



Safe and Healthy K-12 Schools

Study Committee Members:

Kelly Barnett (LWV of Coos County)

has been a Registered Nurse since 2002. She received her Bachelor's from OHSU, and her Masters from Western Governor's University. She worked as a Labor & Delivery Nurse, and also teaches in maternity community education programs. She has been a National Board-certified TSPC Professional School Nurse for 9 years, and was a member of the School Nurse Advisory Group to the Oregon Department of Education.

Rachelle Barrett (LWV Oregon) is a Medical Laboratory Scientist who has worked in hospitals for 20 years and has been a college instructor for the past 8 years. She has lived in Oregon all her life in the Portland-Metro area, active in her local community government since 2020, and just recently joined the League of Women Voters.

Judy Froemke (LWV Portland) served for almost 10 years on the Rochester MI Youth Guidance Council offering parenting classes and support for parents of troubled youth. She was one of 12 Family Counselors with the Oakland County MI Family Court helping families as a mediator/evaluator resolve parenting time disputes for 29 years. She co-edited the MI Court Family Counselor training manual used in all MI Family Courts and was on the board of the MI Court Mediators Association for over 10 years. Judy joined the Portland LWV in 2014, was on its board for 7 years, and

now serves on the LWVOR Nominating Committee.

Beth Gerot (LWV Lane Cty.) Beth Gerot (LWV Lane Co.) is a partner in Woodruff Homes LLC in Eugene and a former high school English teacher. She served for 18 years on the Eugene 4J school board, including time as chair. She also served for nine years on the board of the Oregon School Boards Association, as President in 2010, and was a member of the Oregon Quality Education Commission. She has long been an advocate for public education for all children and joined the League because of her respect for its thorough research on topics prior to taking positions.

Jean Pierce (LWV Washington Cty) served as a Professor of Educational Psychology for 34 years in the Department of Education at Northern Illinois University. She worked with undergraduates, K-12 teachers, and administrators. Jean served on the US League's Consensus study of the Federal Role in Education. Currently, she is Chair of the LWVOR Action Committee.

Emily Strauss, (LWV of Klamath Co) taught ESL and English composition for nearly fifty years to adults in many settings from vocational programs, private industry, community colleges, and university extensions, to overseas programs, including four years of training high school teachers in China.

With appreciation to our study editors:

Jen Bills, Director of School Safety and Emergency Management, Eugene School Dist.

Marge Easley, LWVOR Action Committee Gun Violence Prevention Portfolio Holder

Colt Gill, Former Director, Oregon Department of Education

Krista Parent, Executive Director, Coalition of Oregon School Administrators

The purpose of this report is to share research related to school safety which will inform League of Women Voters of Oregon positions that can be used to advocate for or against bills and policies proposed in the state. This is the second of three reports. The first concerned the education of exceptional K-12 learners. The third will concern career and technical education.

Executive Summary

Students need to feel that they are psychologically and physically safe in school in order to learn effectively. Psychological, or social/emotional safety, is promoted through a supportive school community. Students feel a sense of belonging when they have positive relationships with their teachers and their peers. Strategies that promote social/emotional health and safety include standards created by the Oregon Department of Education.

Research has identified a number of organizational structures that enhance relationships in schools. In addition, physical structures of school buildings play a central role in promoting the health and safety of students. Oregon requires schools to provide reports of regular testing and mitigation for hazards such as asbestos, lead in water, and radon.

The report also looks at how gun violence in schools is a major concern in America. To address this, schools have relied on some physical structures, such as installing security devices, as well as organizational structures (policies and procedures) including arming school

personal and training behavioral threat assessment teams.

All of the efforts to ensure the health and safety of students in schools depend on continuous sources of funding. The final section of the report looks at local, state, and federal funding sources.

Introduction

[Darling-Hammond et al. \(2018\)](#)¹ wrote, “Students need a sense of physical and psychological safety for learning to occur, since fear and anxiety undermine cognitive capacity and short circuit the learning process.” This report is addressing both psychological (social/emotional) safety and physical safety in schools.

Working with Darling-Hammond, [DePaoli and McCombs \(2023\)](#)² have found that school safety policies usually address building supportive school communities or increasing security.

This report is organized in four parts:

- 1) Building supportive school communities that promote social/emotional safety
- 2) Physical structures that support safe and healthy communities
- 3) Increasing school security to prevent gun violence
- 4) Funding of initiatives to ensure schools are safe and healthy

We are focusing on safety within the school building. The committee found limited research addressing safety for students outside the building at external school events.

Building supportive school communities

We begin this discussion by focusing on social and emotional safety.

Psychological safety depends on a positive and inclusive atmosphere where pupils feel comfortable expressing themselves. They feel a sense of belonging - included in the school community where they experience positive relationships and emotional support.

In 2023, then Director of the Oregon Department of Education, [Colt Gill wrote](#)³, "It is our responsibility to move beyond mere tolerance and inclusion toward respectful, affirming, and celebratory school communities where all students belong and succeed."

In their guiding principles for creating safe schools, the [U.S. Department of Education](#)⁴ highlights the importance of supporting social and emotional needs of students by fostering a sense of belonging with a positive, safe, welcoming, and inclusive environment.

Inclusivity recognizes and values the individuality and diversity of all students, families, teachers and staff including those of different races, ethnicities, religions, genders, sexual orientation, and abilities.

[Kreitman \(2022\)](#)⁵ observed, "Inclusion requires us to look at our schools, classrooms, and curriculum to understand how they play a role in creating a safe, inclusive environment for all children to participate and feel supported." Such recognition is related to the student's social and emotional development.

People feel a sense of belonging in schools that are inclusive and caring. [Allen et al. \(2021\)](#)⁶ wrote that belonging is the essence of safe and welcoming when K-12 students feel they are in the right place, a safe place, valued for who they are with supportive relationships that foster the child's participation and give more worth to their learning experience.

This is particularly needed by students who have experienced traumatic events such as abuse, violence, natural disasters, terrorism, etc. [Federal agencies have recommended strategies](#)⁷ designed to assist these students, including

- A designated space for de-escalation
- Stress balls
- Routine classroom schedules with movement breaks.

But ever since [1943, Maslow](#)⁸ and others have contended that belonging is a basic need for ALL students. School belonging is associated with many outcomes, including psychosocial health and wellbeing, prosocial behavior and academic achievement.

Unfortunately, the 2024-25 [Student Educational Equity Development \(SEED\) Survey](#)⁹ of more than 180,000 students in Oregon – approximately a third of the 547,000 K-12 students - reported that most K-12 classroom materials do not reflect the diversity of our children. The report observed, "Most 3rd-11th graders shared that they 'Never' or 'Rarely' saw people like them and their family in their class readings, materials, tests, and assignments (52-67%). High schoolers reported greater exposure to inclusive class materials than elementary and middle schoolers."



Resources describing Black experiences

Social and emotional safety are fostered by building strong connections between students, teachers, staff, and families to create a sense of belonging and support. The same SEED survey reported, “Most 3rd-11th graders liked school, felt welcome at school, and had positive relationships with peers and staff (61-95%). Elementary schoolers reported liking school more than middle and high schoolers.”

The [US Department of Education \(2023\)](#)⁴ guidelines warn against harsh or unfair exclusionary discipline practices (e.g. suspension or expulsion), noting that frequent disparities in the use of exclusionary discipline practices for children of color, LGBTQ students, and children with disabilities can contribute to students feeling unwelcome, unsafe, and unsupported. When this happens, schools miss crucial opportunities to support students’ needs and put students on the path toward success. Instead, schools should provide students with the social, emotional, physical, academic, and mental health support they need to thrive.

Strategies for Promoting Social and Emotional Health

[DePaoli and McCombs \(2023\)](#)² have found that the following strategies are effective at promoting social and emotional health:

- Mental health resources and supports
- Social and emotional learning and development standards
- Restorative practices
- Structures that enable positive developmental relationships

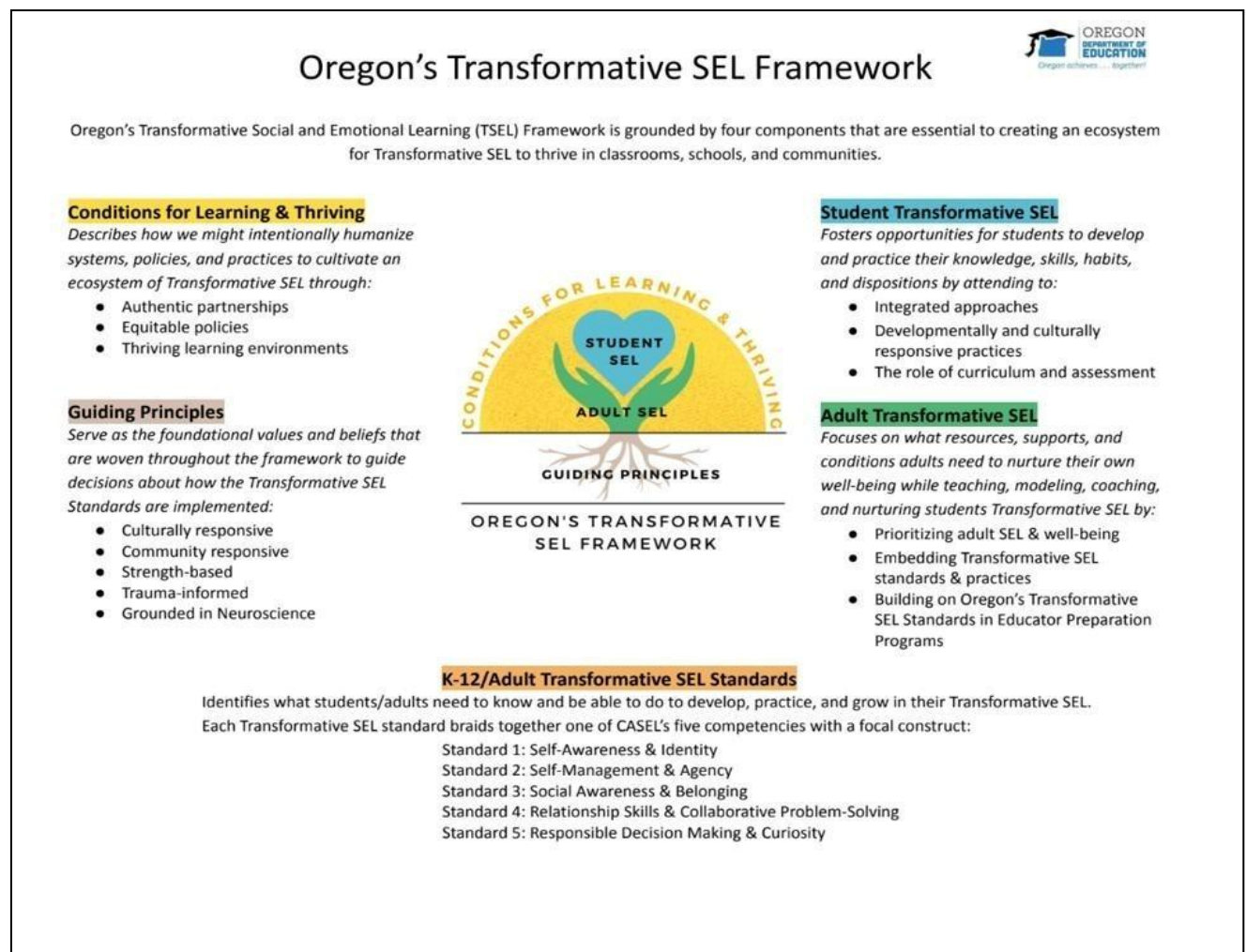
Mental Health Resources and Supports

In [2023, the CDC reported](#)¹⁰ that 40% of high school students had “persistent feelings of sadness or hopelessness”, 20% had seriously considered suicide, and 9% had actually attempted suicide. Further, females and LGBTQ+ students were more likely to exhibit these symptoms. The same report noted that the mental health of young people is supported when they feel connected by building strong bonds and relationships with adults and friends. School connectedness means that students believe that educators and peers in their school care not only about their education but also about themselves as people. They have a sense that they belong. Not only do students who are connected experience better overall mental health, but in addition, [Wilkins et al. \(2023\)](#)¹¹ found that that they demonstrated lower rates of lifetime marijuana use, lifetime prescription opioid misuse, sexual intercourse, unprotected sex, rape, and absenteeism.

In Oregon, [School-Based Health Centers](#) (SBHC)¹² have been delivering physical, mental, and preventive services to students for 25 years. During the 2023-24 school year, Oregon's 87 SBHCs served 43,000 people –mostly school-aged youth ages 5 to 21 – and accommodated nearly 149,000 patient visits in 28 counties. That same year, SBHCs provided 51,427 behavioral health visits to 6475 school-aged clients. Unfortunately, in 2024-25, the state had only 1 school psychologist for every 1200 students – in stark contrast to the 1/500 ratio recommended by the [National Association of School Psychologists](#).¹³

Social and Emotional Learning (SEL) Standards

The Oregon Department of Education strives to promote psychological safety in schools with [transformative social and emotional learning standards](#),¹⁴ which went into effect in schools in 2024. The goal is to “help build capacity for strengthening school cultures that center equity, and support student and adult well-being through a systemic approach “. Compliance is required by law.



The Transformative SEL standards are based on [research summarized by the Collaborative for Academic, Social, and Emotional Learning](#)¹⁵ showing that SEL has a positive impact on academic achievement and student engagement. According to the [Oregon Department of Education](#)¹⁴, “In order for SEL to be transformative, our policies, practices, and approaches will need intentional focus on how we create equitable learning environments that support students’ personal and collective well-being. It entails more than following a curriculum or adding a program, but actually embedding SEL approaches into every content area and school interaction throughout the day.

This includes a shift in systems and a commitment to using:

- Integrated learning opportunities that are modeled, nurtured, and practiced in every context.
- Culturally responsive practices that affirm and honor students’ ways of being, skill development in understanding cultural differences, and honoring students’ unique strengths, perspectives, and contributions.
- Systemic approaches that consider the role and impact of the broader society and the learning environment on students’ behavior and how this impacts the ways students view themselves.
- Social justice approaches that provide students with opportunities to reflect upon and understand the root cause of emotions related to our biases, stereotypes, prejudices, and discrimination.

- Student agency and voice (including non-verbal ways to communicate) that become valued and necessary parts of the educational process, supporting students to take actions that challenge and change systems.”

One of the conditions for learning and thriving in the SEL transformative framework is equitable policies. This includes setting clear expectations by establishing clear rules of behavior which are consistently and fairly applied to address such problems as absenteeism, bullying, cyberbullying, violence, and mental and behavioral health issues.

While consistency is important, it is also important to remember that the framework requires equitable policies. Educators must take into account the need for appropriate consideration of establishing clear expectations with students having special needs. This ensures the fair administration of student discipline policies in ways that treat all students with dignity and respect through systemwide policy, staff development, and monitoring strategies.

[Hurd et al. \(2015\)](#)¹⁶ found that students’ perceptions of school disorder were related to feelings of reduced connectedness and predicted lower academic grades. However, if they experienced support from an adult in the school, these outcomes were lessened – particularly for boys.

According to [Berger et al \(2019\)](#)¹⁷, even clear instructions for assignments did not lessen the impact of classroom disorder on student achievement in eighth grade mathematics.

While Oregon's SEL standards are laudable, it is too early to know how they are affecting functioning within school communities and learning. Further, it is worth noting that Oregon schools can use restraint and seclusion to control some students' behavior- particularly students with special needs.

Physical restraint is defined in [Oregon statute](#)¹⁸ as "the restriction of a student's movement by one or more persons holding the student or providing physical pressure upon the student." Students have also been restrained chemically or mechanically. Seclusion is "the involuntary confinement of a student alone in a room from which the student is physically prevented from leaving.

Since 2012, Oregon has had a school safety law requiring training and planning before using either practice. Neither can happen for a long period of time, and neither is considered a standard disciplinary practice.

A [memo prepared by the Legislative Policy and Research Office](#)¹⁹ reported that ODE documented in the 2023-24 school year, at least 4,439 incidents of restraint and/or seclusion occurred in Oregon schools, with the vast majority of incidents involving restraint. Further, 12% of those incidents involved staff injuries, while 2% involved injuries to students.

Furthermore, 20 of the incidents, involving 16 program staff, were considered abusive. Finally, 7% of the incidents between 2019 and 2024 involved at least one untrained staff member.

Restorative Practice / Restorative Justice

Citing a definition by Hopkins (2003), the [Oregon Department of Education](#)²⁰ noted that restorative justice "puts repairing harm done to relationships and people over and above the need for assigning blame and dispensing punishment. A restorative approach in a school shifts the emphasis from managing behavior to focusing on building, nurturing and repairing relationships."

The goal of restorative practices is to reduce suspensions and expulsions by teaching students to take control of their behaviors. They learn social-emotional skills as well as interventions for conflict resolution.

[DePaoli and McCombs \(2023\)](#)² reported research showing not only that suspensions and expulsions are ineffective, but they harm academic achievement and tend to be used more with Black students and students with disabilities. In contrast, restorative practices are associated with better school climate, decreased student misbehavior and increased student achievement. DePaoli and McCombs did note that staff buy-in is important. They need to be willing to abandon traditional discipline techniques.

The [Oregon Department of Education](#)²⁰ reports that restorative practice has been effective in Phoenix High School in Southern Oregon, which reported zero expulsions and a higher graduation rate after three years of implementing restorative justice practices and peer mediation.

Structures that support positive relationships

[In 2018, Darling Hammond and Cook-Harvey reported](#),²¹ “Developing relationships can be difficult in schools where organizational structures minimize opportunities for personalized relationships that extend over time...Secondary teachers may see 150 to 200 students per day in short 45-minute blocks and, despite their best efforts, are unable to know all of their students or their families well. This reduces the extent to which teachers can build on personal knowledge in meeting students’ needs”.

[DePaoli and McCombs](#)² provide examples of research-based organizational structures which can enhance relationships within schools:

- Small learning communities are achieved by creating smaller units or teams in larger schools, which allow educators and students to know each other more fully, work more closely together, build community, and reduce the risk of students falling through the cracks.

Small learning communities may be created through advisory systems in which teachers regularly meet with a small group of students; advise, advocate, and support their academic, social, and emotional development; and build a small community of students to support one another. [David \(2008\)](#)²² documented effects of small learning communities on student performance.

- Block scheduling has fewer class periods, with more time allotted per class each day. This decreases the

number of students teachers see each day and allows more time for in-depth teaching and learning. In [2022, Morris](#)²³ conducted a comprehensive review documenting the effects on achievement.

- Looping allows students to stay with the same teacher for more than 1 school year to deepen teacher knowledge of students and support consistent relationships with students and families. One example of how this practice affects student achievement was published by a [senior policy analyst at the Rockefeller Institute of Government](#).²⁴

- Reduced class sizes lower pupil load and give teachers greater capacity to know and understand their students’ academic, social, and emotional needs. [Smaller class sizes are associated with larger academic gains](#), particularly in elementary school.²⁵ The most accurate and recent class size numbers come from 2020-21 data collected by the [National Center for Education Statistics \(NCES\)](#).²⁶ The average class size in elementary public school departmentalized classes (specialized by subject matter) was 20.7 for the country and 29.1 for Oregon. For middle schools, the average departmentalized class size was 22 for the U.S. and 23 for Oregon. For departmentalized high school classes, the figures were 21 for the U.S. and 22.6 for Oregon.

In stark contrast, according to [data released in 2025 by the Oregon Department of Education](#)²⁷. 25,500 classrooms in Oregon had 25 or more students. And close to 600 classes had

more than 56 students! While an outstanding teacher can lessen the

Impact of class size, Oregon cannot rely on that.

Oregon Department of Education Class Size Data from 2023-24

Subject Area	Median Class Size	Number of Classes of 15 or Fewer Students	Number of Classes of 16 to 25 Students	Number of Classes of 26 to 35 Students	Number of Classes of 36 to 45 Students	Number of Classes of 46 to 55 Students	Number of Classes of 56 or More Students	Total Students	Total Teachers
All Subjects/Grades	22.5	17,172	32,600	22,920	1,593	393	594	523,982	24,360
Total Self-Contained	22.0	1,452	8,317	2,495	98	63	81	242,488	11,083
Kindergarten	20.0	242	1,452	138	10	1	2	33,010	1,698
Grade 1	21.0	191	1,444	204	10	4	7	34,389	1,665
Grade 2	22.0	123	1,353	318	6	17	2	35,907	1,650
Grade 3	23.0	121	1,233	412	7	4	8	35,578	1,604
Grade 4	24.0	105	1,056	550	9	6	3	36,124	1,567
Grade 5	24.0	102	1,107	529	11	4	10	36,292	1,570
Grade 6	23.0	55	196	85	0	2	9	6,707	291
Grade 7	19.0	18	21	5	0	0	0	569	34
Grade 8	17.0	18	17	2	1	0	1	520	30

- Stronger school–family connections are created when time and supports are built in for teachers and administrators to maintain regular exchanges between home and school, plan teacher time for home visits, conduct positive phone calls home, and flexibly schedule school meetings and student-teacher-parent conferences around parents' availability.

[Weiss et al \(2010\)](#)²⁸ have documented ways in which schools that view parents as partners in education have increased achievement for students.

For instance, in community schools, families are seen as active partners in school improvement and student success. Thirteen districts in Oregon have community schools. These are defined as programs that foster citizen involvement and provide educational,

recreational, cultural and related services to the community.

[Family Resource Navigators](#)²⁹ are available at Community Schools to work alongside families to help reduce barriers and stressors in the home, and promote self-sufficiency, so that students can learn and families can thrive.

Based on the research concerning structures that support positive relationships, [DePaoli and McCombs](#)² recommend the following policies:

- Increase student access to mental health and counseling resources,
- Invest in student support systems and community schools to connect students and families to needed supports.
- Adopt structures and practices that foster strong relationships.
- Invest in restorative practices and social and emotional learning.
- Prepare all school staff to better support student well-being.
- Collect data about student safety and well-being.
- Conduct equity reviews of school safety measures and their impact on discipline outcomes.

Physical Structures that support safe and healthy communities

Do school facilities affect learning? The [NetZED Laboratory from the University of Oregon School of Design published a white paper](#)³⁰ for the California School Facilities Research Institute on “The Impact of School Facilities in Student Learning and Engagement” in 2021. Some of their findings include the following:

- Children prefer cooler interior environmental temperatures than adults.
- Thermal distraction, discomfort and physiological responses decrease student performance.
- Low ventilation rates hindered concentration and test performance standards.
- Access to daylight and windows positively affected student performance scores.
- Lighting produced non-visual effects associated with mood and behavior.
- Views of nature decreased student stress and increased student performance.
- Indoor plants have a positive impact on student attention and perceptions in the classroom and class.
- Children are a high-risk group for chronic noise exposure.

Poor acoustics affect student learning and communication. High reverberation times and background noise decrease student performance.

The [Environmental Protection Agency](#) ([has reported](#))³¹ that health problems from environmental contaminants can take years to develop as the harmful substances accumulate in children's bodies. Long term health effects include risks of birth defects, cancer, asthma, brain damage, developmental delays, auditory and respiratory problems.

[Environmental pediatricians have warned](#)³² of the effects of toxins found in school buildings. For instance:

- Lead found in paint, water pipes, and water coolers affects attention, intelligence, and behavior problems.
- Asbestos found in ceiling and floor tiles as well as dry wall in buildings constructed prior to 1980 is linked to cancer.
- Radon found in the air in rooms on and below ground level can cause lung cancer.
- Air pollution, stemming from poor cooling, heating, and ventilation, exacerbates asthma and allergies.

In a 2002 [review of research](#), [Earthman](#)³³ concluded that students in old or substandard buildings scored 5 to 17 percentile points lower on tests of

reading and math compared to students learning in modern or above-standard buildings, even when socioeconomic factors were controlled.

These facts are concerning because the [average age of school buildings in Oregon is 56 years](#)³⁴, according to the director of education facilities for the Oregon Department of Education. It should also be mentioned that many older school buildings west of the Cascades are vulnerable to earthquakes and would require extensive refitting to be safe.

Healthy and Safe Schools Plans, Testing and Mitigation

Environmental hazards at schools like lead in water and paint, radon, asbestos in construction, pest infestation, and subpar interior air quality are silent threats from within. Testing for environmental hazards identifies these risks. Compliance in testing is a way to identify and implement safe measures in schools

In 2017, the Oregon State Legislature passed [SB 1062](#)³⁵, which requires that every school district, education service district, and public charter school develop a Healthy and Safe Schools Plan (HASS Plan) addressing environmental hazards like lead (in water or paint, asbestos (all buildings built before 1980 commonly contain asbestos), radon, integrated pest management, and carbon monoxide. The intent of SB1062 was to provide a legislated requirement for safe and healthy environments in school facilities.

SB 1062 requires Oregon School Districts to file their initial HASS plans and then submit Annual Statements with test results by June 1st every year. HASS plans must be accessible on their District websites.

The K-12 School Safety Committee examined test results posted online for a random sample of 30 school districts out of the 197 in Oregon. We were interested in whether:

- Tests were reported on websites for lead in the water and for radon.
- Retests were reported when high levels of lead and radon were detected.
- If no retests were shared, then mitigation was described (e.g. removing or replacing drinking fountains.)

Unfortunately, only three of the 30 districts met those criteria. In some cases, districts reported their plans for testing and remediation but failed to share test results. One district asserted that they were in compliance but did not share test results to support their statement.

Some Districts did not provide a link to a HASS plan. Further examination of HASS plans found overdue testing dates, Safety Officer contacts who were no longer employed by the specific District, and unclear follow-up.

Mandated laws like HASS Plans provide a standardized framework for schools and districts. However, it is evident, even with mandates, that it is difficult to guarantee the safest, healthiest environments for students on a consistent basis.

Continued community involvement and attention to school facilities and funding may be the best action to provide healthy and safe schools for our Oregon students, teachers and staff.

Continued community involvement and attention to school facilities and funding may be the best action to provide healthy and safe schools for our Oregon students, teachers and staff.

Increasing school security to prevent gun violence

According to the [Joint Task Force on School Safety and Justice](#)³⁶, 2018 and 2023, In the United States, 117 students were killed in school shootings and 303 were wounded. [In 2022, Lee et al.](#)³⁷ observed, "Although school shootings are responsible for fewer than 1% of all firearm deaths in the United States, they receive a tremendous amount of attention."

Because of the disproportionate attention paid to gun violence in American schools, this part of the report focuses on measures being

implemented to deal with that potential threat. It is important to note [DePaoli and McCombs](#)² cautioned that research suggests using metal detectors, security cameras, reduced access, and school resource officers does not ensure school safety compared to building supportive school communities.

In 2023, television station [KGW8 reported](#)³⁸ 48 Oregon students were found in 13 districts with guns on school campuses. Oregon law requires that students be expelled for one year if they have brought a firearm to school.

Based on recommendations from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, [Oregon Revised Statute 336.071](#)³⁹ and [Oregon Administrative Rule 581-022- 2225](#)⁴⁰ require schools to instruct and drill students on emergency procedures and maintain a comprehensive safety program that includes plans for responding to emergencies. According to the May 2025 [Emergency Plans and Drills Guidance](#)⁴¹ all schools should have emergency plans for active shooters.

The preventative measures in the active shooter emergency plan emphasize intervention in problematic behaviors through 1) Behavior Safety Assessment teams and 2) reduced access to buildings as mechanisms to reduce incidences. In addition to these interventions a report from an advocacy organization, the [Alliance for Safe Oregon](#),⁴² calls for improved building security, reduced youth access to firearms to reduce gun violence in

schools, and additional mental health supports,

Physical Structures

Limiting Building Access

According to the [National Center for Education Statistics](#)⁴³ 2021-22 school year survey, 97% of schools reported the use of locked doors to limit access to school buildings and 61% controlled access to school grounds. Little is known about the efficacy of this security mechanism. Further, [Statista reports](#)⁴⁴ that 42.7% of school shootings are committed by enrolled students who would have legal access to school grounds, making this security mechanism less effective.

School Security Devices

Security cameras are also used in most schools ([97% of high schools, 91% of elementary](#)).⁴³ However, [Fisher et al. \(2021\)](#)⁴⁵ determined in a national longitudinal study that cameras have not been found to prevent crimes in schools.

In 2021-22, [14% of high schools conducted random metal detector checks](#) on students.⁴³ Considering the expense of installing and maintaining metal detectors, there is not a strong research base supporting their use. In [2017, Winn](#)⁴⁶ reported that only 43% of metal weapons found in a New York school over a period of 3 months were identified with a metal detector.

Instead of a metal detector, the [Salem-Keizer school district has installed a security system](#)⁴⁷ similar to TSA equipment, which detects gun-shaped objects .



Security system in Salem-Keiser.
Organizational Structures (Policies and Procedures)

Arming School Personnel

According to the [Pew Research Center](#)⁴⁸, 65% of American schools reported having security staff present at least part time in 2015-16. School resource officers are trained law enforcement agents who contract to provide security for potentially multiple schools on a rotation to deter students from engaging in criminal activities.

While many districts have hired School Resource Officers (SRO), some districts arm their SROs. It is important to note that in some cases unarmed SROs may have a positive impact on school safety. For instance, in the Eugene district, SROs provide mentorship and assist in school-based investigations, such as assault and drug distribution. However, the focus of this report is whether it is advisable to have armed personnel in schools.

A [study looking at every school shooting and attempted school shooting from 1980 to 2019 in US K–12 schools](#)⁴⁹ found that the rate of death in incidents was 2.83 times greater in schools with armed guards on the scene than in

those without. The deadliest school shootings in the last decade had armed guards present who did not prevent these tragedies. It is impossible for an armed guard to be in the right location at the right time to prevent a shooting. At best, they can minimize the death toll, if they can locate the shooter in time to take action. Of course, engaging in a shootout with the assailant can put additional bystanders at risk.

With an increased presence of armed law enforcement on campus, what used to be discipline issues handled by school teachers and administrators become crimes for which students are being arrested. According to [Rand researchers](#)⁵⁰, this contributes to the “school to prison pipeline” and results in policies that unfairly ensnare too many low socioeconomic and racial minority students.

Considering the cost and other concerns of employing SROs, some schools have turned to arming teachers. This can be an extremely dangerous policy and one that does not appear to have much popularity among school leaders. More than 2/3 of superintendents and more than 1/2 of principals surveyed expressed concerns about arming teachers in a [2026 study](#).⁵¹ The same study reported that 16 states have policies forbidding arming teachers.

Behavioral Threat Assessment Teams

A [survey by the National Center for Education Statistics \(2024\)](#)⁴³ found that 85% of U.S. schools reported using behavioral threat assessment (BTA) teams. According to the [United States Secret Service Threat Assessment Center](#)⁵² BTA is “a proactive approach

to identify, assess and provide appropriate interventions and resources for students who display a behavior that elicits concern for the safety of themselves or others”.

Despite the apparent widespread use of BTA, the approach should be applied to schools with care and thought to the individuals being assessed. Young people frequently make threatening statements that are not serious and engage in aggressive behavior ([Irwin et al., 2023](#)).⁵³ Compared to adults, youth are more likely to engage in hitting, shoving, and fighting, but less likely to commit more serious acts of violence. It is important not to overreact to youthful misbehavior that does not pose a serious threat of violence. A study of Florida statewide trends in threat assessments reported that only 10% of BTA cases resulted in an attack and 0.4% resulted in serious injury ([Kerere, et al. 2026](#))⁵⁴.

[In 2025, results from a survey of American school leaders](#)⁵⁵ revealed that Behavioral Threat Assessment and Management programs address the needs of individual students in a specific situation, with a focus on root causes of their behaviors as opposed to suspending or expelling them. Furthermore, 88% of the principals surveyed reported that BTA was effective at keeping their schools safe, and 70% thought it had improved the school climate.

A New York Police Department study ([O'Neil et al. 2016](#))⁵⁶ of 50 years of school incidents reported a common thread of nearly 100% “leakage” in school shooting cases. According to [Price and Khubchandani \(2019\)](#)⁵⁷,

“Leakage occurs when youths intentionally or unintentionally communicate, usually to peers or siblings, they are going to engage in a potentially violent act .” This suggests that an early alert, if acted on, could prevent the violent act from taking place. Multiple studies have identified potential school shootings that were prevented because students reported a threat to authorities that was investigated and determined to be serious.

Unfortunately, acting on leaked information is often delayed for a variety of reasons. A study of willingness to report school weapon-carrying by middle school youths found that 70% claimed they would report a student carrying a gun, but only 58% said that they would report the student if it were a friend ([Brank et al. 2007](#))⁵⁸. According to the [National Center for Education Statistics](#)⁴³ 2021-22 school year survey, 62% of schools provided an anonymous reporting mechanism. A more recent survey of parents, students, and staff indicates that more than 70% of each group favored an anonymous reporting mechanism ([Byrd et al. 2025](#))⁵⁹.

Concerns have also been raised by [DePaoli and Loewe \(2025\)](#)⁶⁰ that BTA could be influenced by implicit biases in the same way that Black students are suspended at a much higher rate than White students.

Oregon is committed to using BTA. The [Oregon Department of Education reports](#)⁶¹ that, in the 2024-25 school year, 8118 people have been trained in Oregon’s school safety prevention system, and 321 individuals have been

trained as school safety and prevention specialists.

If course, BTA can help identify youth intent on harming themselves as well as others. [Data collected in 2023](#)⁶² revealed that 61% of youth suicides in Oregon involved firearms. The Oregon Health Authority has published a [Suicide Screening Brief for School Counselors](#)⁶³, who should be an important part of a school's Behavioral Assessment Team.

In addition, the [SafeOregon school safety tip line](#)⁶⁴ provides students and parents with an accessible tool they can use anonymously to report incidents of bullying, harassment, and other threats to student safety. Through June 2022, SafeOregon has received over 8,000 tips with more than 500 related to threats of school attacks or possession of weapons in school.

Extreme Risk Protection Orders (ERPO)

Implementation of Extreme Risk protection orders (ERPO) also known as “Red Flag Laws” while difficult to study, have shown some promising benefits. Oregon’s ERPO law ([ORS 166.525-166.543](#))⁶⁵ allows law enforcement to remove firearms temporarily from individuals at high risk of harming themselves or others.

While teachers cannot directly petition the court—only law enforcement and family/household members can—they frequently trigger this process by reporting threats to police. [Between 2018 and 2023, 835 ERPO petitions were filed in Oregon](#)⁶⁶, and about 11% of those were specifically linked to threats of mass violence, including school shootings.

One study of the law enacted in California in 2016 counted 21 cases of mass shootings prevented by such laws ([Wintemute et al., 2019](#))⁶⁷. These data are extremely difficult to analyze because of the nature of what is being studied - a lack of action. Oregon’s extreme risk law strengthened by ballot measure 114 passed in November, 2022 allows law enforcement, family members and household members to petition for a court order to temporarily prevent someone in crisis from accessing guns.

Active Shooter Drills

Fire drills, a common practice in school safety plans, started in schools because of the Collinwood School fire disaster in 1908 which killed 175 people. Oregon schools also practice wildfire and earthquake drills. In addition, during the last decade over 90% of schools in the country have implemented some sort of active shooter or lockdown drill. ([ElSherief et al., 2021](#))⁶⁸



Active Shooter Drill picture

The National Education Association, the American Federation of Teachers, and Everytown for Gun Safety all have recommended that schools stop using active shooter drills that are unannounced or simulate gun violence. A [2024 study](#)⁶⁹ which Everytown for Gun Safety helped conduct found that “active

shooter drills in schools are associated with increases in depression (39%), stress and anxiety (42%), and physiological health problems (23%)". While current research is rife with reports of Increased stress, depression, and anxiety among students, parents and educators following school shooter drills, there have been some reported benefits such as the compliance with lockdown procedures. A 2024 study of Emergency Preparedness Drills ([Schildkraut et al. 2024](#))⁷⁰ found that while lockdown procedures were uniformly effective, findings related to the effects of active shooter drills were variable. A middle ground between those concerned with anxiety created by these drills and the benefits to behaviors in emergent situations might be to focus drills on compliance with lock-down procedures but limit the roleplay that simulates active-shooter situations.

Reduced Access to firearms

A study performed by the New York Police department detailing 84 shootings in schools from 1966 to 2016 reported that 65% of shooters were under the age of 21, the youngest being just 11 years old ([O'Neill et al. 2016](#))⁵⁶. It would stand to reason that preventing minors from obtaining a firearm in the first place may prove significantly impactful to this statistic. According to a 2018 study by [Alathari et al.](#)⁷¹ 76% of firearms used in school-related attacks between 2008 and 2017 were acquired from the home of a friend or family member where the minor knew how to access it either because it was unlocked (48% of cases) or the student knew the combination to the locker (16% of cases).

The laws that appear to be most impactful on reducing gun violence in minors are Child Access Prevention (CAP) laws. CAP laws hold gun-owning adults accountable for allowing children access to firearms. In a [well-publicized case](#)⁷² in 2015, a judge sentenced Michigan parents to 10-15 years for involuntary manslaughter after their son killed other students in his school.

A study of FBI Homicide reports from 1985-2013 found a 17% reduction in firearm-related homicides committed by young people in states with strict CAP laws ([Anderson et al. 2021](#))⁷³ Compared to States with no CAP laws, states with CAP laws are associated with an 18% decrease in the rate at which students reported being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property ([Anderson and Sabia, 2025](#))⁷⁴.

[Grossman](#)⁷⁵ demonstrated that safe storage practices, including keeping firearms stored unloaded, in a locked place, separate from ammunition, and/or secured with an extrinsic safety device, were shown to be protective for unintentional firearm shootings and suicide attempts among adolescents and children.

[Research at Johns Hopkins](#)⁷⁶ revealed that in 2025 twenty seven states had CAP laws, including Oregon. Oregon's safe storage law requires securing a firearm:

- * With an engaged trigger/cable lock;
- * In a locked container; or
- * In a gun room.

Legislation Regarding Safe Schools

The Every Student Succeeds Act Includes an “Unsafe School Choice Option” (20 U.S.C. 7912⁷⁷) which permits a student who is attending a “persistently dangerous school” to transfer to a safer school.

In Oregon, a school would qualify as persistently dangerous if, for each of three years, it had expelled more than a defined proportion of its students for possessing a firearm or dangerous weapon, or for committing a violent crime. If a school were placed on a watch list for exceeding the number of expulsions for one year, it would work with the Oregon Department of Education Office of Enhancing Student Opportunities to create and implement a plan to ensure the safety of the students. If the school remained on the watch list, it would be required to revise the plan in subsequent years.

In 1998, two students were killed and 25 wounded when a student opened fire in a school in Springfield, Oregon. In response, the Oregon legislature passed legislation in 2001 mandating the expulsion of any student who brought a weapon or anything resembling a weapon to school (e.g. even a toy gun).

As noted previously, expulsion and suspension are classified as “exclusionary” discipline tactics, and [research⁷⁸ has uncovered serious concerns](#) regarding the academic and social impact of exclusionary school discipline practices on students. So in 2013 the Oregon legislature passed HB 2192⁷⁹ requiring school administrators

to consider a student’s age, past behavior, and the circumstances of the discipline incident before using exclusionary practices.

Between 2009-10 and 2024-25, Oregon did not identify any schools meeting the criteria to be on a watch list, so Oregon did not identify any schools as persistently dangerous.

Funding

Local

Oregon has two options for voter-approved property taxes to provide supplemental funding that exceeds state funding levels for their local schools. Bond levies are long-term loans to fund large capital projects such as new buildings and infrastructure improvements such as mitigation of health hazards.

Local option levies may be authorized for up to five years and may be used to provide supplemental funding for school operations including smaller class size, staff retention, and support for other programs that enhance educational offerings.

One of the consequences of such local funding is a disparity between districts based on their ability to get voter approval for such funding. Not all districts have voters willing to support local measures, and not all have the staff to apply for grants.

State

In 2024, when the Transformative and Social Emotional Learning (SEL)

standards went into effect, [SB 5701](#)⁸⁰ allocated funding during the 2024-25 school year for:

- Professional development for educators to implement the standards effectively.
- Supplemental instructional materials aligned with the framework.
- Support for schoolwide and community-wide SEL integration across K–12.

In addition, the state has offered [SEL-related grants](#)⁸¹ For instance, in 2023, \$8 million total funding was available to public school districts committed to developing and scaling SEL programs.

The State of Oregon has offered various grants to assist schools in environmental testing and mitigation. The [Oregon Department of Education Technical Assistance Program](#)⁸² provides grants for radon testing as well as asbestos management and mitigation.

Further, public K-12 school districts in Oregon can apply for a [Seismic Rehabilitation Grant Program](#).⁸³ Of districtcourse, not all districts have the staff available to apply for grants.

State funding was also available in 2024-25 for districts to [purchase wireless panic alarms](#) allowing staff to notify emergency responders about threats.⁸⁴

Federal

Below is a table displaying funding which has been available through the federal government. Some of these come from the Department of Education, so that funding is uncertain currently. Two of those programs have already ended (Stronger Connections Grants and IDEA American Rescue Plan).

Examples of funding for school safety that has been available from the federal government	
Title of Program	Examples of funding available
Stronger Connections Grants ⁸⁵ (2023) U.S. Department of Education	Creating positive, inclusive, and supportive school environments
	Mental Health Services
Title 1 funds ⁸⁶ for schools with at least 40% students from low income families: Schoolwide Program U.S. Department of Education	Following a needs assessment, schools must develop a schoolwide plan that includes school safety.

<u>IDEA</u> ⁸⁷ (2021) U.S. Department of Education	Technology that enhances emergency preparedness and response for students with disabilities.
<u>Every Student Succeeds Act</u> ⁸⁸ U.S. Department of Education	Suicide prevention, Trauma-informed practices in classroom management, Crisis management and conflict resolution, Human traffickin, School-based violence prevention strategies, Drug abuse prevention, Bullying and harassment prevention, Child sexual abuse awareness and prevention, Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports
<u>FEMA Nonprofit Security Grant Program</u> ⁸⁹ Or State Homeland Security Grant Program	Enhance the physical security of nonprofit organizations at high risk of terrorist attacks or extremist violence.
<u>Office of Justice and Juvenile Delinquency Prevention – Enhancing School Capacity to Address Youth Violence</u> ⁹⁰ (2024)	supports targeted, evidence-based prevention and intervention programs to address youth violence in schools. The program’s goals are to reduce the incidence of school violence through improved school safety and climate and to prevent youth violence, delinquency, and victimization in the targeted community.
<u>Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) School Violence Prevention Program</u> ⁹¹ (2025) U.S. Department of Justice	Funding given to law enforcement working with schools
	Metal detectors, locks, etc.
	Technology to contact law enforcement
<u>Bureau of Justice Assistance Stop School Violence</u> ⁹² (2023) U.S. Department of Justice	Training for behavioral threat assessments
	Trauma-informed resources for students in mental health crisis
	Technological solutions such as anonymous reporting

Unfortunately, there are concerns about the sustainability of federal funding and inequities in the ability of the state and local communities to provide sufficient financial support.

Conclusion

In order for schools to provide safe and healthy communities for learning,

educators and policymakers need to consider structures that facilitate both psychological (social/emotional) and physical safety. This report has shared recommendations from research as well as information about how effectively Oregon’s schools seem to be meeting the challenges.

Oregon has implemented some valuable practices designed to enhance psychological health and safety, including:

- School-based health centers
- Transformative social and emotional learning standards
- Community schools

Regarding physical safety, Oregon requires that Healthy and Safe Schools Plans and reports be accessible on district websites.

Concerning policies designed to prevent school violence, Oregon requires schools to:

- Instruct and drill students on emergency procedures
- Create emergency plans for active shooters including behavior threat assessment teams and reduced access to buildings.

An examination of funding sources revealed that it has been possible for school districts to obtain money from local, state, and federal sources.

There appears to be room for growth in Oregon in all of these areas.

Research-Informed Policy Recommendations

We recommend that readers who would like more information on safe school policies recommended by educational

research consult the following resources:

Collaborative for Academic, Social, and Emotional Learning. What Does the Research Say?

<https://casel.org/fundamentals-of-sel/what-does-the-research-say/>

Darling-Hammond, L. and Cook-Harvey, C.M. (2018) Educating the Whole Child: Improving School Climate to Support Student Success.

https://learningpolicyinstitute.org/media/547/download?inline&file=Educating_Whole_Child_REPORT.pdf

DePaoli, J. and McCombs, J. (2023). Safe Schools, Thriving Students: What We Know About Creating Safe and Supportive Schools. Learning Policy Institute.

<https://learningpolicyinstitute.org/product/safe-schools-thriving-students-report>

Oregon Department of Education (2023). Supporting Gender Expansive Students: Guidance for Schools.

<https://www.oregon.gov/ode/students-and-family/equity/civilrights/Documents/ODE-Supporting-Gender-Expansive-Students.pdf>

U.S. Department of Education (2023) Guiding Principles for Creating Safe, Inclusive, Supportive, and Fair School Climates.

<https://www.ed.gov/sites/ed/files/policy/guid/school-discipline/guiding-principles.pdf>

References

1. Darling-Hammond, L., Flook, L., Cook-Harvey, C., Barron, B., & Osher, D. (2020) Implications for educational practice of the science of learning and development, Applied Developmental Science, <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/10888691.2018.1537791>
2. DePaoli, J. and McCombs, J. (2023). Safe Schools, Thriving Students: What We Know About Creating Safe and Supportive Schools. Learning Policy Institute. <https://learningpolicyinstitute.org/product/safe-schools-thriving-students-report>
3. Oregon Department of Education (2023). Supporting Gender Expansive Students: Guidance for Schools. <https://www.oregon.gov/ode/students-and-family/equity/civilrights/Documents/ODE-Supporting-Gender-Expansive-Students.pdf>
4. U.S. Department of Education (2023) Guiding Principles for Creating Safe, Inclusive, Supportive, and Fair School Climates. <https://www.ed.gov/sites/ed/files/policy/gen/guid/school-discipline/guiding-principles.pdf>
5. Kreitman, R. (2022). How Inclusive Practices in the Classroom Affect Children's Social and Emotional Development: A Review of the Literature. <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/E D621833.pdf>
6. Allen, K.A., Slaten, C.D., Arslan, G., Roffey, S., Craig, H., and Vella-Broderick, D.A. (2021) School Belonging: The Importance of Student and Teacher Relationships. The Palgrave Handbook of Positive Education. https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-64537-3_21
7. Strategies and Resources to Support Trauma-Informed Schools. https://www.schoolsafety.gov/sites/default/files/2024-05/SchoolSafety%20Issue%20Brief_Strategies%20and%20Resources%20to%20Support%20Trauma-Informed%20Schools_508c.pdf
8. Maslow, A.H. (1943). A Theory of Human Motivation. Psychological Review. <https://psycnet.apa.org/record/1943-03751-001>

9. Student Educational Equity Development (SEED) Survey (2025). Oregon Department of Education
https://www.oregon.gov/ode/educator-resources/assessment/Documents/2024-2025_SEED_Survey_State_Report.pdf
10. Mental Health (2024). Adolescent and School Health. U.S. Centers for Disease Control.
<https://www.cdc.gov/healthy-youth/mental-health/index.html>
11. Wilkins, N.J. et al. (2023). School Connectedness and Risk Behaviors and Experiences Among High School Students – Youth Risk Behavior Survey, United States, 2021. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. U.S. Centers for Disease Control.
https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/72/su/su7201a2.htm?s_cid=su7201a2_w
12. Oregon’s School-Based Health Centers. Oregon Health Authority.
<https://www.oregon.gov/oha/ph/healthypeoplefamilies/youth/healthschool/schoolbasedhealthcenters/pages/program-information.aspx#:~:text=Learn%20more%20about%20Oregon's%20School,%2C%20and%20improve%20students'%20health.>
13. State Shortages Data Dashboard (2026). National Association of School Psychologists.
<https://www.nasponline.org/about-school-psychology/state-shortages-data-dashboard>
14. Oregon’s Transformative Social and Emotional Learning (TSEL) Framework and Standards. Oregon Department of Education.
<https://www.oregon.gov/ode/educator-resources/standards/sel/pages/framework-standards.aspx>
15. What Does the Research Say? Collaborative for Academic, Social, and Emotional Learning.
<https://casel.org/fundamentals-of-sel/what-does-the-research-say/>
16. Hurd, N.M., Hussain, S., and Bradshaw, C.P. (2015). School Disorder, School Connectedness, and Psychosocial Outcomes: Moderation by a Supportive Figure in the School. Youth and Society.
<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0044118X15598029>

17. Berger, N., Holmes, K., and Mackenzie, E. (2019). Instructional Clarity, Classroom Disorder, and Student Achievement in Mathematics: An Exploratory Analysis of TIMSS 2019.
<https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED631605.pdf>
18. OAR 581-021-0550 Physical Restraint and Seclusion.
<https://www.oregon.gov/ode/rules-and-policies/StateRules/Documents/15%20updated-2011-12-subcommittees--work-groups.pdf>
19. Memo Prepared for Rep. Emily McIntire (2025) Legislative Policy and Research Office.
<https://olis.oregonlegislature.gov/liz/202511/Downloads/CommitteeMeetingDocument/311193>
20. Restorative Practice/Restorative Justice. Oregon Department of Education
<https://www.oregon.gov/ode/students-and-family/GraduationImprovement/Documents/Restorative%20Practice%20Restorative%20Justice.pdf>
21. Darling-Hammond, L. and Cook-Harvey, C.M. (2018) Educating the Whole Child: Improving School Climate to Support Student Success.
[https://learningpolicyinstitute.org/media/547/download?inline&file=Educating Whole Child REP ORT.pdf](https://learningpolicyinstitute.org/media/547/download?inline&file=Educating%20Whole%20Child%20REP%20ORT.pdf)
22. David, J.L. (2008). What Research Says About Small Learning Communities. Association for Supervision and Curricular Development.
<https://ascd.org/el/articles/small-learning-communities>
23. Morris, R.C. (2022). Block Scheduling and its Gift of Time: A Comprehensive Review. Educational Planning.
<https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ1356890.pdf>
24. Wedenoja, L. (2019). Teacher Looping Improves Student Outcomes. Rockefeller Institute of Government.
<https://rockinst.org/blog/teacher-looping-improves-student-outcomes/>
25. Chen, G. (2025). Class Size in Public Schools: Impact on Learning. Public School Review.
<https://www.publicschoolreview.com/blog/class-size-in-public-schools-impact-on-learning>
26. National Center for Education Statistics. Average public school class size: Average class size in public K–12 schools, by school level, class type, and state: 2020–21
https://nces.ed.gov/surveys/ntps/establishable/table/ntps/ntps2021_sft07_t1s

27. Oregon Class Size Report (2025). Oregon Department of Education.
https://www.oregon.gov/ode/reports-and-data/Documents/class_size_report_20232024.pdf
28. Weiss, H.B., Lopez, M.E., and Rosenberg, H. (2010). Beyond Random Acts: Family, School, and Community Engagement as an Integral Part of Educational Reform. National Policy Forum for Family, School, and Community Engagement.
https://sedl.org/connections/engagement_forum/beyond_random_acts.pdf
29. SUN (Schools Uniting Neighborhoods) Community Schools. Impact NW.
<https://impactnw.org/programs/youthfamily/community-schools/>
30. Kwok, A., Fretz, M., Van Den Wymelenberg, K., Seely, J., et al. (2021). Impact of School Facilities on Student Engagement. California School Facilities Research Institute.
<https://netzedlab.uoregon.edu/impact-of-school-facilities-on-student-engagement-and-learning/>
31. United States Environmental Protection Agency. Understanding Exposures in Children's Environments.
<https://www.epa.gov/healthresearch/understanding-exposures-childrens-environments>
32. Chatham-Stephens, K.M., Mann, M., Wershof Schwartz, A., and Landrigan, P. (2011-12) First Do No Harm: Children's Environmental Health in Schools. *American Educator*.
<https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ961748.pdf>
33. Earthman, G.I. (2002). School Facility Conditions and Student Academic Achievement. UCLA's Institute for Democracy, Education and Access.
<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/5sw56439>
34. Pate, N. (2025). Many Oregon Schools Still Aren't Equipped to Handle Extreme Temperatures. Oregon Public Broadcasting.
<https://www.opb.org/article/2025/06/10/oregon-schools-heat-extreme-temperatures-weather-ac/>
35. SB 1062 Enrolled. (2013) Oregon Legislative Information System.
<https://olis.oregonlegislature.gov/liz/2017R1/Measures/Overview/SB1062>
36. Building Safer Schools and Communities, Findings and Recommendations from the Joint Task Force on School Safety and Justice, (2023)
<https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED641620.pdf>

37. Lee, L.K., Fleegler, E.W., Goyal, M.K., Doh, K.F., Laraque-Arena, D., Hoffman, B.D. (2022). Firearm-Related Injuries and Deaths in Children. American Academy of Pediatrics.
<https://publications.aap.org/pediatrics/article/150/6/e2022060071/189687/Firearm-Related-Injuries-and-Deaths-in-Children?autologincheck=redirected>
38. Iboshi, K. (2024). Growing Number of Oregon Students Caught with Guns at School. KGW8.
<https://www.kgw.com/article/news/investigations/growing-number-oregon-students-caught-guns-school/283-bbf0ce3a-206e-4a1d-92cc-09c9044cdf18>
39. Oregon Revised Statute 336.071
https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors336.html
40. Oregon Administrative Rule 581-022-2225
<https://secure.sos.state.or.us/oard/viewSingleRule.action?ruleVrsnRsn=145271>
41. Emergency Plans and Drills Guidance: Incident Specific Plans (2025) Oregon Department of Education.
<https://www.oregon.gov/ode/schools-and-districts/grants/Documents/Office%20of%20School%20Facilities/SSEM/Guidance/Emergency%20Plans%20and%20Drills-Incident-Specific%20Plans.pdf>
42. Preventing School Shootings. Alliance for a Safe Oregon
<https://www.alliancesafeoregon.org/preventing-school-shootings#preventing-school-shootings>
43. Digest of Educational Statistics Table 233.50. Percentage of public schools with various safety and security measures: Selected school years, 1999-2000 through 2021-22 (2023) National Center for Education Statistics.
https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d23/tables/dt23_233.50.asp
44. Share of K-12 school shootings in the United States from 1966 to 2025, by relation of shooter to school (2025) Statista.
<https://www.statista.com/statistics/971554/number-k-12-school-shootings-us-shooter-affiliation/>
45. Fisher, B.W., Higgins, E.M., and Homer, E.M.(2021) School Crime and Punishment and the Implementation of Security Cameras: Findings from a National Longitudinal Study. *Justice Quarterly*
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/07418825.2018.1518476>
46. Winn, Z. (2017). NYC School Safety Agents find 328 Weapons in 3 Months. *Campus Safety*.
<https://www.campussafetymagazine.com/news/nyc-school-safety-agents-find-328-weapons-in-3-months/42450>

47. Safety Systems In Salem-Keizer Public Schools. Salem-Keizer Public Schools
<https://salkeiz.k12.or.us/students-families/safe-welcoming-schools/safety-systems>
48. Geiger, A.W. (2018). Nearly Two-Thirds of U.S. Secondary schools Have Sworn Officers on Site – But Not All the Time. Pew Research Center.
<https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2018/05/01/nearly-two-thirds-of-u-s-secondary-schools-have-sworn-officers-on-site-but-not-all-the-time/>
49. Peterson, et al. (2021) Presence of Armed School Officials and Fatal and Nonfatal Gunshot Injuries During Mass School Shootings, United States 1980-2019. Journal of the American Medical Association Network.
<https://nij.ojp.gov/library/publications/presence-armed-school-officials-and-fatal-and-nonfatal-gunshot-injuries-during>
50. Paige, J.W. and Bushway, S.D. (2024). The Role and Impact of School Resource Officers. RAND. Gun Policy in America Research review
<https://www.rand.org/research/un-policy/analysis/essays/school-resource-officers.html>
51. Gorny, N. (2026). Survey Finds Most School Administrators Oppose Arming Teachers. Phys.Org
<https://phys.org/news/2026-02-survey-school-administrators-oppose-arming.html>
52. What is a Behavioral Threat Assessment in School? United States Secret Service National Threat Assessment Center.
<https://www.secretservice.gov/sites/default/files/reports/2022-01/What-Is-A-Behavioral-Threat-Assessment-In-School.pdf>
53. Irwin, V. et al. (2023). Report on the Condition of Education 2023. Institute of Education Sciences.
<https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2023/2023144.pdf>
54. Kerere, J., Cornell, D., Maeng, J., & Huang, F. (2026). Student attacks following a school threat assessment: Statewide trends in student and case characteristics. *Journal of Threat Assessment and Management*.
<https://psycnet.apa.org/record/2026-05732-001?doi=1>
55. Diliberti, M.K., Moore, P., Jackson, B.A., Morris, K., Buckland, W., Alathari, L., Driscoll, S., Drysdale, D., Glidden, J. (2025). The State of Behavioral Threat Assessment and Management in K-12 Public Schools. Rand Research Reports
https://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RRA3658-1.html

56. O'Neill, J.P., Miller, J.J. Waters, J.R. (2016). Active Shooter: Recommendations and Analysis for Risk Mitigation. New York City Police Department.
<https://www.nyc.gov/assets/nypd/downloads/pdf/counterterrorism/active-shooter-analysis2016.pdf>
57. Price, J.H. and Khubchandani, J. (2019). School Firearm Violence Prevention Practices and Policies: Functional or Folly? Violence and Gender.
<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1089/vio.2018.0044>
58. Brank, E.M., Woolard, J.L., Miller, S.A.(2007). Will They Tell? Weapons reporting by Middle School Youth. Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice.
https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/1541204006296171?cf_chl=tk=ci.M.t2x2ATXbrK.dMP9KzhSHvrJx4d2rvu3hQdwbw-1777408927-1.0.1.1-TDuMSwYrAut27RvMbVV0llhGkvI4jls9ijNVIDM0Uu0
59. Byrd, K., Kapadia, K. and John, R. (2025). Perceived Effectiveness and Intrusiveness of School Security Countermeasures Among Parents, Students and Staff. Environmental Systems and Decisions.
<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10669-025-10004-7>
60. DePaoli, J. and Loewe, S. (2025). Keeping Schools Safe? The Research on Behavioral Threat Assessments. Learning Policy Institute.
<https://learningpolicyinstitute.org/product/behavioral-threat-assessments-report>
61. Oregon Department of Education. Oregon's School Safety and Prevention System: Behavioral Safety (Threat) Assessment.
<https://olis.oregonlegislature.gov/liz/202511/Downloads/CommitteeMeetingDocument/310150>
62. Oregon Health Authority. (2024). Youth Suicide Intervention and Prevention Plan.
https://sharedsystems.dhsoha.state.or.us/DHSForms/Served/le8874a_24.pdf
63. Oregon Health Authority. Suicide Screening Brief for School Counselors.
<https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HS/D/BH-Child-Family/Documents/School%20Counselors%20Suicide%20Screening%20Brief.pdf>
64. Safe Oregon School Tip Line
<https://www.safeoregon.com/report-a-tip/>
65. Oregon Revised Statutes 166
https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors166.html

66. Kathleen Carlson's New Study Examines How ERPO Law Addresses Mass Violence Threats. Portland State University School of Public Health. <https://ohsu-psu-sph.org/news/kathleen-carlsons-new-study-examines-how-oregons-erpo-law-addresses-mass-violence-threats/>
67. Wintemute, CG.J., Pear, V.A., Schleimer, J.P., Palin, R., Sohl, S., Kravitz-Wirtz, N., and Tomsich, E.A. (2019) Extreme Risk Protection Orders Intended to Prevent Mass Shootings: A Case Study. *Annals of Internal Medicine*. <https://www.acpjournals.org/doi/10.7326/M19-2162>
68. ElSherief, M., Saha, K., Gupta, P., Mishra, S., Seybolt, J., Xie, J., O'Toole, M., Burd-Sharps, S., and De Choudhury, M. (2021). Impacts of school shooter drills on the psychological well-being of American K-12 school communities: a social media study, *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications* https://ideas.repec.org/a/pal/palcom/v8y2021i1d10.1057_s41599-021-00993-6.html
69. The Impact of Active Shooter Drills in Schools: Time to Rethink Reactive School Safety Strategies. (2024) Everytown Research and Policy. <https://everytownresearch.org/report/the-impact-of-active-shooter-drills-in-schools/>
70. Schildkraut, J., Greene-Colozzi, E.A., and Nickerson, A.B. (2024). Emergency Preparedness drills for Active and Mass Shootings in Schools. *Current Psychiatry Reports*. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11920-024-01502-7>
71. Alathari, L., et al. (2019). Protecting America's Schools. A U.S. Secret Service Analysis of Targeted School Violence. National Threat Assessment Center. https://www.secretservice.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/Protecting_Americas_Schools.pdf
72. Guevara, S., Vespa, M., and Ortiz, E. (2024) Parents of Michigan School Shooter Ethan Crumbley Both Sentenced to 10-15 years for Involuntary Manslaughter. NBC News. <https://www.nbcnews.com/news/us-news/crumbley-parents-face-school-shooting-victims-families-sentencing-rcna145902>
73. Anderson, D.M., Sabia, J.J., and Tekin, E. (2021) Child Access Prevention Laws and Juvenile Firearm-Related Homicides. *Journal of Urban Economics*. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0094119021000693>

74. Anderson, D.M., and Sabia, J.J. (2025). Child Access Prevention Laws, Youth Gun Carrying, and School Shootings. IZA Institute of Labor Economics Discussion Paper Series.
https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2757920
75. Grossman, D.C., Mueller, B.A., Riedy, C., et al. (2005). Gun Storage Practices and Risk of Youth Suicide and Unintentional Firearm Injuries. Journal of American Medical Association.
<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle/200330>
76. A Nationwide Analysis of Child Access Prevention Laws (2025) Johns Hopkins, Bloomberg American Health Initiative.
<https://americanhealth.jhu.edu/news/nationwide-analysis-child-access-prevention-laws>
77. 20 USC 7912 Unsafe School Choice Option
<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title20-section7912&num=0&edition=prelim>
78. Thompson, E.L., Lehman, S.M., Adams, A.R., Kaiver, C.M., Rizzo Scarfone, G.V., Gonzalez, A., Hawes, S.W., Scardamalia, K.M., Gonzalez, R., and Pham, A.V. (2025). The Longitudinal Effects of Exclusionary School Discipline on Adolescent Well-Being. Research on Child Adolescent Psychopathology.
<https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC12888457/>
79. HB 2192 Enrolled. (2013). Oregon Legislative Information System.
<https://olis.oregonlegislature.gov/liz/2013R1/Measures/Overview/HB2192>
80. SB 5701 Enrolled. (2024)
<https://olis.oregonlegislature.gov/liz/2024R1/Measures/Overview/SB5701>
81. The Grant Portal. Building Social-Emotional Curriculum Capacity in Oregon.
<https://oregon.thegrantportal.com/grant-details/4258/building-social-emotional-curriculum-capacity-in-oregon>
82. Technical Assistance Program. Oregon Department of Education.
<https://www.oregon.gov/ode/schools-and-districts/grants/Pages/Technical-Assistance-Program.aspx>
83. Seismic Rehabilitation Grant Program. Business Oregon.
<https://www.oregon.gov/biz/programs/SRGP/Pages/default.aspx>

84. Office of Rep. Emerson Levy (2024). \$2.5 Million in Grants Available to Oregon School Districts for Wireless Panic Alarms. Argus Observer.
https://www.argusobserver.com/2-5-million-in-grants-available-to-oregon-school-districts-for-wireless-panic-alarms/article_a704ec6a-fcd3-11ee-ac36-37a9756c3bef.html
85. Bipartisan Safer Communities Act Stronger Connections Frequently Asked Questions — Nonregulatory Guidance (October 19, 2023) U.S. Department of Education
<https://www.ed.gov/laws-and-policy/laws-preschool-grade-12-education/bipartisan-safer-communities-act>
86. Title I, Part A: Improving Basic Programs Operated by Local Educational Agencies. U.S. Department of Education
<https://www.ed.gov/grants-and-programs/formula-grants/school-improvement-grants/title-i-part-improving-basic-programs-operated-local-educational-agencies>
87. IDEA American Rescue Plan Funds. U.S. Department of Education.
<https://www.ed.gov/laws-and-policy/students-disabilities-laws-and-policy/idea-american-rescue-plan-funds>
88. Title IV, Part A Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program Profile
<https://www.ed.gov/sites/ed/files/2020/09/Title-IV-A-Program-Profile.pdf>
89. State Administrative Agency Contacts. FEMA.
<https://www.fema.gov/grants/preparedness/about/state-administrative-agency-contacts>
90. Enhancing School Capacity to Address Youth Violence. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. FY 24
<https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/funding/opportunities/o-ojjdp-2024-172084>
91. Chambliss, L. and Bernal, F. (2025) School Violence Prevention Program (SVPP) Notice of Funding Opportunity. Community Oriented Policing Services.
<https://cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/2025ProgramDocs/svpp/slides.pdf>
92. Bureau of Justice Assistance Preventing School Violence: BJA's STOP School Violence. U.S. Department of Justice.
<https://bja.ojp.gov/funding/O-BJA-2023-171666.pdf>

Statement	Pro	Con
K-12 schools in Oregon should be safe	Students need a sense of physical and psychological safety for learning to occur, since fear and anxiety undermine cognitive capacity prevent learning.	Schools should focus on the 3R's.
K-12 schools in Oregon should be healthy	Environmental toxins in schools affect attention, intelligence, and behavior, and can cause cancer.	It is up to parents to define, enforce, and oversee how health issues apply to their child, not the public schools.
K-12 schools in Oregon should be welcoming	Psychological safety depends on a positive and inclusive atmosphere where pupils feel comfortable expressing themselves	Learning how to express themselves in a hostile environment is good training for later on.
Oregon should prioritize that K-12 schools be safe places.	Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs highlights that safety is a basic need which must be met in order for students to learn.	Oregon's students perform poorly on standardized tests. That should be the priority.
K-12 schools must not discriminate against any students.	Discrimination undermines the fundamental right to education and can lead to significant disparities in academic achievement and social development.	Our schools should prioritize educating citizens, not immigrants.
K-12 students should have access to mental health resources in schools.	Mental health affects how we think, feel, and act as well as how we handle stress, relate to others, and make choices.	Providing mental health resources takes time and money from the real purpose of school – learning.
Oregon schools should follow evidence-based social-emotional learning standards.	Social-emotional learning raises achievement and lowers discipline rates.	Our teachers have enough to do trying to teach to academic standards.
Adults in schools should be trained in evidence-based practices to build connections with K-12 students	Knowing THAT something should be taught is not the same as knowing research-informed practices of HOW to teach it and being coached in how to adapt the practices to student needs.	Professional development time and money should be spent on helping teachers increase students' test scores.

Oregon should not use physical restraint/seclusion to discipline students.	Physical restraint/seclusion can be abusive and even lead to death.	Restraint and seclusion may be all that works with some students.
Oregon schools should not use suspension/expulsion to discipline students.	This approach to discipline is not effective, and it is disproportionately used with minority students as well as those with disabilities.	The threat of suspension/expulsion may be the only method that works with some students.
Oregon should promote strong family-school connections	School-family connections lead to improved academic achievement, social skills, and motivation to learn.	Our educators have enough to do - focusing on their students – they should be doing a better job of that.
Oregon K-12 schools should have class sizes that are appropriate for the age level	Reduced class sizes permit teachers to know their students' needs and are related to higher achievement.	Hiring more teachers to lower class sizes costs too much – it is not a wise use of limited education money.
K-12 schools should follow practices that encourage positive relationships in classrooms	Practices such as small learning communities, looping, etc. enable teachers to know their students so that they can build on student background knowledge.	Teachers need to do a better job of educating students in traditional settings before considering changes.
School districts should publish and make easily accessible current results of environmental tests conducted in their schools	Parents and other taxpayers have a right to know results of the most recent tests. Yet currently this is not done for all districts.	If someone needs to know current results of environmental tests, they should call the district office.
School districts should publish and make easily accessible information about current remediation of environmental concerns in their buildings.	Parents and other taxpayers have a right to know whether and how school districts are mitigating health problems in schools. Yet currently this is not done for all districts.	If someone needs to know current results of environmental tests, they should call the district office.
School facilities should be in good repair.	The average age of school buildings in Oregon is 56 years. Older buildings are vulnerable to earthquakes and other hazards.	Support for academic programs is more important in a time of depleted funds.
Guns should be prohibited in K-12 schools	Guns pose a deadly risk to the safety of students and school faculty. Armed guards have not prevented the most deadly school	People who are skilled in using guns should be armed in schools so that they can stop a shooter.

	shootings in recent American history. In fact, the rate of death in school shooting incidents has been 2.83 times greater in schools with armed guards on the scene than in those without.	
Oregon should set parameters for districts that permit arming school personnel.	Most districts in Oregon permit guns on campus, so it is important that the state set limits.	School districts know their needs better than the state.
State funding should ensure that students in K-12 school buildings are safe.	Many districts do not have the financial base or public support for the funding needed to invest in improvements to facilities.	Districts can ask people to pass a local bond issue to repair buildings.
State funding should ensure that all K-12 school buildings are healthy	Requiring districts to test, mitigate, and report regarding environmental risks is an unfunded mandate unless the state provides funds.	This mandate never should have been enacted, since only local districts should determine how taxes are raised and spent.
Oregon should fund practices that promote students' well-being	Funding was allocated in 2024-25 to implement the state's social-emotional standards but not since then.	The state has limited funds. There are other priorities for a balanced budget.
State funding should provide resources that reflect the diversity of Oregon's children.	A third of the students in K-12 schools in Oregon have reported never or rarely seeing people like them or their families.	Taxpayer money should be used to pay for the education of US citizens.

1. K-12 schools in Oregon should be safe.

☐ Agree
☐ Disagree
☐ No Consensus
☐ Other: _____

2. K-12 schools in Oregon should be healthy.

☐ Agree
☐ Disagree
☐ No Consensus
☐ Other: _____

3. K-12 schools in Oregon should be welcoming.

☐ Agree
☐ Disagree
☐ No Consensus
☐ Other: _____

4. Oregon should prioritize that K-12 schools be safe places.

☐ Agree
☐ Disagree
☐ No Consensus
☐ Other: _____

5. K-12 schools must not discriminate against any students

☐ Agree
☐ Disagree
☐ No Consensus
☐ Other: _____

6. K-12 students should have access to mental health resources in schools.

☐ Agree
☐ Disagree
☐ No Consensus
☐ Other: _____

7. Oregon schools should follow evidence-based social-emotional learning standards.

☐ Agree
☐ Disagree
☐ No Consensus
☐ Other: _____

8. Adults in schools should be trained in evidence-based practices to build connections with K-12 students

☐ Agree

_____ Disagree
_____ No Consensus
_____ Other: _____

9. Oregon should not use physical restraint/seclusion to discipline students.

_____ Agree
_____ Disagree
_____ No Consensus
_____ Other: _____

10. Oregon schools should not use suspension/expulsion to discipline students.

_____ Agree
_____ Disagree
_____ No Consensus
_____ Other: _____

11. Oregon should promote strong family-school connections

_____ Agree
_____ Disagree
_____ No Consensus
_____ Other: _____

12. Oregon K-12 schools should have class sizes that are appropriate for the age level

_____ Agree
_____ Disagree
_____ No Consensus
_____ Other: _____

13. K-12 schools should follow practices that encourage positive relationships in classrooms

_____ Agree
_____ Disagree
_____ No Consensus
_____ Other: _____

14. School districts should publish and make easily accessible current results of environmental tests conducted in their schools

_____ Agree
_____ Disagree
_____ No Consensus
_____ Other: _____

15. School districts should publish and make easily accessible information about current remediation of environmental concerns in their buildings.

_____ Agree

☐ Disagree
☐ No Consensus
☐ Other: _____

16. School facilities should be in good repair.

☐ Agree
☐ Disagree
☐ No Consensus
☐ Other: _____

17. Guns should be prohibited in K-12 schools.

☐ Agree
☐ Disagree
☐ NoConsensus
☐ Other: _____

18. Oregon should set parameters for districts if they permit arming school personnel.

☐ Agree
☐ Disagree
☐ No Consensus
☐ Other: _____

19. State funding should ensure that students in K-12 school buildings are safe.

☐ Agree
☐ Disagree
☐ No Consensus
☐ Other: _____

20. State funding should ensure that all K-12 school buildings are healthy

☐ Agree
☐ Disagree
☐ No Consensus
☐ Other: _____

21. Oregon should fund practices that promote students' well-being.

☐ Agree
☐ Disagree
☐ No Consensus
☐ Other: _____

22. State funding should provide resources that reflect the diversity of Oregon's children.

☐ Agree
☐ Disagree
☐ No Consensus

_____ Other: _____