

Cops on Call: Potential Implications of Florida's Expansion of Required Reporting of School Incidents to Law Enforcement

Research Report

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This research report examines a recent policy change in Florida that substantially alters the required reporting of school incidents to law enforcement. The analysis projects the impact of this policy on law enforcement involvement in schools. In particular, the analysis calculates the number of school incidents reported to law enforcement in Florida prior to the policy change and estimates the number of incidents, types of incidents, and variation across counties in reporting of incidents to law enforcement that would have occurred had the policy change been in place at the time. The results demonstrate the potential for reports of school incidents to law enforcement to increase by over 43,000 reports, more than doubling the prior year. Increased reporting is projected to vary by school district and incidents, with fights, physical attacks, and threats increasing substantially. This report discusses the implications of this policy change on the criminalization of students, administrative burden on teachers and law enforcement, and data reporting/quality. Implications for policymakers are provided to help balance safety and unintended consequences.

Introduction

Over the past decades, law enforcement has become a common presence in public schools in the United States. About half of public schools nationwide have law enforcement present at least part time (Musu-Gillette et al., 2018), and many others regularly refer incidents to external law enforcement (Mitchell, Yerardi, & Ferriss, 2021). This trend has raised concerns about the criminalization of students and disproportionate impacts on vulnerable subgroups (Mann et al., 2019; Kupchik, 2016). Yet, while most behavioral incidents at schools are best handled by school personnel (Osher et al., 2010), there are some situations – particularly violent incidents – that arguably necessitate a law enforcement response (Kipper, 1996). In the wake of several high-profile school shootings, policymakers and others have questioned whether schools have

adequately reported such incidents to law enforcement (Didlake, 2022), initiating a push for increased law enforcement involvement in schools.

The tragic school shooting in Parkland, Florida in 2018 represents one such case. Following the shooting, state leaders questioned whether all serious school incidents were being brought to the attention of law enforcement. The Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Commission (MSD Commission) identified “non-reporting and under-reporting of criminal and other school incidents” as a “significant issue” (MSD Commission, Second Report, pg. 109). The statewide grand jury investigating the shooting similarly pointed to concerns that school officials were not sharing an accurate picture of their schools’ safety with the public and law enforcement, whether through misunderstandings and errors or “intentionally not reporting” (20th Grand Jury, 2019, p. 10). Subsequently, the Florida Department of Education (FLDOE) reached out to several districts to address specific concerns, including fears that the suppressed reports have “hampered police investigations” (Didlake, 2022).

This research report examines a recent policy change in Florida meant to address this issue by substantially altering the required reporting of school incidents to law enforcement. If implemented as described in statute, Florida schools would be expected to experience a level of law enforcement involvement in student discipline that would be unprecedented nationally. Such involvement, while potentially preventing some violent incidents (Owens, 2017; Sorensen et al., 2021), could have other unintended consequences for students (Kupchik, 2016). In this report, we detail the state policy change, analyze prior data to project the implications of the policy for reporting of incidents to law enforcement, and discuss the potential implications of the policy. Finally, we provide recommendations that could fulfill policymakers’ goal of ensuring law enforcement are aware of serious threats while minimizing criminalization of typical adolescent and child behaviors.

Florida Policy Change

Since 1995, Florida has collected school safety incident data through the School Environmental Safety Incident Reporting (SESIR) system. SESIR now includes 26 incident categories designed to “track incidents and analyze patterns of violent, criminal or disruptive activity” (FLDOE, n.d.a). Following the Parkland shooting, the statewide grand jury recommended improving definitions of and reporting of SESIR incidents (Supreme Court of Florida, 2021). The MSD Commission then reviewed the SESIR definitions, adjusting them more closely with the language used in the criminal code (FLDOE, 2023) to facilitate collaboration with law enforcement.

Though by statute SESIR “is not a law enforcement reporting system,” the law does reflect an expectation that some incidents will be reported to police. Prior to 2023, FLDOE guidance largely left law enforcement reporting decisions to the discretion of schools. FLDOE’s SESIR website had in the past stated that a handful of very serious incidents (e.g. homicide, weapons possession, sexual battery, battery, & kidnapping) must be reported to law enforcement. Since 2020, however, the site’s guidance indicated reporting of SESIR incidents to law enforcement was at the discretion of schools, though school districts were expected to report to the FLDOE which SESIR incidents resulted in law enforcement reporting or consultation (see the history of [Florida Board of Education rule 6A-1.0017](#)).

In April of 2023, House Bill 543, which included many public safety related provisions, was signed into law stating that the “Legislature finds that school district discretion over reporting criminal incidents to law enforcement has resulted in significant under-reporting of serious crime” (See [full text of the enacted law](#)). In response, the State Board of Education was instructed to evaluate which SESIR incidents necessitated a report to law enforcement and authorized the use of emergency rule making procedures for this purpose.

In a unanimous decision in July of 2023, the Board of Education approved new rules following the Department of Education's recommendations. No members of the public offered public comment. For the first time, schools in Florida were required, beginning in August of 2023, to report every incident in 22 of the 26 SESIR categories, and some incidents in the remaining 4 categories, to law enforcement. Bullying, harassment, sexual harassment, and tobacco incidents were not required to be reported to law enforcement unless these incidents were also coded as being related to a more serious incident (such as a harassment incident that involved a weapon). Reporting to law enforcement was defined as “school district or charter school staff communicated with a School Resource Officer (SRO) or other law enforcement official about an incident” but does not require that law enforcement take official action in response (6A-1.0017). Beyond this, there was limited guidance on how often or what methods are to be used to report incidents to law enforcement, leaving room for district interpretation.

Given this significant change in reporting requirements and the little public attention to this change, we seek to consider the implications of this policy shift on Florida’s schools, students, and law enforcement agencies. Prior school years of SESIR data, publicly available from the FLDOE, allow us to calculate the SESIR incidents reported to law enforcement in Florida prior to the policy change and estimate the number of incidents, types of incidents, and variation across counties in reporting of incidents to law enforcement that would have occurred had the policy change been in place the year the data were collected.

Data & Methods

To project the potential impact of the policy change in required reporting of school incidents to law enforcement, we leveraged publicly available SESIR data from the most recently reported pre-policy change year (2021-2022). The FLDOE publishes annual SESIR incident data, both for the state and individual districts and schools. SESIR incidents are reported as counts of each of the 26 incident types (see Appendix A for definitions and several updated category names), with each representing one such incident, regardless of the number of people involved. The SESIR data also includes how many of each incident were reported to law enforcement. While almost every SESIR incident involves students, all serious incidents occurring at a school or school-related event are reported, including some that involve teachers, parents, or other individuals who are not students at the school.

The FLDOE considers SESIR reporting to exclusively be for “serious” incidents and not minor school misbehaviors (FLDOE, n.d.c). The incident types are categorized into four levels, reflecting degrees of seriousness. Level 4 reflects the least serious incidents (alcohol, bullying, harassment, and tobacco) while Level 1 reflects the most serious (homicide, kidnapping, sexual battery, aggravated battery, and arson). In addition to primary incident types, incidents can also be coded with a “related” category, such as a bullying incident that also involved alcohol. Under the new law, alcohol-related, drug-related, gang-related, hate crime-related, hazing-related,

injury-related (if the injuries are reported as more serious), and weapon-related incidents are also required to be reported to law enforcement.

We analyzed the 2021-2022 SESIR data to estimate differences in reporting to law enforcement had the policy been in effect at the time. Analytically, we began with the incidents that would have been required to be reported to law enforcement had the policy been in place and estimated the additional number of incidents that would have been reported. Given that districts still have discretion to report other incidents to law enforcement, we assumed the discretionary incidents reported in the 2021-2022 school year (those not falling in the required reporting incident categories) would have been reported, despite not being required. We then calculated the relative increase in the number of incidents and percentage increases in incidents that would have been reported to law enforcement had the policy been in place in 2021-2022 overall, by district, and by incident type.

Results

In 2021-2022, there were 108,579 SESIR incidents reported across the state of which 35,777 were reported to law enforcement (see Table 1). Of these reports to law enforcement, 28,842 were for incidents that would be required to be reported to law enforcement under the new policy (including required incidents and others with required relateds). Another 6,935 incidents were reported to law enforcement that would not require reporting under the new policy. These additional incidents reported, at the discretion of school officials, were for bullying, harassment, sexual harassment, or tobacco and did not have related descriptors that would require reporting under the new policy.

Our projections demonstrate that the impact of the changes in required law enforcement reporting would vary considerably across school districts (Table 1). At the district level, increased incident reporting would range from as low as 1 additional incident to as high as 6,912 additional incidents (with percentage increases ranging from 1% to over 9,000% higher) with a projected average of 610 more incidents per county required to be reported to law enforcement. This wide range of prospective changes in incident reporting to law enforcement reflects significant differences across districts in their prior practices of reporting to law enforcement, in the number of SESIR incidents and categorizations they report, and, potentially, different interpretations of what constitutes reporting to law enforcement. For example, the district (Clay County) with the lowest percentage of reported incidents to law enforcement in 2021-22 and the highest projected increase, reported only 1 of their 45 weapons incidents to law enforcement. Some school districts, including this one, operate internal school police departments that may alter districts' implementation or interpretation of what constitutes reporting to law enforcement in SESIR.

As shown in Table 1, projecting from the 2021-2022 SESIR data, reports to law enforcement under the new policy would be expected to increase by 123%, or 43,950 more incidents should other aspects of reporting practices remain the same. Statewide, this would result in an increase from 33% of all SESIR incidents being reported to law enforcement to a projected 73% of incidents. Given that SESIR data reflects individual incidents rather than the number of students involved, the new policy could see an even higher increase in number of students with behavior reported to law enforcement.

Table 1. 2021-2022 SESIR Incident Data and Projected Increase Under New Rule by County

District Name	Total SESIR Incidents	# Reported to L.E.*	% Reported to L.E.	Predicted # reported to L.E. **	Predicted % reported to L.E.	# of additional incidents that would have been reported to L.E.	% Increase predicted in reports to L.E.
Florida	108,579	35,777	33%	79,727	73%	43,950	123%
Alachua	1,700	447	26%	1,402	82%	955	214%
Baker	230	155	67%	225	98%	70	45%
Bay	878	360	41%	492	56%	132	37%
Bradford	173	38	22%	68	39%	30	79%
Brevard	2,665	892	33%	1,559	58%	667	75%
Broward	9,270	6,602	71%	9,032	97%	2,430	37%
Calhoun	60	51	85%	59	98%	8	16%
Charlotte	904	287	32%	457	51%	170	59%
Citrus	881	348	40%	631	72%	283	81%
Clay	1,880	11	1%	1,008	54%	997	9064%
Collier	1,550	1,246	80%	1,381	89%	135	11%
Columbia	518	174	34%	437	84%	263	151%
Miami-Dade	5,300	1,468	28%	2,341	44%	873	59%
Desoto	226	79	35%	156	69%	77	97%
Dixie	203	16	8%	108	53%	92	575%
Duval	6,223	2,118	34%	4,889	79%	2,771	131%
Escambia	2,577	546	21%	1,731	67%	1,185	217%
Flagler	555	466	84%	501	90%	35	8%
Franklin	60	7	12%	11	18%	4	57%
Gadsden	397	77	19%	368	93%	291	378%
Gilchrist	58	48	83%	54	93%	6	13%
Glades	81	79	98%	80	99%	1	1%
Gulf	39	17	44%	33	85%	16	94%
Hamilton	202	62	31%	145	72%	83	134%
Hardee	179	67	37%	129	72%	62	93%
Hendry	213	98	46%	146	69%	48	49%
Hernando	1,608	1,196	74%	1,423	88%	227	19%
Highlands	630	160	25%	313	50%	153	96%
Hillsborough	9,531	1,791	19%	8,668	91%	6,877	384%
Holmes	128	51	40%	64	50%	13	25%
Indian River	573	383	67%	484	84%	101	26%
Jackson	299	98	33%	203	68%	105	107%
Jefferson	50	13	26%	19	38%	6	46%
Lafayette	27	6	22%	11	41%	5	83%
Lake	1,557	639	41%	1,208	78%	569	89%
Lee	4,460	480	11%	3,338	75%	2,858	595%
Leon	909	300	33%	588	65%	288	96%
Levy	140	47	34%	78	56%	31	66%
Liberty	45	7	16%	21	47%	14	200%

Madison	155	26	17%	100	65%	74	285%
Manatee	1,279	985	77%	1,192	93%	207	21%
Marion	1,492	751	50%	1,097	74%	346	46%
Martin	407	199	49%	265	65%	66	33%
Monroe	223	102	46%	162	73%	60	59%
Nassau	383	300	78%	322	84%	22	7%
Okaloosa	1,074	161	15%	888	83%	727	452%
Okeechobee	360	166	46%	216	60%	50	30%
Orange	10,230	1,498	15%	8,410	82%	6,912	461%
Osceola	2,071	596	29%	1,231	59%	635	107%
Palm Beach	6,599	1,425	22%	4,597	70%	3,172	223%
Pasco	3,162	638	20%	1,843	58%	1,205	189%
Pinellas	4,008	1,573	39%	2,354	59%	781	50%
Polk	4,506	1,464	32%	2,734	61%	1,270	87%
Putnam	439	123	28%	135	31%	12	10%
St. Johns	1,709	655	38%	1,303	76%	648	99%
St. Lucie	1,609	601	37%	1,221	76%	620	103%
Santa Rosa	929	31	3%	421	45%	390	1258%
Sarasota	1,980	870	44%	1,286	65%	416	48%
Seminole	2,158	1,058	49%	1,450	67%	392	37%
Sumter	376	73	19%	253	67%	180	247%
Suwannee	254	26	10%	147	58%	121	465%
Taylor	121	65	54%	82	68%	17	26%
Union	160	41	26%	55	34%	14	34%
Volusia	5,047	1,052	21%	3,591	71%	2,539	241%
Wakulla	262	177	68%	189	72%	12	7%
Walton	320	115	36%	171	53%	56	49%
Washington	127	36	28%	56	44%	20	56%
Deaf/Blind	58	22	38%	26	45%	4	18%
FAU Lab	7	0	0%	2	29%	2	0%
FSU Lab	44	10	23%	22	50%	12	120%
FAMU Lab	32	2	6%	27	84%	25	1250%
UF Lab	19	6	32%	18	95%	12	200%

*# reported to L.E. includes those that were not required to be reported but were at the discretion of the school/district

** Predicted total if rule was in place includes those required under the new rule with “relateds,” those that were reported at the discretion of the district but not required; Margin of error: 0 to 195 related incidents may be duplicated in the Florida count; very small percentage by county.

Table 2 shows the projected increases in law enforcement reporting by level of seriousness. For the most serious incidents (Level 1; e.g. homicide, aggravated battery, rape), 84% were reported to law enforcement in 2021-2022, and with 100% now the requirement, a 19% increase in reporting is predicted, or 235 more incidents. For level 2 incidents (e.g. weapon possession, sexual assault, robbery), an additional 11,395 reports to law enforcement are predicted and for level 3 (e.g. fighting, major disruption on campus), the most, 31,492 more incidents. For level 4 incidents (the least serious; e.g. tobacco, bullying, alcohol), under the new rule, alcohol incidents are the only incidents required to be reported to law enforcement, however other level 4 incidents must be reported if they have a related element as well. In 2021-2022, 7,080 level 4 incidents were reported to law enforcement, and an additional 828 more level 4 (alcohol and required relateds) would have been required under the new policy.

Table 2. 2021-2022 SESIR Incident Data and Projected Increase Under New Rule by Incident Level

SESIR Incident Level*	# of Incidents in Florida	# Reported to L.E.	% Reported to L.E.	# Predicted under new rule**	% Predicted under new rule**	# Increase under new rule	% Increase under new rule
Level 1	1,500	1,265	84%	1,500	100%	235	19%
Level 2	18,011	6,616	37%	18,011	100%	11,395	172%
Level 3	53,721	20,816	39%	52,308	97%	31,492	151%
Level 4	35,347	7,080	20%	7,908	22%	828	12%
Totals	108,579	35,777	33%	79,727	73%	43,950	123%

*SESIR Incident levels range from Level 1 is, most serious, to Level 4, least serious.

** Predicted Total if rule was in place (required (w/relateds) + actual discretionary)

*** % Predicted percent if rule had been in place (req'd + discretionary)

Our projections suggest that these increases in reporting would be driven in large part by a handful of specific incident types. Table 3 shows specific incidents and the projected increases. As shown, the greatest increases in number of incidents reported to law enforcement would be anticipated in the categories of fighting, physical attacks, and threats/intimidation. For example, an additional 19,714 fights and 10,993 physical attacks would now require law enforcement reporting under the new name “simple battery”. A number of other incidents would see large percentage increases in reporting, such as vandalism and hazing, despite relatively smaller number of incidents.

Table 3. 2021-2022 SESIR Incident Data and Projected Increase by Incident Type Statewide

Level	Type of Incident	# of Incidents in Florida	# Reported to L.E.	% Reported to L.E.	# Predicted increase in LE reporting*	% Predicted increase in LE reporting**
1	Aggravated Battery	1,302	1,147	88%	155	14%
1	Arson	150	72	48%	78	108%
1	Homicide	0	0	0	0	0
1	Kidnapping	1	1	100%	0	0%
1	Sexual Battery	47	45	96%	2	4%
2	Burglary	117	108	92%	9	8%
2	Drug Sale/ Distribution	677	525	78%	152	29%
2	Physical Attack	14,835	3,842	26%	10,993	286%
2	Robbery	93	85	91%	8	9%
2	Sexual Assault	79	57	72%	22	39%
2	Weapons Possession	2,210	1,999	90%	211	11%

3	Disruption On Campus-Major	4,138	3,407	82%	731	21%
3	Drug Use/Possession	11,110	9,261	83%	1,849	20%
3	Fighting	21,825	2,111	10%	19,714	934%
3	Hazing	16	1	6%	15	1500%
3	Larceny/Theft	582	283	49%	299	106%
3	Other Major	2,853	1,109	39%	1,744	157%
3	Sexual Harassment	1,930	473	25%	44	9%
3	Sexual Offenses (Other)	1,792	645	36%	1,147	178%
3	Threat/Intimidation	8,190	3,046	37%	5,144	169%
3	Trespassing	469	255	54%	214	84%
3	Vandalism	816	225	28%	591	263%
4	Alcohol	1,100	423	38%	677	160%
4	Bullying	2,870	297	10%	68	23%
4	Harassment	2,267	312	14%	46	15%
4	Tobacco	29,110	6,048	21%	37	1%

* Predicted Total if rule was in place (required (w/related) + actual discretionary)

** % Predicted percent if rule had been in place (req'd + discretionary)

Potential Implications of the Policy Change

Our findings show Florida's policy change will likely significantly impact the number of incidents reported to law enforcement, particularly for fighting, physical attacks/simple battery, and threat/intimidation. The impact is likely to be felt differentially across school districts, with some districts already reporting very high percentages of incidents to law enforcement and others reporting far fewer. In this section, we discuss the potential implications of the policy change.

Serious Incidents Receive Law Enforcement Response

To the extent that serious incidents captured in the SESIR system reflect violent or criminal activities that necessitate a law enforcement response, the policy change stands to ensure that law enforcement are aware of and can respond to serious incidents. While most violent SESIR incidents were already being reported to law enforcement, the policy change addresses accusations that schools have underreported criminal incidents to law enforcement (Supreme Court of Florida, 2018) and may reduce the likelihood that very serious incidents (e.g., firearms, sexual battery, legitimate threats of violence, etc.) are missed by law enforcement.

Criminalization of Less Serious Student Behavior

While law enforcement responses are sometimes warranted, increased awareness of school behavioral incidents by law enforcement also increases the likelihood that behaviors that would best be handled by school personnel are interpreted as violations of the law. Our analysis shows that around half of incidents that would have been reported to law enforcement under the new policy were handled by school personnel in 2021-22, particularly those related to students' physical altercations like fights. To the extent these students' behaviors do not warrant a law enforcement response, required reporting to law enforcement will likely result in the unnecessary criminalization of students. Prior research suggests such increases in

criminalization of students would disproportionately impact Black and Latinx, male, and queer students as well as those with disabilities (Fenning & Rose, 2007; McFadden et al., 1992; Office for Civil Rights, 2012; Shaw & Braden, 1990; Skiba et al., 2014; Skiba et al., 2011; Skiba et al., 2002; Snapp et al., 2015).

Administrative Burden on School and Law Enforcement Personnel

The state policy change stands to have large implications for human resources and personnel's time. The mandatory reporting of an additional 43,950 incidents to law enforcement would likely put a strain on already stretched law enforcement resources (DeCardenas, 2022; Cahill, 2023), particularly in schools without full-time SROs. Because of a shortage of police, including SROs (Yancey-Bragg, 2023), the new policy could mean relying on non-school based law enforcement officers, those without daily contact with the school community, to respond to some of the reported incidents. This work may result in disruptions to non-school police work and place strains on local police and sheriff departments who are often under resourced, especially in large metropolitan areas (Lentz, 2022).

Pressure to Reclassify or Alter Reporting of Incidents

Finally, there may be pressure on school personnel to alter classification of incidents so that they do not have to be reported to law enforcement. School personnel may feel such pressure both as a mechanism for ensuring student safety from unnecessary criminalization and law enforcement contact as well as to reduce administrative burden and efficiently handle discipline cases. Such actions could compromise recent efforts by the state to ensure consistency and quality in school safety data. The new law enforcement reporting requirements may well move this effort toward consistency backwards or, at least, may require a recalibration of what constitutes a SESIR incident.

Policy Considerations

We offer several recommendations aimed at ensuring safe schools while avoiding unnecessary criminalization of students or administrative burden on public servants.

1. The state, in partnership with schools and law enforcement, might clarify a mechanism for reporting non-violent or less serious incidents to law enforcement that does not require real-time reporting on each incident or sharing of identifying student information. For example, schools might report an aggregate summary of incidents or a list of de-identified incidents at the end of each week or month to law enforcement, allowing awareness of emergent trends or issues and identification of specific incidents to examine more deeply, while avoiding the need to regularly summon law enforcement or expose as many students to law enforcement involvement.
2. Districts might be better trained on which incidents rise to the level of SESIR reporting, particularly for incidents such as fighting, physical attacks, or threats – each a category where a relatively low percentage of incidents were previously reported to law enforcement. Many schools currently feel pressure to report all physical altercations to SESIR; however, it could be better clarified that a school-yard scuffle among elementary students or other minor physical altercation should not be reported to SESIR. Where schools could previously err on the side of caution by reporting broadly, there are now

potentially more severe consequences for students and staff that may necessitate a more targeted scope of what constitutes a SESIR incident.

3. Law enforcement will now find themselves exercising more discretion in responding to incidents in schools. Law enforcement agencies should work closely with school personnel to train law enforcement officers on appropriate responses to SESIR incidents. While state law requires incidents to be reported to law enforcement, it does not require them to take action. Policies and training that explicitly make clear that, for many incidents, the appropriate response will be no action may help mitigate unintended consequences.

Conclusion

Florida is now engaged in what may be the most substantial experiment in required law enforcement reporting by schools. Our results demonstrate the potential implications of this policy shift – both for improving safety but also in ways that may result in undesirable outcomes. Future empirical work should examine outcomes in the actual reporting of both SESIR incidents and reports to law enforcement as well as implementation choices by school personnel and law enforcement, testing how schools respond to the policy change.

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Appendix A

Florida Administrative Code Rule 6A-1.0017 School Environmental Safety Incident Reporting (SESIR)

Incident definitions August 2021 and August 2023.

Further Details: <https://www.flrules.org/gateway/RuleNo.asp?ID=6A-1.0017>

Bolding calls out new language in the 2023 definitions.

* denotes the incident must be reported to law enforcement.

Definitions August 2021	Definition and Code August 2023
Alcohol (Level IV): Possession, sale, purchase, or use of alcoholic beverages. Use means the person is caught in the act of using, admits to use or is discovered to have used in the course of an investigation. Alcohol incidents cannot be Drug-related.	* Alcohol (Level IV): Possession, sale, purchase, distribution, or use of alcoholic beverages. Use means the person is caught in the act of using, admits to use or is discovered to have used in the course of an investigation. Alcohol incidents cannot be Drug-related.
Aggravated Battery (Level1): A battery where the attacker intentionally or knowingly causes more serious injury, such as: great bodily harm, permanent disability, or permanent disfigurement; uses a deadly weapon; or, where the attacker knew or should have known the victim was pregnant.	* Aggravated Battery (Level I): A battery where the attacker intentionally or knowingly causes more serious injury as defined in paragraph (8)(g) of this rule , such as: great bodily harm, permanent disability, or permanent disfigurement; uses a deadly weapon; or, where the attacker knew or should have known the victim was pregnant.
Arson (Level 1): To intentionally damage or cause to be damaged, by fire or explosion, any dwelling, structure, or conveyance, whether occupied or not, or its contents. Fires that are not intentional, that are caused by accident, or do not cause damage are not required to be reported in SESIR.	* Arson (Level I): To intentionally damage or cause to be damaged, by fire or explosion, any dwelling, structure, or conveyance, whether occupied or not, or its contents. Fires that are not intentional, that are caused by accident, or do not cause damage are not required to be reported in SESIR.
Bullying (Level IV): Systematically and chronically inflicting physical hurt or psychological distress on one or more students or employees that is severe or pervasive enough to create an intimidating,	Bullying (Level IV): Systematically and chronically inflicting physical hurt or psychological distress on one or more students or employees. Bullying includes instances of cyberbullying, as defined in

<p>hostile, or offensive environment; or unreasonably interfere with the individual's school performance or participation. Bullying includes instances of cyberbullying.</p>	<p>Section 1006.147(3)(b), F.S. Bullying may include, but is not limited to, repetitive instances of teasing, social exclusion, threats, intimidation, stalking, physical violence, theft, harassment, public or private humiliation, or destruction of property. If the physical harm or psychological distress is not the result of systematic or chronic behavior, evaluate for Harassment.</p>
<p>Burglary (Level II): (illegal entry into a facility) Unlawful entry into or remaining in a dwelling, structure, or conveyance with the intent to commit a crime therein.</p>	<p>* Burglary (Level II): Unlawful entry into or remaining in a dwelling, structure, or conveyance with the intent to commit a crime therein.</p>
<p>Vandalism (\$1,000 threshold) (Level III): The intentional destruction, damage, or defacement of public or private/personal property without consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it. Incidents that fall below the \$1,000 threshold are not reportable in SESIR, but instead should be reported as locally-defined incidents according to district policies.</p>	<p>* Criminal Mischief (Felony Vandalism – \$1,000 threshold) (Level III): Willfully and maliciously injuring or damaging by any means any real or personal property belonging to another, including, but not limited to, the placement of graffiti thereon or other acts of vandalism thereto. Incidents that fall below the \$1,000 threshold are not reportable in SESIR, but instead should be reported as locally-defined incidents according to district policies.</p>
<p>Disruption on Campus-Major (Level III): Disruptive behavior that poses a serious threat to the learning environment, health, safety, or welfare of others. Examples of major disruptions include bomb threats, inciting a riot, or initiating a false fire alarm.</p>	<p>* Disruption on Campus-Major (Level III): Disruptive behavior that poses a serious threat to the learning environment, health, safety, or welfare of others. Examples of major disruptions include bomb threats, inciting a riot, or initiating a false fire alarm.</p>
<p>Drug Sale/Distribution (Level II): The manufacture, cultivation, sale, or distribution of any drug, narcotic, controlled substance or substance represented to be a drug, narcotic, or controlled substance.</p>	<p>* Drug Sale or Distribution (Level II): The manufacture, cultivation, purchase, sale, or distribution of any drug, narcotic, controlled substance or substance represented to be a drug, narcotic, or controlled substance.</p>
<p>Drug Use or Possession (Level III): The use or possession of any drug, narcotic, controlled substance, or any substance when used for chemical intoxication. Use means the person is caught in the act of</p>	<p>* Drug Use or Possession (Level III): The use or possession of any drug, narcotic, controlled substance, or any substance when used for chemical intoxication. Use means the person is caught in the act of</p>

using, admits to use or is discovered to have used in the course of an investigation.	using, admits to use or is discovered to have used in the course of an investigation.
Fighting (Level III): When two or more persons mutually participate in use of force or physical violence that requires either physical intervention or results in injury requiring first aid or medical attention. Lower-level fights, including pushing, shoving, or altercations that stop on verbal command are not required to be reported in SESIR.	* Fighting (Level III): When two or more persons mutually participate in use of force or physical violence that requires either physical intervention or results in injury requiring first aid or medical attention. Lower-level fights, including pushing, shoving, or altercations that stop on verbal command are not required to be reported in SESIR.
Larceny/Theft (\$750 threshold) (Level III): The unauthorized taking, carrying, riding away with, or concealing the property of another person, including motor vehicles, without threat, violence, or bodily harm. Incidents that fall below the \$750 threshold are not reportable in SESIR, but instead should be reported as locally-defined incidents according to district policies.	* Grand Theft (\$750 threshold) (Level III): The unauthorized taking of the property of another person or organization , including motor vehicles, valued at \$750 or more , without threat, violence, or bodily harm. Incidents that fall below the \$750 threshold are not reportable in SESIR, but instead should be reported as locally-defined incidents according to district policies. Thefts of property of any value that involve a use of force, violence, assault, or putting the victim in fear must be reported as Robbery.
Harassment (Level IV): Any threatening, insulting, or dehumanizing gesture, use of data or computer software, or written, verbal, or physical conduct that places a student or school employee in reasonable fear of harm to his or her person or damage to his or her property; has the effect of substantially interfering with a student’s educational performance, opportunities, or benefits, or has the effect of substantially disrupting the orderly operation of a school, including any course of conduct directed at a specific person that causes substantial emotional distress in such a person and serves no legitimate purpose.	Harassment (Level IV): Any threatening, insulting, or dehumanizing gesture, use of data or computer software, or written, verbal, or physical conduct that places a student or school employee in reasonable fear of harm to his or her person or damage to his or her property; has the effect of substantially interfering with a student’s educational performance, opportunities, or benefits, or has the effect of substantially disrupting the orderly operation of a school, including any course of conduct directed at a specific person that causes substantial emotional distress in such a person and serves no legitimate purpose. Instances of Harassment that are chronic or repeated in nature should be evaluated for Bullying or Bullying-related.
Hazing (Level III): Any action or situation that endangers the mental or physical	* Hazing (Level III): Any action or situation that endangers the mental or physical

health or safety of a student at a school with any of grades 6 through 12 for purposes of initiation or admission into or affiliation with any school-sanctioned organization. Hazing includes, but is not limited to pressuring, coercing, or forcing a student to participate in illegal or dangerous behavior, or any brutality of a physical nature, such as whipping, beating, branding, or exposure to the elements.	health or safety of a student at a school with any of grades 6 through 12 for purposes of initiation or admission into or affiliation with any school-sanctioned organization. Hazing includes, but is not limited to pressuring, coercing, or forcing a student to participate in illegal or dangerous behavior, or any brutality of a physical nature, such as whipping, beating, branding, or exposure to the elements.
Homicide (Level I): The unjustified killing of one human being by another.	* Homicide (Level I): The unjustified killing of one human being by another.
Kidnapping (Level I): Forcibly, or by threat, confining, abducting, or imprisoning another person against his or her will and without lawful authority.	* Kidnapping (Level I): Forcibly, secretly , or by threat, confining, abducting, or imprisoning another person against his or her will and without lawful authority.
Other Major Incidents (Level III): Any serious, harmful incident resulting in the need for law enforcement consultation not previously classified. This includes any drug or weapon found unattended and not linked to any individual; such incidents must be coded with the appropriate Related element (such as Drug-related or Weapon-related) and incident involvement must be reported as unknown.	* Other Major Incidents (Level III): Any serious, harmful incident resulting in the need for law enforcement consultation not previously classified. This includes any drug or weapon found unattended and not linked to any individual; such incidents must be coded with the appropriate Related element (such as Drug-related or Weapon-related) and incident involvement must be reported as unknown.
Robbery (Level II): The taking or attempted taking of anything of value that is owned by another person or organization, under the confrontational circumstances of force, or threat of force or violence, and/or by putting the victim in fear.	* Robbery (Level II): The taking or attempted taking of money or other property from the person or custody of another with the intent to permanently or temporarily deprive the person or owner of the money or other property under the confrontational circumstances of force, or threat of force or violence, and/or by putting the victim in fear. A key difference in Grand Theft and Robbery is that Robbery involves violence, a threat of violence or assault, and putting the victim in fear.
Sexual Assault (Level II): An incident that includes threatened rape, fondling,	* Sexual Assault (Level II): An incident that includes fondling, indecent liberties, child

<p>indecent liberties, or child molestation. Both males and females can be victims of sexual assault.</p>	<p>molestation, or threatened rape. Both males and females can be victims of sexual assault.</p>
<p>Sexual Battery (Rape) (Level I): Forced or attempted oral, anal, or vaginal penetration by using a sexual organ or an object simulating a sexual organ, or the anal or vaginal penetration of another by any body part or foreign object. Both males and females can be victims of sexual battery.</p>	<p>*Sexual Battery (Rape) (Level I): Forced or attempted oral, anal, or vaginal penetration by using a sexual organ or an object simulating a sexual organ, or the anal or vaginal penetration of another by any body part or foreign object. Both males and females can be victims of sexual battery.</p>
<p>Sexual Harassment (Level III): Unwanted verbal, nonverbal, or physical behavior with sexual connotations by an adult or student that is severe or pervasive enough to create an intimidating, hostile or offensive educational environment, cause discomfort or humiliation or unreasonably interfere with the individual's school performance or participation, as defined in Rule 6A-19.008, F.A.C.</p>	<p>Sexual Harassment (Level III): Unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature, such as sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature. Harassing conduct can include verbal or nonverbal actions, including graphic and written statements, and may include statements made through computers, cellphones, and other devices connected to the Internet. The conduct can be carried out by school employees, other students, and non-employee third parties.</p>
<p>Sexual Offenses (Other) (Level III): Other sexual contact, including intercourse, without force or threat of force. Includes subjecting an individual to lewd sexual gestures, sexual activity, or exposing private body parts in a lewd manner.</p>	<p>*Sexual Offenses (Other) (Level III): Other sexual contact, including intercourse, without force or threat of force. Includes subjecting an individual to lewd sexual gestures, sexual activity, or exposing private body parts in a lewd manner.</p>
<p>Physical Attack (Battery) (Level II): An actual and intentional striking of another person against his or her will, or the intentional causing of bodily harm to an individual.</p>	<p>* Simple Battery (Level II): An actual and intentional touching or striking of another person against his or her will, or the intentional causing of bodily harm to an individual.</p>

<p>Threat/Intimidation (Level III): An incident where there was no physical contact between the offender and victim, but the victim felt that physical harm could have occurred based on verbal or nonverbal communication by the offender. This includes nonverbal threats and verbal threats of physical harm which are made in person, electronically or through any other means.</p>	<p>* Threat/Intimidation (Level III): An incident where there was no physical contact between the offender and victim, but the victim reasonably believed that physical harm could have occurred based on verbal or nonverbal communication by the offender. This includes nonverbal threats and verbal threats of physical harm which are made in person, electronically or through any other means.</p>
<p>Tobacco (Level IV): The possession, use, distribution, or sale of tobacco or nicotine products on school grounds, at school-sponsored events, or on school transportation by any person under the age of 21. Tobacco incidents cannot be Drug-related.</p>	<p>Tobacco (Level IV): The possession, sale, purchase, distribution, or use of tobacco or nicotine products on school grounds, at school-sponsored events, or on school transportation by any person under the age of 21. Tobacco incidents cannot be Drug-related.</p>
<p>Trespassing (Level III): To enter or remain on school grounds/campus, school transportation, or at a school-sponsored event, without authorization or invitation and with no lawful purpose for entry.</p>	<p>* Trespassing (Level III): To enter or remain on school grounds, school transportation, or at a school-sponsored event, without authorization or invitation and with no lawful purpose for entry. Only incidents involving a student currently under suspension or expulsion, or incidents where any offender (student or non-student) was previously issued an official trespass warning by school officials, or where any offender was arrested for trespass are required to be reported in SESIR. Trespass incidents that did not have a prior official warning, did not result in arrest, or did not involve students under suspension or expulsion should be reported as locally defined incidents according to district policies.</p>
<p>Weapons Possession (Level II): Possession of a firearm or any instrument or object as defined by Section 790.001(6), F.S., or district code of conduct that can inflict serious harm on another person or that can place a person in reasonable fear of serious harm.</p>	<p>* Weapons Possession (Level II): Possession of a firearm or weapon as defined by Section 790.001, F.S., that can inflict serious harm on another person or that can place a person in reasonable fear of serious harm.</p>

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