

NOTIFICATIONS

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Washington Office of Superintendent of
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

UPDATE

SSHB 1191 (2020)

- Made changes to requirements describing when, and to whom, information about certain student offenses or unsafe behaviors is disclosed.
- Made these notification requirements applicable to administrators of public schools, charter public schools, tribal school, and private schools.

WSSDA Policy 3143

- **Notification and Dissemination of Information about Student Offenses and Notification of Threats of Violence or Harm**

HISTORY

WSSDA Article – August 2020

“During the past two decades, our Legislature has passed several bills that required courts, state agencies, and county sheriffs to notify schools and districts of student criminal offenses.

- In 1995, the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) - Juvenile Rehabilitation Program was required to notify school districts before releasing juveniles from custody or transferring them to community facilities.
- In 1997, the courts were required to notify school principals when minors who were enrolled in public schools were found guilty or entered into diversion agreements for any of a long list of crimes.

HISTORY

- In 2006, anyone required to register as a sex offender was also required to notify the county sheriff before enrolling in a public or private school. The county sheriff was then required to notify both the school district and the principal of the student's chosen school.
- in 2011, the Department of Corrections (DOC) was required to notify school districts before the DOC released or transitioned to partial confinement anyone younger than 22 who had committed violent, sexual, or stalking offenses."

MORE HISTORY

State Auditor's Office 2018 Notifications Audit

Conclusion:

"The underlying issue with the notifications system is that it was not created holistically, but is a patchwork of legal requirements. Most of the requirements make sense when considered in isolation, but taken together they create the need for numerous notifications that ultimately risk creating confusion and increasing the likelihood that important information might be ignored."

POLICY HISTORY

Based on old patchwork of requirements, there were 3 old policies dating back decades:

- **3143** - District Notification of Juvenile Offenders,
- **3144** - Release of Information Concerning Student Sexual and Kidnapping Offenders,
- **4314** - Notification of Threats of Violence or Harm

PROCESS

Following [SSHB 1191 \(2020\)](#), the decision was made that the best way to have one comprehensive policy and avoid confusion was to “combine” the 3 older policies into one comprehensive policy:

PROCESS

- The old policies were reviewed
- Of note:
 - Where they were conflicting and/or unclear
 - Who notified whom?
 - What were they notified about?
 - What happened next? (Follow on notifications?)

(Modal auxiliaries! (Shall, should, will, may....))

WSSDA – 3143 (2020)

Out of that work came:

Model Policy and Procedure 3143 – Notification and Dissemination of Information about Juvenile Offenses and Threats of Violence.

[Policy 3143](#)

[Procedures 3143](#)

WSSDA has retired former:

Model Policy, Procedure, and Form 3144/ 3144P/ 3144F

Model Policy and Procedure 4314/4314P.

3143 HIGHLIGHTS (Modified for space)

The district receives notices and information about student offenders from several statutorily authorized sources, including

- The county sheriff's office,
 - The courts,
 - The department of social and health services,
 - The department of corrections,
 - Other school districts where the student previously enrolled.
- The district **will** take appropriate precautionary measures when it receives notices and information of student offenses from any of these sources.

3143 HIGHLIGHTS (Modified for space)

Sex Offenses and Registered Sex or Kidnapping Offenders.

- **a. Superintendent or Designee:** **will** provide the information to the principal of the school where the student is enrolled or will enroll—or, if not known, where the student was most recently enrolled.
- **b. Principals:** **must** then disclose the information as follows.
 - Risk level II or III,** the principal **shall provide** the information to **every teacher** and to any other personnel who...supervises the student or for security purposes should be aware of the student's record.
 - Risk level I,** the principal **shall provide** the information only to personnel who, **in the judgment of the principal,** should be aware of the student's record.

3143 HIGHLIGHTS (Modified for space)

Convicted Juvenile Sex Offenders Attendance at Victims School:

Convicted juvenile sex offenders are **prohibited from attending the elementary, middle, or high school attended by their victims or their victims' siblings**. The parents or legal guardians of the convicted juvenile sex offender shall be responsible for providing transportation or covering other costs associated with or required by the sex offender's change in school.

3143 HIGHLIGHTS (Modified for space)

Collaboration.

The principal or designee **will** consult and collaborate with department of corrections, juvenile justice staff, treatment providers, victim support groups, and families, as applicable, when working with students required to register as a sex or kidnapping offender.

RELATED RCWs

Requirements

- [9A.44.138](#) (Sheriff notifications to school districts),
- [13.04.155](#) (Court notifications to school districts),
- [13.40.215](#) (Department of children, youth, and families - notifications to school districts),
- [72.09.730](#) (Department of corrections notifications to school districts)
- [28A.225.330](#) (Notifications from other school districts),

Chapters / Categories:

- [9.94A.030](#) - Definitions
- [9.41](#) - Firearms and Dangerous Weapons
- [69.50](#) – Controlled substances
- [9A.36](#) - Assault
- [9A.40](#) – Kidnapping. trafficking
- [9A.46](#) - Harassment
- [9A.48](#) – Arson, malicious mischief



Thank you!