have misbehavior, you need to respond to that right away. recommendation is more than 10 days, then you have to hold a manifestation hearing, but you do not delay. You don't say because this kid is ESE, he's not mine, every kid.

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SHERIFF GUALTIERI: I think that's a challenge you all have, and I think we saw that with Cruz, we've seen it with others and talking to other educators in other districts. I think the reality of it is, and you can -- you're giving the right answer as far as the, you know, but the reality is, is that you do have staff throughout the districts and probably not just limited to Florida, but every

place, that deals with these -- and it is a challenge that you all have to make sure that people have the right information, they have the right knowledge and they're not afraid just because a child has a label to take action against that child and let it falls where it falls which I think, it's to what Sheriff Ashley was asking about, are these kids treated differently, are they given a pass, if you will, and I think it's, from we seen, is it tends to be more informal because they will just write it off as opposed to take an action and so they do get treated -- de facto, they do get treated differently, at least to some degree.

MR. GOHL: We're doing everything we can to let people know that misbehavior must be dealt with some form of consequence right away. The labels coming down the road, not on the initial response.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: I appreciate it. I just want to put that out there because I think, you know, and I don't hear you disagree with that --

MR. GOHL: No, I don't.

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SHERIFF GUALTIERI: -- with that premise.

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You know, and unfortunately, the more information people have, the more knowledge they have, and the more that the district and the districts set the expectations of the staff is, is that follow the law, follow the right parameters, don't treat them differently, don't give them a pass just because, because we need to deal with this behavior and the conduct and then we're all better off the more people to get the message. Mr. Schachter, go ahead.

MR. SCHACHTER: Okay. I have a couple questions. Thank you, gentlemen, for being here and ladies. I'd like to talk for a couple minutes about the collaborative educational network of Tallahassee, the one the producer report on the murder. Number one, at Cross Creek, there were -- no more than 10 kids in a class and only about 140 students in total. The school had a psychiatrist on staff as well as therapist, counselors, security, and a nurse who ensured that the students were taking the medications. My first question is, why did you send the murder to Marjory Stoneman Douglas when you knew that every time he had been

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mainstreamed, he was a disciplinary nightmare?
Why was he sent there without a behavior
intervention plan, plans that ensure that
everyone dealing with the student knew what set
them off and how to reinforce better behavior?

MR. GOHL: So Mr. Schachter, this team that is sitting to my right, is not prepared to respond to the details of the particular case which you are referring to that has caused this commission to be convened. What I will say is that we have provided to the commission and all other law enforcement agencies have asked for it, the complete accounting of records that have gone on and will continue to work with law enforcement, other authorized investigative agencies, to answer the very question you got. As you are aware, there is substantial litigation on this question that is calling into question each and every decision that touched that individual across his educational progression. This is not the forum for us to respond to the question, in my opinion.

MR. SCHACHTER: We've been investigating this tragedy for over 12 months now, almost a year and a half, you've come -- Broward County

schools has come before this commission many, many times and has answered our question, why are you refusing to answer this question now?

You've answered our questions every other time.

MR. GOHL: We have heard the question, I will work with the commission chair as well as our general counsel to provide a response to the commission members as much as possible that may or may not be able to be shared with the community as a whole because of the litigation that is ongoing on multiple fronts.

MR. SCHACHTER: There's been Okay. litigation since day one. My next question is, two months after he was kicked out of Marjory Stoneman Douglas, his mother called in to say that he had changed his mind and wanted to return to Cross Creek. The district had 15 years of paperwork on the murderer but determined that they would have to reevaluate him in order to find a manageable for an IEP services, the process that Douglas attempting, said they would -- it would take six week for this to happen. The report that you commissioned, it said the district did not follow through. School officials also

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misstated the murderers options when he was 1 faced with being removed from Marjory Stoneman Douglas. In part, because of the errors the 3 murderer had no school counseling or other 5 special education services in the 14 months leading up to the murderer murdering my little 6 Three days after he was forced by the district to withdraw from Marjory Stoneman 8 Douglas, he went and purchased a gun that killed 17 people. Though the district knew 10 11 that he needed services and had put in writing 12 just two weeks prior that he quote/unquote 13 requires access to therapeutic support as 14 needed throughout the school day, at the time, the options that offer the murderer were 15 16 incorrect. So my question is, you've done --17 you've investigated or started an investigation 18 on the four assistant principals and the 19 principal, who has been held accountable for 20 these errors after your -- you hired that 21 company to produce this report, who has been 2.2 held responsible and what disciplinary actions have been taken? 2.3 2.4 MR. GOHL: So through the work of the

collaborative education network as well as the

work of this commission, the Broward league of 1 cities and other investigative bodies, we have 3 received a number of reports, including the one you just referenced, that the mother called 4 5 after withdrawal from Marjory Stoneman Douglas and enrollment in adult education program. 6 That report of a phone call being made and her being deferred from being able to re-enroll --8 no, excuse me, have him reevaluated for ESE 9 10 services, we are aware of and is part of our 11 comprehensive ongoing investigation. 12 will also say that is slightly different than 13 what you said is that he was not forced out of the school. We recommended a return to 14 15 placement at Cross Creek. The family executed 16 their legal option to withdraw from the ESE 17 services against the guidance that the school 18 district had provided. Subsequently, he 19 withdrew from his neighborhood high school and 20 went to an adult ed program where he remained 21 in adult education until that horrible day 2.2 where you lost your son and other families lost their loved ones. 2.3

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: So just to be clear with this, and we can cut through some of the

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but, because it is important, so we attempted through the investigation to identify those people who were present on November 3, 2016 at that interim IEP meeting with Cruz and his mother where Cruz acted out and where he was told, and this is what the collaborative education report network says and this is what we been able to determine is, is that, that meeting was held on November 3rd. We don't know, until this day, we have not been able to determine, even using and exercising significant diligence to find that out, exactly who was present in that meeting because it is not well documented. There were people there and that Cruz was provided -- he had just turned 18, he turner 18 in September of '16 which changed the dynamic because, at that point, you all were recommending that he go to Cross Creek. And while you are recommending that, if he didn't want to go, my understanding is, that it would've been incumbent upon the district then to have the hearing with an administrative law judge and force him to go over to Cross Creek. But he was misinformed by the district and the personnel, and I see the

district, it's these unknown people who were there in that meeting, that he had two choices one, is that he can withdraw from all services and stay at Stoneman Douglas which was wrong, or he can go to Cross Creek. And when forced with that option which was wrong, is that he withdrew and after that meeting is when he no longer got ESE services at Stoneman Douglas.

He stayed at Stoneman Douglas until February 2017 when you're correct, because it is not accurate to say he was booted out because he wasn't booted out, is that he went to the adult learning centers. I believe he went to three and he bounced around in the adult learning centers up until the time of February 2018. There was a point where he did ask to go back and through him or his mother, because he didn't like the adult learning center, and it was stated that he would have to be reevaluated despite the fact he'd been an ESE student since age three and we have been unable to determine, although there's some indicators as to whom might have dropped that ball, but we haven't been able to determine who dropped that ball, but it does appear it was

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somebody at Stoneman Douglas High School that didn't reinitiate the process and that's where he just foundered throughout the adult learning centers and nothing was done to reevaluate, retest and bring him to ESE. That's what our investigations, so we're all clear, that's what our investigation has revealed. And so is there anything different in that, that you know?

MR. GOHL: No sir.

MR. SCHACHTER: Why wasn't he given a behavioral intervention -- is that standard operating procedure that when you mainstream a child you, you know, attach behavioral --

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: I think that's goes back to the question he said he wasn't going to answer. But that is --

MR. SCHACHTER: He can't even answer that question?

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: He had already come -- at that point -- at this point, he was already back -- he wasn't at Cross Creek, he was at Stoneman Douglas on November 3rd when they had that interim IEP.

MR. SCHACHTER: I'm just asking, is it

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standard operating procedure that when you mainstream a child, you make sure that there is a behavior intervention plan at the new school that the child going to?

MR. GOHL: So I want to remove the incident, in particular, the shooter's case here. Dr. Hickman, would you please talk about withdrawal of services and what our standard operating procedure is for them?

DR. HICKMAN: So to answer your question, it would be no, it's not a standard operating procedure for a child or a student when they're transferred to have a behavioral intervention plan unless there was -- unless it was deemed necessary, unless there has been an infraction that shows that this child does need a behavior intervention plan, that's number one. two, when it came to the revocation -- when it comes to revocation of consent for ESE services, it is a parent's right or an adult student's right to revoke consent for services. We can't file due process, we can't make them take -- we can't -- we don't have any recourse other than continuing to educate them on the need for the service, but there is no action

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that we can take, and that's in accordance with, not our policy, but that is our regulations.

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MR. SCHACHTER: Even if a child has an IEP, the district has no --

DR. HICKMAN: If a child has an IEP, an adult -- the parents or an adult student with an IEP can say I no longer want services, I'm revoking consent for services.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: And that's what Cruz did on November 3rd at that meeting, but it was under the -- and you don't need to comment on this, but that's -- our investigation has revealed, it was done and he'd made that decision and he did it himself because he was 18, but because he was provided with false information and really given the ultimatum, because you have two choices, you go to Cross Creek or you withdraw those are your choices, when that really wasn't his choice because he could have stayed there and they could've gone through -- should've gone through the due process hearing, but that didn't happen. So he didn't have to withdraw from services on November 3rd, he should have been able to stay

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there and still receive services until the issue is resolved and that's not what happened.

MR. SCHACHTER: Right. And so that -that's what the report said, that the district
-- that was one of the errors that the district
made.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Correct. So all we're doing right now is just rehashing what the collaborative education network report is.

Sheriff Judd, go ahead, you had something on this.

SHERIFF JUDD: That's my exact comment. Had he been introduced to the criminal justice system with some of his criminal acts, he didn't have to be locked up in a program, but there could've been sanctions by the courts mandating that he got that help so he could have not unilaterally withdrawn. It could have been a condition of his probation. But because he was protected and hidden from the criminal justice system because they didn't want to criminalize him, there was nothing that they could do because of exactly what the doctor just said. He could refuse. But if he had been introduced to the criminal justice system,

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he'd been on probation, and part of his probation says you will attend, you will go and he refused, then they could've taken further actions and that's the standard I've been at the entire time. They hid him and hid him and hid him from the system through other programs on many, many, many different occasions. When had they introduce into the criminal justice system? That was the only system that could have forced him to get help against his personal desire.

MR. SCHACHTER: We've spent a tremendous amount of time going over this whole incident but this -- this -- this whole interaction and the mistakes that were revealed, we haven't had any public hearings at all and this, I think, had a big impact on him murdering 17 people. You might disagree, but it certainly upsetting that this has gotten no attention from our commission.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: We covered this quite extensively in the --

MR. SCHACHTER: Not publicly.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: No, because we couldn't remember. We got into this in the

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confidential sessions, we went through all this and you can't get through it in the public session because it's mental health records, it's student records, it's all those things. We went through this and they are -- it's extensively laid out in the PowerPoint presentations that Detective Lyons did and that others did. We have plowed this path and it's in the confidential sessions. You are right, it hasn't been public, but it can be.

MR. SCHACHTER: It's all -- It's all public right here. It's all in the report.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: And Mr. Schachter, just because -- and when the Judge's order regarding the disclosure of the report said that it should be released in redacted fashion. There was an error made and it was released, and the Sun Sentinel was able to un-redact it and they made a decision based upon First Amendment and other considerations, to publish it anyway. Just because they have published it doesn't mean that we don't still have an obligation to follow the law and to consider those matters in a confidential session.

You're right, it's out there, it speaks for

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itself, that's because the media decided they could figure out a way to un-redact that report and it has published that full report. doesn't change the fact of what we can do in a public session. It doesn't change that.

MR. SCHACHTER: And the district has held nobody accountable for these mistakes that were identified here, correct?

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: All right. Just -just hang on for one second. So what -- we're going to just stop for a second on this. Okay. And we are going to digress here for a minute because there's been -- and Commissioner Swearing, do you want to handle this? Do you want to make an announcement on this? there is a media alert that just went out, an immediate release I think it's obviously very relevant and something everybody wants to know about, so I'll let Commissioner Swearing make that announcement.

COMMISSIONER SWEARING: Thank you Mr. Chair. So you guys are aware that FDLE was asked to investigate the law enforcement response after Marjory Stoneman Douglas. We have just arrested Deputy Scott Peterson, seven

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felony counts, four misdemeanor counts and one count of perjury.

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SHERIFF GUALTIERI: All right. So he's been arrested and immediately booked in the Broward County jail, I assume?

COMMISSIONER SWEARING: Right.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Okay. All right. So the media alert just went out on that just everybody knows. Now we can get back to the --get back to --

MR. GOHL: So, I will not be talking about any disciplinary actions at this time, in this forum as to Mr. Schachter's question.

MR. SCHACHTER: Are you at least investigating these issues?

MR. GOHL: Absolutely.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: So, just in order, Secretary Poppell, you're next, you had a question, and then Commissioner Carroll.

SECRETARY POPPELL: I was curious. We talk a little bit about Senate Bill 7030 this morning and the requirement being mental health services must begin within 15 days after identification and assessment. And if there is a referral outside of the school to the

community-based network, it must be initiated
within 30 days and I was curious based on the
ratios and other things that you guys have
spoken about, A, can you hit those targets?

And B, how that referral process is working

6 today with your ME and community partners?

DR. MUCENIC: So our community partners, like I said, we are 22 strong more are coming and our children's services council and the County, they pick up those referrals expeditiously. We have an electronic referral system that they could utilize should it be utilized and there's been a process in place before February 14th that they would pick up those referrals within two days and respond, whether or not they can have access to the family, if the family is not responding, and again within six days, and then and the referral's returned back in 10 days if they weren't able to access the family. So that is sent electronically. So with those 22 agencies, several of them have between 100 to 1,000 clinicians that are able to provide those services on-site and the homes. So as far as referrals out, yes, and should it be deemed

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that we need more of those agencies, they are constantly coming forward. We meet monthly and any agency that meets the criteria can become a part of the behavior health partnership. And we also utilize other agencies when the family wants to refer out to them as well. That's part one.

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SECRETARY POPPELL: Curious, are you actually tracking when the services are initiated?

DR. MUCENIC: Initiated. So if they do -if the school social workers, school
psychologist or school counselors
electronically make those referrals to the
providers, yes, we can track that information.
But if they don't make it electronically, I'm
not sure that there -- I know that there's a
way that they track it in terms as to when they
made the referral. As to whether or not it's
been picked up, as to whether or not the family
actually wants the service, again, we can refer
all we want, to get consent all we want, but if
the family does not want the service, we can't
mandate that they take the service.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Commissioner Carroll,

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MR. CARROLL: I have a couple of questions on that shot. The school counselors, guidance counselors, are those folks that are focused on academic progress?

MR. GOHL: Yes, sir.

MR. CARROLL: So that's academic -- the rest are what I would call mental health. I assumed that those numbers, the one to 1970 and the one to 1630 that's based on overall school population, right?

MR. GOHL: Dr. Hickman, you want to speak to --

DR. THOMPSON: I didn't hear the last part. Excuse me.

MR. GOHL: The school populations to staff count.

DR. THOMPSON: Yes, yes.

MR. CARROLL: Okay. And then the practitioner recommended average, where did that come from and what is it based on?

DR. THOMPSON: Those are from the national organizations for each of these professional groups. For example, for the social workers, it's the School Social Worker Association of

America and the National Association of Social Workers. They develop those criteria. The same thing for the school psychologist, the national organization say what would be typical that they would recommend as a group that, that ration would be.

MR. CARROLL: Based on school population?

DR. THOMPSON: Based on the schools, yes.

MR. CARROLL: Okay. Is there any state that's even close to meeting that?

DR. THOMPSON: I think I want to say -no, I don't -- I'm not sure. I've heard some
things, but I have not verified it, so no.

MR. CARROLL: Because I -- and I no doubt we have a need because I'd be the first to advocate that you have a need, but that somewhat alarming when you put those numbers in because I'd be willing to bet that most if not all states don't even come close to that. And even if I -- if I do some quick math and you're at 2,400, you're one of 67 counties and you're doing better than the statewide average, that would mean the state would have to hire tens of thousands of people at a cost of hundreds with an S, millions of dollars.

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MR. GOHL: Between 25 and 30,000 is our estimate. We are about 10 percent of the state so.

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MR. CARROLL: Okay. Yes, so if you did the math and average about 50,000 which might be low when factor in benefits and stuff, it's literally hundreds of millions of dollars. there is a need. It would be nice to get a better benchmark so that we understood what that need was and how you could prioritize closing it because that benchmark is not The other chart I was interested in useful. was on your -- it's on page 5, it's that pyramid that you gave. And I was interested on the pyramid because you talked about early onset because on the page before, you talked about the majority of kids exhibit -- I can't read it on slide 10, the pyramid. And if you look at the -- early identification, right. students are exhibiting some type of mental health or some type of concerning behavioral issues and on the previous page it said 50 percent of those go untreated or undiagnosed, do you have -- I saw the labels you had, social workers, psychologists, and therapists. Do you

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have any type of intervention around using behavioral analyst, for instance, upstage early on with these folks?

DR. THOMPSON: We do. Actually, we do. And in our mental health plan, we have those called out as ones we are hiring right now to start having those in schools and much more robust numbers than we presently do.

DR. MUCENIC: Also, if you think of youth mental health first aid and cognito training, even though they're not trained as mental health clinicians, it's early identification. So you don't necessarily have to have a Master's degree in a mental health related field so a behavior individual could early identify and get them connected when needed.

MR. CARROLL: And I was aware of the identification piece, I'm more concerned about the treatment piece because typically, early on, it's showing as behavioral issues and so if you are plugged into it earlier on, there's a better chance of long-term success. And I just wanted to know, since this occurred, has there been any changes to the way you approach this upstream and have you done it differently, have

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you put more resources toward it?

DR. THOMPSON: Yes. So I will say that in our system we have what's called a behavioral intervention committee where if a student is behaving outside of the norm, normative behavior for that school setting, that child then after some assessments have been done in the school, there's a referral process and that case gets referred to us and then we meet as a big collaborative interdepartmental group to look at the child to see what is happening with this particular child. Because we understand, many of the people at the table are mental health professionals, who understand that sometimes a behavior is a manifestation of something else going on with the child. So we look at a child and then if we think the behavior, the school has done what they should and the behavior has not changed, we will then make an assignment to one of our behavioral intervention centers and there, the child gets a more intensive work over a 90 day period or could be 180 days and then they do a transition and the child can go back to regular school one they have met the threshold for the benchmark

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that they set in those centers for them. And I will say that, you know, since the tragedy we have been seeing many more of those kids and we are look at them very, very closely and we do that almost every week to make sure where this is one of our early intervention strategies that we've really amped up to make sure we're looking at the children earlier.

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MR. CARROLL: The next two grades on that pyramid, it talks about targeted school interventions and then the intensive school interventions with community supports. Tell me a little bit about the community supports because in this case, and I'll bet many cases that you deal with, we had a private psychiatrist -- private practice psychiatrist, we had community based mental health services and then we had school based mental health services. And if you look at the totality of the record, I don't really know what was going on with the private practice person because we didn't see a whole lot and there didn't seem to be a whole lot communication directly from that person to the school or even to the community mental health under the medication issues.

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With respect to the other two parties though, community mental health and the school, there was intermittent communication, I will give you that and that's a plus, but neither party had all the information and there wasn't -- the information sharing was, I would say, pretty inadequate to get to the bottom of it. So when you say community supports what does that mean and mentioned partnerships, how do you really manage that when you have a kid who is being treated in the school, treated in the community, and has a private practice psychiatrist?

DR. MUCENIC: So idealistically, the idea is that there's a consent for information sharing and that information sharing occurs across both entities. But unfortunately, when you talk mental health, the family has to sign this consents and allow for the communication to occur and to be honest, many families don't trust sharing that information with a school setting. So some of that information is not shared. There's a lot of fears that work with families is related to school based mental health, which were trying to change that the

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atmosphere, that environment, so part of it is changing that they can understand that communication will provide supports at school and not be damaging to them at school, so that would increase the communication. And you're right, there is a lapse between those two, but I can tell you with a partnerships, as long as they have that consent, they do communicate, they come on campus, they do observations and classrooms with the students, they communicate with the teachers, they attend IEP meetings, they attend collaborative problem- solving team meetings upon invite by the family. So it's a matter of individualized as to whether or not the family wants that information shared, and if they sign those consents, then that information sharing can happen but with mental health, if they don't sign it, then the providers are limited, they cannot share that information with the school and vice versa. we do have a partnership that continues to encourage that to get that information sharing to happen, but that definitely is a field that's been a challenge for many, many years in mental health.

MR. CARROLL: With the change in statute particularly around some of the kids who would be subject to the threat assessment process, then it wouldn't be a question of the parents releasing that information, correct?

DR. THOMPSON: That's the next session.

DR. MUCENIC: So I would leave that to our colleagues coming up next.

MR. GOHL: What I will say is this, we begin to have an improvement in information sharing by having a statutory requirement that parents acknowledge or disclose that their child has mental health services. That does not, however, extend to us having access to those records, right. It does not compel the family to sign a information sharing agreement, but we are -- is now aware so that we can then begin to connect and put those processes in place to have coordinate services. There is no one at any point in the developmental growth of a child outside of the parents who currently has access to all services that the student is receiving.

MR. CARROLL: And that's true even with the changes that were put into statute around

1 the threat assessment process.

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MR. GOHL: So -- and we will get into threat assessment, that's our next presentation and we can certainly fold some of that in. But even there, that is a single incident event. What we are talking about here is the golden case management ideal where anyone private, public, or private or public who is providing services to a family is able to share information in order to make sure that there is coordinated service delivery. That case management role right now is the parent.

MR. CARROLL: Well, I can tell you the flaw in the service delivery in this case was that folks didn't have all the information.

Mom, in some cases controlled the flow of that information, and it left folks at risk and I think contributed to a tragedy and I had hoped that the statute change around the threat assessment was going to force that issue around information sharing. I'm kind of disturbed to hear that that's not the case because I think when a kid is in a public school and they are deemed to be such a risk that it has become at the level where the school has to invoke a

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threat assessment, I believe that that information should -- should be shared by all the parties that are serving that kid. I think that should absolutely happen.

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SHERIFF GUALTIERI: That is being looked at in the integrated data repository and it is a significant challenge. It's 7026, as you recall, required that the state and various components establish integrative data repository by December 1st of last year. was an impossible task, they didn't need it. I don't think that deadline could have been met. Now they are tasked with standing it up by, I believe it's August 1st under the Governor's executive order. That's what they're working on, that's what I was referred to earlier where the legal challenges, and the technology challenges, and trying to bring this together so -- and it also now, 7030, incorporates SESIR data into that. But what that doesn't incorporate and what they're not going to be able to come up with by the summer is to incorporate the tremendous amount of data and databases at a local level and so some of all of this and including in that, not only do you

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have law enforcement and public safety, but you got the myriad of mental and behavioral health providers. So with the idea being that there should be this integrated centralized data repository and everything in the world flows into one system, and with a unified query, you put a name in, and you get it all back, may not be totally attainable for a whole host of reasons. But the first step is to do what they're doing now and to at least take those databases at a state level and integrate them with some type of a unified query. So that's the effort, but I think that's the direction and what's needed.

I just want to follow-up on something real quickly and we'll move onto the next topic which is threat assessments and we will move away from this. But when we talk about case management, as Commissioner Petty mentioned, and care coordination, and there are some synergies there and sometimes -- and it's synonymous in the concept but, do you have, today, and let me make sure -- is that you have community-based providers, Henderson behavioral health, a community based state funded --

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state-funded community based provider, you've got school providers, and you've got private providers. So -- but today, you have kids that have multiple and uncoordinated treatment plans, true?

MR. GOHL: There are some, yes.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Right. And so -- and you said that you do have some community-based providers that come into the school and participate and they are part of the treatment plans. How often does that happen in the Broward County schools? Because I don't -- if it's happening here, it's not -- I know it's not happening elsewhere but --

DR. MUCENIC: We are kind of unique in that. I think it's because SEDNET has brought that entity here. So since the mid-80s, partners have been coming on campus with collaboration with consent providing services on campus, communicating with the school counselors, the school social workers. It's unique to each individual child. The child does not have to be under ESE, it can be any child that was receiving services.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Are they coordinating

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treatment plans through that process?

DR. THOMPSON: I just want to input that we started having the partners several years ago and it started because we had students in our schools who need services and the families that have access, mostly our lower income families, didn't have access to get the students to the providers in the community and then we — so we started the behavioral health partnership and then we merged and morphed into being the SEDNET piece of it. So talk about that, please.

DR. MUCENIC: So your question was, do they coordinate under case management and coordinate plans. I would say the majority of them do, but again, some of them will say yes, you can come on campus, but I don't want you telling them what we're talking about, but I can tell you it's all in the relationship. So these relationships haven't built for years and years and so the more the relationship exist. the more collaboration coordination happens.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: All right. We'll address this more as we move forward, but I can tell you that that's not what we saw here and

what happened in this case because you had Cruz 1 been treated by the school, you had him being 3 treated by private providers, you had him treated by community based provider, Henderson, 4 5 and there was no coordinated treatment plan and he was being treated in silos, and that is 6 commonplace. And one of the reasons -- and I had a meeting last week with all the CEOs of 8 9 the managing entities and we had this 10 discussion about the lack of case management, 11 the lack of care coordination, and one of the 12 issues, and it is an issue is, is that for the 13 community based providers, there's no pay point for them to be able to come into the schools 14 15 and be able to participate in the threat 16 assessment process on the threat assessment 17 teams, in-care coordination and that's just a fact of what it comes down to and that's a 18 19 problem in and of itself because it is a 20 barrier to effective case management care 21 coordination and getting back to the issue of 2.2 master case management. 23

Somebody needs to own the problem and own these people. If they can fix the problem themselves, they would, they can't and people

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dabble and you talked about it, about the varying definitions of case management. The true definition of master case management is you have somebody, somebody, some entity, and somebody that's responsible for that individual and for navigating them into the myriad of services and getting them to the best possible place and that is a huge, huge void across the entire mental behavioral health system in the state of Florida and I don't see any difference in that model here in Broward County. If you do, please enlighten me because I don't see it.

MR. GOHL: No, sir. We do not have the ability to compel an external agency to share information with us. It's not only a lack of coordination, it's sometimes, all too often, complete lack of awareness. We cannot even begin coordination when we are unaware that someone is receiving services somewhere else.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: All right. So let's move on to the -- I think we've discussed that and a lot and so let's move onto the next topic so we can move through this with threat assessment. So we will get through this threat assessment topic, then we'll take a break.

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We'll get into reunification and then finish with the FSSAT. So we need to move into the threat assessment topic.

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As you all know is, is that we identified a significant deficiency through our work with the Broward County Public Schools behavioral threat assessment process. You all are familiar with what happened in September of 2016 regarding Cruz and what Morford did and didn't do and that entire flawed threat assessment process. That resulted in the district retaining a consultant that did an analysis because the question that wound was whether that was a problem that was unique to Stoneman Douglas or whether it was a district wide problem. We shared with you -- we shared with you at the last meeting the results of the consultant's report that had a lot of troubling information in it about the past behavioral threat assessment process. So we gave you the report, you've had a chance to review it. We've asked Mr. Gohl not to present on the changes that the Broward County school district has made in the threat assessment process, its updated policies and procedures. So Mr. Gohl,

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if you would, ask you to respond that report but most importantly, is that what are you doing differently now moving forward that's going to change the process.

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MR. GOHL: So thank you, again, my name is Dan Gohl. I serve as Chief Academic Officer for Broward County Public schools. Thank you, Commission Chair, and commission members, for allowing me to present this afternoon. I am here to present a threat assessment updates that Broward County Public Schools has undertaken during the 2018, '19 school year, but in order to do that, I need to begin by acknowledging what the Chair just summarized, provide a little bit more context as to what went into our decision to undertake three significant changes that will be the concentration of my remarks this afternoon.

So since 2018, we undertook very deep detailed, systemic, broad overview of our threat assessment implementation. We had presented to this commission back in July and as you saw then, we have had a robust threat assessment process and procedure in place since 2002, that is a right intentions. Our work

1 over the last year has focused on implementation improvement. So in the school 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21

year we have undertaken some additional threat assessment training for every administrator in the school district. We have a new threat assessment oversight procedure where the principal supervisors, what we call cadre directors, are provided with the threat assessment, and need to sign off on their awareness and concurrence with the decision that has been made. We have the adoption of a new school board policy, 2130, I'll get into that a little. We are in the process of implementing a digital centralized threat assessment system and we will again be retraining all administrators and then all threat assessment teams throughout the county for the 2019-20 school year with additional monitoring and accountability mechanisms which are building on what we put in place this year but are much more extensive.

So why? Our current procedures are based on the FBI implementations. We know what we should do, and threat assessment procedures have been in place, we've had to revise them

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periodically most recently was 7026 and now at 7030 coming into place, we did provide you an update. We did behavioral reviews as a result of the horrific tragedy of February 14, 2018. In addition to what this commission has undertaken as its own investigative authority, we do have the already referenced report by the collaborative education network, and what the Commission Chair referenced is that we contracted for a third-party review of our threat assessment record documentation because we were deeply concerned about whether or not what we had seen in the incident that had occurred here was a rare occurrence or not because it was going to drive our decisions about moving forward. And then what that process meant in this documentation review, which is undertaken, under contract with RSM International, we contracted with them in June 2018, that's actually prior to a presentation to the commission in July on threat assessments. In July and August we agreed on a methodology development to do a sample-based methodology to pull threat assessment records for the last three years that -- from

elementary, middle, and high schools that were representative of the broad characterizations of schools. Some in title I schools, non-title I schools, in affluent areas, non-affluent areas, with different demographic niches.

August and September was our documentation gathering, October and November was the analysis of documentation and then in January 2019, we formally accepted the report dated I believe it was December 7, 2018 from RSM.

What I will say will not surprise you who have gone through it is that we were deeply disappointed with the degree of documentation retention and availability that the paper-based system that our schools were relying on had. Some schools had filed the threat assessments with paperwork that made it to the next schools, some had retained it. Some were unable to identify. In no case did we uncover a situation where the failure to produce a threat assessment that we were auditing had resulted in a threat to student safety at a school, but we were still completely dissatisfied with the degree by which our implementation procedures allowed us to

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undertake an audit. Therefore, we have instituted a number of accountability and operational changes that take into account with this commission has said, the collaborative education network has said, what RSM has said, and what our own ongoing evaluation has said. I will not move into what those changes are.

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We now have a legislative mandate to develop a policy, and I think you are all well aware of that. So undertaking that in 2018, we began by updating our procedures knowing that we still needed a year of operating a paper-based system while we were undertaking at that time, the audit, while we anticipated needing to move to a digital system, we had not yet made that decision. So all school administrators are retrained under 7026 in August and we've put into place the monitoring and accountability system of the cadre directors needed to sign off on it. We also went into the rulemaking procedures that is a multistep process this commission reviewed, the fact that the policy was just going into place in February 2019. It formally was adopted as policy 2130, parenthetical threat assessments

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on March 5, 2019, you have been provided with a copy of that policy.

We have offered 22 threat assessment trainings offered district wide. Many of these threat assessment trainings, while people were placed at teams of five to eight a table, involve training anywhere from 50 to 100 people at a time so there was core presenters with staff going around being able to each one. They are half-day trainings, people work through threat assessment, they were forced to make judgment calls that they would have to make in real world situation about labeling, is this the threat, if it is a threat, what do they then have to do. This was targeted at our -- this was presented to our administrative staff, but I do want to let the Commission know that we did include mental health professionals as well as law enforcement and we did conduct several training specific for law enforcement to let them know what our staff had been trained in law enforcement participated, not able to report that every law enforcement jurisdiction did participate, but what I can say is that they were all invited and BSO, in

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particular, was regularly present. I do want to thank Sheriff Tony for that. We have now -- at this point, we have now retrained all the school psychologist as well.

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So on February 20, 2019, our school board approved and at the conclusion of this deck and you have been made aware there are links to the procurement mechanisms, we have entered into a contract with public consulting group. They are the publisher of a software package called Ed Plan as a module of Ed Plan's threat assessments are now going to be treated very similarly to the formal documentation process that IEPs have. This system is already in a sandbox development. We have school-based personnel, including principals going in and entering threat assessment documentation. are getting feedback from them in order to prove the usability, but this system will be live, all school administrators will be trained on it beginning at the end of July and that means all school administrators including their supervisors.

Per our new school board policy, our chief auditor will now be conducting annual audits in

compliance with the policy based on what we 1 have seen from RSM and other feedback. 3 findings will be formally reported to the audit committee and the school board. The threat 4 5 assessment, and again, we talked about this a 6 little previously, but it does include not only the oversight of the schools which is our office of school performance and 8 9 accountability, the loss of academics, the 10 students supporting issues department, our 11 office of General Counsel, our special 12 investigative unit, our Chief of Staff, we now 13 can add that we have added a office of school 14 safety and emergency preparedness and chief 15 Brian Katz is in place. The new threat 16 assessment policy does require his involvement 17 in oversight of third assessment procedures. 18 It was adopted on March 5th and you can find it 19 under the policies. We've identified a threat, 20 I did this mostly not for the commission 21 members so much as we've talked about it quite 2.2 extensively, but for the public. 23 So our key components of our policy are

So our key components of our policy are that we define it, we have a purpose for why we have the policy which is that each school's

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principal and school-based threat assessment 1 teams not only must be present and include law 3 enforcement, which is explicitly in the policy in addition to a procedural manuals, but that 5 they must be involved from the very beginning. I do anticipate and discussion of that with the 6 commission members. And then the rules and responsibilities are laid out. Mandatory 8 members of the threat assessment teams include 10 the administration, the school health 11 practitioner, familiarity with the student 12 preferably a teacher, may be an academic 13 counselor, a school resource officer, and or Broward schools police investigator. 14 remember that our school resource officers are 15 16 coming from multiple jurisdictions and for 17 schools where we only have a guardian, this 18 does require that we either bring in SIU 19 investigator or call to use Commission Chair's 20 words, a beat cop to come in be part of it. 21 need to commence the threat assessments as soon 2.2 as possible.

A decision must be made if there is going to be an extensive delay between commencement of the threat assessment and the availability

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of a law enforcement official as to whether to 1 begin it. But I want to be clear with the 3 Commission, a decision about whether or not a threat exist and if one exists what level, 4 5 cannot be concluded until law enforcement consultation has occurred. Our policy requires 6 law enforcement to be there from the very beginning. The real practicality and 8 9 exceptions where there is not an SRO on campus 10 is that can occasionally prove difficult. 11 have had two brought to my attention from the 12 Broward Sheriff's office this year. One turned 13 out to be a false report where the SRO who was 14 normally at the campus was being replaced by a 15 temporary and the other one is where the school 16 did commence the investigation prior to law 17 enforcements presence, but it was now closed out until after they had been consulted. We do 18 19 have additional team members as well, ESE 20 specialists, behavioral specialist, and others. 21 Extensive documentation is required. 2.2 I would like to conclude with our digital

system. We had to get away from paper. It was absolutely impossible for us to track down a threat assessment in a timely fashion and a

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paper-based system when you may be asking for a document that is not in the current year. students have changed schools, that may be have been placed either in the student's permanent file, in which case it is at the current school not the occurring school, or may have been placed in a folder for other special mental health services. We want a system which allows for instant access at any time for not only auditing purposes, but for full availability, not just at the school but a central office or another service provider. Fidelity, transparency, and best practice has required we move from a decentralized paper system to a centralized digital system.

I've already touched on that Ed Plan and the behavioral assessment -- behavioral threat assessment that should be B-T-A not B-A-T, I apologize for the error. We have a system that will produce training and monitoring through the school year. We are aware that there is statutory requirements for the DOE to set up their own digital system. We made the decision that we would put a system in place prior to the DOE establishing theirs. The DOE, as well

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as this commission, has our commitment to ensure that our system will provide any and all information to the DOE that they require for their role of purposes. But we were not going to have the 2019-20 school year open without us having a digital centralized system. And these are the resources that I have referenced. The presentation previously given to the commission, our procurement document as well as our board policy. So thank you, sir.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Okay. Before we take any questions on that, I just want to, so you all know, in addition to the announcement that Commissioner Swearinger made with the arrest of former Deputy Peterson a few mins ago, the Broward County Sheriff's office and Sheriff Tony announced a short time ago the termination of Sergeant Brian Miller. Remember, he is the one that was up on Holmberg Road, first supervisor on the scene, sat there for 10 minutes did nothing and after an hour then went down to the command post. So they announced his termination this afternoon, so I believe the media alert was just put on that as well, so just for your own information.

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I know Sheriff Ashley has a question but 1 2. before he does that, would you just address 3 because I might've missed it as you went through this and one of the significant voids 4 that we saw in the prior process with the lack of accountability and the lack of district oversight. So in the new policy, when a threat assessment is commenced and the threat assessment team is called together, what's 10 changed regarding not only the principal but at 11 a district level ensuring that there is a 12 review as to the decision making. 13

MR. GOHL: So, first of all, by having full access, we are aware. So as soon as, again, I have got to distinguish between the 18/19 school year where it still a paper-based system so a principal needs to begin it, he then has to transmit that, either by fax or typically now PDF, to their supervisor, that supervisor has to sign off on it, that supervisor's supervisor is now --

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Who's the supervisor -- I'm sorry Mr. Gohl, would be it like an area superintendent?

MR. GOHL: Yes, exactly.

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1 SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Okay.

MR. GOHL: So they oversee 15 to 20

3 schools. We have 15 --

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SHERIFF GUALTIERI: So there is district oversight.

MR. GOHL: Absolutely.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: So in this process now, it is going up a chain and so --

MR. GOHL: Every threat assessment needs to be reported up, yes.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Okay.

MR. GOHL: What we have right now is documentation transmission instead of the ability to pull up what are the open cases, what are the closed cases.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: So it's no longer the

-- what we saw in the problem with Cruz was

that -- it was done, and it sat on one

assistant principal's desk never went anywhere

and sat there for two months before it was even

closed out. And the principal, Thompson, when

he's asked about it, said he knew nothing about

it and those things weren't brought to him. So

under the new process that you have in place is

that, that can happen anymore.

1 MR. GOHL: We have remedied that.

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SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Okay, that's my question. All right. Sheriff Ashley, go ahead.

SHERIFF ASHLEY: Thank you again for presentation. The threats that Cruz made against school, the staff, even himself in suicide, under the new law 7026 that requires that psychologist, counselors and like have a duty to warn, not a free from liability, but a duty to warn do you feel like school-based psychologist and counselors that received these threats and especially through threat assessments discover these threats have a duty to warn that would be targets of those threats?

MR. GOHL: They do, and we have certainly seen a significant increase in the number of threat assessments that have been done. To Commissioner Petty's comments earlier, the culture has changed. What people perceive of as potentially threatening, that then gets reported for the action of a formal threat assessment to be undertaken has changed. And the threshold of well, this is a -- somebody just mouthing off versus a potential threat is

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SHERIFF ASHLEY: Thank you. We're good.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Anybody else? Mr.

Schachter, go ahead.

MR. SCHACHTER: Thank you, Mr. Gohl. I've been in consultation with Michael Riggio of the threat assessment team and it was very concerning that they're saying that these threat assessments are being done, I know you mentioned two, but they're saying a lot of them are being done not law enforcement and then your -- the assistant principals and whoever coming up to them afterwards and say just sign this.

MR. GOHL: So what I will say is that in preparation for this meeting several weeks ago, Officer DiMarco from BSO --

MR. SCHACHTER: Both of them, I spoke to.

MR. GOHL: I understand, but when I spoke with Mr. DiMarco or Officer DiMarco several weeks ago, he referred to two concerning items. We absolutely want them to tell us anytime they feel that they have not been brought in at the beginning. Right. So we have actually instituted an additional tracking form for this

year which we are calling a triage form.

Remember, a threat assessment can only be commenced once somebody has made a decision that a threat is -- has been made. We actually are trying to get the precursor of that, which is getting a potential threat reported to you. So we are now documenting, through the triage form, that somebody has referred something to you that you need to make a judgment call on. So we are trying to get as small a grain size as possible to track down anytime something that is of concern whether it rises to the level of a threat assessment needing to be

commenced or not.

MR. SCHACHTER: BSO is also saying that when a threat assessment is done, it's classified either as low, medium, or high, and all medium and high threat assessments are sent to the school board's SIU and that they are refusing to provide BSO, more specifically the threat management unit, with copies of these assessments; how do you respond to that?

MR. GOHL: SROs and or law enforcement personnel who come in during the time of a threat assessment conduction have full

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unimpeded access to that threat assessment. 1 When law enforcement comes weeks, months, or years later to ask for a copy of a threat assessment, it is no longer an active safety question but now part of the educational record. What they have to do is make a request 6 and document the reason for that request. want to distinguish law enforcement, at the time of threat assessment being conducted, has 10 full unimpeded access to any and all 11 information that's part of that. 12 13 the threat assessment? 14

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MR. SCHACHTER: Are they given copies of

MR. GOHL: They can certainly choose and ask to make a copy of it because it is a public safety question. When they come weeks, months later to say I just want to see the detail of it, they need to provide a documentation as that is now part of an educational record.

MR. SCHACHTER: And the reason they're saying that is so they can follow up with these medium and high-level threats and -- but your refusal and denial of --

MR. GOHL: It is not patent refusal. Ι will not have that general representation.

meeting on June 17th, which I referenced during our previous conversation, my dream, my ambition, what we are working towards is to provide a full -- nobody has to ask, right, it's -- our digital system is available to them when we can trace why and when they are asking for it.

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SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Mr. Schachter, this goes back to what I described earlier this morning. This goes back to the issue about the application of FERPA and application of the exceptions and when that cop is participating on that threat assessment team, then that cop on that the assessment team, correct, is a member of the school staff, is a school official within that meeting and has access to it and they always have access to it as a school official, correct?

MR. GOHL: Yes, correct.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: But if they are coming back later on and let's say is at the Broward County Sheriff's office threat assessment unit has information about a threat assessment that was done at a school in Pembroke Pines three weeks ago that was closed out, done, over with,

but now they've got some more information about that kid and they want -- the information was done three weeks ago and that's closed out, let's say, with no indicators in the one three weeks ago, then the question becomes as to whether or not the FERPA exceptions are applicable and they, according to what you're saying, may not be applicable because that public safety threat, that imminent public safety threat exception may not apply and this is -- this is --

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MR. GOHL: They need to document the meeting of the threshold of public safety.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Right, and this is where the pushback is coming on that.

MR. SCHACHTER: And I wish that, you know, next time if we do this, we have BSO next to talk about the threat assessments because what they are telling me is that you will not give them copies after the meetings, after the threat assessment, so they are not able to follow up with these individuals and you know, I think that that's a doubt.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: What they need to do -- what they need to do is, BSO and I'll talk

to the undersheriff who is here about it, with Sheriff Tony about it. They need to sit down with Superintendent Runcie and again, this is another thing --

> MR. SCHACHTER: They have.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: -- where the top administrators need to sit down and work this out.

MR. SCHACHTER: Another question I had is, are the teachers involved in the third assessments?

MR. GOHL: So on each threat assessment team someone who knows the student should be involved. That is typically a teacher. Not every teacher is involved, but the threat assessment process does have forms in it to gather information from all teachers. So they may not sit on the team itself.

MR. SCHACHTER: So what I am hearing from on the ground level is that you've got an ESE coordinator that might be on the team, but she is in all these IEP meetings. She doesn't know -- she's not the actual teacher of the student and you are not involving the teachers in this process. You're not even showing them the

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threat assessment afterwards to make sure it's accurate. I would implore you to consult with the teachers, involve the more they are first line, they have more interactions with the students than anyone else.

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MR. GOHL: I absolutely concur that teacher involvement who knows a student best is critical to making the best determination.

MR. SCHACHTER: And how can we help these kids if they don't know -- if they don't know what's happening and so on so forth. So the other question I have, and this is another issue that Marie Schneider battle for the state attorney's office, is that when a child is arrested or involved in the juvenile justice system, that information goes to the superintendent and then the superintendent, and she showed me a statue, is supposed to then provide that information to the principal and then it's supposed to flow down to the teacher. So that the teacher has information about what is happening in a child's life and will be able to help them because absent of having this kind of information, you know, I don't think it's productive, could you comment on that?

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MR. GOHL: Certainly. So what we have is a system that Ms. Schneider describe to you that I'll just extend a little bit further. What the teachers are provided with is whatever the intervention plan is based on the charge. Right. So different charges, could be a felony drug possession versus an assault, depending -that may change a student's placement. So they may stay at the school where they're at or they may be referred to an alternative school. The teachers are provided with what is the monitoring plan and the intervention plan for the student, that is not simply just saying this kids been charged with this crime. what are we going to do while this student is involved in the law enforcement process prior to adjudication.

MR. SCHACHTER: What happens if it happens outside of the school environment and he is arrested outside the school, does the teacher still find out about those kind of things?

MR. GOHL: They should be -- our policy, our procedures are to provide the teachers with the intervention plan whether the law enforcement involvement occurred within or

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MR. SCHACHTER: What I'm hearing is that's not happening, and I would recommend that it does, because --

MR. GOHL: So -- I -- again, I just want to highlight this. One of the things we're trying to do is push information to the point of student-teacher interaction. So now, and I'll just for our audience here in Broward, in CANVAS, which is our learning management system, on the school roster of the kid in your class, on the far right-hand side there are columns that show what programs this kid is in, 504, ESE, ELL, response to intervention academic, behavior, so behavior is where something that is rooted in law enforcement would show up. If there is an intervention plan for that kid, the teachers in one place can look at all your kids and look at all the programs that they are in. We want exactly what it is you're advocating for, teachers to be aware.

MR. SCHACHTER: Thank you.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Mr. Gohl, and Mr. Schachter, you are hearing a lot of things and

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I don't know whether they are anecdotal, whether they're systemic or not, but in order for them to be addressed, are you open, if Mr. Schachter provides you with names, dates, times, places, and specifics --

MR. GOHL: Absolutely.

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SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Will you look into those things if he provides you with those specifics? So when you get these things, as opposed to saving them from here and I heard this and I heard that, will you immediately contact Mr. Gohl and let him look into this?

MR. SCHACHTER: Mr. Gohl was aware that the state attorney's office had these concerns

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Will you do that? Will you do that?

MR. SCHACHTER: Of course. I'd like to actually take it a step further and facilitate these meetings to have all these stakeholders in the room as opposed -- you know, to fix these issues because we all want to --

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Why don't you start with when you get the information so that they can be acted on timely? When you get a name

and a date and a place, is immediately give it 1 to Mr. Gohl so that he can look into and address it at the time. It's much more 3 effective to address these issues when you have specific information, including names and 5 6 people that can be inquired of so they can be flushed out, so it can be determined. sometimes, the things you might be hearing, 8 9 there might be another side of the coin; maybe 10 there's not, but there might be another side of 11 the coin and it might be anecdotal and there is 12 no perfect and you're going to have mistakes 13 that are made. And if you have one mistake or 14 one error, or you got one mess up with one 15 threat assessment team, that's a far cry from a 16 significant systemic problem. So let's try 17 that and if you would, get with him when you get this information and let's see if that is 18 effective in dealing with some of these issues. 19 20

Next up is Commissioner Larkin-Skinner, you had questions.

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COMMISSIONER LARKIN-SKINNER: Mr. Gohl, I was just wondering, the mandatory members, this slide that mentions that, I can't see, I think it's slide 13, it says mental health

practitioner, but all the ones that are listed after that are school based that are employed by the school district. How do you, or do you integrate the mental health providers that are from the community because these folks may not even know the child that they're attending the threat assessment team meeting for. But there may be providers in the community that are providing services and know the student and can provide more pertinent information regarding the level of threat. How do you integrate them, or do you integrate them, because it appears that they are not integrated in that process.

MR. GOHL: So typically, we have the ability to get these resolved in a more expeditious manner by drawing on school district personnel who can be immediately deployed. Right. The school makes a phone call, if they do not have a school psychologist on staff, one is deployed to them for an immediate threat assessment consultation. That mental health role may not be informed by knowledge of the student, but rather the characteristics of whether or not these

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behaviors are threatening to a community. 1 We're trying to triangulate perspectives here. 3 We have a law enforcement perspective, we have a school operations perspective, we have a 4 5 mental health provider's perspective and then we have knowledge of the student and those four 6 need to come together to make a determination. Some behaviors are threating regardless of the 8 reason of what that student's history is, and 9 10 they need to be done. Other times, a 11 particular incident says well, this is a low or 12 a high-level threat. They have to sit down and 13 look at the unique circumstance of each case in 14 order to make that clinical judgment and 15 associated with this maybe another decision, 16 such as baker act, such as discipline, such as 17 criminality and potential law enforcement 18 referral. That is separate from the determination of a threat assessment. Does the 19 20 threat exist, yes or no. Well first, actually, 21 is a threat to self or other because threat to 2.2 self goes one route, threat to other then 2.3 proceeds of is it a low, medium, or high. 2.4 COMMISSIONER LARKIN-SKINNER: So I get that and there is value in that, but I think 25

there's missed opportunity in not including a mental health practitioner who knows the history, who knows the behaviors that the school may not be aware of because we already talked about the fact that we have these silos and when we know they're out there and we don't include them in anyway and it could be by video or phone, they don't have to be there physically, but we know they're out there and we don't include them, that is -- that is a major omission in my point of view. And what I recall from this particular case that we're all gathered here for, is then the threat assessment results in information were not communicated to the provider and as a matter of fact, in the allocation plan, FERPA is referenced as preventing communication, just like HIPAA is referenced on the mental health side and I think -- I think it's unfortunate.

I think when we have the opportunity, we certainly should avail ourselves of having those providers involved and making sure that they have the information that the school has as well as law enforcement. And if we can't, we need to figure out then what do we need to

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advocate for; and I'm not naive to the fact that it takes a while to change laws. But I am interested in advocating at the federal level for a change in HIPAA and FERPA so that we don't get to the point where the only time we can ever share information is during an emergency because the whole point is to prevent the emergency. So I would like to hear from you and your colleagues, perhaps, just -- and it doesn't have to be today, but in the future, what are your recommendations regarding changes so that we can, in fact, have these communications that makes us all better at what we do so that our kids can be successful?

MR. GOHL: We will certainly take your suggestion of how to make sure that we're involving the community-based providers in the threat assessment process and examine that. We will have to look into consent about whether or not we've gotten it from the family. We'll have to look at the questions of what are the exceptionalities for the emergency status of a threat assessment. Law enforcement -- I mean, there's layers here, but I hear your advocacy. I concur that we need to get in front of the

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potential for threats and not just focus on the reactive nature of a threat assessment itself. Thank you.

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SHERIFF GUALTIERI: One more question,

Commissioner Harpring, and then we're going to
take a break and come back and get into
reunification. So go ahead.

MR. HARPRING: Very briefly, in my opinion, the threat assessment process is not sacrosanct. In other words, the information that's going to come out of a threat assessment could result in a criminal investigation and analogous to the difference between a incident report at a law enforcement officer does subsequent to a baker act is public record, the clinical record of that baker act may not be a public record, it may not be released. there is something that occurs during that threat assessment meeting, the law enforcement officer is responsible for what they know. They're going to act upon it, there's going to be criminal investigative documentation associated with that and that documentation is going to exist.

I think it's important to remember that

because while the law enforcement may technically be a subject to FERPA during the course of a threat assessment, they then do an incident report or provide information along, then that information, in my opinion and I'm happy to defend it both as law enforcement officer and as an attorney, that's not held -that's not held in a vacuum somewhere as if it is sacred. It's going to be released and it's going to follow along and it's going to be subject to our collective knowledge. And as we've all said before, I think there is, you know, there is too much concern, especially in this area about the, you know, the release of quote/unquote educational records. These are public safety issues and I'm happy to defend that all day for anyone in our agency that acts as a result of that. I understand your position, but you know, from our perspective, we're there for, you know, welfare and safety and as I said, if there's an issue, we'll deal with it later on, but I think it's important to act at the time that we can and if there's follow up and we need to get that information, you know, I think we're going to get it, at

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SHERIFF GUALTIERI: All right. Mr. Gohl, thank you for being here, appreciate it.

MR. GOHL: Thank you all.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: So I got about, it's about five after four. We probably got about two more hours of -- we got two presentations left. So let's just take a quick 10-minute break, quick 10 minutes. We're going to come back, hear from BSO on reunification and then after that, then we need to go into closed session to finish the day out on the FSSATs. So 10 minutes, we'll start again and begin with reunification.

(Thereupon, a break was taken, and the proceedings continued as follows:)

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: At the last commission meeting, you heard from victim's families regarding the reunification and death notification process from February 14th. We're going to hear today from the Broward County Sheriff's Office. We have with us Detective Zack Scott, who is the case agent with Broward Sherriff's office homicide unit for this investigation, and he is very familiar with

what was done and not done and he's going to give you his perspective on reunification and death notification. Also is Captain Scott Champagne, who was a lieutenant in homicide at the time but is here today on behalf of the Broward Sheriff's office command staff to give his perspective on where the Sheriff's office is today and where it's going in this area of reunification and death notification in these mass casualty events.

Before we do that, I'm going to ask ASAC, Annie White from FDLE to come up and I know it will be very brief, is to give you the results of a survey that we did. We did a survey of 50 law enforcement agencies, sheriff's offices and police departments because we wanted to see what agencies had regarding death notification and reunification protocols in these mass casualty events. And -- because what you're going to hear from Broward Sheriff's Office is, is they didn't have any type of a policy but as ASAC White is going to tell you, is that the absolute majority and most other agencies don't So Broward Sheriff's Office is no either. different than, really, most of the rest of us,

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if not all in some cases in some of these areas. So we wanted to get that sample in and what it showed is that really, nobody does so I think that's an area that's ripe for recommendations and that could come out of this commission as the agencies have these. So, Annie, if you would share with us how the survey was done and what the results were.

MS. WHITE: Yes, sir. You have a survey there in your book and just in preservation of time, I'm not going to go through every slide, but basically, we had the questions that are there in your book. We asked the agencies if they had a death notification policy and a reunification policy and I think Sheriff Judd, you were the one that kind of brought this to our attention that most agencies do not have these. Basically in summary, the survey determined that most of the agencies, regardless of the agency size, did not have policies dealing with death notifications, family reunification during a mass casualty event.

The policies we receive primarily dealt with identification of a deceased persons

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evidence collection and seeing security. Most did not contain details for handling next of kin notification. A very small portion required clergy -- department chaplains, I'm sorry, to be present during next of kin notification. One agency policy required establishing separate victim and family reunification centers but gave no detail as to how this would be conducted or by whom. Only one of the agencies that we surveyed, we had 25 from both police and sheriff's departments and you see the results of what we received back. We actually only received five total policies back in these topics.

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One agency survey did have a very comprehensive plan addressing family reunification and including topics -- included topics of opening a family assistance center, incorporating Department of Health for mental health assistant, incorporating victim advocates, counseling for survivors, actually using a reunification database and automated tool, patient tracking, and transportation from hospitals. But the death notification procedures were vague and basically said we're

going to coordinate with the medical examiner's office and that's what we kind of saw across the board, is people said we're going to coordinate with the ME and get the deceased and collect evidence.

One agency had a plan that was exercised and found to be quickly exhausted with 100 participants. We know from this terrible tragedy that we had well over 100 people involved, whether you know, the thousands of students that were there, that were trying to find their families or actual family members of those that were injured or killed. So the plans we saw, even ones that were very comprehensive and were exercised were insufficient.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Yes, so as it said, you know, Broward Sheriff's Office didn't have anything, but neither does anybody else and that's what we found. So the only one we did find that had anything that was -- it's really a model, and kudos to them, and that is the Seminole County Sherriff's Office. They are probably about the only one in the state, you have a copy of -- we provided it to you what

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they provided us. So -- and I know that based on the survey and based on the inquiries, there is a lot of agencies now that have started drafting policies and beginning that process as we made the inquiry. So some of it, we weren't getting answers back, it was a oops and you know, and so I think we're on a -- in a situation where we try to develop that.

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So I wanted to provide that for just background and context as we move into hearing from the Broward Sheriff's Office because before we go down the path of, you know, why didn't have, what didn't you have, they're no different than anybody else. So as it relates to what happened that day, and what didn't happen and to give us some insight, ask Detective Scott to begin and then Captain Champagne to talk about the -- what Broward Sheriff's Office is currently doing from a policy standpoint. So welcome back.

DETECTIVE SCOTT: Thank you, Sheriff. I would first like to thank the commissioner for having me back again. This is going to be a little different for me because all the other times I've stood at this podium, it's been

about reviewing evidence, other people statements and kind of giving you the investigative findings. What's different about today is because I will be telling you about what I experienced that day as one of many homicide investigators who responded to the school.

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In April, I attended the commission meeting and listened as the victim's families shared their experiences from the reunification and notification process. Like many of you, I was heartbroken to hear some of the challenges that they faced and that they faced them on what was easily their worse day. As someone who was there and was unfortunately part of that day, I apologize for what has happened to I mean that in the larger sense but also you. for the additional pain inflicted by the process itself. It pains me to think that at any time, you were ever treated like you weren't a priority during the initial investigation. I can tell you personally, from my heart, you were. You have always been the priority.

So I'm here today to discuss some of the

questions raised about how this process was carried out and hopefully provide some insight moving forward to those who were developing new policies to address this issue. I have no excuses to offer you when it comes to how this process was conducted and where it failed. It is my hope that the information I provide you with today can give you an idea of why some things happened and why some things have to happen in a certain way. I will freely admit that there were some mistakes made and that in hindsight, some things should have been done differently, but as you have just heard, there aren't a lot of policies out there to work from.

Unfortunately, law enforcement is having to make the same adjustments as the rest of the world when it comes to tragedies like this. As I'm sure the commissioners here have realized, we have all had to change our vocabulary from talking about if one of these mass killings occurs again to when the next one will happen. Police work, unfortunately, is no different and we are all learning very painful lessons as we go. Now it has been mentioned several times

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that the active shooter incident that occurred at Fort Lauderdale International Airport should have provided a template on how reunification and notification was conducted. Set aside the facts that this characteristics of the attack were completely different, I just want to remind the commission, we were not the lead investigative agency in that incident, nor did we conduct the reunification and notification process. So unfortunately, going into February 14th, we were learning.

My goal today is try to address the issues most often raised by the families during the last meeting and the challenge that was faced most often that night seemed to center around the lack of shared information and the amount of time that it took to identify victims and to then notify those families. I personally believe several of the other issues that were mentioned were symptomatic of that primary issue. So I'm going to go through the identification process that night, some of the obstacles that we faced in the hopes that it will shed some light on why things may have taken as long as they did.

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The only thing more important for us than identifying the victims and notifying the families is building the strongest criminal case possible against the suspect responsible for the victims deaths. As horrific as the events of Stoneman Douglas were, the investigation of the victim's deaths is still a homicide investigation. The strength of any homicide investigation is the integrity of the evidence and how it is collected. Unfortunately, this is a very time intensive process and the larger the crime scene and the more victims that you have, it multiplies the time required to collect evidence. greatest disservice we can do to everyone involved is to rush that collection of evidence and risk affecting the criminal prosecution by cutting corners in the interest of time. tell you from personal experience as someone who has sat outside many crime scenes chomping at the bit and wanting nothing more than to start figuring out what we have, that this process can be frustrating beyond belief and this was never as true as it was that day, into the night, standing outside the 1200 building

and wanting nothing more than to get inside and figure out some of the answers to the millions of questions we and the rest of the community had. But you have to wait. You have to be patient. You have to collect those minute pieces of evidence under strict protocol, so we never face the terrifying concept of someone getting away with murder.

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The deputies and officers clearing the 1200 building evacuated the last civilian from the building at approximately 3:21 p.m. However, there were still several rooms that still had to be breached and searched to ensure that there were no other victims or even possible suspects. Once that process was completed, it is a common practice to double and then triple check those areas that have been cleared for the exact same reasons. Again, you have to take into consideration the size of the 1200 building. It is three stories, 12 rooms per floor, plus closets, bathrooms, and stairwells. Again, for the sake of officer safety, it is not a process that we can do in a rushed fashion.

Once the 1200 building was deemed clear,

it was only the first of many buildings on the campus that were cleared. Other teams were simultaneously searching the rest of the buildings on campus, but without the benefits of hindsight that we have now. At the time, we did not know that there was only one suspect involved. We had to proceed with the possibility that he did not act alone and that other parts of the campus were possible additional crime scenes.

At approximately 5:10 p.m., enough of the campus had been cleared and we were able to make entry into the 1200 building. Fighting against every instinct that we had to want to begin the processing of the scene immediately, safety always has to be the top priority as we have unfortunately seen in other mass killing incidents like Columbine or even much later in Aurora, attackers will not hesitate to deploy improvised explosive devices at the scenes of their attacks or at their homes. This tactic of placing a secondary explosive is designed to have an initial attack that draws first responders to a scene, at which point a second device would be detonated creating further

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casualties. Keeping this possibility in mind, many of the students and staff and understand that there 743 students on the rosters for being in that building at that time. They're all evacuating from the building, many left their bags and other personal effects behind. Between all three floors, there were literally hundreds of bags. Our bomb squad unit had to examine each of them as well as the rest of the building. Needless to say, this is not a process that you can rush.

Once each floor had been cleared of possible explosive devices, the scene itself must be documented as a whole. What this means in English is that the scene, every single inch of it, is photographed. This preserves the location of all evidence in the location it is originally found or items that at the time we may not even realize are evidence, but where its location could be pertinent to the investigation. In addition to photography, the entire scene is laser scanned, which allows investigators to create a 3-dimensional model of the scene, which again gives investigators the exact location of evidence and victims

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before they are disturbed. Each of these scans record about 20 to 25 feet of the area and takes several minutes to complete. With a scene as large as the 1200 building, this is an extremely time consuming process, but again, if we were to try and rush or streamline this process, we run the risk of damaging the integrity of the investigation and the following prosecution. Homicide trial evidence is one of the most challenged items by the defense, we must follow the same meticulous protocols on every scene as much as it goes against the overwhelming emotions felt. I can say we all wanted to move in. We all wanted to do something, but we do not have the luxury, as investigators, of looking at the scene as short We have to always keep the trial in term. mind.

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Following the documentation of the scene and because we felt that identification of the victims was a priority, we attempted to expedite the process by entering the scene with a minimal number of investigators and the chief medical examiner all wearing protective gear to prevent evidence contamination in an attempt to

determine if any of the victims had identification on their person. The victims themselves must be processed for evidence, and normally, this would be done prior to any identification process. Because of the circumstances, we had hopes that adding this additional step would assist us in being able to identify the victims quicker and notify the families of whether or not their loved ones were victims inside the building.

Unfortunately, this proved to help very little. Most students of the victims' ages do not have identification, or they don't carry it on their person. There was no lanyard system in place at Stoneman Douglas. Only two victims had identification on their person and that does include the adult victims. So unfortunately, even by trying to do something to accelerate the identification process without compromising the evidence, we still had 15 victims inside and around the 1200 building that did not have identification. This was an obstacle also faced when it came to the injured victims, the ones who were unable to communicate who they were, were also -- also

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did not carry identification. Two victims who passed away did so at the hospital and lines of communication from the hospital back to the command post and the reunification center were anything but clear. So as parents came to the reunification center to look for their children, they would provide us with names, ages and descriptions that unfortunately would match several of the victims, both deceased and injured.

I think that one of the risks that the commission runs when examining these issues is that most of them are viewed with the benefit of hindsight. When you're looking at the reunification center and who responded there, understand that all parents who had not been able to make contact with their children came to that conference center. There were 841 people who signed in. Understand that there were many students who ran from the campus and just kept going, understandably. Unfortunately for parents, unless you heard from your child through an already over loaded cell phone network, you had no way of knowing if your child was one of the ones who ran off campus or

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1 was one of the victims inside the building.

Even more troubling is that there was no way for us to know either, initially. So while it was understandably frustrating for the families to not have any updated information provided, the reality was, there was not a lot of information we could provide, at least not the

information that they obviously wanted.

Well into the evening, the school administration was able to provide us with class rosters for each classroom in the 1200 building during that period. This at least gave us a list of names, but not pictures, of who the students were. Compound this with the fact that several of the victims were not in their classroom when they were killed and some victims in the building had entered from other buildings to use the restrooms. The school also provided us with something called a school safety identity dictionary which was basically a collection of school portraits with names and grades. Unfortunately, this book did not contain photos of seniors and contrary to what has been reported, although the 1200 building is often referred to as the freshman building,

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all grades utilized this building. Anyone who had missed picture day was also not in those photos and the photos themselves were approximately one and a half by one and a half inch in a single school portrait photo. Now, that is better than nothing, but it's not the most accurate representation of a person.

By cross referencing the rosters with the guide, we were able to come up with some possible identifications for some of the victims, but it was not conclusive, and many were still not identified. Now first the photographs were requested from family members at the reunification center. Again, the families at the center were not just the families of the victims that we know today, so all parents who had not been able to locate their child sent photos in. The sheer volume of photos coming from outside sources caused the command center internet firewall to shut down and reject the incoming emails. We would recommend to anyone putting together their policies for reunification that you take the time to consult with your IT department to see what the limitations and restrictions may be

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for your ability to receive this amount of information. We feel this was definitely an oversight, it just wasn't considered ahead of time, but I also believe it's a common one that's not considered. This may also explain why families were requested to send photos repeatedly because none of them were coming in. This technical issue was resolved, but again, it was at the expense of more time.

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Once we were able to access the personal photos provided by the families, the process of identification moved along a lot faster. some cases, the nature of the injuries did make it difficult to make a positive identification. Many were made circumstantially based on names written on school papers or personal items found in backpacks in the areas of the victim. I will tell you, as the person who stood over these victims and tried to figure out who they were, that I made positive identifications that I would probably not be comfortable making on another homicide case. I did this because I knew what those families were going through and I wanted to do something, anything, to help The fact is, my helping would only be them.

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able to give them pain, but I can tell you, as a father of two high school students myself, that I saw my children in the faces of every victim I tried to identify. And there are still times today that when I look at my kids, I see those victims. I wish I could tell you that I was the consummate professional who left there unaffected and that this was something that you get used to in my line of work or constant exposure, but this is not, and it should not be anything that one gets used to. I am affected. We all are affected.

As the victims were identified, their names were forwarded to the reunification center. The decision was made to attempt to make the notifications to the families as simultaneous as possible. With the benefit of hindsight, we don't believe this was an attainable goal, nor do we see any benefit in it because unfortunately, the higher the number of victims, the more difficult this becomes to accomplish. I will tell you the time between individual identifications of the victims, the majority of the victims was not significant but with 17 victims, the possibility of having 17

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teams available to perform the notification and having private or at least semi-private areas to do so, is just not within the resources that we had available. Families were notified individually as quickly as we could at one with the space and staff available.

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Once those notifications were made, it's not like our investigators would abruptly end the conversation and go on to the next one, they're going to stay. They're going to answer what questions they could and they're going to try to help. This, unfortunately, will create more delays. I eventually the MSD campus and responded to the reunification center in order to assist in making those notifications. in reference to the reunification center, the location provided by the Marriott Sawgrass was selected due to the fact that it was located in a more central location for the majority of the families whose children attended MSD. selection was made in a very short period of time and I cannot thank the management of the property enough for giving us access under such short notice. While there were some critiques of the location as a central spot that families

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under stress would not have to drive across the county to get to, it was the right choice.

Understand that all witnesses were also transported here and wherever the children and teachers go, their families will follow.

Another factor that had to be taken into account is being able to control access to the center. Unfortunately, as was made evident that night, was both the 1200 building and the reunification center, there will be people acting as media, legitimate or not, who attempted to gain entry to both of these areas. The Marriott conference center was conducive as it could be, but the reality is that finding a facility with soundproof rooms to perform notifications is juts not realistic. I, for one, will not dictate to a family how they should respond to getting news like what we were providing. If they want to scream, they should, and they did. If they want to curse us, they should, and they did. If they want to hit us, they should, and they did. If they just want to break down and cry, they should, and they certainly did. To the families to had to hear these reactions before being able to

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receive the news themselves, I am truly sorry.

I wish we had more options as far the location,
but we did not.

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At the completion, all families were notified within 12 hours of the shooting.

While this may sounds like an eternity, I will tell you that this process and the time it takes is consistent in similar incidents. For example, in the case of Pulse nightclub, as you heard at the last meeting, it took 20 hours before the identification process even began.

While there may be some things that can be improved upon at future events as long as there will be investigations into homicides, they will need to take time.

There were some other complications that occur during the process worth mentioning.

While attempting to identify one of the last victims inside the 1200 building, we discovered a purse lying next to her that contained a Florida Driver's license with a person similar in appearance to that victim. However, we were also working on a second student in the same class whose family had not been able to locate her. She also bore a strong resemblance to the

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victim. We sent units the address listed on 1 the driver's license, but no one answered the 3 door. We called the emergency phone number provided to the school and again, got no 4 5 There were no family members at the reunification center looking for the student on 6 the driver's license, but please understand, not all families went to the Marriott. 8 9 as you have heard, went to the hospitals 10 thinking that they may find their family member 11 there. But in that moment, we were not able to 12 rule out either possible identity. I attempted 13 to reach the unification center to have them 14 ask for a clothing description, but this was as 15 the notifications began and I couldn't get 16 I went to the reunification center, 17 made contact with the family that was there 18 myself to get that clothing description and unfortunately in that moment, I knew it was 19 20 their child, so I had to notify them then. 21 while the delay that it took was unbearable, 2.2 there were sometimes circumstances beyond our control that made it unavoidable. 2.3

At the end of the night, which at this point was early morning, there was still one

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family who had not been able to find their child. At that point, we had no other victims in the 1200 building, no other victims in the hospitals. This prompted us to return to MSD campus to conduct an inch by inch search of the campus and surrounding areas, the vehicles, the woods, for the possibility that another injured victim may have fled the campus and not been located. Now fortunately in both of these situations, the students were eventually located uninjured. As we talked about before, some groups fled the campus and kept on going. Many left their phones and belonging behind. So when they got a place where they could borrow a phone and make a call, they were faced with using a device that did not have their contact in it. Many students become reliant on the fact that they can just touch the screen where it says Mom or Dad and the phone will Actually knowing the phone number is not ring. as common as you would hope. I will admit that I did conduct this experiment in my own house, and I was not excited about the results. of you have children with cell phones, you may want to go over this.

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A common challenge that the families spoke about was a lack of command at the reunification center. We believe this is the result of several factors and most homicide investigations, the notification process is handled by the homicide investigators. On the night of February 14th, all of our homicide investigators were actively working different aspects of a rapidly evolving investigation, whether it was the interviewing of the suspect, writing and executing search warrants, interviewing witnesses, or examining the crime scene. This left a very limited number of investigators available for the reunification center. Approaching this as a homicide investigation, we wanted our investigators to be the ones doing the notifications. Maintaining, or in this case, more accurately, trying to maintain investigative control of all aspects is an attempt to keeping that integrity of the investigation intact.

Simultaneously, every department and community resource was also sending personnel to the reunification center to help. This included many victim advocates from all local

departments, also from the state attorney general's office, and even the FBI. While this was well intentioned, the presence of this many different entities can create duplications of efforts. Families were asked to provide the same information over and over again and I personally believe that this was partially due to a lack of communication between agencies all trying to help.

Another consideration to keep in mind is that while you may have one reunification center, each hospital where the injured were taken will become its own center and the same resources need to be in place there as well. But the fact remains that while we try to treat this like any other homicide investigation, we did not have the staffing to do so. The few investigators on scene were stretched thin and other personnel assigned to assist were just not experienced in doing notification or running a reunification center. We don't mean this as an excuse, just a possible explanation of what was experienced as we all have to learn about this new normal, the practice of trying to investigate a mass killing as any other

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homicide needs to change.

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One of the other topics brought up at the last meeting was the option of notifying families prior to making a positive identification. Several of the families expressed that this was an option that they might have preferred because of the large amount of families looking for their children and loved ones when we reached the point where we could say maybe, the time saved would be minimal. And while I agree that the families are truly the subject matter experts of this experience, as Sheriff Judd point out, I do not believe that this is a practice that needs to be put in place for several reasons. will also say that I believe that any alternative method would probably feel like a better approach than what the families went through.

There are several risks to this type of maybe identification, and again, from a homicide investigative perspective, it's not something that we do normally. Going back to having the integrity of the investigation being the priority, any unconfirmed identification

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that could possibly come back as being incorrect does cast a certain light on thoroughness of the investigation. If investigators aren't sure of who the victim was, how can they be sure about anything in the investigation. Something else to consider is that if we go to one family and tell them that we think one of the victims is their child or loved one and it turns out we are mistaken, and another family has possibly not been told anything up to that point. Well we certainly would be able to provide relief to one family, we've completely defeated the purpose for another.

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For detectives in my homicide unit, we will perform approximately 95 death notifications in a single year. In my six years, that comes to approximately 570 times I've had to tell a family that their loved one is passed. I can tell you that with all that repetition and experience in our unit, no one has found a way to do it where it doesn't hurt. No one has cracked the code and come up with a way to tell people that news without crushing them. But what I can tell you from a more

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selfish standpoint is that if I have to ruin your world like that, I want to be sure. I want to be sure that I absolutely have to.
With that being said, investigating these incidents with the same approach as any other homicide has created challenges and it needs change. No two incidents are the same and while the tragic nature is consistent, the circumstances of each even will have to dictate the investigation.

Following the notifications, myself and another homicide detective made contact with each of the families to provide ourselves as a liaison for them during the investigation which continues today. I've had the honor of spending time with several of these families. They have welcomed me into their homes, and I have been given the privilege of getting to know about their loved ones. I have tried to make myself available to them at all times and I can only hope that I have been able to be of assistance to you in some way. I will say that in the course of doing this, I believe I have learned the root of what may be responsible for the other concerns raised about the

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reunification and notification process. believe that it is the plain fact that all members of law enforcement, regardless of department, are human. We are parents, we are siblings, we are someone's children, and with that, comes the pitfalls that any of us face when faced with a traumatic event like what happened at Stoneman Douglas. As much as I would love to tell you that all the training and experience of the world as made us unaffected by what happened that day, I cannot. I was there. I saw how it affected people and I believe that unfortunately, some of that at the reunification center when people wanted so bad to be able to do something, but it was too late.

At the last meeting, Tom Hoyer stated perfectly, I could tell the people were trying to help us, but they were struggling. It seemed like they were trying to step into a void. They were struggling. Many still are. I offer my apologies to all the families for any pain they endured that night during that struggle. I can promise you, the families were always a priority to us, and they remain so

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In preparing for today's presentation, I did see that there is some time on the Commission's agenda to discuss future meeting I would humbly ask the Commission to consider in its future discussions how first responders are debriefed after an incident like this, not from a factual or investigative standpoint, but from a mental health perspective. If one of this Commission's goals is to create best practices and policies for various agencies, I implore you to do more in this regard. The Commission has numerous agency head whose personnel will be called upon to handle one of these mass killing events in the future. Please take care of your people. Like many things this Commission has reviewed, doing the bare minimum is no longer enough.

We've all seen the effects that this tragedy has had on the community, please remember that these first responders are part of your community. And when the tragedy is over, they have to go on to the next one.

Unfortunately, most people seem to believe we are immune from what we saw that day and I can

tell you, we are anything but. Thank you again for letting me speak today and I will be glad to answer any questions.

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SHERIFF GUALTIERI: All right. Thank you,
Detective Scott. Why don't we hear from
Captain Champagne and then we'll take any
questions that commission members have.

CAPTAIN CHAMPAGNE: Good afternoon. My name is Scott Champagne, I'm a Captain with the Broward Sheriff's Office currently serving as the director of internal affairs and public corruption. Prior to my current command, I was the homicide lieutenant on that day, and I was tasked with the oversight of the criminal investigation as well as the management of the crime scene working hand in hand with detectives like Zack Scott. I might be able to offer all of you a different perspective from a criminal investigations command perspective and be able to expand upon what Detective Scott discussed today.

I'm specifically here today to address what the agency is doing, moving forward, in developing a comprehensive reunification policy and process that includes mass casualty events,

not only with schools but we need to include any other potential mass casualty event. As everyone in this room is aware and Zack has talked about, it's not a matter of if, it's a matter of when that we're going to deal with this again.

I had a prepared script and I'm going to have those talking points, but listening to Zack speak about some of the experiences that we had to deal with that particular night, to all of the families that were affected by this, I assure you that we had our best intentions at hand on that night in trying to get you the answers you needed. As it relates to the unification process that day, we as an agency recognized there was issues and areas of concern that we need to address. We listened intently to April's hearing and the families that testified before this commission as to what their concerns and issues were with that process. I say this to all the families that were affected that day, your voices have been heard and we will move forward with getting and applying the best possible practice in place for reunification so that others may not have

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to experience what you did that night.

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When I was asked by Sheriff Tony and Coronel Zakowski to assist and provide feedback to the policy development unit of the Sheriff's office, I found that it was important to consider several areas. One being, you know, what the best practice is in existing policies are out there with regards to reunification as you heard Sheriff Gualtieri talk about there's very limited issues -- very limited policies in place with regards to reunification and I'll talk about that shortly. Two, what problems did we encounter, the guys on the ground, the investigators that were there dealing with everything as it was occurring, what issues we had, apply those to those best practices. Three, how do we translate the problems we had and apply them, like I said, into best practice and policy development. And then four were recommendations and what recommendations can I offer to our agency with the policy development unit so that they can put forward the best possible policy for reunification.

As Sheriff Gualtieri stated, we found that the comprehensive reunification policies are

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very limited at the local and state level, they're non-existent, quite honestly. answer a question I know that's probably going to be asked and it was already indicated, the Sheriff's office, the Broward Sheriff's office at the time did not have anything specific to reunification. We've spoken to several agencies and reviewed their existing policies, most at the federal level, to include the Red Cross, the NTSB, FEMA, the western regional Homeland Security Counsel, and we've also heard testimony regarding the Seminole County Sheriff's Office. We have reviewed that policy extensively and I have to tell you, it's an absolute model and kudos to them for putting forth that and being, you know, forward thinkers prior to having to deal with this experience. We've had discussions with the Broward Health System and they actually have a fairly extensive and comprehensive reunification policy in place. One of the biggest emphasis that they put in discussing -in talking to them about reunification was that it's very important for every police, fire and hospital agency or organization, they all need

to be on the same page. It needs to be consistent across the board, not just relating to BSO jurisdictions, it needs to be all municipalities. That was the common theme coming out of Broward Health. I have personally spoken to Brian Katz, the Broward school safety security emergency preparedness element, we both agree that there needs to be a collaborative effort with Broward schools and other agencies within the county, and again, that same theme was discussed, there needs to be a unified reunification policy in place county wide.

We also kind of -- we wanted to look into, you know, what experts out there were saying with regards to reunification. The National Association of School Psychologist actually offers guidelines for administrators in crisis response and reunification, so that's something we're actually researching and kind of getting a gauge for what best practice is from their perspective when we apply and develop our policies. And we continue to review all of these materials that I mentioned, moving forward, and making our recommendations.

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As far as the problems that we experienced, as I stated earlier, we did not have an existing reunification policy. We had an existing policy that was very narrow in scope and it related specifically to a lack of a better terms, traditional homicide and death investigations. That policy is simplified in that it specifically states a homicide investigator will in fact make that notification upon confirmation of identity which goes to what Zack was talking about when we were dealing with trying to actually confirm these identities before we step forward to make those notifications. There was an absolute lack of reunification command structure and role definition and I personally witnessed that myself. As Detective Scott stated, we were -we remained on that scene for an extensive period of time and it wasn't until later on that evening, he and I went over to the Marriott. And when I got there, I was taken aback by the chaos and there was clearly a lack of structure in terms of how we were handling that process. But again, I will remind everyone, we were doing the best we could with

what we had at the time, our resources were stretched entirely thin given the magnitude of the situation and I'm not making excuses.

There was a lack of control facility access and access documentation that Detective Scott also discussed, that was clearly a problem and that's something that needs to be addressed. There were multiple agencies present, all well intended with every intention of helping out, whether it be the FBI, whether it be the state attorney general's office, victim's advocates from all other agencies that were in the county as well as other investigators from municipalities and I believe in the previous commission, there was an issue brought up or a question raised as to who was actually in charge that day and I will be able to address that. There was a lack of an agency representative assigned to each individual family that could serve as a conduit of information and provide anything that victim's families needed at the time, that was lacking.

One of the other issues that we had to deal with was the erroneous release of information by those that were on scene and

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command positions that didn't have working knowledge of homicide investigations and how they're conducted. They were not ill intended, but they may have expressed frustrations about the length of time that things were taking to get our job done. As Detective Scott stated, we were dealing with several forces and several things going on at once, trying to get that accomplished. This is something that I'm not sure that any of us could control and I'm not sure anyone in this room can control, there was an absolute inability to control social media and erroneous posts on social media that was providing a lot of misinformation to those affected by this tragedy. Some of which were getting, you know, noticed on social media of the potential death of a loved one.

There was a lack of unity with Broward

County schools, in terms of information

requests. And you heard Detective Scott

discuss us getting class rosters. The

bureaucracy that we had to deal with that day

to get those rosters was incredible. It was to

the point to where we had to call in

professional favors to get some of that sooner

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than later because we were having such a hard time getting our hands on stuff like that. And as Detective Scott stated, the majority of these students were not in possession of IDs, so it made it extremely difficult for us to accomplish this.

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There was a lack of coordination and preparation with Broward's trauma hospitals and as Detective Scott testified and said today, a lot of families self-dispatched to hospitals. We did have command presence at those hospitals, but again, the line of communication between the command staff present at those hospitals and the homicide unit was limited because we were overtaxed and we were working diligently on the criminal investigation aspect of it. Taking into account all these areas that we've noted and the deficiencies we've noted, the review of information regarding unification and current best practices historically, we have made the following recommendations to our policy development and to the Sheriff's command.

The reunification policy must be clear and concise, allowing for complete understanding of

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expectations and outcomes. That is absolute. It has to happen. There needs to be no doubt in anyone's mind what my role is. It must be broad in scope to address not only mass casualty events at schools but any other mass casualty event we may have to deal with. need to identify a single reunification commander, outline a clear chain of command, and development of reunification teams in advance to allow clarity and response to these events. Again, it comes down to role definition and role clarity. Everyone needs to know what their role is going into one of these events. We have a hurricane tomorrow, I know what my emergency operation assignment is right I know what's expected of me on that day, so that needs to be clear.

It's my recommendation that we mandate that all BSO districts assist the Office of Emergency Management and I'll discuss that in a minute, and identifying at least two to three facilities within their jurisdiction that conducive to facilitating a reunification process and develop MOU agreements with those facilities, so again, there's no question at

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the time of an event, we're not scrambling trying to determine where are we going to conduct this process. There needs to be a joint, you know, a procedure in place with county government transportation, specifically the school board and county mass transit systems to facilitate transporting those to the reunification center. That was another challenge that we had to deal with that day and as Detective Scott stated, we were dealing with several hundred, if not thousands of students, some of which self-evacuated and as you've heard, there was 841 that checked in that day into the hotel.

When developing the actual reunification procedure, there needs to be things that outline and Seminole does a very good job at this, the facility itself needs to be sectioned off and clearly marked to facilitate that process so there is no confusion for anyone that's stepping into that building. Entry control points need to be established, they need to be clearly marked. Security protocols need to be put in place to ensure that we're not dealing with things that, you know, people

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such as those, you know, media, for example, trying to get into that facility in the interest of conducting their business. Intake protocols need to be established to discern identity and involvement of those entering into the facility and that falls into the identification system. As you saw with the Seminole County model, they're using color coded arm bands to discern someone who maybe what we classify as a tier one witness, versus a tier two witness, versus a victim, versus a family member, that would have been, you know, instrumental in assisting us in facilitating what we needed to do that night.

We need to establish protocols that allow for interagency representation at the facility, this includes the hospitals, the medical examiner, other department heads, victim services. That wasn't done that night, but that's something we need to put in place. We need to identify and assign, as I talked about earlier with the reunification teams, agency representatives and it would be my recommendation that they're CIT qualified, that would be assigned specific to each family to be

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able to provide information as they're -- as we're receiving it and to, you know, provide anything that's needed by those families to make it a little bit easier for them. Again, that was lacking that night.

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It's also a recommendation that we develop informational pamphlets, excuse me, that outline what comes next, so to speak. believe someone testified in April that there was an issue, yes, I was told something but the following day, I had -- we're just so overwhelmed with grief, I didn't remember A, I didn't remember B. We believe that by giving something to someone that's tangible in paper will at least assist in recalling -- you know, allowing that recollection to occur in terms of what the process is, what needs to occur next. The other thing was information dissemination and we talked about that, it's our recommendation that we utilize Everbridge or the Safer Watch program that everyone is familiar with. Geofence the affected area that allows for a mass notification of the reunification site location, to provide up to date information. We didn't have that, that

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night and that's something that needs to be put in place as part of the policy.

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It's also the recommendation that we mandate reunification team training via tabletop and practical exercises as well as classroom training, and when feasible, utilizing the reunification sites that have already been predetermined. So when we're walking into that site, it's not being walked into for the first time upon the occurrence of an actual event, that's critical. We need to involve municipal agencies not in BOS jurisdictions in effort to develop county wide mandates as it relates to reunification. That's been recommended by Broward Health. That needs to occur. It needs to be a county wide effort with -- including municipalities. We can't have one municipality doing something completely different from another municipality. The expectation needs to be the same in standard. It's also the recommendation that we incorporate the Office of Emergency Management within the agency and that has been developed and I'll talk about that in a minute.

The next question is, what has the agency

done thus far. We've hired an emergency management director and his name is Director Jonathan Yebneb (ph.) and forgive me if butcher his last name. This is going to assist and provide clear direction as it relates to the reunification process. The Office of Emergency Management will, in fact, compile all of the data that we've discussed, and we're continuing to pull and determine the best course of action moving forward as it relates to developing this policy. We've spoken to several other agencies regarding their best practices and what they have in place or what they don't have in place. We're bouncing ideas off each other. feeding off each other to come up with the best possible scenario for this policy. We've -- as discussed, we've begun to coordinate with our county partners in the form of Broward schools and Broward health.

The policy development unit has already started the initial framework of our policy as it relates to reunification and that's -- it's a fluid process, it's going to continue as we get more information and we make decisions as to how we're going to proceed. So we're headed

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in the right direction. Please keep in mind that you know, on February 14th, the Broward Sheriff's Office criminal investigation division did the best we could with the resources we had that day. As Detective Scott stated, there isn't any one of us that was there that day serving in the homicide capacity that doesn't feel for each and every one of you that was affected that day.

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As I stated earlier, your voices have been heard and we will work diligently to make improvements to the reunification process and it's at this time, I'm ready to answer any questions you may have from a criminal investigation command perspective and what we dealt with that night.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Okay. Any questions for Captain Champagne or Detective Scott? Mr. Schachter, go ahead.

MR. SCHACHTER: Captain and Detective,

Detective, I want to thank you for always

coming to my house and always taking my call

even in, you know, the late, late hours of the

night. So thank you for your professionalism

and your kindness through this horrible

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process. I know this is -- was difficult for both of you so thank you for doing this. I just have a question, you take -- you said you take picture and do lasers before you identify, is there ever a consideration to do the identification first or you'd mess things up and that would be bad?

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DETECTIVE SCOTT: Because we can't always determine the position of the victims, how we would --

MR. SCHACHTER: You have to do it first.

DETECTIVE SCOTT: -- have to do

identification would involve moving them, so

yes, we would do all that before, just again,
for the investigation.

MR. SCHACHTER: Okay. Yes. Okay. You know, we had the Pulse nightclub shooting in June of 2016 and then the airport shooting in January of 2017, obviously, I wish the Sheriff would have thought about this before, you know, Marjorie Stoneman Douglas. You mentioned that you knew about two of the victims, you know, and during Pulse, when we heard the Pulse testimony, I thought I remember them telling us that as they knew the victims, they went and

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told the families. So I was just curious, when you knew about the two victims in the hospital, why didn't you tell those families at the time?

CAPTAIN CHAMPAGNE: I can address that because that was a decision, I was part of that decision making process. Our thought process at that point was, is we recognize that we were stretched thin and we were concerned about doing it one by one. We wanted to do it all inclusive to avoid some of what you experienced that night in hearing the cries and hearing the screams and the pain that was going on. We — in a perfect world, what we wanted to do was once we had all of that, was have 17 different notifications occur at one time; unfortunately, that didn't happen.

MR. SCHACHTER: So in best practices, do you think that you should, you know, do it the same way where you wait to tell everybody, or do you think it's better to notify as you know?

CAPTAIN CHAMPAGNE: In hindsight, and looking back in retrospect and moving forward, I would suggest at this point that we do it as we're getting it.

MR. SCHACHTER: And I would recommend that

as well and I think that's the testimony that you heard here. As far as there not being any coordination with the hospital, it was so upsetting for me when I got there and you know, they put us in a room with the FBI and I asked her questions, you know, I said we went to all these hospitals and I couldn't find Alex, why is there just no information, it was just so upsetting. She was, obviously, it's nothing against -- she didn't have the information, but why is there no information from the hospitals going to law enforcement about who they had, who they didn't have.

CAPTAIN CHAMPAGNE: And I can address that as well and it goes to, you know, who was in charge. One of the conversations that took place at the onset of this and upon my arrival with the criminal investigations command, we had all agency heads, division heads present to include the FBI, the ATF, some other municipalities to include Coral Springs and City of Sunrise and so on and we had a meeting with those heads and we made it clear right off the bat, that we wanted to make sure that we were the gate keepers of the information so

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that everything would be centralized coming to Speaking from past experience in dealing with, not a mass casualty event, but dealing with several officer involved shootings and murders of officers, you kind of have that same effect to where everyone converges on that site and wants to assist, but then you find out that you could start having individual off shoots conducting their own thing, doing their own stuff and there's no centralized control, if you will. So we made it very clear that day that, that's what we wanted so when someone is actually approached at the hospital or whether it be at the Marriott and it was a member of the bureau, they may not have been privy to that information at that point.

DETECTIVE SCOTT: And another factor just to touch on that is that, as I mentioned before, many of the victims that went to the hospital, they didn't know who the victims were. It goes back to the problem of they didn't have identification. If they were unresponsive or unable to communicate, they just didn't know. They could give you a guess on the age, a gender, and that was about all

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they had so unfortunately, in the interest of wanting to be sure, I did not send anybody on any type of wild goose chase in that type of moment, they just opted not to say anything until we knew.

MR. SCHACHTER: You know, as you're developing the best practices, I would recommend you reach out to the National Police Foundation. They have done after action reports for Pulse, San Burnadino, Las Vegas, they could be a wealth of information for you. Frank Straub and Ben was down here. The Broward County, you know, contracted with them to do an after action here as well and so they have a lot of information --

CAPTAIN CHAMPAGNE: And I failed to mention that, but I actually have in my possession all of those after-action reports from several of them over the last few years and we're kind of -- we're slowly starting to scrutinize those and draw from those as well.

MR. SCHACHTER: And let's see here. You mentioned that you had call in professional favors to get the pictures from Broward County schools, can -- who was resisting giving you

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CAPTAIN CHAMPAGNE: It's not that it was any one individual, it's just a bureaucracy as we've -- as you've heard previously, there's a lot of red tape sometimes in getting certain records and so on. And it was certainly frustrating to us that night because, you know, it was one of those things we needed sooner than later and when I refer to professional favors, he and I have both been in this business a long time and we know a lot of people and it was more of, hey, I need to get this sooner than later in lieu of any formal request, we need that now. And that's kind of what took place that day, but the reality is, it shouldn't.

MR. SCHACHTER: Thank you for coming here today.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Commissioner Petty.

COMMISSIONER PETTY: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Detective Scott, on behalf of my family, and again, not to contradict in any way the concerns that were expressed at the last commission meeting, I do want to thank you for putting a human touch on all of this. As hard

as it's been for my family to go through this, I know it's been a challenge for you too and I appreciate the way you've approached my family and the way you've dealt with it, so thank you.

Captain Champagne, when can we expect a policy from BSO regarding reunification?

CAPTAIN CHAMPAGNE: Right now, the timeline in the next 30 days is to have the majority of the framework put together and we'll start validating that information. So I would -- I would offer this today, that within the next 30 days, you will see something that's going to be finalized.

COMMISSIONER PETTY: And then I would imagine roles and responsibilities have to be defined and training has to be created?

CAPTAIN CHAMPAGNE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER PETTY: When do you expect that?

CAPTAIN CHAMPAGNE: That would have to be a discussion we'd have to have with training.

Our biggest obstacle right now is developing it and getting it in place and then start to implement that step.

COMMISSIONER PETTY: Knowing that you had

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to call in professional favors, etcetera, etcetera, and there was a lot of confusion, once you've created your policy for BSO, how do you anticipate getting the cooperation of -- how many jurisdictions do we have?

CAPTAIN CHAMPAGNE: Well, we have 17 districts, ourselves and then the airport and the port, but you know, there are several other cities. That's going to be a challenge, and expectedly, I mean, you have all seen that and trying to get everyone on the same page, even in talking about communication, it's not easy. But I think that the writing is on the wall for some of these people and that they need to realize it's time to step up because it's incumbent upon all of us in this room to get this right moving forward. And so to answer your question, I'm not sure what the answer is. I'm not sure how each municipality is going to respond but everyone needs to put their own thought process aside and recognize that this is not an isolated issue, this is a community problem within Broward and it's something that needs to be addressed, and so that's what we're trying to do now.

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And I was, you know, cautiously optimistic 1 at my conversation the other day in talking to Brian Katz because he does feel that we're on 3 the same page with that. Again, we're just 4 lower on the totem pole there, but I think if we recognize it, it's incumbent upon us to move forward and do what we need to do to get this done.

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DETECTIVE SCOTT: I will say optimistically as well, we have had a couple of municipalities approach us about sitting down and talking about lessons learned and what we would want to impart on them when this comes to their city. That's a good sign. If everybody is willing to come to the table, that's half the battle.

COMMISSIONER PETTY: Yes, I guess I would encourage you to -- as you get that policy defined, to begin sharing it --

CAPTAIN CHAMPAGNE: Absolutely.

COMMISSIONER PETTY: -- with the community and with these other agencies. I was thinking there's police, fire, EMS, school district, I can't even -- I mean, I don't even know how many entities there are that you need to share

800-726-7007 305-376-8800 it with, but I would encourage you to open it up and seek feedback and collaboration with some of these other partners as early in the process as possible so that it doesn't feel like it's being imposed on them and perhaps that might make it a little bit easier to get cooperation.

CAPTAIN CHAMPAGNE: Agreed.

COMMISSIONER PETTY: Thank you.

CAPTAIN CHAMPAGNE: Thank you, sir.

SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Okay. Anybody else. All right. Thank you both for being here, we appreciate it and appreciate your work. Before we go into the closed session, briefly just to address this issue because it's not something we can do in the closed session, Sylvia Ifft from DOE, would you come up? So Sylvia is going to present in the FSSAT in the closed session, but I just asked her to explain what the department is going to do as it relates to those two dates with the -- harm mitigation working group that has to be put together because you have to submit a harm mitigation analysis by July 1st and then by August 1, 2020, the harm mitigation group has to submit a

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report. So I talked to you about this and I just asked you if you would explain to the commission what the department's plan is in that regard.

MS. IFFT: Okay, yes. Thank you. you well know, executive order 1945 has directed the department to create a best practices document as you said, by July 1st of this year. So what we've done is we've identified a number of state, local, federal, practitioners, partners, subject matter experts in physical security and harm mitigation. had several discussions, we've had a couple of planning calls with these members and we are continuously adding more membership to this group as we identify different areas that need to be addressed. And so right now, we have representation from Homeland Security, TSA, DOE transportation, some -- a lot of school safety specialists have volunteered for different areas and different aspects. There is some folks from risk management, DOE facilities, law enforcement, we have some charter school representation that's interested in participating. And as of this week, we have

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representation from this commission, Mr.

Schachter has agreed to participate as well, so

we're very happy to have you, Mr. Schachter, to

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participate and provide your experience and the

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So our plan right now is, we have an outline put together. We have specific areas identified so we'll put that backbone document together. It will be available by July 1st. And the work group that is directed under 7030 will take up that document and really pick it apart, scrutinize it, add to it and the develop it into a true best practices document. are a number of best practices documents out there, I'll talk a little bit about it in closed session. When you go through the documentation that you were provided for the school assessment, we identified, many, many resources both statutory resources, federal quidance and so all of this is going to be a part of the resources that we use to build this best practices document. So right now, that's the plan. We will have that July 1 version out and the work group will pick up from there and

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develop it further.

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SHERIFF GUALTIERI: Okay. All right. makes sense. Anybody have any questions for Sylvia on that? Okay. All right. So what we're going to do now is, for the last item that we have to cover today is the closed session with the FSSAT, and as we move into closed session, under Florida law, I'm required to read the following. This meeting requires us to hear or discuss active criminal investigative information, active criminal intelligence information and or other information that is confidential and exempt under Florida law. Because of this under the authority of Florida statute 943.687(8), the meeting is closed to the public and is exempt from Florida's Sunshine law found in Florida statute 286.011 and section 24b, article 1 of the state constitution.

The required written declaration of the commission chair will be entered into the commission minutes. Only authorized commission members, commission support staff and persons otherwise specifically authorized by the Chair may attend this meeting. We will not reconvene

today in a public meeting, we will take a break 1 and begin the closed portion of the meeting at approximately 5:40 p.m. and thank you for your 3 consideration. So we'll just ask anybody that 4 5 isn't authorized to remain, please leave and we will then begin in closed session. We just ask 6 7 all the commission members, if you want to stand and just kind of take a quick break in 8 9 place, but please be ready to go so as soon as 10 we have the right people in the room, we can 11 begin immediately. Thank you. 12 (Thereupon, the proceedings were concluded)

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1	CERTIFICATE
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3	(STATE OF FLORIDA)
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6	I, NATHANIEL TORO, Reporter, certify that I was
7	authorized to and did report the foregoing
8	proceedings and that the transcript is a true and
9	correct transcription of my notes of the
10	proceedings.
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17	NATHANIEL TORO, Reporter
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