

# **SCHOOL SECURITY**

## **THERE IS NO GREATER PURPOSE**

### ***SUMMARY***

“The United States of America has no greater responsibility than safeguarding the well-being of our children. Ensuring safe schools and communities is paramount to this responsibility.”<sup>1</sup>

On March 5, 2001, a fifteen-year-old Santana High School student entered the school grounds and began shooting, killing two, and wounding thirteen. On December 14, 2012, a 20-year-old fatally shot twenty children and six adult staff members in a mass murder at Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown, Connecticut. Exactly a year later, on December 13, 2013, at Arapahoe High School in Colorado, an 18-year-old shot one student before turning the gun on himself and taking his own life.

Since Sandy Hook, and reinforced by the Colorado shooting, targeted school violence has been of national concern and of critical importance to all who have school-age children. The good news is that a report from the Department of Education and the Justice Department<sup>2</sup> indicates that statistically few children are likely to fall prey to life-threatening violence in school settings.

However, since targeted school violence remains a viable threat, implementing school safety initiatives that consider both psychological and physical safety should be of utmost concern to ensure the well-being of all San Diego County students, teachers and administrators.

### ***INTRODUCTION***

Public policymakers, school district administrators, law enforcement officials and concerned parents continue to search for explanations for the targeted violence that has occurred at Columbine and Arapahoe High Schools in Colorado, Sandy Hook in Connecticut and close to home at Santana High School, and seek some assurance that similar incidents will not be repeated at schools in San Diego County.

Reasonable classroom and school grounds security measures such as secure doors, lighted and monitored hallways, and check-in/check-out systems for visitors are important. However, physical security measures alone, such as increasing armed security

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<sup>1</sup> “NASP Recommendations for Comprehensive School Safety Policies,” January 2013  
[http://www.nasponline.org/communications/press-release/NASP\\_School\\_Safety\\_Recommendations\\_January%202013.pdf](http://www.nasponline.org/communications/press-release/NASP_School_Safety_Recommendations_January%202013.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> “Indicators of School Crime and Safety,” October, 2000 U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Justice <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2001/2001017.pdf>

and/or arming school staff, should not be solely relied on to ensure the safety of school staff and students.

All concerned parties within City and County government, school districts and parents need to strengthen the focus on infrastructure that, first and foremost, enables the identification of individuals who have a propensity toward violence and how the emergency response protocol should proceed. To this end, a concentrated effort is needed to develop the policy, procedure and training necessary to ensure that violence prone students are identified early and a quick and effective response is available.

Infrastructure solutions should concentrate on communication techniques within each school that include interfacing with parents and students. Communication vehicles should include public address systems, radio systems, and methods to notify law enforcement. Also, since many schools within the County have their own web sites and many are outside school district scrutiny,<sup>3</sup> each district should host the web sites for all schools within its district thus providing a venue for communicating important safety/security news and safety/security policy and procedures.

In the San Diego Unified School District alone close to 15% of the total student population is enrolled in charter schools.<sup>4</sup> While many charter schools do, in fact, take student safety and security seriously, they may not have adequately established comprehensive security plans. For instance charter schools within San Diego County are not required by law to comply with any safety and security mandates set forth by the chartering school district.<sup>5</sup> This is the case unless the charter school is actually on school district property; however many charter schools reside on private property over which the districts have no control. In the interest of the security of all charter school students, charter schools should be required to comply with all security requirements imposed by the chartering school district.

While school security needs to be a joint effort of school officials, law enforcement and civic organizations, as well as teachers, students and parents, the 2013-2014 San Diego County Grand Jury encourages the San Diego County Office of Education and all school district administrators to take a leadership role.

### ***PROCEDURE***

The Grand Jury conducted an investigative study into the different approaches being utilized to secure schools around the country with a focus on preventive measures that have proven successful. The Grand Jury also interviewed key administrative and law enforcement personnel responsible for security in San Diego County schools.

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<sup>3</sup> Interview with an official of the San Diego Unified School District

<sup>4</sup> "San Diego Unified's Big Challenge Hits Close to Home," 2013  
<http://voiceofsandiego.org/2013/11/11/san-diego-unifieds-big-challenge-hits-close-to-home/>

<sup>5</sup> Interview with an official of the San Diego Unified School District

Using an article published by the National School Safety and Security Services as a guide, the Grand Jury focused on investigating four key strategic areas:<sup>6</sup>

- Implementing and exercising school emergency preparedness plans
- Training of school administrators, teachers, and support staff
- Strengthening partnerships with public safety officials
- Evaluating and refining school security measures

The investigation studied and reviewed the work and analysis of many experts in the field with different backgrounds to bring together their recommended approaches to preventing school violence. This report summarizes that research in comprehensive, cost effective recommendations that all school districts within the County of San Diego can implement.

## ***DISCUSSION***

Research conducted by the Grand Jury reveals that there are some school safety measures that either do not work or are not cost effective.

The consensus of the Grand Jury is that all of the four areas mentioned above are necessary and play an important role in any school security system; however, the Grand Jury emphasizes that equipment and procedure is only as good as the human element behind it. For instance, after a high-profile violent incident in a school, parents, the media, and others often call for increased fencing, metal detectors, surveillance systems, etc., and armed security guards or even armed teachers. However, as the National School Safety and Security Services article points out: “Prisons have metal detectors, prisoner and visitor searches, and the most restrictive, punitive environments yet prisons still experience incidents of drugs, sexual assaults, weapons, gangs, and even murder. When security equipment is used in schools, it must be viewed as a supplement to, but not a substitute for, a more comprehensive school safety program.”<sup>7</sup>

Despite the fact that early in 2013 Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown, Connecticut had a new security system installed that required visitors to be visibly identified and buzzed in, and the school was locked down each day at 9:30 a.m., the shooter used an assault weapon to literally shoot an entrance into the building.

The most advanced security screening system in the world does nothing to stop a determined perpetrator intent on violence. Recall back in November of 2013, a 23-year-

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<sup>6</sup> “Best Practices For School Security And Emergency Preparedness Planning,” National School Safety and Security Services, 2006, <http://www.schoolsecurity.org/trends/best-practices-for-school-security-and-emergency-preparedness-planning/>

<sup>7</sup> “Best Practices For School Security And Emergency Preparedness Planning,” National School Safety and Security Services, 2006, <http://www.schoolsecurity.org/trends/best-practices-for-school-security-and-emergency-preparedness-planning/>

old gunman walked into the Los Angeles Airport (LAX), pulled an assault rifle out of his bag, and opened fire. He killed a Transportation Security Administration (TSA) agent and wounded several others. He moved through the TSA screening area and into the airport terminal, where he continued firing shots.

The Santana High School shooter simply brought a gun with him that day. The Arapaho High School shooter entered the campus in Centennial, Colorado by walking through a door that should have been locked.

The incidents at LAX, Santana High School, Sandy Hook Elementary School and Arapahoe High School support the position that having screening equipment such as metal detectors and even simple door locks does not necessarily deter violence. While the Grand Jury is not advocating that these precautionary measures be abandoned, the monies might be better spent on prevention efforts thus creating a county-wide culture of security awareness.

Asa Hutchinson, Director of the National School Shield Task Force, noted: “A security minded culture ensures that there is a constant drive within the school to promote and execute the objectives of the security plan. This culture also ensures that staff and stakeholders actively contribute to the continual improvement and success of such efforts.

A strong security culture can help to avoid complacency and flawed assumptions that ‘an armed aggressor event would not happen at our school and things like that just don’t happen where we live.’”<sup>8</sup>

The Grand Jury investigation found that there are productive actions that educators, law enforcement officials and others can implement in response to the problem of targeted school violence by focusing their efforts on cost effective strategies that can be done for no cost, or low cost. In accordance with the four key areas above, the Grand Jury compiled the following principal action areas, ranked from least expensive to most expensive, that could make significant progress in preventing targeted school violence.

The Grand Jury suggests that, whenever practical, each School District and school within San Diego County:

- Assign a school staff member to serve as the focal point for all safety/security related issues and make that person responsible for a comprehensive plan and associated operational procedures which should include establishing school safety and crisis teams. Schools across the county vary based on size, geography, student composition, building design, threats and a variety of other factors, all of

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<sup>8</sup> The National School Shield Report of the National School Shield Task Force, Asa Hutchinson, Director, National School Shield Task Force, April 2, 2013  
<http://cnsnews.com/sites/default/files/documents/National%20School%20Shield%20Report.pdf>

which dictate the need for individualized and tailor-made security plans adapted to the uniqueness of the particular school.

- Conduct staff and student training on security plan principles, processes and procedures including ongoing prevention and early intervention as well as response and recovery in the event the unpreventable occurs, including situational awareness training. Teach students and teachers to be proactive regarding their own security, knowing who is on the campus at all times.
- Build strong team relationships with community leaders and local law enforcement. Teams should consist of key school administrators, security personnel, school mental health professionals, and other appropriate staff.
- Encourage students and parents to get involved in identifying and reporting any suspicious behavior on the part of their children or peers through established methods of reporting such as *Crime Stoppers*<sup>9</sup> and *Students Speaking Out*<sup>10</sup> which allow anonymity.
- Encourage parents to promote an environment in which children can comfortably talk about their fears, instances of bullying, identification and reporting of suspect peer behavior, and learn methods to resolve disputes without violence.
- Have in place an intercom or radio system to ensure ease of school wide dissemination of safety/security problems/alerts. Additionally, individual school web sites provide another vehicle for the issuance of school safety related information and should be under the monitoring and control of the individual school district.
- Strategically place security cameras and provide monitoring by school administration staff. This capability should include the ability to record and store information for at least 72 hours to support any investigation by law enforcement.
- Install perimeter fencing, door locks and use ID badges or proximity cards combined with intelligent access/egress control systems across the entire campus.
- Investigate using automated systems,<sup>11 12</sup> or in classroom “panic buttons,” that facilitate emergency notification to local law enforcement when a threat is eminent, enabling a quicker response than what would be realized even through the established 911 network.

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<sup>9</sup> San Diego County Crime Stoppers <http://sdcrimestoppers.org/send-tip/>

<sup>10</sup> San Diego Students Speaking Out <http://studentspeakingout.org/>

<sup>11</sup> COPsync911™ <http://www.copsync911.com/>

<sup>12</sup> Life Alert® <http://www.lifealert.com/>

- Utilize Campus Security Officers (CSO) as an onsite presence. Uniformed/armed security guards have in some instances proven to be an important layer of security for prevention and response in the case of an active threat on a school campus.

The Grand Jury acknowledges that these strategies may raise other issues, such as availability of funding. In its investigation the Grand Jury discovered that, for the 2013-2014 school year, only 8% of the monies needed by the San Diego Unified School District are available to fully implement an all-inclusive school security program.<sup>13</sup>

Despite this, the district has proactively assigned a high-level administrator to oversee implementing an overarching, unified school security plan based in part on the above areas.

Moreover, the Grand Jury recognizes that the conditions and circumstances underlying the facts and findings highlighted here may not be manifested in the same way in every school. Schools and communities therefore are in the best position to determine whether and how these strategies may apply to their particular problems and needs.

The Grand Jury's concern is that, as a nation, and county, school security may have been measured by the wrong yardstick. In her April 14, 2009, Wall Street Journal article, Stephanie Simon notes that: "Even as they [school districts] clamor for more money, an alarming number of schools admit to ignoring inexpensive, common-sense safeguards.

But what good is a pricey plan, some officials ask when close to 40 percent of administrators admit they aren't adequately training their own staff on emergency procedures? Some educators are asking whether they might be able to take up the slack not by spending more money, but by reforming school culture to nurture closer bonds between students and adults."<sup>14</sup>

The Grand Jury agrees with the above analysis and believes that despite the short supply of funds, school security needs to be of utmost importance. In a report published in 2010, Kenneth S. Trump reminds us that, "Tight budgets are no excuse for failing to be proactive with school safety. In fact, school leaders must be especially committed to prevention and security programs during times when economic woes are increasing stress on kids, their families and school staff. Parents will forgive educators if their schools' test scores drop, but they are much less forgiving if their children are hurt in an incident

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<sup>13</sup> San Diego Unified School District, Office of the Superintendent

<sup>14</sup> The Safety Lessons of Columbine, Re-Examined - Ten Years After the High School Shooting, Funding for Campus Security Fades, but Simpler, Low-Cost Measures Gain Favor, Stephanie Simon, April 14, 2009, The Wall Street Journal <http://online.wsj.com/news/articles/SB123965917072814735>

that could have been prevented or better managed. Educators must be proactive, responsible school safety leaders even when forced to make cuts.”<sup>15</sup>

The fact that funds may not be immediately available for extensive physical security measures to be installed at all schools within San Diego County should not be an issue for districts as there is proof that these measures, including high cost alternatives like having armed Campus Security Officers (CSO) on each school site have, in some instances, done little to stem the violence. In her 2013 article, Aviva Shen, reminds us: “Schools dramatically beefed up their use of security cameras, metal detectors, and guards after the Columbine shooting, even though a Secret Service report conducted a few years after the massacre found that these measures were ‘unlikely to be helpful’ in preventing violence. Indeed, more school security guards have done little to combat violence.”<sup>16</sup>

All school districts within San Diego County should increase their efforts toward implementing the more cost-effective no cost/low cost alternatives to the classical approach of installing physical security methods that have questionable deterrent value.

Recent incidents of targeted school violence have proven that it is almost impossible to keep a determined person out. Physical security measures only slow them down and make them think twice about being on campus. However it should be acknowledged that it is impossible for anyone to know how many potential instances of school violence have been thwarted by the physical measures in place. It is for this reason alone that the Grand Jury has included these measures in the list of strategies to be considered.

Unfortunately, physical measures to keep unwanted people off school campuses are just part of the equation. In a 2013 Arizona Republic article, Eddi Trevizo, tells us: “[Physical security measures are] for threats from the outside. What is going on behind [school] doors is just as important. While much of the fear is directed at intruders, danger can lurk within a school as well. Students were responsible for 95 percent of the 37 shooting and bombing incidents at U.S. schools between 1974 and 2000, according to a study by the U.S. Secret Service and the U.S. Department of Education. About 73 percent of those attackers had grievances against at least one of their targets. Most of the shooters over the past two decades were students and may have been preventable.”<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> “Special Report: The State of Security: Keeping Schools Safe during Tight Budget Times - School Leaders Cannot Justify Doing School Safety on the Cheap,” Kenneth S. Trump, Sep 2010  
<http://www.schoolsecurity.org/trends/Keeping-Schools-Safe-During-Tight-Budget-Times-September-2010.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> “What We’ve Learned in the 14 Years Since the Columbine Shooting,” Aviva Shen, 2013  
<http://thinkprogress.org/politics/2013/04/20/1896851/what-weve-learned-in-the-14-years-since-the-columbine-shooting/>

<sup>17</sup> “Arizona Districts Working to Secure Schools after Newtown” Eddi Trevizo, The Republic, May 4, 2013  
<http://www.azcentral.com/news/articles/20130415arizona-schools-security-newtown.html>



Efforts should be focused on enhancing communication between all interested parties, including key school administrators, security personnel, school mental health professionals, and other relevant community organizations. This starts with teacher-to-teacher communication avenues to identify students that exhibit any emotional tendencies that could turn them to violence. This should also guarantee to “hold harmless” teachers or administrators should they report to law enforcement or mental health officials a child or adult with the potential for violence.

Teachers and parents are the most effective offense in identifying possible violence prone students by paying close attention to rumors about potential violent plans. School administrators should encourage teacher-to-student, student-to-teacher and student-to-student communication to monitor student behavior that might lead to violence. This includes taking seriously any rumors that are being spread through the student body regarding plans being made for violent acts against the school.

Had the above policies and procedures been in effect it is believed that events like the March 5, 2001, shootings at Santana High School might have been avoided. The fact is that both students and adults were aware of the shooter’s plans to resort to violence. On May 10, 2013, Fred Dickey, of the San Diego Union Tribune, conducted a jailhouse interview of the shooter in which he admitted to “bragging” about his plans.<sup>18</sup> Dickey asked the shooter point blank, “Did anybody else know about the plan?” The shooter’s response is chilling, “Saturday night, we were telling everybody. I was telling everybody, hoping in the back of my mind that an adult would find out about it (and stop it). But every single person who was told about it seemed like they were encouraging it. Probably about 50 people total, including a couple of adults, knew about it. I think a lot of them didn’t take it seriously.”

Clearly, had both students and adults who were aware of the plan made an effort to inform the appropriate authorities this unfortunate incident may have been avoided and the shooter could have received the proactive psychological help he desperately needed.

More recently we can learn from hindsight in the Arapahoe High School shooting incidence. In the 2013 CNN article, Michael Martinez and Stan Wilson give us the following insight: “To schoolmates, [the shooter] was known for his outspoken intelligence that served him well on the debate team. But at times, he acted ‘weird’ and alienated peers with rants about communism and his aggressiveness to win every argument. One neighbor described him as bright but a social misfit whose peers ridiculed him. His mother had transferred him from another high school because of the mockery and altercations, the neighbor said.”<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> “Killer Recounts Santana High Shooting,” Fred Dickey, May 10, 2013, San Diego Union Tribune <http://www.utsandiego.com/news/2013/May/10/charles-andy-williams-santana-high-school-shooting/?#article-copy>

<sup>19</sup> “School Gunman Karl Pierson Liked Debate, Running, but Acted ‘Weird’ at Times”



In a 2009 article about the Columbine shooting, Dave Cullen revealed that the sharing of planned attacks by perpetrators is well known to law enforcement. He noted: “One lesson learned from Columbine is what the FBI calls ‘leakage.’ Gunfire in the classroom is the final stage of a long-simmering attack. The Secret Service found that 81 percent of shooters had explicitly revealed their intentions. Most told two people. Some told more. Kids are bad at secrets. The grander the plot, the more likely [it is] to sprout leaks.”<sup>20</sup>

The identification of possible violence-prone students as a key to school safety is supported by a 2002 report by the U.S. Secret Service and the U.S. Department of Education which reported that future attacks can be prevented. The report cites that: “Most incidents of targeted school violence were thought out and planned in advance. The attackers’ behavior suggested that they were planning or preparing for an attack. Prior to most incidents, the attackers’ peers knew the attack was to occur. And most attackers were not ‘invisible,’ but already were of concern to people in their lives.”<sup>21</sup>

The Grand Jury concludes that all school safety initiatives should give greater emphasis to early identification of potentially violent perpetrators. As suggested in his 2009 article, Dr. Park Dietz, forensic psychiatrist and criminologist, summed it up: “What we’ve learned over the years is that threats, when they’re actually uttered, are a very late-stage warning sign preceded universally by many other warning signs. Now, those other warning signs, the early indicators, are quite non-specific, and so what becomes necessary is a good system for receiving reports of the early warning signs and then thoughtfully gathering additional information to see which ones require any intervention at all. By looking at thousands of cases of threats that were managed successfully, we see that it’s quite easy in the vast majority of cases to interrupt a progression that could result in a mass murder.”<sup>22</sup>

To that end, the Grand Jury suggests that all San Diego County school officials be proactive in initiating school-to-parent communication channels that encourage parents and others to come forward and report behavioral problems that could ultimately lead to violence. Parent outreach programs (e.g., school administrators, PTA, etc.) should take a proactive role.

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Michael Martinez and Stan Wilson, CNN, December 14, 2013

<http://www.cnn.com/2013/12/14/us/colorado-school-gunman-karl-pierson/>

<sup>20</sup> “The Four Most Important Lessons of Columbine: How ‘Leakage’ and the ‘Active Shooter Protocol’ Have Prevented Other Tragedies.” 2009 Dave Cullen

[http://www.slate.com/articles/news\\_and\\_politics/history\\_lesson/2009/04/the\\_four\\_most\\_important\\_lessons\\_of\\_columbine.html](http://www.slate.com/articles/news_and_politics/history_lesson/2009/04/the_four_most_important_lessons_of_columbine.html)

<sup>21</sup> “The Final Report and Findings of the Safe School Initiative: Implications for the Prevention of School Attacks in the United States,” 2002, U.S. Secret Service and U.S. Department of Education,

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

<sup>22</sup> “What we’ve Learned From School Shootings,” 2013, Dr. Park Dietz

<http://www.npr.org/2013/01/09/168967271/what-weve-learned-from-school-shootings>

The Grand Jury believes that if all school districts and schools within the county focus on the approach discussed here, the community as a whole should feel confident that everything has been done to secure our schools despite the tight budgets faced in all schools districts within the County.

### ***FACTS AND FINDINGS***

***Fact:*** Little discretionary funding is budgeted for the construction, or addition, of physical school security infrastructure (fencing, screening equipment, cameras, etc.) and this trend will continue for the foreseeable future.

**Finding 01:** There are many no-cost or low-cost actions that can strengthen school security planning and preparedness.

***Fact:*** Local school districts and school administrators are in the best position and the most qualified to make decisions regarding the safety and security procedures that will best suit their particular schools' demographic, budget and physical constraints.

***Fact:*** Fences, access/egress control and door locks did not stop the shooters in the Columbine High School, Arapahoe High School, Sandy Hook Elementary School and Santana High School incidents.

**Finding 02:** Both Colorado shootings and the Sandy Hook Elementary School and Santana High School shootings reveal that physical security measures do little to stop a persistent perpetrator from entering the school property.

***Fact:*** The Santana High School, Sandy Hook Elementary School and both Colorado High School shooting perpetrators had a history of behavior that would lead to the conclusion that they were at risk of committing violent acts.

**Finding 03:** Future attacks may be preventable as most targeted school violence is planned in advance and communicated to other people. In most violent attacks at schools there are multiple early warning signs exhibited by the perpetrator of threatening behavior that could pose a risk to school security.

***Fact:*** Charter schools within San Diego Unified School District have upwards of 15 percent of the total K-12 student population.

***Fact:*** Charter schools are not covered under each chartering school district's umbrella of security planning and implementation.

**Finding 04:** Charter school students may not be in an environment where current or future security measures are in effect.

**Fact:** Many San Diego County schools operate their own websites that are hosted outside the scrutiny and control of their respective school district.

**Finding 05:** In the San Diego Unified School district it is mandatory for schools to have their websites hosted on the district's Internet Service Provider (ISP).

**Finding 06:** Many individual school websites are hosted on non-district ISPs that are controlled by other organizations such as Parent Teacher Association (PTA) or Associated Student Body (ASB) or independent non-profit Foundations and are thus outside the control of the school district.

**Finding 07:** Individual school websites, if hosted and controlled by the district, offer each school district another vehicle for communicating key security information to students, teachers and parents.

### ***RECOMMENDATIONS***

**The 2013/2014 San Diego County Grand Jury recommends that the San Diego County Office of Education:**

**14-05:            Develop an overarching school security policy that prioritizes the strategies set forth in this report.**

**14-06:            Work with the State of California Office of Education to amend the state laws governing charter schools to ensure that all charter schools comply with all individual school district safety and security plans.**

**The 2013/2014 San Diego County Grand Jury recommends that the forty-two (42) San Diego County School Districts consider implementing school security programs that require the following actions:**

**14-07:            Identify key personnel responsible for school security. Identification of that person(s) should be made on both the district website and individual school websites.**

**14-08:            Develop a school specific School Security Plan for emergency preparedness that details responsibilities, procedures and resources required and a comprehensive security action and response plan.**

**14-09:            Develop training programs that, in conjunction with local law enforcement, train school administrators, teachers, support staff, and parents on school violence prevention, school crime prevention practices, school security procedures and awareness, and school emergency planning best practices.**

- 14-10: Develop and publish a Security Awareness and Prevention Program that is geared specifically for parent participation to help them identify abnormal behaviors of their children and the resources to turn to for help.**
- 14-11: Make both *Crime Stoppers*<sup>23</sup> and *Students Speaking Out*<sup>24</sup> websites accessible through the district and school websites.**
- 14-12: Put in place a program to strengthen partnerships with public safety and law enforcement officials to develop regularly reviewed specific emergency response protocols for each school in their district.**
- 14-13: Develop fiscal plans that include time-phased budgeting of the necessary funds to enhance each school's security.**
- 14-14: Put in place the policy, procedure and infrastructure to provide website hosting service to all individual schools allowing the district to monitor and control content and to share safety and security news with school administrators, students and parents alike through this media.**
- 14-15: Develop a plan for initiating school-to-parent communication channels that encourage parents and others to come forward and report behavioral problems that could result in violent behavior.**

***REQUIREMENT AND INSTRUCTIONS***

The California Penal Code §933(c) requires any public agency which the Grand Jury has reviewed, and about which it has issued a final report, to comment to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court on the findings and recommendations pertaining to matters under the control of the agency. Such comment shall be made no later than 90 days after the Grand Jury publishes its report (filed with the Clerk of the Court); except that in the case of a report containing findings and recommendations pertaining to a department or agency headed by an elected County official (e.g. District Attorney, Sheriff, etc.), such comment shall be made within 60 days to the Presiding Judge with an information copy sent to the Board of Supervisors.

Furthermore, California Penal Code §933.05(a), (b), (c), details, as follows, the manner in which such comment(s) are to be made:

(a) As to each grand jury finding, the responding person or entity shall indicate one of the following:

(1) The respondent agrees with the finding

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<sup>23</sup> <http://sdcrimestoppers.org/>

<sup>24</sup> <http://studentspeakingout.org/>

- (2) The respondent disagrees wholly or partially with the finding, in which case the response shall specify the portion of the finding that is disputed and shall include an explanation of the reasons therefor.
- (b) As to each grand jury recommendation, the responding person or entity shall report one of the following actions:
- (1) The recommendation has been implemented, with a summary regarding the implemented action.
  - (2) The recommendation has not yet been implemented, but will be implemented in the future, with a time frame for implementation.
  - (3) The recommendation requires further analysis, with an explanation and the scope and parameters of an analysis or study, and a time frame for the matter to be prepared for discussion by the officer or head of the agency or department being investigated or reviewed, including the governing body of the public agency when applicable. This time frame shall not exceed six months from the date of publication of the grand jury report.
  - (4) The recommendation will not be implemented because it is not warranted or is not reasonable, with an explanation therefor.
- (c) If a finding or recommendation of the grand jury addresses budgetary or personnel matters of a county agency or department headed by an elected officer, both the agency or department head and the Board of Supervisors shall respond if requested by the grand jury, but the response of the Board of Supervisors shall address only those budgetary or personnel matters over which it has some decision making authority. The response of the elected agency or department head shall address all aspects of the findings or recommendations affecting his or her agency or department.

Comments to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court in compliance with Penal Code §933.05 are required from:

<b><u>Responding Agency</u></b>	<b><u>Recommendations</u></b>	<b><u>Due Date</u></b>
<b>Superintendent, San Diego County Office of Education</b>	<b>14-05, 14-06</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>Alpine Union School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>Bonsall Union School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>Borrego Springs Unified School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>Cajon Valley Union School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>Cardiff School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>

<b>Carlsbad Unified School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>Chula Vista Elementary School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>Coronado Unified School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>Dehesa School District</b>		
<b>Del Mar Union School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>Encinitas Union School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>Escondido Union High School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>Escondido Union School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>Fallbrook Union High School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>Fallbrook Union School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>Grossmont Union High School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>Jamul-Dulzura Union School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>Julian Union High School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>Julian Union School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>La Mesa Spring Valley School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>Lakeside Union School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>Lemon Grove School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>Mountain Empire Unified School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>National City School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>Oceanside Unified School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>Poway Unified School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>Ramona Unified School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>

<b>Rancho Santa Fe School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>San Diego Unified School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>San Dieguito Union High School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>San Marcos Unified School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>San Pasqual Union School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>San Ysidro School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>Santee School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>Solana Beach School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>South Bay Union School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>Spencer Valley School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>Sweetwater Union High School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>Vallecitos School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>Valley Center-Pauma Unified School Dist</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>Vista Unified School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>
<b>Warner Unified School District</b>	<b>14-07 through 14-15</b>	<b>06/23/14</b>