



December 2017

## Funding for Safety and Security in Schools: *A Fifty-State Review*

The 2016 Washington State Legislature directed the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) to evaluate how Washington and other states fund school safety and security programs.<sup>1</sup> The results of this 50-state review are organized in the following six sections:

**Section I** provides a summary of safety and security-related legislation in Washington leading up to and including Engrossed Senate Bill 6620 in 2016.

**Section II** describes the methods and definitions used in this report.

**Section III** outlines the state and federal funding sources used for safety and security activities across states.

**Section IV** describes safety and security funding in Washington State.

**Section V** describes safety and security funding in other states.

**Section VI** provides a summary comparison of similarities and differences in funding processes across states.

The **Appendices** include additional details on state and federal funding sources for school safety and security.

### Summary

The 2016 Washington State Legislature directed the Washington State Institute for Public Policy to “evaluate how Washington and other states have addressed the funding of school safety and security programs.”

In our 50-state review, we found that states use a variety of funding sources to support school safety and security measures like school resource officers, trainings, security equipment, and emergency plans. These sources may be specifically dedicated to school safety, or may allow—but not require—funds to be used for these purposes. These sources include dedicated state education formula funding, local levies, state grants and budget provisos, and federal grants.

In Washington, education formula funding currently accounts for the majority of dedicated school safety resources. State and federal grants and state budget provisos are also used in Washington.

All 50 states have used federal grants to support school safety activities. Many states also use ongoing or one-time state grants to support school safety. Washington, Florida, Kentucky, New Jersey, and Ohio are the only states that dedicate funding for school safety and security in their education funding formulas. Minnesota, Idaho, Colorado, and Ohio allow school districts to enact levies for additional revenue for school-safety purposes.

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<sup>1</sup> Engrossed Senate Bill 6620, Chapter 240, Laws of 2016.

## I. Background

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### School Safety Legislation in Washington

Legislative requirements and funding for school safety and security in Washington have evolved over time. In 2001, the Washington State Legislature recommended that all public schools create comprehensive safe school plans to “assure students, parents, guardians, school employees and school administrators that schools provide the safest possible learning environment.”<sup>2</sup> The legislature also enacted a per-pupil safety allocation to help school districts develop and implement safety plans and purchase safety equipment such as security cameras and door locks.<sup>3</sup> However, this safety allocation was eliminated in 2002.

In 2001, the legislature created the School Safety Center within the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) to help school districts create safety plans, coordinate safety-related activities across districts and schools, oversee the creation of manuals and curricula for trainings, and maintain an informational website.<sup>4</sup> A safety advisory committee was also established to oversee safety center activities and provide feedback and expertise on safety-related issues to OSPI, school districts, schools, and other stakeholders.

In 2003, the legislature required the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs to create a statewide mapping system that all state and local government-owned buildings could use to map their

facilities in order to provide information to first responders during emergency situations.<sup>5</sup> Between 2003 and 2009, all elementary, middle, and high school facilities were mapped.

In 2007, “as a result of high-profile school incidents and the general perception that schools did not have viable disaster plans,”<sup>6</sup> the legislature passed Substitute Senate Bill 5097, which mandated that all school districts develop and implement comprehensive school safety plans and establish procedures to prevent, mitigate, and respond to emergency situations.<sup>7</sup>

In 2009, the Washington State Legislature passed legislation restructuring the education funding formula, which in part, added language dedicating state allocations for hiring security personnel in schools and funding security measures district-wide. The current education funding formula and these safety-specific allocations went into effect in 2011.

The passage of Second Substitute Senate Bill 5197 in 2013 further required school districts to partner with local law enforcement agencies and security personnel to develop procedures to improve the response time of first

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<sup>2</sup> Substitute Senate Bill 5543, Chapter 205, Laws of 2002. (RCW 28A.320.125.)

<sup>3</sup> Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6153, Chapter 7, Laws of 2001.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

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<sup>5</sup> Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1218, Chapter 102, Laws of 2003. (RCW 36.28A.060 – 080.)

<sup>6</sup> No author. (2010). *Classified adequacy staffing reports*. Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

<sup>7</sup> Substitute Senate Bill 5097, Chapter 406, Laws of 2007. (RCW 28A.320.125 and RCW 28A.300.490.)

responders during emergency situations.<sup>8</sup> Most recently, Engrossed Senate Bill 6620, enacted in 2016, required that 1) OSPI and the school safety advisory committee hold annual school safety summits, 2) OSPI create an online social and emotional training program for school district staff, and 3) allowed educational service districts to implement regional safety and security programs. See [Exhibit 1](#) for details.

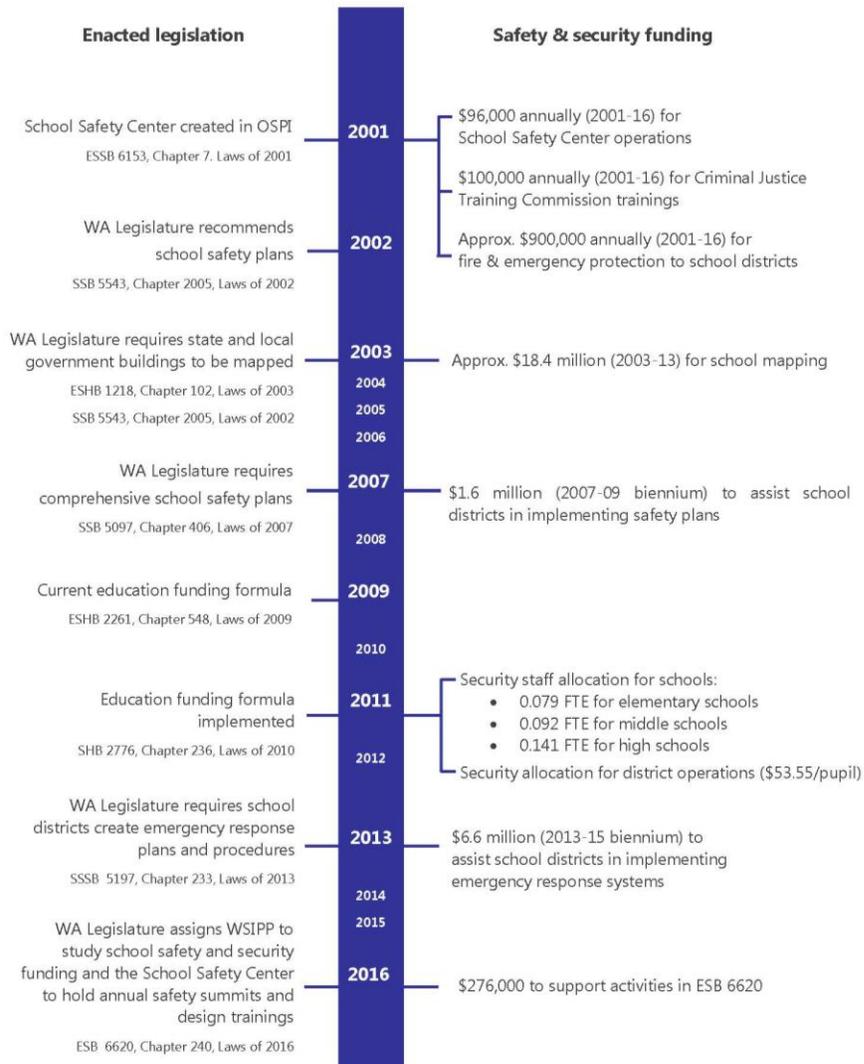
**Legislative Assignment**

*The Washington state institute for public policy shall complete an evaluation of how Washington and other states have addressed the funding of school safety and security programs and submit a report to the appropriate committees of the legislature, the governor, and the office of the superintendent of public instruction by December 1, 2017.*

*Engrossed Senate Bill 6620, Chapter 240, Laws of 2016.*

### Exhibit 1

School Safety and Security Legislation and Funding in Washington State: 2001-2016



<sup>8</sup> Second Substitute Senate Bill 5197, Chapter 233, Laws of 2013. (RCW 28A.335.010, RCW 28A.58.102, and RCW 28A.300.275.)

## II. Methodology

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To address the legislative assignment, we conducted a 50-state review by examining legislation, enacted budgets, and agency websites from all states.

In this report we describe funding sources and levels for Washington State between 2001 and 2016. We examined school safety and security-related legislation over time using session laws from 2001 to 2016 and the Revised Code of Washington. We reviewed enacted operating and capital budgets from all biennia from 2001-03 to 2015-17 to track state safety allocations, appropriations, grants, and provisos to school districts, OSPI, and other entities. We also analyzed data and materials available on OSPI's school apportionment and financial services website, including annual school district financial reports.

For other states, we describe the sources of funding used to finance school safety activities from 2005 to 2016.<sup>9</sup> We examined state education department websites, school safety center websites (if they exist), and state statutes to determine whether or not states allocate safety and security funding through education funding formulas. We also used these sources to identify safety-specific grants and programs. We searched session laws dating from 2005 to 2016 to identify safety and security related legislation and track potential funding. We also reviewed enacted budgets from 2005-2016 to track safety allocations, appropriations, grants, and provisos.

Finally, we collected grant information from federal agency websites, like the U.S. Department of Education, to identify federal grant programs available between 2001-2016. We found both categorical grant programs for school safety and security purposes specifically, as well as grant programs that allowed state education agencies or school districts to use funds for school safety and security measures. We do not examine whether funding levels are associated with safety outcomes for students or school staff or whether funding for school safety is "adequate"—these questions are outside the scope of our assignment.

Through this review we identified a number of types of potential threats and hazards for which schools prepare, a wide range of activities that schools undertake to address those potential threats and hazards, and a broad array of funding sources that states draw upon to fund those activities. All charts and figures are presented in 2016 dollars, unless otherwise noted.

We begin with an overview of funding sources in [Section II](#) and then describe how those sources are used in Washington State in [Section III](#). In [Section IV](#) we examine funding sources in other states and describe how Washington compares with other states in [Section V](#).

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<sup>9</sup> We examined information in other states for a shorter period of time (2005-2016) because of limited or inconsistent data sources prior to 2005.

## Definitions

### Safety and Security Scope

Safety and security in schools is a broad topic area that can include preparing for, managing, and responding to a wide range of threats and hazards, including:

- natural disasters (e.g., earthquakes or landslides),
- building and technological hazards (e.g., the release of hazardous materials or structural threats and damage),
- biological threats (e.g., infectious diseases or contaminated food), and
- human-caused crises (e.g., active shooters, harassment and bullying, and gang violence).

In some cases funding is provided to prepare for specific types of potential threats and hazards. Many of the preparedness and response activities a school district may undertake to address multiple types of potential threats. For example, training staff on the correct use of emergency equipment may help them to respond to multiple types of emergencies. For the purpose of this report, we include activities that are meant to prepare for, manage, or respond to all the above types of threats.

### Safety and Security Activities

In this report, we focus on funding for personnel, capital, technology, and training as it relates to emergency preparedness, management, and response on school campuses. This includes the following funding:

- salaries, benefits, and trainings for security personnel, such as school resource and security officers;
- training for school staff on emergency response or equipment;
- emergency preparedness measures including safety or emergency plans and drills;
- security equipment including, but not limited to, door locks, surveillance cameras, intercoms, and telecommunication systems between schools and local law enforcement agencies; and
- facility retrofits or improvements to ensure student and staff safety.

While programs focusing on harassment and bullying, gang violence, substance use, and mental health-related issues are important factors in the discussion of school safety, we did not explicitly include funding for these types of programs in our review. Discussion of these types of awareness and prevention programs extends beyond the scope of our report. However, we identified some grant programs, particularly at the federal level, that provide allowable uses of funds for both these types of programs and school safety-specific items, such as security equipment. These multiple-use grants are included in our discussion of funding sources.

### III. Safety and Security Funding Sources

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In our 50-state review, we identified a wide variety of federal and state funding sources for school safety and security measures. Safety and security funding sources may be ongoing or they may be funded for a limited duration and not renewable. Frequently, one-time funding is allocated through a competitive grant or a budget proviso for a specific security-related purpose, like the development of a response plan.

Some of these funding sources are categorical—that is, they are provided specifically for safety and security-related activities. Other funding sources are more flexible, with safety and security-related activities being one of multiple allowable uses of the funds.

We describe the general categories of funding below. Additionally, we provide specific examples of each type of funding throughout the report and provide additional detail in [Appendices I-III](#).

#### Ongoing Funding

States provide ongoing funding for school safety and security through some combination of the following:

- *Education funding formulas.* Several states include dedicated allocations for safety and security in their education funding formulas. These allocations may be based on a per-district or per-pupil formula, and allocated dollars may be dedicated to specific purposes (e.g., school resource officer programs) or may allow schools or districts to spend according to their own priorities. The construction of these formulas varies widely by state. (See [Appendix I](#) for additional detail.)
- *Levies.* Some states allow school districts to enact levies to raise additional revenue that can be used for school safety and security purposes. The language defining allowable levy uses varies widely across states. Language either explicitly defines school safety as the sole use of funds, an allowable use of funds, or does not define safety and security at all, allowing school districts the flexibility to deploy funds for school safety as they need.<sup>10</sup>
- *Grants.* Many states provide ongoing grant funding to schools or school districts for school safety and security purposes. These grants may be competitive or made by formula allocation. Similar to levies, these grants may be either categorical or allow school districts to use funds for school safety purposes. (See [Appendix II](#) for additional detail.)

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<sup>10</sup> In our review, we include states with levies that explicitly allow districts to use funds for school safety and security purposes.

The federal government also administers several ongoing grant programs that can be used for school safety activities. These grants are often administered by the U.S. Department of Education. Similar to state grant programs, federal grant programs may either be categorical or allow schools and districts to use funds for school safety purposes and may either be competitive or made by formula allocation. Three grant programs are exclusively for employing school resource officers in schools, implementing emergency management plans, and providing support after traumatic or violent events. Four additional grant programs include school safety or security measures as allowable uses of funds (see [Appendix III](#) for additional detail).<sup>11</sup>

### One-Time Funding

Many states provide one-time funding for specific school safety-related activities through grants or budget provisos. Examples include:

- **Grants:** one-time only state appropriations to state education departments (and other agencies) to create and administer categorical or allowable grant programs to school districts, often to fund safety plans or establish a baseline for security across all schools.
- **Budget provisos:** funds allocated to state education agencies, other agencies, or school districts for specific safety and/or security-related measures, including personnel. Examples include state

appropriations to the state education agency to create a safe schools assessment tool or targeting appropriations at the school or district level for facility improvements or repairs.

Finally, some states received one-time funding through the U.S. Department of Education's School Emergency Management Grant program, a program that provided state education agencies funding to build capacity to support school districts as they develop and implement emergency operations plans (see [Appendix III](#) for additional detail).

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<sup>11</sup> We were unable to consistently identify funding from these allowable federal grants and therefore do not include these funds in charts or figures in this report. Awards granted to states from these allowable federal grants are detailed in [Appendix III](#) but represent awards for all activities, not solely school safety and security activities.

## IV. Safety and Security Funding in Washington

In our review of school safety and security funding for Washington, we found examples of all the types of ongoing and one-time funding described in the previous section.

Several funding streams in Washington allow funds to be used for school safety and security, including local levies, state allocations from the previous education funding formula, and federal grants with allowable uses for school safety and security activities. However, we were unable to determine how much of this funding ultimately was used for school safety and security. We do not include allowable funds in any of our charts or figures for this reason.

In this section, we focus our attention on categorical funds in Washington, specifically

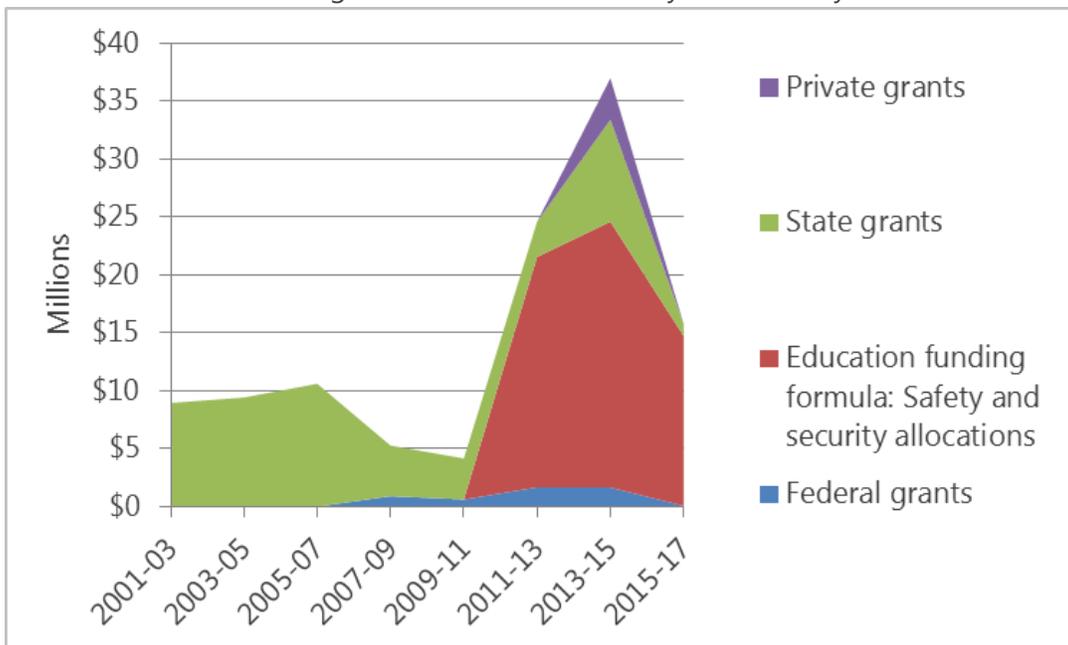
which agencies receive them and how they are used. We briefly discuss some relevant allowable funding streams.

Ongoing funds are provided through two main funding streams: 1) a dedicated school safety allocation through the state’s education funding formula for school security staff and district-wide security measures and 2) state grants to schools and districts for fire protection and emergencies.

One-time categorical funds in Washington may come from various sources, including federal grants that fund emergency plans and activities or one-time state budget provisos for specific capital improvement projects.

**Exhibit 2**

Total Funding Sources for School Safety and Security



Note:

School year 2016-17 security allocations in education funding formula not available yet and not reported here.

See [Exhibit 2](#) for categorical funding from federal, state, and private sources for school safety and security in Washington.

We identified five main entities that have received categorical funding from 2001 to 2016:

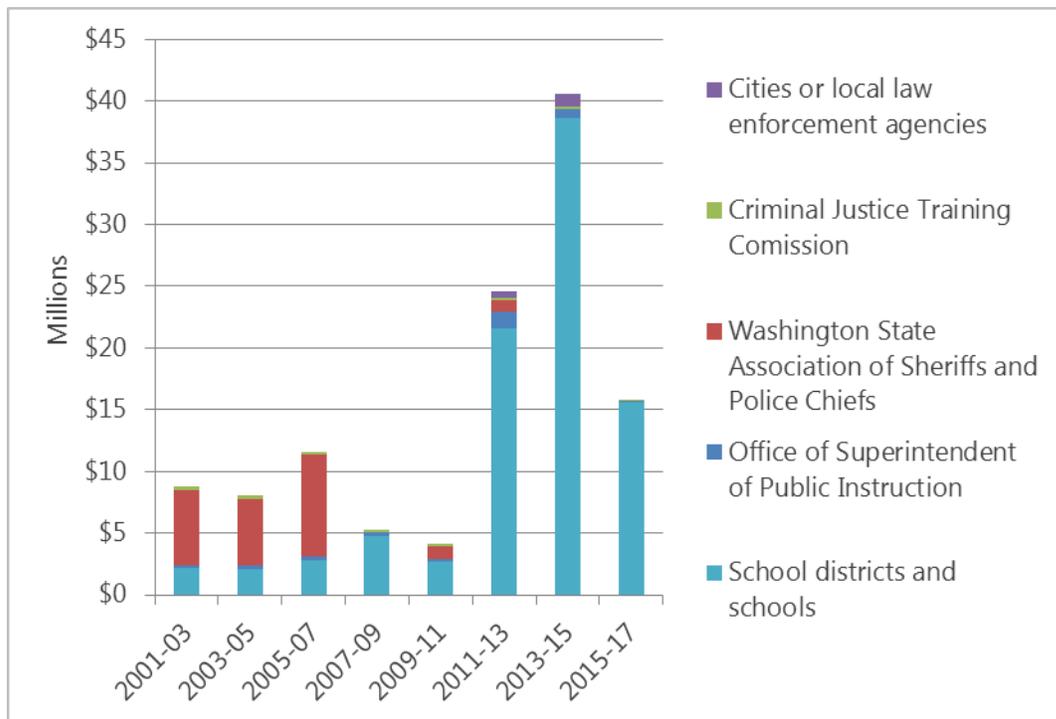
- 1) school districts and individual schools,<sup>12</sup>
- 2) OSPI, including funding to the School Safety Center,
- 3) the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission (CJTC),
- 4) cities or local law enforcement agencies, and
- 5) the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC).

[Exhibit 3](#) provides the breakdown of categorical funding that each of these entities received between the 2001-03 and 2015-17 biennia. It is unknown if additional funds from allowable funding sources were used to support school safety activities.

Between 2001 and 2016, school districts received the majority of total funding. During this period, an average of 76% of all funds flowed to school districts, 18% went to WASPC, 3% went to OSPI, 2% went to CJTC, and 1% went to local cities and law enforcement agencies. We discuss the specific sources of funding for each of these entities in the following subsections.

### Exhibit 3

Total Safety and Security Funding to School Districts, OSPI, CJTC, and WASPC, and Local Cities or Law Enforcement Agencies, (2001-03 to 2015-17 biennia)



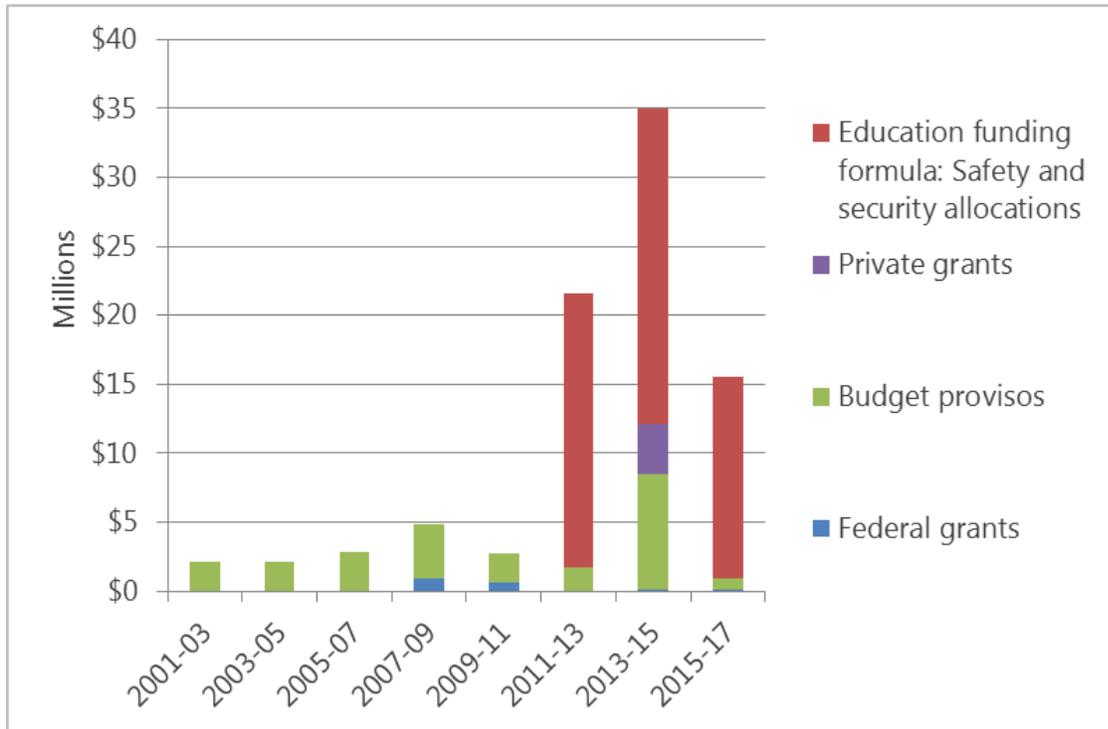
Note:

School year 2016-17 security allocations in education funding formula not available yet and not reported here.

<sup>12</sup> Includes funding passed through to school districts from OSPI or other entities

### Exhibit 4

Sources of School Safety and Security Funding to School Districts  
(2001-03 to 2015-17 biennia)



Note:

School year 2016-17 security allocations in education funding formula not available yet and not reported here.

### School Safety Funding for School Districts and Schools

As shown in Exhibit 4, school districts consistently receive funding for school safety activities from three main sources: state allocations from the education funding formula, state grants and direct appropriations, and federal grants. It is unknown if additional funds from allowable funding sources were used to support school safety activities. For example, funds from the prior education funding formula may have been used to support safety activities, but we are unable to determine the precise dollar amount.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>13</sup> The nonemployee-related costs (NERC) allocation was the precursor to the Materials, Supplies, and Operating Costs

A description of these sources follows.

### Security Allocations in Washington's Education Funding Formula

The largest and most stable source of school safety funding in Washington is the security allocation in the state's education funding formula (implemented in 2011). Since 2001, allocations from the state's education funding formula have made up

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allocation in the current education funding formula. NERC included a per-pupil allocation that could be used for items like equipment and contractual services. Lunghofer, D. (2009) *Organization and financing of Washington public schools*. Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

over 90% of total categorical funding to districts for safety and security.<sup>14</sup> Washington’s current education funding formula was enacted in 2009<sup>15</sup> and implemented in 2011.<sup>16</sup> It includes specific allocations for safety personnel in elementary, middle, and high schools and security resources at the district level.

The prototypical school model is used to allocate district-wide funding. Allocations are based on fixed staffing levels for

elementary, middle, and high schools with specific grades and grade-level enrollments. Designated staffing ratios, assigned as full-time equivalent classified staff, determine funding for school personnel like principals and administrators, librarians, schools nurses, and instructional aides.<sup>17</sup>

The prototypical school model also includes a designated staffing level for “student and staff safety” (see [Exhibit 5](#) for detail).

**Exhibit 5**  
Staffing Ratios for Prototypical Schools

Staff type per school	Elementary 400	Middle 432	High 600
Principals, assistant principals, etc.	1.253	1.353	1.88
Librarians	0.663	0.519	0.523
School nurses	0.076	0.06	0.096
Social workers	0.042	0.006	0.015
Psychologists	0.017	0.002	0.007
Guidance counselors	0.493	1.216	2.539
Teaching assistance	0.936	0.7	0.652
Office support/non-instructional aides	2.012	2.325	3.269
Custodians	1.657	1.942	2.965
Parent involvement coordinators	0.0825	0	0
<b>Classified staff providing student and staff safety</b>	<b>0.079</b>	<b>0.092</b>	<b>0.141</b>

Source:  
RCW. 28A.150.260.

<sup>14</sup> Prior to the current funding formula, in 2001 the Washington Legislature created a \$6.36 per-pupil safety allocation to provide districts support in creating safety plans and introducing such measures as security cameras, training for staff, and security personnel. This safety allocation was eliminated in the following session, in 2002. ESSB 6153 (Operating Budget), Chapter 7, Laws of 2001; No author. (2010). *Classified adequacy staffing reports*. Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

<sup>15</sup> Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2261, Chapter 548, Laws of 2009.

<sup>16</sup> Substitute House Bill 2776, Chapter 236, Laws of 2010. (RCW 28A.150.260.)

<sup>17</sup> Full-time equivalent staffing levels for school staffing types have not changed since established in 2011. (RCW 28A.150.260.)

Staffing levels are scalable depending on actual grade-level enrollments in a district. For example, a prototypical middle school with 432 students is designated 0.092 FTE for safety personnel. A district with an actual enrollment of 864 students in middle-school grades receives funding for double the staffing amount (0.184 FTE).

At the district level, funding is allocated based on the average full-time enrollment of students in the district, which drives staffing allocations for district-wide operations and administration. Non-staff related allocations for things like technology, utilities, and curriculum and textbooks are provided through a per-pupil allocation called Materials, Supplies, and Operating Costs (MSOC).<sup>18</sup> There is a specific per-pupil allocation amount for “security and central office administration” built into the MSOC. OSPI has estimated that 7% of the allocation is solely for security purposes.<sup>19</sup> (See [Exhibit 6](#).)

### Exhibit 6

#### Materials, Supplies, and Operating Costs (School Year 2016-17)

Per-pupil allocation	2016-17
Technology	\$ 128.58
Utilities and insurance	\$ 349.35
Curriculum and textbooks	\$ 138.04
Supplies and library materials	\$ 293.07
Instructional professional development for certificated and classified staff	\$ 21.35
Facilities maintenance	\$ 173.07
Security and center office administration	\$ 119.90

Source:  
SESHB 2376, Chapter 36, Laws of 2016.

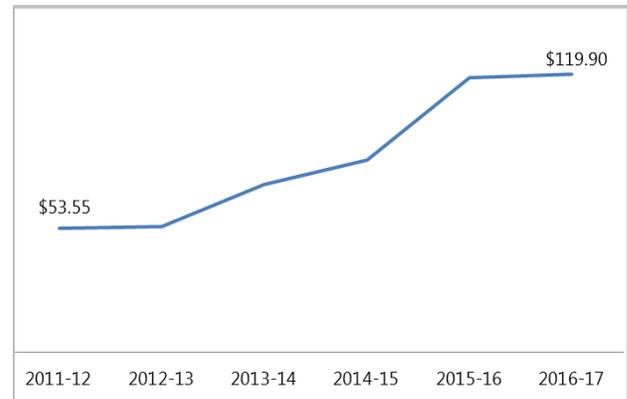
<sup>18</sup> RCW 28A 150.260.

<sup>19</sup> No author. (2010). *Classified adequacy staffing reports*. Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

While staffing levels for prototypical elementary, middle, and high schools have remained the same since 2011, MSOC allocations for security and central office administration have increased.<sup>20</sup> These allocations have doubled since 2011, increasing from \$53.55 per student in 2011 to \$119.90 per student in the 2016-17 school year.<sup>21</sup> (See [Exhibit 7](#).)

### Exhibit 7

#### Per-Student MSOC Allocation for “Security and Central Office Administration” (School Years 2011-12 to 2016-17)



Note:

Dollars are not adjusted for inflation.

Given that allocations in Washington’s education funding formula are largely driven by student enrollment, districts with high student enrollments receive more funding for safety and security-related measures than districts with low student enrollments. For example, in 2015-2016, Tacoma and Spokane school districts were each allocated 5.3 FTE for school security, while Yelm and Oak Harbor school districts were each allocated about 1 FTE for security staff.

<sup>20</sup> Inflationary adjustments.

<sup>21</sup> Second Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2376 (Supplemental Operating Budget). Chapter 36, Laws of 2016; Third Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2127 (Supplemental Operating Budget), Chapter 7, Laws of 2012.

Note that security allocations through Washington’s education funding formula are allocations only. Local school district boards have discretion to budget dollars at the local level and set school staffing levels regardless of the staffing ratios set forth in the prototypical school model.<sup>22</sup>

### Levies

Local school districts are authorized to enact four types of voter-approved levies,<sup>23</sup> two of which may be used to fund school safety and security measures:

- the excess general fund levy (referred to as the maintenance and operation levy) is used for daily school operations;
- the capital project fund levy is for school construction, modernization, and remodeling purposes.<sup>24</sup>

The authorizing language for these levies did not include explicit language defining school safety and security as allowable uses of levy funds; however, we found examples of school districts that used levy dollars for these purposes. Because we were unable to consistently determine funding for school safety and security from levy dollars, we do not include dollar amounts in this report.

## Other Funding Streams for School Districts

### State Grants to Districts and Schools

Funding levels to school districts from budget appropriations and state grants varied between 2001 and 2016. These appropriations made up the majority of categorical funding for safety and security from 2001 until 2011 when the education funding formula was implemented. In more recent years, state grants and budget provisos to school districts collectively make up the second-largest source of funding for safety and security related items, almost 30% of all funds. (See [Exhibit 4](#) above.)

As described briefly below, each of these budget provisos and grant programs were targeted to specific, and sometimes time-limited, purposes. For example, since 2001, the legislature has consistently appropriated funds to OSPI to distribute to districts for fire protection and emergencies. Between 2001 and 2016, an average of almost \$900,000 was distributed each year to certain districts<sup>25</sup> for fire protection and other emergency-related purposes.

Funding for safety-related facility maintenance, repairs, and equipment has been more infrequent and on an as-needed basis. For example, in 2006, the legislature

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<sup>22</sup> SHB2776, Chapter 236, Laws of 2010. (RCW 28A.150.260.) “Except as may be required under RCWs 28A.155, 28A.165, 28A.180 or 28A. 185”

<sup>23</sup> RCW 84.52.053.

<sup>24</sup> Kelly, T.J. (2015) *Organization and financing of Washington public schools*, Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

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<sup>25</sup> In graphs, these appropriations are reported in 2016 dollars. ESSB6153 (Operating Budget), Chapter 7, Laws of 2001; Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5404 (Operating Budget), Chapter 25, Laws of 2003; Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6090 (Operating Budget), Chapter 518, Laws of 2005; Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2687 (Supplemental Operating Budget), Chapter 329, Laws of 2008; Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1244 (Operating Budget), Chapter 564, Laws of 2009; Second Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1087 (Operating Budget), Chapter 50, Laws of 2011; Third Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5034 (Operating Budget), Chapter 4, Laws of 2013; Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6052 (Operating Budget), Chapter 4, Laws of 2015; Substitute Senate Bill 5883 (Operating Budget), Chapter 1, Laws of 2017.

appropriated \$630,000 from the capital budget to three school districts, including \$261,000 to the Vashon School District for “fire and alarm control panels and devices.”<sup>26</sup>

State grants to school districts have also varied in response to legislation focusing on school safety plans and security.

In 2007, the legislature passed legislation requiring all school districts to develop and implement comprehensive school safety plans.<sup>27</sup> The legislature appropriated \$1.6 million from the state general fund to OSPI to create and administer a competitive grant program to assist school districts in these efforts.<sup>28</sup>

In 2013, the legislature took an additional step by requiring school districts to create emergency response systems between school security personnel and local first responders to improve response time during emergency situations.<sup>29</sup> The legislature appropriated \$6.65 million in the capital budget for OSPI to create a competitive grant process to assist districts with these efforts as well.<sup>30</sup>

In 2014, some school districts also received a private grant from the Washington Schools Risk Management Pool, a private insurance company with 84 school district

members and nine educational service districts members.<sup>31</sup> This school security grant was provided to member districts to reimburse costs associated with school security assessments and security equipment.<sup>32</sup>

### Federal Funding for School Districts

Between 2008 and 2016, specific schools and school districts in Washington received several time-limited grants from the federal Department of Education, including:<sup>33</sup>

- The Readiness and Emergency Management for Schools grant, which provides school districts funding to develop and implement emergency management plans, install security equipment, conduct drills, and train school personnel how to respond to emergency situations.<sup>34</sup> Seattle Public Schools, the North Central Educational Services District, Shoreline School District, Snoqualmie Valley School District, and Northeast Washington Educational School District 101 received a total of about \$1.4 million between 2008 and 2010.<sup>35</sup>
- The Project School Emergency Response to Violence grant, which provides resources to school districts recovering

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<sup>26</sup> In graphs, these appropriations are reported in 2016 dollars in graph. Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6384 (Capital Budget), Chapter 371, Laws of 2006.

<sup>27</sup> SSB5097, Chapter 406, Laws of 2007. (RCW 28A.320.125.)

<sup>28</sup> In graphs, these appropriations are reported in 2016 dollars. Substitute House Bill 1128 (Operating Budget), Chapter 522, Laws of 2007.

<sup>29</sup> 2SSB5197, Chapter 233, Laws of 2013. (RCW 28A.335.010, RCW 28A.58.102, RCW 28A.300.275.)

<sup>30</sup> In graphs, these appropriations are reported in 2016 dollars. Second Engrossed House Bill 1115 (Capital Budget), Chapter 3, Laws of 2015.

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<sup>31</sup> The Washington Schools Risk Management Pool website.

<sup>32</sup> WSRMP, (personal communication, September, 2017).

<sup>33</sup> School districts may have also received funding for safety and security measures through federal grants with allowable uses. Since we could not determine specific funding for safety or security related measures within these grants, we did not include their funding amounts here.

<sup>34</sup> U.S. Department of Education website. *Readiness and emergency management for schools*.

<sup>35</sup> Grant reported as 2016 dollars in graph. Funding available from 2003 to 2010. However, award amounts from source not reported for years 2003 through 2005. U.S. Department of Education website. *Readiness and emergency management for schools awards*.

from a violent or traumatic event.<sup>36</sup> Three school districts in Washington have received SERV awards. In 2014, Darrington School District received \$10,340 and Arlington School District received \$9,090 to pay for transportation costs after a landslide struck the town of Oso, killing 43 people, blocking State Route 530, and displacing students and school staff.<sup>37</sup> In 2015, the year after a school shooting occurred at Marysville-Pilchuck High School, Marysville School District received \$50,000.<sup>38</sup>

In addition to categorical federal grants, school districts in Washington may have received funding for school safety and security activities through federal allowable grants.

Between 2001 and 2016, Washington school districts received federal funding from three U.S. Department of Education programs: the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities grant, the Project Prevent grant, and the School Climate Transformation grant. Additionally, districts received funding through the Safe Schools-Healthy Students grant, a program jointly administered by the U.S. Department of Education, Department of Justice, and the Department of Health and Human Services. (See [Appendix III](#) for additional information).

While these grant programs are primarily focused on reducing substance use and violence in schools, as well as increasing mental health awareness, they include allowable uses for safety and security activities. We include total funding from these allowable grants in [Appendix III](#); however, available information precluded us from determining how much of this funding was used for school safety and security activities in Washington.

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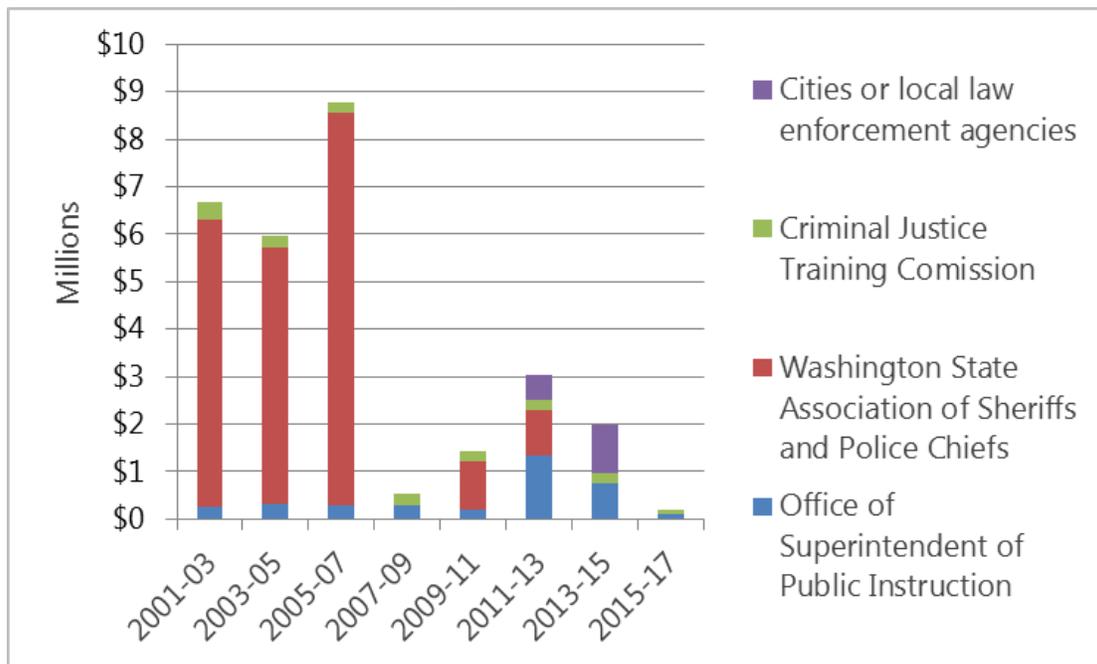
<sup>36</sup> U.S. Department of Education website. Project School Emergency Response to Violence (SERV).

<sup>37</sup> Bray, K. (September 13, 2014). *Darrington schools get federal grant to pay for mudslide expenses*. Herald Net.

<sup>38</sup> Grants reported as 2016 dollars in graph. U.S. Department of Education website. *Project schools emergency response to violence awards*.

### Exhibit 8

Total Safety and Security Funding to OSPI, CJTC, WASPC, and Local Cities or Law Enforcement Agencies (2001-03 to 2015-17 biennia)



#### Funding for Other State Entities

Besides school districts, OSPI, CJTC, WASPC, and several cities and local law enforcement agencies have also received funding to support school safety. (See [Exhibit 8](#).)

#### The Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction: The School Safety Center

In 2001, the legislature created the School Safety Center within OSPI to help school districts create safety plans, coordinate safety-related activities across districts and schools, oversee the creation of manuals and curricula for trainings, and maintain an informational website.<sup>39</sup> A safety advisory committee was also established to oversee safety center activities and provide feedback and expertise on safety-related issues to OSPI, school districts, schools, and other stakeholders. The School Safety Center has received ongoing operating funds from the state general fund since 2002.

<sup>39</sup> ESSB6153, Chapter 7, Laws of 2001.

Since 2002, the School Safety Center has received an operating budget of \$96,000 each year from the state general fund.<sup>40</sup> From 2004 to 2007, between \$25,000 and \$80,000 were also allocated to the advisory committee to create and disseminate information about internet safety for children.

In recent years OSPI, particularly the School Safety Center, received funding from two federal grants to assist school districts in preparing for emergencies. In 2012, OSPI received \$1.1 million through the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant program. The School Safety Center used these funds to conduct a statewide assessment of natural disaster threats facing K-12 schools and create a statewide mitigation plan that districts can use as a model for developing their own mitigation efforts.<sup>41</sup>

In 2014, OSPI received \$557,940 from the School Emergency Management Grants program.<sup>42</sup> The School Safety Center used this funding to support school districts developing emergency operations and school safety plans<sup>43</sup> and restructured its website as a toolkit to assist districts in their planning efforts.<sup>44</sup>

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<sup>40</sup> Appropriation reported in 2016 dollars in graph. Between 2002 and 2010, OSPI received funding from the state general fund for the School Safety Center. Beginning in 2011, general fund dollars were appropriated to the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission and passed through to OSPI to support the School Safety Center.

<sup>41</sup> Grant reported in 2016 dollars in graph. Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction website. *Pre-disaster mitigation project*. No author. (n.d.). *1st annual school safety summit white paper: A plan to fund school safety: Setting the stage*. School Safety Center.

<sup>42</sup> U.S. Department of Education website. *Grants to states for school emergency management grant program*.

<sup>43</sup> Ibid.

<sup>44</sup> Graph reported in 2016 dollars in graph. No author. (n.d.). *1st annual school safety summit white paper: A plan to fund school safety: Setting the stage*. School Safety Center.

## The Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission: Security Personnel Trainings

The School Safety Center and its advisory committee create training materials and collaborate with the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission (CTJC), which provides trainings to criminal justice officials and school personnel.

Since 2001, state funding for training through the CTJC has been fairly stable. Approximately \$100,000 has been provided each year from the state general fund for the CTJC to administer safety training programs to school administrators and school resource officers.<sup>45</sup> In 2001 and 2003, CJTC also received \$65,000 through the state Public Safety and Education Account to provide regional safety trainings for school district and law enforcement officials.<sup>46</sup>

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<sup>45</sup> Between 2002 and 2010, OSPI received funding from the state general fund and passed appropriations through to the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission for trainings. Beginning in 2011, general fund dollars were appropriated directly to the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission for trainings.

<sup>46</sup> Appropriations reported in 2016 dollars in graph.

## Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs: School Mapping

In 2003, the Washington State Legislature passed legislation requiring all state and local government-owned buildings to be mapped.<sup>47</sup> Mapping systems provide law enforcement, fire department, and military personnel access to floor plans, hazardous material storage, utility shut-offs, and evacuation plans when responding to emergencies.

During the 2003-05 biennium, the legislature appropriated \$4.8 million in the capital budget to the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC) to map 460 public high schools.<sup>48</sup> WASPC received an additional \$5.5 million in the 2005-07 biennium and \$6.23 million in the 2007-09 biennium to map 1,700 remaining elementary and middle schools in the state.<sup>49</sup>

After the 2007-09 biennium, funds were primarily used to maintain the mapping software, map new schools, and remap schools that had undergone remodels.<sup>50</sup>

## Cities and Local Law Enforcement: School Resource Officers

Several cities and local law enforcement agencies in Washington have received federal funding to hire, train, and place school resource officers in public schools.<sup>51</sup>

Within the U.S. Department of Justice, the Office of Community Oriented Policing (COPS) administers two competitive grants: the Community Policing Development Program<sup>52</sup> and the COPS Hiring Program.<sup>53</sup> Funds from these programs can be used to hire and/or train sworn officers as school resource officers in nearby elementary and secondary schools, as well as purchase safety equipment, develop safety plans, and perform threat assessments.

In Washington, several cities and local law enforcement agencies received \$500,000 annually from 2013-2015, which paid for the salaries and benefits of 12 school resource officers.<sup>54</sup>

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<sup>47</sup> ESHB1218, Chapter 102, Laws of 2003. (RCW 36.28A.060 – 080.)

<sup>48</sup> Appropriations passed through to WASPC from CJTC. Substitute Senate Bill 5401 (Capital Budget) Chapter 26, Laws of 2003.

<sup>49</sup> ESSB6384 (Capital Budget), Chapter 371, Laws of 2006; ESHB1092 (Capital Budget), Chapter 520, Laws of 2007; Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs website (n.d.) *School safety support program information*.

<sup>50</sup> Appropriations reported in 2016 dollars in graph. ESHB1092 (Capital Budget), Chapter 48, Laws of 2011; ESSB5035 (Capital Budget), Chapter 19, Laws of 2013.

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<sup>51</sup> Federal grants are not the only source of funding for school resource officers. Funding may be provided through state grants, budget appropriations, or local sources. However, while reviewing Washington, we did not find explicit language funding this activity.

<sup>52</sup> U.S. Department of Justice. Community Oriented Policing Services website. *Community policing development program*.

<sup>53</sup> U.S. Department of Justice. Community Oriented Policing Services website. *COPS hiring program*.

<sup>54</sup> Ibid.

## V. Safety and Security Funding in Other States

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All 50 states have received more than one type of funding that can be used to support school safety activities (see [Exhibit 9](#)).

All states have received multiple sources of federal funding that are either specifically for school safety activities (categorical) or can be used to support such activities (allowable).<sup>55</sup>

A total of 38 states have state funding sources that are either specifically dedicated to school safety and security activities, are structured to be used for these activities if needed, or a combination of both.<sup>56</sup> For example, Ohio's education funding formula and levy structure allows funding to be used for school safety and security measures, while ongoing state grants provide funding for school building security. (See [Appendix II](#) for additional information.)

Nearly two-thirds of states have provided state funds to support safety and security activities specifically, either through education funding formula allocations, levies specifically for these activities, or state grants or provisos. Of the 32 states that have provided state funding, over 80% used a single funding mechanism—usually an ongoing state grant.

Only five states specifically address school safety in their education funding formulas. Similarly, five states specifically address school safety in their education levies.<sup>57</sup>

In the following sections we provide additional detail on other states' use of education funding formulas, levies, state grants, and federal grants for school safety activities.

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<sup>55</sup> Fifty states received one or more categorical grants. Twenty three states have received a one-time categorical grant. Thirteen states received one or more allowable grants, which may have been used for school safety and security purposes, but grant information precluded us from determining this.

<sup>56</sup> Some states may not explicitly authorize funding for school safety and security in education funding formulas, levy structures, state grants, budget provisos, or other streams, but still recognize these activities as allowable uses of funding. We could not identify when this was the case, and therefore do not report this information.

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<sup>57</sup> In both cases it is possible that education formula funding or levy funds may be used to support security-related activities when school safety is not specifically addressed in the formula or levy authorization. However, we were unable to determine if this was the case. Therefore, we limit reporting to states where school safety-related activities are explicitly referenced in statute, regulation, or authorizations.

### Exhibit 9

#### School Safety and Security Funding in Fifty States

State	Ongoing funds			One-time		
	Education funding formula <sup>#</sup>	State Levies <sup>^</sup>	Grants and budget provisos	Federal grants	State grants and budget provisos	Federal grants
Alabama			A	A,C		C
Alaska			A	A,C		C
Arizona			C	A,C		C
Arkansas			C	A,C		
California			A,C	A,C		
Colorado		A	C	A,C		C
Connecticut			C	A,C		C
Delaware				A,C	C	
Florida	C			A,C	C	
Georgia			C	A,C		
Hawaii				A,C	C	
Idaho		A	A,C	A,C	C	
Illinois			C	A,C	C	C
Indiana			C	A,C		
Iowa				A,C		C
Kansas			C	A,C		
Kentucky	C		C	A,C		C
Louisiana				A,C		C
Maine*				A,C		
Maryland			C	A,C		
Massachusetts			A	A,C		C
Michigan*				A,C		
Minnesota		C	A	A,C		
Mississippi			C	A,C		
Missouri			C	A,C		C
Montana			A	A,C		C
Nebraska*				A,C		
Nevada				A,C	C	C
New Hampshire			A	A,C		
New Jersey	C	A	A	A,C		C
New Mexico*				A,C		
New York			A,C	A,C		
North Carolina				A,C	C	
North Dakota				A,C	C	C
Ohio	A	A	A,C	A,C		C

**Exhibit 9 (continued)**

School Safety and Security Funding in Fifty States

State	Ongoing funds			One-time		
	Education funding formula <sup>#</sup>	State Levies <sup>^</sup>	Grants and budget provisos	Federal grants	State grants and budget provisos	Federal grants
Pennsylvania			A,C	A,C		C
Rhode Island*				A,C		
South Carolina				A,C		C
South Dakota*				A,C		
Tennessee			C	A,C		C
Texas			C	A,C		C
Utah			C	A,C		
Vermont			A	A,C		
Virginia			C	A,C		
Washington	C		C	A,C	C	C
West Virginia			C	A,C		
Wisconsin*				A,C		C
Wyoming*				A,C		C

Notes:

Additional information on state grants and budget provisos can be found in Appendix II. Additional information on federal grants can be found in Appendix III.

A - Allowable funding not specifically for school safety and security purposes but can be used for these activities.

C - Categorical funding specifically for school safety and security activities.

\* States may have allowable funding for school safety and security. If funding was not specifically authorized in education funding formulas, levies, state grants, budgets, or statutes, we could not report it here.

<sup>#</sup> See Appendix I for information broken out by states

<sup>^</sup> Authorizing language for Washington levies does not include explicit language defining school safety and security as allowable uses of levy funds. However, we found examples of school districts that have used levy dollars for these purposes. Additional information regarding levies in other states is on page 23.

## State Education Funding Formulas

In addition to Washington State, four states provide funding for school safety and security through education formulas.<sup>58</sup> Three of these states provide categorical funding through the funding formula, like Washington. The fourth state makes it allowable. (See [Exhibit 10](#) and [Appendix I](#) for more details).

Florida's "safe schools allocation" is a categorical allocation that provides a minimum base amount to all school districts, and remaining funds are allocated based on student enrollment and local crime indices.<sup>59</sup> In 2015, each school district received a minimum of \$62,660.<sup>60</sup> Funding from the safe schools allocation is prioritized for school resource officers. In 2015, total safe schools allocations amounted to an average of \$24 per pupil.<sup>61</sup>

In Kentucky, the legislature appropriates general fund dollars to the "safe schools fund program," which in part funds the state's Center for School Safety. Remaining funds are allocated to school districts on a per-pupil basis and used for school safety and student discipline programs.<sup>62</sup> In 2015,

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<sup>58</sup> We reviewed education funding formulas in all 50 states. In our review, we identified categorical funding for school safety and security in education funding formulas, as well as allowable funding that explicitly states safety and security uses, as stated in Ohio's funding formula. Some states may have allowable uses for safety and security in their education funding formulas that are not explicitly stated, but they are not included here because we could not infer safety and security as an allowable use of funds.

<sup>59</sup> 2017 Florida Statutes. Title XLVIII Chapter 1011.62.

<sup>60</sup> No author. (2015) *Florida education finance program*. School business services. Office of funding and financial reporting.

<sup>61</sup> Florida Department of Education website. *Safe schools appropriations*.

<sup>62</sup> Kentucky Revised Statutes. 2017. Title 13. Chapter 158, Section 446; Seiler, M. et al. (2007). *A review of the flexible*

the allocation to school districts equaled \$9.23 per pupil.<sup>63</sup>

In 2008, the New Jersey Legislature added a "school security aid" allocation to the state's education funding formula, which provides a per-pupil allocation to school districts for facility repairs, upgrades, and security equipment.<sup>64</sup> In 2015, the average security aid allocation was \$143 per pupil.<sup>65</sup>

### Exhibit 10

School Safety Allocations in Four State Education Funding Formulas (2015)\*

State	WA	FL	KY	NJ
Per-pupil funding	\$12	\$24	\$9.23	\$143

**Notes:**

\$11.7M appropriated in WA, \$64.4M appropriated in FL, \$6.3M appropriated in KY, and \$195.4M appropriated in NJ.

\*2014-15 school years in WA, FL, and NJ. Fiscal year 2015 in KY.

Ohio is the only other state that specifically addresses school safety in its funding formula. Ohio's "economically disadvantaged fund" provides a base allocation to school districts with large populations of students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch. Funds are not dedicated but can be used for safety and security measures.<sup>66</sup> Eligible districts receive a base amount of \$272 per pupil, which is then multiplied by the number of students eligible for free or reduced-priced lunch and a local economic disadvantage index.

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*focus fund program*. Legislative Research Commission. Frankfort, Kentucky.

<sup>63</sup> Kentucky Center for School Safety Website. *School safety funding*.

<sup>64</sup> New Jersey General and Permanent Statutes. Title 18A.7F-43.

<sup>65</sup> No author. (2014). *What makes schools safe? Final report*: New Jersey School Board Association School Security Task Force.

<sup>66</sup> Ohio Revised Code. Title 33, Chapter 3317, Section 022; Ohio Revised Code. Title 33, Chapter 3317, Section 25.

## State School Safety Levies

We identified five states that specifically allow school districts to enact levies to raise additional revenue for school safety and security purposes.<sup>67</sup> Only one state, Minnesota, has a levy dedicated for school safety purposes. The remaining four states include school safety and security as a named allowable use of levy funds. Additional states may allow levy funds to be used for these purposes without explicit authorizing language; we do not have information on these states.

In Minnesota, the “Safe Schools Levy” allows districts to enact a maximum levy amount equal to \$36 per enrolled student. Districts can use funds to pay for costs associated with school security personnel, violence prevention and mental-health programs, and school security improvements.<sup>68</sup>

Colorado, Idaho, New Jersey, and Ohio do not have safety-specific levies, but school districts can use levy revenue for school safety and security purposes.<sup>69</sup>

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<sup>67</sup> We reviewed levy language for all 50 states. We identified categorical uses in levies for school safety and security, as well as allowable levy uses that explicitly states safety and security. Some states may have allowable levies to be enacted for safety and security purposes, but language is not explicitly stated. In these cases, we could not identify states with allowable levy uses.

<sup>68</sup> 2017 Minnesota Statutes. Chapter 126C, Section 44.

<sup>69</sup> Colorado Revised Statutes. Title 22, Article 45, Section 103. Idaho Statutes. Title 33, Chapter 8, Section 804A. Ohio Revised Code. Title 57, Chapter 5705, Section 21. No author. (2014). *What makes schools safe? Final report*: New Jersey School Board Association School Security Task Force.

## State Grants and Budget Provisos

State grants are the most common mechanism that states use to fund school safety and security. We identified 30 states that provide ongoing funding either through categorical grants or flexible grants that include school safety and security as an allowable use. (See [Exhibit 9](#) for a summary and [Appendix II](#) for more information.)

In addition, we identified ten states that had one-time-only or infrequent funding streams through grants or budget provisos.

Most grant programs we identified were established through an appropriation of state general fund dollars to state education departments; we also identified eight states that administer programs through homeland security departments, justice departments, or other state agencies. Among the grant programs we identified, most provide funding for one or more of the following activities:

- 1) to place school resource officers in schools,
- 2) to improve communications systems like intercoms, tip lines, and emergency response call buttons to improve response time for law enforcement agencies and other first responders, and/or
- 3) to purchase, install, and upgrade security equipment like electronic door locks, surveillance cameras, and metal detectors.

We found that in 15 states, grants are administered using a competitive process, in seven states, grant programs require school districts to provide matching funds to cover a proportion of project costs, and in five

states, grant dollars are distributed on a formula basis.

Illustrative examples of these different grant structures are provided in [Exhibit 11](#), and additional detail on state grants is provided in [Appendix II](#).

### [Federal Funding](#)

As described in [Section II](#), the federal government administers several school-safety specific grants and several grants that allow funding for safety and security purposes on an ongoing basis. We found that all 50 states have used both types of grants to support school safety and security efforts (see [Exhibit 12](#)). We also found that 23 states have used one-time categorical grants from the federal government to support school safety and security activities.

A summary of these grants is provided in [Exhibit 12](#); for a full listing with state-level breakdowns, see [Appendix III](#).

## **Exhibit 11**

### Examples of Grants in Other States

States use a variety of grant structures to fund school safety-related staff, activities, and capital projects. The following are a few examples.

**Ongoing formula:** West Virginia enacted the School Access Safety Act in 2016, which established a “school access safety fund” in the State Treasury.<sup>#</sup> The School Building Authority of West Virginia, a group that provides funding for construction and maintenance to schools, distributes funds from the “school access safety fund” to school districts that have developed school safety plans. Districts can use funding for property and building security and communication equipment.<sup>\*</sup>

**Ongoing competitive:** In Virginia, the Criminal Justice Services Board, in consultation with the Board of Education, administers the School Resource Officer Incentive Grants Program, which provides matching grants to school districts and local law-enforcement agencies to collaborate and employ school resource officers in middle and high schools.<sup>^</sup>

**One-time competitive:** In 2016, the Illinois Emergency Management Agency administered a one-time-only competitive grant called the School and Campus Safety Grant program, providing \$25 million to school districts and higher education institutions to install secure doors and locks, protected glass, and other security equipment.<sup>##</sup>

**Allowable uses from other funding streams:** California allows appropriations from the capital budget for school building improvements to be used to upgrade or install new communication equipment, improve fire safety, and seismic safety improvements in schools.<sup>\*\*</sup> Montana allows school districts to transfer funds from any state or local revenue sources—except debt service or retirement funds—for school safety improvements and building security equipment.<sup>^^</sup>

#### Notes:

<sup>#</sup> West Virginia Code. Chapter 18, Article 9F.

<sup>\*</sup> School Building Authority of West Virginia website.

<sup>^</sup> Code of Virginia. Title 9.1, Chapter 110.

<sup>##</sup> Illinois Office of Management and Budget. Executive Office of the Governor website. *Enacted appropriations by line item FY 16 and FY 17*.

<sup>\*\*</sup> California Law. Education Code. Title 1, Division 1, Part 10, Chapter 12.5, Article 7.

<sup>^^</sup> Montana Code Annotated. Title 20, Chapter 9, Part 236.

## Exhibit 12

### Federal Grant Types by Administering Agency

Administering agency	Grant name	Categorical or allowable #	No. of states	Total amount awarded*	Years awarded ^	Funding purpose
Department of Education	School Emergency Management	C	23	\$12.2M	2014-15	School emergency plans
Department of Education	Project School Emergency Response to Violence	C	26	\$21.8M	2004-16	Recovery from traumatic or violent events
Department of Education	Readiness and Emergency Management for Schools	C	44	\$128.7M	2006-10	Emergency management plans, trainings, security equipment
Department of Justice	Community Oriented Policing Hiring grant and Community Policing Development grant	C	46	\$3.2B	2013-16	School resource officers, trainings
Department of Education	Safe-and Drug-Free Schools and Communities	A	50	\$33M	2001-08	Reducing drug use and violence Allowable use for security equipment and security staff
Department of Education	School Climate Transformation	A	29	\$ 39M	2014	Behavioral programs Allowable use for security equipment
Department of Education	Project Prevent	A	14	\$14M	2014-15	Reduce violence and increase mental health awareness Allowable use for improving safe school environment
Department of Education, Justice, and Health and Human Services	Safe Schools-Healthy Students	A	42	\$266.6M	2004-09	Reducing violence, drug use in schools Increasing mental health awareness Allowable use for safe school environment

Notes:

# Categorical grants specifically for school safety or security activities. Allowable grants are not specifically for school safety and security purposes but allow funds to be used for these activities.

\* For categorical grants, this is the total amount awarded for school safety and security specific activities. For allowable grants, we could not determine the proportion of total award used for school safety and security so this represents total award for all activities.

^ Represents the period in which states received awards, not necessarily the duration of the grant program.

## V. Summary

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We conducted a 50-state review, examining how states fund safety and security programs and measures for elementary and secondary schools.

We found a wide variety of sources that states have used to fund safety and security activities, including dedicated state education formula funding, other state sources like ongoing grant programs, one-time budget provisos, and federal grant programs. Funding was either categorical and specifically for school safety and security purposes or allowable and enabled funding to be used for these activities.

Washington is one of the only states to include safety and security funding in its education funding formula (since 2011). The formula allocates security staffing levels for schools and provides a per-pupil allocation to support security across districts. Besides Washington, we identified four other states that provide funding for school safety and security activities through education formula funding. Florida, Kentucky, and New Jersey have specific safety allocations, while Ohio includes provisions in its funding formula that allows funding to be used for safety and security purposes.

We also found that several states—Minnesota, Colorado, Idaho, and Ohio—also allow school districts to use levy revenue for school safety and security purposes.

States primarily fund school safety and security through ongoing categorical grant programs for safety-related purposes. We identified 23 states that provide funding in this way. Most states allocate general fund dollars to state education agencies, which then create and administer competitive grants to school districts for things like school resource officers, communications systems, and other security equipment, such as door locks and surveillance cameras.

It is also not uncommon for states to administer grants through justice departments, homeland security departments, and other state agencies. A quarter of states also fund school safety programs through ongoing grants that are not specifically for school safety and security purposes, but allow funds to be used for these activities.

Nine states also fund school safety and security using one-time categorical grants or budget provisos.

Most states have also received funding through federal grant programs, primarily for the development and implementation of emergency operations plans, recovery after violent or traumatic events, security trainings, drills, security equipment, and school resource officers. States have also had access to federal grants that are not dedicated specifically for school safety and security activities, but allow funding to be used for these purposes if needed.

# Appendices

Funding for Safety and Security in Schools: A Fifty-State Review

## Appendices

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## I. Safety and Security Allocations in State Education Funding Formulas

State	Allocation name in education funding formula	Distribution	Use	Per-pupil funding (2015)*
Florida	Safe Schools Allocation	Minimum base amount to all districts (\$62,660 in 2015) + Local Crime Index Allocation + Per-Pupil adjustment	School resource officers, detection dogs, in-school and after-school programs, bullying and prevention programs	\$24
Kentucky	Safe Schools Allocation	Minimum base amount to all districts (\$14,500 in 2015) + per-pupil allocation (\$6.28 in 2015)	School resources officers, training, security equipment, community-based programs	\$9.23
New Jersey	School Security Aid	District receives \$70 per pupil + at-risk pupil adjustment x geographic cost adjustment	Facility repairs, upgrades, and maintenance and security equipment purchasing, training, and installation	\$143
Ohio <sup>#</sup>	Economically Disadvantaged Fund	\$272 x economically disadvantaged index x the number of students economically disadvantaged (determined by eligible for free or reduced-priced lunch program)	Funds can be used for general school safety and security activities	
Washington	Prototypical school model	Security FTE allocated to prototypical schools: 0.079 FTE for elementary, 0.092 FTE for middle, and 0.141 FTE for high school staff. Per-pupil allocation for district-wide "security and central office administration" (\$119.20 total in 2015, approximately \$8.30 for security specifically)	Security personnel and training for schools and district-wide security activities	\$12

**Notes:**

\* 2014-15 school years in Florida, New Jersey, and Washington; fiscal year 2015 in Kentucky.

<sup>#</sup> In Ohio, funds from the Economically Disadvantaged Fund can be used for general school safety and security activities but are not dedicated solely for these activities.

## II. Categorical Grants, Allowable Grants, and Alternative Funding Streams

State	Ongoing, categorical, state funding sources*	Ongoing, allowable, state funding sources <sup>#</sup>	One-time, categorical state funding sources <sup>^</sup>	Safety and security measures funded	Source
AL		<u>Children First Trust Fund</u> : (1998-present) \$40M/year <u>Education Trust Fund</u> : (2018) \$830K (2015-2017) \$430K/year		<u>Children First Trust Fund</u> : School resource officers and security equipment <u>Education Trust Fund</u> : Active shooter training and emergency alert systems	Alabama Children First. (n.d.). Who We Are. Alabama Association of School Boards. (2017). Education Budget Increases Funding to K-12.
AK		<u>Quality Schools Grant Program</u> : (1998-present) \$4M/year		<u>School Excellence Standards</u> : General safe environment measures	Alaska Dept. of Education. (n.d.). Quality Schools.
AZ	<u>School Safety Program</u> : (1994-25) \$7.8M/year			<u>School Safety Program</u> : School resource officers, juvenile probation officers	Office of the Arizona Governor (2017). Strategic planning & budgeting. Budget-Related Information by Year.
AR	<u>Safe School Initiative</u> : (2014) \$691.5K			<u>Safe School Initiative</u> : School personnel training/education, school safety assessments, active shooter drills	Arkansas Dept. of Education. (2014). Safe Schools Committee.
CA	<u>School Safety Consolidated Competitive Grant</u> : (2009-13) \$2.5B total <u>Modernization Apportionment</u> : (2016) \$2,246/elementary \$2,376/middle school \$3,110/high school student	<u>School Safety and Violence Prevention</u> : (2008-14) \$139M total		<u>School Safety and Violence Prevention</u> : Violence reduction programs <u>School Safety Consolidated Competitive Grant</u> : Safe school planning, school community policing, gang-risk intervention, safety plans, conflict resolution <u>Modernization Apportionment</u> : General facilities repairs and maintenance	California Dept. of Education. (2017). Finance & grants: allocations & apportionments: categorical programs. Taylor, M. (2013) Updated: An overview of the local control funding formula. California Dept. of Education. (2017). School safety and violence prevention.

State	Ongoing, categorical, state funding sources*	Ongoing, allowable, state funding sources <sup>#</sup>	One-time, categorical state funding sources <sup>^</sup>	Safety and security measures funded	Source
CT	<u>School Security Grant Program:</u> (2007-09) \$6.8M total <u>Gun Violence Prevention and Children's Safety:</u> (2013) \$21M (2014) \$22M			<u>Gun Violence Prevention and Children's Safety:</u> Surveillance cameras, ballistic glass, solid core doors, double-door access, computer-controlled electronic locks, entry door buzzer systems, scan card systems, panic alarms	Campus Safety-Press Release. (2014). Connecticut Governor adds \$22M for school security grant program. Moran, J. (2013). Connecticut school safety requirements and grants.
DE			<u>Comprehensive School Safety Plans:</u> (2012) \$30,000 total	<u>Comprehensive School Safety Plans:</u> To help fund safety plans for schools	Bies, J. (2017) Delaware bill mandates school safety measures.
FL			<u>Safe Schools Security Assessment:</u> (2013) \$1M total	<u>Safe Schools Security Assessment:</u> Risk assessment tool for conducting security assessments	Florida Dept. of Education. (2017). Safe schools appropriations.
GA		Georgia School Boards Association Safety Grants: (2015-present) \$50K/year			Burnette, D. (2013). Schools spend heavily on security, but gaps remain. Pauly, J. (2015). Local Georgia school districts receive GSBA Safety Grants.
HI			<u>Operations Support of School Inspection and Training Programs:</u> (2019) \$90K	<u>Operations Support of School Inspection and Training Programs:</u> Safety training for 15,000 Dept. of Ed. staff	Hawaii Dept. of Education. (2017). General funds operating budget requests—operations support of school inspection and training programs.

State	Ongoing, categorical, state funding sources*	Ongoing, allowable, state funding sources#	One-time, categorical state funding sources^	Safety and security measures funded	Source
ID	<u>School Safety and Security Act</u> : (1995-present) \$300/year <u>School Building Security/Safety</u> : (2016-present) \$300K/year <u>Safe and Secure Schools Task Force</u> : (2014) \$100K total	<u>The School Safety and Health Revolving Loan and Grant Fund</u> : (2000-present) \$377.5K/year	<u>School Safety/Security Improvements</u> : (2015) \$2.4M	<u>Safe and Secure Schools Task Force</u> : Threat assessment tool	Idaho State Legislature. (2004) Senate Bill No. 1434. Idaho public school support. (2017). Decision Unit Summary-school building security/safety/state repository. Office of Performance Evaluation Idaho Legislature. (2016, December). Distribution of state funds for K-12 public education.
IL	<u>School Safety and Educational Improvement Block Grant</u> : (2005-10) \$54.84M/year	<u>Illinois Emergency Management Agency</u> : (2014) \$25M		<u>Illinois Emergency Management Agency</u> : 1,312 projects including reinforced doors, shatter-resistant glass, physical locks <u>School Safety and Educational Improvement Block Grant</u> : Textbooks, software, teacher training, curriculum development, school improvement	Illinois School Security Grant Application. (2014). Illinois School Security Grant Program. Illinois State Board of Education. (n.d.). Funding and disbursements-school safety and educational improvement block grant.
IN	<u>Secured School Safety Grant Program</u> : (2014-present) \$9.18M/year <u>Indiana Safe Schools Fund</u> : (2016-present) \$670.8K/year			<u>Secured School Safety Grant Program</u> : SRO, threat assessments, security equipment, first-responder notification equipment <u>Indiana Safe Schools Fund</u> : Firearm detection equipment, detection dogs	Indiana Dept. of Homeland Security. (2013). Secure school safety grant program. School Safe Haven Grant Program. (2017). Award details.
IA <sup>+</sup>					
KS	<u>Kansas Center for Safe and Prepared Schools</u> : (2016-present) \$200K/year			<u>Kansas Center for Safe and Prepared Schools</u> : 3 FTE positions, active shooter training, training assistance	Kansas Adjutant General's Dept. (2015). Kansas safe & prepared schools proposal.

State	Ongoing, categorical, state funding sources*	Ongoing, allowable, state funding sources#	One-time, categorical state funding sources^	Safety and security measures funded	Source
KY	<u>Safe Schools State Grant:</u> (2012-present) \$6.87M/year				Kentucky Dept. of Education. (2017). District/school support-grant information-state grants.
LA <sup>+</sup>					
ME <sup>+</sup>					
MD	<u>Maryland Center for School Safety:</u> (2013-present) \$500K/year			<u>Maryland Center for School Safety:</u> Center at Bowie State University produces annual report of school safety data systems	Clarke, E.A. (2017). Maryland center for school safety overview.
MA		<u>Safe and Supportive Schools Grant Program:</u> (2014-present) \$400K/year		<u>Safe and Supportive Schools Grant Program:</u> Behavioral health programs, social and emotional learning, bully prevention, trauma sensitivity, dropout prevention, truancy reduction, children's mental health, foster care and homeless youth education	Massachusetts Dept. of Elementary & Secondary Education. (2017). Grants and other financial assistance programs-safe and supportive schools grant.
MI <sup>+</sup>					
MN		<u>Health and Safety Revenue:</u> (2012-17) \$346K/year <u>Long-term Facilities Maintenance Revenue:</u> (2017-19) \$79.94M/year		<u>Health and Safety Revenue:</u> Potential hazards removal, air quality improvement <u>Long-term Facilities Maintenance Revenue:</u> New facilities, portable classrooms, energy-efficiency projects, violence prevention, facility security	Minnesota House of Representatives-Research Dept. (2016). Minnesota school finance-a guide for legislators.
MO <sup>+</sup>					

State	Ongoing, categorical, state funding sources*	Ongoing, allowable, state funding sources <sup>#</sup>	One-time, categorical state funding sources <sup>^</sup>	Safety and security measures funded	Source
MS	<u>School Safety Grant Program:</u> (2013-present) uses only existing staff and resources			<u>School Safety Grant Program:</u> Metal detectors, video surveillance cameras, crisis management/action teams, violence prevention training, school safety personnel	Mississippi Legislature. (2017). House Bill No. 1041.
MI	<u>Budget Proviso for Safe Schools Programs:</u> (2014-17) \$1.01M/year			<u>Budget Proviso for Safe Schools Programs:</u> Active shooter response training, school safety coordinators, school bus safety, crisis management	House Bill No. 2002. (2016).
MT		<u>Transfer of Funds to School Safety and Security:</u> (2013-present) funding allowed, but not identified		<u>Transfer of Funds to School Safety and Security:</u> A school district may transfer state or local revenue from any budgeted or non-budgeted fund, other than the debt service fund or retirement fund, to its building reserve fund in an amount not to exceed the school district's estimated costs of improvements to school safety and security	Montana Code Annotated. (2015). Transfer of funds—improvements to school safety and security.
NE <sup>†</sup>					
NV			<u>Homeland Security Commission Grant:</u> (2014) \$128.7K total	<u>Homeland Security Commission Grant:</u> S.P.A.R.T.A.N (Schools Prepared and Ready Together Across Nevada)	Nevada Dept. of Public Safety: Division of Emergency Management-Homeland Security. (n.d.). School emergency program.
NH		<u>Public School Infrastructure Fund:</u> (2016-present) funding allowed, but not identified		<u>Public School Infrastructure Fund:</u> Priority of excess funds focus on school building or infrastructure proposals to improve safety and security	New Hampshire Legislative Session. (2017). Chapter 156: HB 517-Final Version.

State	Ongoing, categorical, state funding sources*	Ongoing, allowable, state funding sources <sup>#</sup>	One-time, categorical state funding sources <sup>^</sup>	Safety and security measures funded	Source
NJ		<u>Construction Grants:</u> (2000-present) \$1B total <u>School Security Aid:</u> (2014-15) \$195.4M/year		<u>School Security Aid:</u> Classroom door locks, bullet-proofing, vestibule alterations, SRO, surveillance cameras	New Jersey School Boards Association. (2014). Financing school security.
NM				<u>Safe Schools for All Students Act:</u> Funds used to develop and implement bullying prevention policies and procedures; these policies include creating processes for investigating cases, progressive discipline for students who bully, and educational programs for students	New Mexico Legislative Session. (2017). Safe schools for all students act.
NY	<u>School Safety and Violence Prevention Grant Program:</u> (2010-11) \$23.5M (2016-21) \$24M	<u>Building Aid for Emergency Projects:</u> (2017) \$25M		<u>Omnibus School Violence Prevention Grant Program:</u> Violence prevention programs, extended school day policies	New York State Education Department. (2017). Extended school day/school violence prevention (ESD/SVP). The University of the State of New York: The State Education Dept. (2015). 2014-15 state aid handbook.
NC			<u>Senate Bill 402 (General Fund Appropriation "School Safety"):</u> (2014) \$9M	<u>SB 402 School Safety:</u> \$7M to SRO, \$2M for panic alarms	North Carolina General Assembly. (2013). The Joint conference committee report on the continuation, expansion, and capital budgets.
ND			<u>School Safety Grants:</u> (2016) \$3M total	<u>School Safety Grants:</u> Facility improvements, alarms, cameras, electronic door locks, emergency response call buttons, intercom systems, key or pass cards, metal detectors	North Dakota Dept. of Public Instruction. (2016). Grants to North Dakota school districts for facility improvements that increase school safety.

State	Ongoing, categorical, state funding sources*	Ongoing, allowable, state funding sources <sup>#</sup>	One-time, categorical state funding sources <sup>^</sup>	Safety and security measures funded	Source
OH	<u>School Entrance Improvements:</u> (2011-18) \$834.3K total <u>School Security Grant Program:</u> (2013-17) \$15.7M total	<u>Violence Prevention and School Safety:</u> (2006-16) \$4.6M total		<u>School Security Grant Program:</u> School emergency communication systems, security entrance systems (security camera, intercom, and remote access equipment for one entrance) <u>Violence Prevention and School Safety:</u> Violence prevention programs, training, Ohio Resource Network for Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities (ORN) <u>School Entrance Improvements:</u> Security entrance systems (security camera, intercom, and remote access equipment)	Ohio Facilities Construction Commission. (2017). School security grant program final report. Ohio Dept. of Education. (2017). School improvement grants.
OK <sup>+</sup>					
OR			<u>General Fund Expenditure "School Safety Tip Line":</u> (2016) \$1M	<u>General Fund Expenditure:</u> School safety tip phone line ("SafeOregon")	Legislative Fiscal Office. (2016). Budget highlights update: 2015-17.
PA	<u>Safe Schools Initiative Targeted Grants:</u> (2013-16) \$23.1 M total	<u>Intergovernmental agreements for school security and safety:</u> Ongoing since 2012 but no funding identified		<u>Safe Schools Initiative Targeted Grant:</u> School resource officers, school probation officers <u>Intergovernmental agreements for school security and safety:</u> School resources officers, probation officers, building construction, repairs, maintenance	Pennsylvania General Assembly. (2013). 2012 Act 82. Pennsylvania Dept. of Education. (n.d.). Safe schools targeted grants.
RI <sup>+</sup>					
SC <sup>+</sup>					
SD <sup>+</sup>					

State	Ongoing, categorical, state funding sources*	Ongoing, allowable, state funding sources <sup>#</sup>	One-time, categorical state funding sources <sup>^</sup>	Safety and security measures funded	Source
TN	<u>Safety Center:</u> (2016-present) \$4.7M/year			<u>Safety Center:</u> Violence prevention programs, conflict resolution programs	Tennessee Dept. of Education. (n.d.). Safe Schools Act.
TX	<u>Texas School Safety Center:</u> (2009-present) \$1.2M/year			<u>Texas School Safety Center:</u> Safety and security procedures, audits	Fiscal Operating Budget of Texas State University. (n.d.). Fiscal year 2016 budget.
UT	<u>School Safety and Crisis Line:</u> (2015-present) \$150K/year			<u>School Safety and Crisis Line:</u> School safety and crisis line, crisis intervention	Utah State Legislature. (2015). S.B. 175: School safety and crisis line.
VA	<u>Public School Security Equipment Grant:</u> (2013-present) \$6M/year <u>School Resource Officers/Security Officers Incentive Grant:</u> (2013-present) \$1.2M/year			<u>Public School Security Equipment Grant:</u> Security equipment <u>School Resource Officers/Security Officers Incentive Grant:</u> School resource officers	Virginia Dept. of Education. (2017). Facility construction & maintenance-security equipment grants. Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services. (2017). School resource officer and school security officer incentive grant program.
VT		<u>Emergency Construction Aid:</u> (2005-06) \$9M total		<u>Emergency Construction Aid:</u> Safety projects	State of Vermont: Agency of Education. (n.d.). Facilities and construction: Emergency construction aid.
WA	<u>School Safety Center:</u> (2001-16) \$96K/year <u>School District Fire and Emergency Protection:</u> (2001-16) \$900K/year <u>Criminal Justice Training Commission:</u> (2001-16) \$100K/year <u>School Mapping Project:</u> (2003-13) \$18.4M total		<u>Safety-Related Facility Repairs and Maintenance:</u> (2006) \$630K <u>Grant for school safety plans:</u> (2008-09) \$1.6M <u>Security Improvement Grant:</u> (2013) \$6.65M		1st Annual School Safety Summit. (n.d.). A Plan to fund school safety: Setting the stage. Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs. (n.d.). School safety support program information.

State	Ongoing, categorical, state funding sources*	Ongoing, allowable, state funding sources <sup>#</sup>	One-time, categorical state funding sources <sup>^</sup>	Safety and security measures funded	Source
WV	<u>School Access Safety Fund:</u> (2008-present) \$23.3M/year			<u>School Access Safety Fund:</u> School Access Safety Plans, digital mapping of schools, deterrence, detection, delay, communication with law enforcement	West Virginia Legislature. (n.d.). Chapter 18-Education: Article 9F: School Access Safety Act.
WI <sup>+</sup>					
WY <sup>+</sup>					

Notes:

\* Regular funding source specifically for school safety and security purposes.

<sup>#</sup> Regular funding source with allowable uses for school safety and security purposes explicitly. If sources do allow funding to be used for safety and security purposes but did not explicitly state this as an allowable use, we could not source here.

<sup>^</sup> One-time funding source specifically for school safety and security purposes.

<sup>+</sup> These states may fund school safety and security with categorical and/or allowable sources. If language for funding school safety and security was not specifically authorized in in state grants, budgets, or other sources, we could not report it here.

### A. III. Federal Grants for School Safety and Security

	Ongoing, categorical grants <sup>1</sup>			Ongoing, allowable grants <sup>2</sup>			One-time, categorical grant <sup>3</sup>	
	Project School Emergency Response to Violence (Dept. of Education) <sup>4</sup>	Readiness and Emergency Management for Schools (Dept. of Education) <sup>5</sup>	Community Oriented Policing Grants (Dept. of Justice) <sup>6</sup>	School Climate Transformation Grant (Dept. of Education) <sup>7</sup>	Project Prevent (Dept. of Education) <sup>8</sup>	Safe and Drug-Free Schools (Dept. of Education) <sup>9</sup>	Safe Schools/Healthy Students (Dept. Of Education, Justice, Health and Human Services) <sup>10</sup>	School Emergency Management Grant Program (Dept. of Education) <sup>11</sup>
AL	(2007, 2010) \$89,273	(2008-10) \$420,000	(2015-16) \$365,000	(2014) \$199,000		(2001-08) \$52,498,567	(2008-09) \$1,705,000	(2014) \$400,000
AK		(2006-07) \$628,800	(2014) \$250,000			(2001-08) \$17,240,778	(2004-2005, 2008) \$2,525,000	(2014) \$249,000
AZ		(2006-10) \$5,272,000	(2015) \$250,000	(2014) \$1,300,000	(2014) \$291,000	(2001-08) \$57,639,540	(2004-05, 2008) \$4,300,000	(2014) \$577,000
AR		(2007, 2009) \$887,000	(2014, 2016) \$588,000			(2001-08) \$32,650,386	(2004, 2008) \$3,547,000	
CA	(2010, 2011, 2014) \$411,720	(2006-10) \$26,100,000	(2014-16) \$4,359,000	(2014) \$7,500,000	(2014) \$3,400,000	(2001-08) \$434,656,752	(2004-09) \$50,500,000	
CO	(2007, 2013-14) \$970,000	(2006-10) \$3,243,000	(2014) \$375,000			(2001-08) \$38,685,959	(2007-08) \$3,300,000	(2014) \$413,000
CT	(2013-14) \$6,662,733			(2014) \$578,000	(2014) \$613,000	(2001-08) \$34,725,787		(2014) \$291,000
DE			(2014-16) \$2,196,000	(2014) \$458,000		(2001-08) \$17,240,778		
FL	(2014, 2016) \$139,000	(2006-07, 2009-10) \$4,164,000	(2016) \$225,000	(2014) \$3,541,000	(2014) \$1,600,000	(2001-08) \$170,185,290	(2005-09) \$9,482,000	
GA		(2006, 2008-10) \$1,743,000	(2014-15) \$685,000			(2001-08) \$99,018,019	(2004-09) \$4,745,000	
HI		(2008) \$296,000	(2014) \$250,000	(2014) \$608,000		(2001-08) \$17,240,778		

ID	Ongoing, categorical grants <sup>1</sup>			Ongoing, allowable grants <sup>2</sup>				One-time, categorical grant <sup>3</sup>
	Project School Emergency Response to Violence (Dept. of Education) <sup>4</sup>	Readiness and Emergency Management for Schools (Dept. of Education) <sup>5</sup>	Community Oriented Policing Grants (Dept. of Justice) <sup>6</sup>	School Climate Transformation Grant (Dept. of Education) <sup>7</sup>	Project Prevent (Dept. of Education) <sup>8</sup>	Safe and Drug-Free Schools (Dept. of Education) <sup>9</sup>	Safe Schools/Healthy Students (Dept. Of Education, Justice, Health and Human Services) <sup>10</sup>	School Emergency Management Grant Program (Dept. of Education) <sup>11</sup>
ID	(2007) \$50,000	(2006-08) \$876,000	(2014-15) \$389,000			(2001-08) \$17,240,778	(2004-05) \$1,912,000	
IL	(2010, 2013) \$717,000	(2006-10) \$8,000,000	(2014-16) \$500,000	(2014) \$791,000		(2001-08) \$141,517,204	(2004-05, 2007, 2009) \$8,500,000	(2014) \$1,000,000
IN		(2006-10) \$3,009,000	(2014-16) \$750,000		(2014) \$998,000	(2001-08) \$59,151,285	(2004-05, 2008) \$5,372,000	
IA		(2006, 2008-09) \$1,271,000	(2016) \$250,000	(2014) \$1,504,000		(2001-08) \$26,996,821	(2004-05, 2008-09) \$5,219,000	(2014) \$257,000
KS		(2010) \$300,000	(2014-15) \$708,000			(2001-08) \$28,164,866	(2008) \$745,000	
KY		(2006, 2008-10) \$4,476,000	(2014-16) \$962,000	(2014) \$2,00,000	(2014) \$495,000	(2001-08) \$49,644,914	(2007-09) \$2,180,000	(2014) \$333,000
LA	(2016) \$1,500,000	(2006-10) \$4,232,343	(2016) \$594,397	(2014) \$1,871,493		(2001-08) \$66,760,428	(2005, 2007, 2009) \$8,088,290	(2015) \$392,400
ME		(2008) \$266,270	(2014-16) \$875,000			(2001-08) \$17,240,778	(2005, 2007) \$1,666,956	
MD	(2013, 2016) \$679,540	(2008-10) \$641,217	(2015) \$125,000			(2001-08) \$53,950,663	(2005) \$1,212,053	
MA	(2014) \$49,770	(2006-10) \$3,733,235	(2015) \$625,000	(2014) \$951,550		(2001-08) \$65,733,719	(2004, 2006, 2008-09) \$7,935,683	(2015) \$506,079
MI		(2006-10) \$6,401,522	(2014-16) \$3,115,031	(2014) \$1,967,885	(2015) \$763,062	(2001-08) \$128,333,083	(2005-06, 2008) \$6,463,478	
MN	(2013, 2016) \$70,697	(2006, 2009-10) \$2,121,842	(2014-16) \$608,803		(2015) \$395,591	(2001-08) \$46,771,882	(2005-07) \$5,965,095	
MS		(2007-10) \$1,133,886				(2001-08) \$41,915,978	(2008-09) \$4,657,568	
MO	(2012) \$867,965	(2006-09) \$1,561,482	(2016) \$84,442	(2014) \$680,508		(2001-08) \$61,434,456	(2004, 2008) \$2,407,778	(2015) \$500,485

	Ongoing, categorical grants <sup>1</sup>				Ongoing, allowable grants <sup>2</sup>			One-time, categorical grant <sup>3</sup>
	Project School Emergency Response to Violence (Dept. of Education) <sup>4</sup>	Readiness and Emergency Management for Schools (Dept. of Education) <sup>5</sup>	Community Oriented Policing Grants (Dept. of Justice) <sup>6</sup>	School Climate Transformation Grant (Dept. of Education) <sup>7</sup>	Project Prevent (Dept. of Education) <sup>8</sup>	Safe and Drug-Free Schools (Dept. of Education) <sup>9</sup>	Safe Schools/Healthy Students (Dept. Of Education, Justice, Health and Human Services) <sup>10</sup>	School Emergency Management Grant Program (Dept. of Education) <sup>11</sup>
MT		(2007-09) \$447,720	(2014) \$250,000	(2014) \$750,000		(2001-08) \$17,240,778	(2008-09) \$2,111,474	(2015) \$250,000
NE		(2007, 2009-10) \$1,235,218	(2015) \$250,000	(2014) \$1,335,528		(2001-08) \$17,240,778	(2006) \$1,795,776	
NV	(2014) \$744,531	(2007) \$773,503	(2014-15) \$875,000	(2014) \$748,340	(2015) \$973,491	(2001-08) \$17,919,923		(2015) \$250,000
NH			(2015-16) \$500,000	(2014) \$200,211		(2001-08) \$17,240,778		
NJ	(2013-14) \$2,050,000	(2006-10) \$2,764,283	(2014-15) \$1,625,000			(2001-08) \$83,764,706	(2004-05, 2008-09) \$6,368,199	(2015) \$732,350
NM		(2007-09) \$611,832	(2015) \$625,000			(2001-08) \$27,122,839	(2005, 2007-08) \$5,643,502	
NY	(2013) \$1,500,000	(2006-10) \$4,811,138	(2014) \$125,000	(2014) \$2,327,111		(2001-08) \$273,880,771	(2004-09) \$21,163,887	
NC		(2006-08) \$1,320,158	(2014) \$250,000	(2014) \$749,895		(2001-08) \$80,495,650	(2004, 2006, 2008-09) \$7,754,905	
ND			(2014) \$125,000			(2001-08) \$17,240,778		(2015) \$250,000
OH	(2008, 2012, 2014, 2016) \$522,147	2006-10 \$3,178,012	(2015-16) \$1,734,018	(2014) \$260,427		(2001-08) \$124,826,280	(2004-05, 2008-09) \$7,441,169	(2014) \$962,025
OK	(2008-09) \$99,840	2006-07, 2009-10 \$3,192,913	(2014-16) \$1,274,231	(2014) \$648,302		(2001-08) \$41,892,048	(2006) \$1,530,076	
OR	(2014, 2016) \$663,217	2007, 2009-10 \$1,906,048	(2014-16) \$750,000			(2001-08) \$33,195,618	(2005, 2008) \$7,879,624	
PA	(2005) \$244,166	2006-10 \$3,737,297	(2014-16) \$1,250,000	(2014) \$1,243,928	(2014) \$552,160	(2001-08) \$136,233,088	(2005-06, 2008) \$6,386,419	(2014) \$986,908
RI			(2014, 2016) \$375,000			(2001-08) \$17,240,778		

	Ongoing, categorical grants <sup>1</sup>			Ongoing, allowable grants <sup>2</sup>				One-time, categorical grant <sup>3</sup>
	Project School Emergency Response to Violence (Dept. of Education) <sup>4</sup>	Readiness and Emergency Management for Schools (Dept. of Education) <sup>5</sup>	Community Oriented Policing Grants (Dept. of Justice) <sup>6</sup>	School Climate Transformation Grant (Dept. of Education) <sup>7</sup>	Project Prevent (Dept. of Education) <sup>8</sup>	Safe and Drug-Free Schools (Dept. of Education) <sup>9</sup>	Safe Schools/Healthy Students (Dept. Of Education, Justice, Health and Human Services) <sup>10</sup>	School Emergency Management Grant Program (Dept. of Education) <sup>11</sup>
SC		(2006-10) \$1,963,005	(2016) \$371,497	(2014) \$328,267	(2014) \$493,518	(2001-08) \$46,366,292	(2004-06, 2009) \$6,723,338	(2014) \$364,955
SD	(2011, 2015-16) \$1,001,923	(2009) \$249,868				(2001-08) \$17,240,778	(2007) \$714,257	
TN	(2010) \$49,987	(2007-10) \$1,232,739	(2014, 2016) \$933,867		(2014) \$2,348,994	(2001-08) \$57,878,224	(2004-05, 2008) \$10740435	(2014) \$532,643
TX	(2004, 2006, 2010) \$1,821,594	(2006-10) \$11,396,476	(2015) \$250,000	(2014) \$3,453,073		(2001-08) \$280,031,280	(2006-09) \$18,745,294	(2014) \$1,954,749
UT		(2007-09) \$1,448,784	(2015) \$125,000	(2014) \$1,223,064		(2001-08) \$21,583,671		
VT	(2008, 2011, 2013) \$132,875		(2014-15) \$250,000			(2001-08) \$17,240,778	(2007) \$709,079	
VA	(2006, 2008, 2012, 2015) \$445,691	(2006-10) \$4,597,341	(2015) \$375,000	(2014) \$705,427		(2001-08) \$66,097,106	(2009) \$1,456,378	
WA	(2004-05, 2014-16) \$239,758	(2008-10) \$1,386,653	(2013-15) \$1,500,000	(2014) \$323,010	(2014) \$714,146	(2001-08) \$56,256,337	(2004-07) \$8,673,660	(2014) \$557,940
WV		(2007-08) \$187,140	(2015-16) \$221,710			(2001-08) \$24,778,620		
WI	(2008, 2011) \$99,986	(2007-09) \$1,296,178		(2014) \$2,792,910	(2014) \$459,586	(2001-08) \$56,958,439	(2005, 2007-08) \$4,966,098	(2014) \$472,509
WY		(2007) \$226,239				(2001-08) \$17,240,778	(2006-08) \$3,461,561	(2014) \$250,000

Notes:

Years represent funding received between 2001 and 2017 but not necessarily the entire period of the grant program.

<sup>1</sup> Ongoing federal grant specifically for school safety and security purposes.

<sup>2</sup> Ongoing federal grant not dedicated for school safety and security purposes but allows funding to be used for these activities. We could not identify what proportion of funding from allowable grants was dedicated for school safety and security only. Therefore funding amounts for allowable grants are for all activities.

<sup>3</sup> One-time federal grant specifically for school safety and security purposes.

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Department of Education website. *Project school emergency response to violence awards*.

<sup>5</sup> U.S. Department of Education website. *Readiness and emergency management for schools awards*.

<sup>6</sup> U.S. Department of Justice. Community Oriented Policing Services website. *Community policing development and COPS hiring program grant awards*.

<sup>7</sup> U.S. Department of Education website. *School climate transformation grants for state and local education agencies*.

<sup>8</sup> U.S. Department of Education website. *Project prevent grant awards*.

<sup>9</sup> U.S. Department of Education website. *Safe and drug-free schools and communities awards*.

<sup>10</sup> U.S. Department of Education and Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration websites.

<sup>11</sup> U.S. Department of Education website. *School emergency management grant awards*.

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## Washington State Institute for Public Policy

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