
SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Senator Sasha Renée Pérez, Chair

2025 - 2026 Regular

Bill No:	AB 1721	Hearing Date:	June 17, 2026
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Urgency:	No	Fiscal:	Yes
Consultant:	Therresa Austin		

Subject: Pupil safety: comprehensive school safety plans.

SUMMARY

This bill requires the State Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI), in consultation with the State Board of Education (SBE), to convene a work group to review existing comprehensive school safety plans (CSSP) and make recommendations on the development, approval, and statutorily required elements of the CSSP.

BACKGROUND

Existing law:

- 1) Requires each school district or county office of education (COE) to be responsible for the overall development of all CSSPs for its schools operating kindergarten or any of grades 1 through 12. (Education Code (EC) § 32281)
- 2) Requires each school to adopt its school safety plan by March 1 and review and update its plan annually by March 1. Requires each school to annually report, in July, on the status of its school safety plan, including a description of key elements of the plan, in the annual school accountability report card (SARC). (EC § 32286)
- 3) Specifies that the CSSP must include:
 - a) An assessment of the current status of school crime committed on school campuses and at school-related functions;
 - b) Identification of appropriate strategies and programs to provide or maintain a high level of school safety;
 - c) Child abuse reporting procedures;
 - i) When a CSSP is next reviewed and updated, or by no later than July 1, 2026, procedures specifically designed to address the supervision and protection of children from child abuse or neglect or sex offenses.
 - d) Disaster procedures, including adaptations for pupils with disabilities;
 - e) An earthquake emergency procedure system;

- f) Accommodations related to relevant federal disability laws; a requirement that the annual evaluation of plans ensure appropriate adaptations; and allow parents and others to bring a concern about a student's safety to the principal;
- g) Policies regarding pupils who commit specified acts that would lead to suspension or expulsion;
- h) Procedures to notify teachers of dangerous pupils;
- i) A discrimination and harassment policy;
- j) Any schoolwide dress code;
- k) Procedures for safe ingress and egress of pupils, parents, and school employees to and from school;
- l) A safe and orderly environment conducive to learning;
- m) Rules and procedures on school discipline;
- n) Procedures for conducting tactical responses to criminal incidents, including procedures related to individuals with guns on school campuses and at school-related functions;
- o) Procedures to assess and respond to reports of any dangerous, violent, or unlawful activity that is being conducted or threatened to be conducted at the school, at an activity sponsored by the school, or on a school bus serving the school;
- p) Accommodations for students with special needs in case of emergency;
- q) Procedures related to severe fires, including a communication, refuge, and evacuation plan;
- r) Procedures to respond to incidents involving an individual experiencing a sudden cardiac arrest or a similar life-threatening medical emergency while on school grounds;
- s) Procedures for notifying parents and guardians of pupils, teachers, administrators, and school personnel when the school confirms the presence of immigration enforcement on the schoolsite;
- t) A protocol for responding to a student suffering from an opioid overdose;
- u) An instructional continuity plan to establish communication with pupils and their families and provide instruction to pupils when in-person instruction is disrupted due to an emergency, including procedures for pupil engagement and a plan to provide access to in-person instruction or remote instruction, as soon as practicable; and

- v) Commencing with the 2026–27 fiscal year, a procedure to identify appropriate refuge shelters for all pupils and staff to be used in the event of an evacuation order in the event of a fire. Also requires each public school serving more than 50 pupils that is in a high or very high fire hazard severity zone to coordinate the procedure with the operational area having jurisdiction within the school’s boundaries. (EC § 32282)
- 4) Requires the CSSP to be submitted annually to the school district or COE for approval and requires a school district or COE to notify the California Department of Education (CDE) by October 15 of every year of any school that is not in compliance. (EC § 32288)

ANALYSIS

This bill:

- 2) Requires the SPI, in consultation with the SBE, on or before July 1, 2027, to appoint and convene a statewide stakeholder workgroup on school safety. Requires the workgroup to include, but not be limited to, the following membership:
 - a) Two current schoolsite administrators.
 - b) Two certificated public school teachers.
 - c) Two representatives of a local school employee organization.
 - d) One representative of a parent organization.
 - e) One current high school pupil.
 - f) One member of either the governing board of a school district or a county board of education.
 - g) One member of the governing body of a charter school.
 - h) Two representatives of local law enforcement agencies, at least one of whom shall be a peace officer, as specified.
 - i) Two representatives of local fire agencies.
 - j) One member of a local educational agency (LEA) with specific expertise in school safety.
 - k) Two representatives of school districts holding a pupil personnel services credential or service credential with a specialization in health for a school nurse.
- 3) Requires the SPI, to the greatest extent possible, to ensure both of the following:

- a) The educators in the workgroup include those employed in both elementary and secondary schools, and that at least one educator has experience in working with pupils with exceptional needs.
 - b) The overall composition of the work group represents the geographic diversity of the state and has a balance of educators and first responders from both urban and rural areas.
- 4) Authorizes the workgroup to consult with outside experts in school safety issues.
- 5) Requires the workgroup to review existing CSSP and make recommendations on the development and approval process for and the required elements of the CSSP. Requires that the review include the following:
- a) Defining the goals and purposes of a CSSP.
 - b) Reviewing the required elements of a CSSP, including the process for future updates to a CSSP.
 - c) Reviewing the development and adoption process of a CSSP, including the process for future updates to a CSSP.
 - d) Making recommendations for all of the following:
 - i) Improvements to the structure, organization, and layout of a plan to ensure it captures critical elements and is accessible and useful for schoolsite staff and the community, including parents and law enforcement.
 - ii) Improvements to the local development and approval process to ensure that it is transparent and includes sufficient opportunity for input from stakeholders.
 - iii) Procedures for the addition or deletion of elements of a plan to ensure continued cohesion and accessibility.
- 6) Requires the SPI, on or before July 1, 2028, to submit a report on the recommendations of the workgroup to the California Department of Finance (DOF) and appropriate fiscal and policy committees of the Legislature, as specified.
- 7) Requires that the meetings of the workgroup be open to the public pursuant to the Bagley-Keene Open Meetings Act.
- 8) Authorizes the CDE to enter into exclusive or nonexclusive contracts with nongovernmental entities on a bid or negotiated basis for the purposes of this bill's provisions. Exempts a contract entered into or amended pursuant to the provisions of this bill from certain state contracting requirements and from the review and approval of any division of the Department of General Services.

- 9) Authorizes a nongovernmental entity contracted pursuant to #7 above to subcontract as necessary in the performance of its duties, subject to the approval of the SPI.
- 10) Makes a series of legislative findings and declarations related to the importance of CSSPs in creating a safe environment for schools and the need for a formal review of existing CSSP requirements to ensure they retain their focus.

STAFF COMMENTS

- 1) **Need for the bill.** According to the author, “Schools are responsible for creating learning environments that are safe and secure for students, staff, and visitors. Schools must be prepared to respond to emergencies, including natural and man-made hazards, and strive to prevent violence and behaviors that undermine safety and security. Following the addition of multiple new requirements for a comprehensive school safety plan in recent years, there is a need to have experts review the requirements, conduct a thorough assessment, and make recommendations on how to improve and update the plans while maintaining those elements critical to school safety.”
- 2) **Comprehensive School Safety Plans.** LEAs, COEs, and charter schools serving students in grades kindergarten through 12 are required to develop and maintain a CSSP designed to address campus risks, prepare for emergencies, and create a safe, secure learning environment for students and school personnel.

As noted in the *Existing Law* section above, the law requires designated stakeholders to annually engage in a systematic planning process to develop strategies and policies to prevent and respond to potential incidents involving emergencies, natural and other disasters, hate crimes, violence, active assailants/intruders, bullying and cyberbullying, discrimination, and harassment, child abuse and neglect, discipline, suspension and expulsion, and other safety aspects.

The law requires that each school update and adopt its CSSP by March 1 annually. Before an LEA, COE, or charter school adopts their CSSP, the schoolsite council or school safety planning committee must hold a public meeting at the schoolsite to allow members of the public to express an opinion about the school safety plan. The schoolsite council or school safety planning committee must also notify the local mayor and representatives of the following:

- a) The local school employee organization.
- b) The parent organization at the school site, including the parent-teacher association and parent-teacher clubs.
- c) Each teacher organization at the school site.
- d) The student body government.

- e) All persons who have indicated they want to be notified.

Once the public meeting has been held and the CSSP is adopted, the school must submit its CSSP to its respective LEA or COE for approval. LEAs and COEs must annually notify the CDE by October 15 of any schools that have not complied with requirements.

If the SPI determines there has been a willful failure to make a required report, the SPI is required to notify the school district or COE in which the willful failure has occurred and make an assessment of not more than \$2,000 against that school district or COE.

- 3) ***CDE resources for the development of CSSPs.*** In 2018, the Legislature passed AB 1747 (Rodriguez, Chapter 806, Statutes of 2018), which, among other things, required the CDE to develop, maintain, and conspicuously post on its website, best practices for developing, reviewing, and approving CSSPs as well as a formal CSSP compliance checklist. To inform the development of the compliance checklist and webpage, CDE implemented a statewide survey of LEAs, school safety administrators, and stakeholders and gathered information on current practices, challenges, and resource needs. The resulting *Compliance Tool for a Comprehensive School Safety Plan* outlines more than 30 items that should be considered during the CSSP development process. The CSSP webpage compiles extensive references and resources to help LEAs understand their obligations and roles that are prescribed in statute.
- 4) ***The list of required components in a CSSP continue to grow.*** CSSPs are intended to serve as a functional document that outlines an LEA's strategies to address campus risks, prepare for emergencies, and create a safe, secure learning environment for students and school personnel. As the state continues to grapple with the issues of school safety and emerging threats, the Legislature has expanded the scope of the CSSP in an effort to ensure that LEAs are appropriately prepared to serve students, rain or shine. Because these additional requirements have always been additive, concerns have been raised by groups representing school administrators and educators, that CSSP become unwieldy. The Association of School Administrators noted the following in their letter of support submitted to this Committee:

“Since 2013, 15 bills have been signed into law amending the CSSP's required content and procedures. In the 2023-24 legislative session alone, nine new measures were adopted, significantly impacting the required content and procedures that must be developed in a district's CSSP. While these changes reflect a growing recognition of the need for comprehensive support and safety procedures in educational environments, the rapid introduction of these new requirements has led to increasing concerns among administrators and stakeholders regarding the overall effectiveness and practicality of a district's CSSP.”

This bill requires the SPI to convene a statewide stakeholder workgroup to review existing CSSPs and make recommendations on how to improve their

development and approval processes, as well as their accessibility and cohesion across the various required elements.

5) ***Prior and related legislation.***

SB 1140 (Ashby, 2026) would require school districts, COEs, and charter schools to include plans to exclude unauthorized individuals from school property during construction, facilities maintenance, and repair projects with the safe ingress and egress components of their CSSP. *SB 1140 is pending a hearing in the Assembly Education Committee.*

SB 848 (Perez, Chapter 460, Statutes of 2025) requires, among other things, an LEA to include within its CSSP procedures specifically designed to address the supervision and protection of children from child abuse or neglect or sex offenses, when the CSSP is next reviewed and updated, or by no later than July 1, 2026.

SB 671 (Portantino, Chapter 626, Statutes of 2023) requires CSSP, and the school safety plan of a charter school, to include procedures to assess and respond to reports of any dangerous, violent, or unlawful activity that is being conducted or threatened to be conducted at the school, at an activity sponsored by the school, or on a schoolbus serving the school.

AB 1747 (Rodriguez, Chapter 806, Statutes of 2018) requires charter schools to develop a school safety plan, including procedures for conducting tactical responses to criminal incidents; requires CSSPs to include procedures for conducting tactical responses to criminal incidents; increases the CDE's responsibilities relating to school safety plans; and requires schoolsite councils to also consult with the fire department and other first responder entities in the writing and development of the CSSP.

SUPPORT

Alameda County Office of Education
Association of California School Administrators
California Association of School Business Officials
California Association of School Counselors
California IT in Education
California School Nurses Organization
Los Angeles County Office of Education
Peace Officers Research Association of California
San Benito High School District
San Bernardino County District Advocates for Better Schools
San Francisco Unified School District

OPPOSITION

None received