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**SENATE BILL 5141**

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**State of Washington**

**66th Legislature**

**2019 Regular Session**

**By** Senators Wellman, Kuderer, Nguyen, Hunt, Das, Palumbo, Billig, Llias, Darneille, Frockt, Hasegawa, and Wilson, C.

Prefiled 01/11/19. Read first time 01/14/19. Referred to Committee on Early Learning & K-12 Education.

1 AN ACT Relating to school resource officer mandatory training and  
2 policies; adding a new section to chapter 28A.320 RCW; and creating a  
3 new section.

4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

5 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** It is not the intent of the legislature to  
6 require school resource officers to work in schools. If a school  
7 district chooses to have a school resource officer program, it is the  
8 intent of the legislature to create statewide consistency for the  
9 minimum training requirements that school resource officers must  
10 receive and ensure that there is a clear agreement between the school  
11 district and local law enforcement agency in order to help establish  
12 effective partnerships that protect the health and safety of all  
13 students.

14 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 2.** A new section is added to chapter 28A.320  
15 RCW to read as follows:

16 (1) If a school district chooses to have a school resource  
17 officer program, the school district must confirm that the school  
18 resource officer has received training on the following topics:

1 (a) Constitutional and civil rights of children in schools,  
2 including state law governing search and interrogation of youth in  
3 schools;

4 (b) Child and adolescent development;

5 (c) Trauma-informed approaches to working with youth;

6 (d) Recognizing and responding to youth mental health issues;

7 (e) Educational rights of students with disabilities, the  
8 relationship of disability to behavior, and best practices for  
9 interacting with students with disabilities;

10 (f) Collateral consequences of arrest, referral for prosecution,  
11 and court involvement;

12 (g) Resources available in the community that serve as  
13 alternatives to arrest and prosecution and pathways for youth to  
14 access services without court or criminal justice involvement;

15 (h) Local and national disparities in the use of force and  
16 arrests of children;

17 (i) De-escalation techniques when working with youth or groups of  
18 youth;

19 (j) State law regarding restraint and isolation in schools,  
20 including RCW 28A.600.485;

21 (k) Bias free policing and cultural competency, including best  
22 practices for interacting with students from particular backgrounds,  
23 including English learners, LGBTQ, and immigrants; and

24 (l) The federal family educational rights and privacy act (20  
25 U.S.C. Sec. 1232g) requirements including limits on access to and  
26 dissemination of student records for noneducational purposes.

27 (2) School districts that have a school resource officer program  
28 must annually review and adopt an agreement with the local law  
29 enforcement agency using a process that involves parents, students,  
30 and community members. At a minimum, the agreement must incorporate  
31 the following elements:

32 (a) A clear statement that school resource officers may not be  
33 involved in student discipline or enforcing school rules and a clear  
34 description of the types of incidents that do not warrant school  
35 resource officer involvement;

36 (b) School district policy and procedure for teachers that  
37 clarify the circumstances under which teachers and school  
38 administrators may ask an officer to intervene with a student;

39 (c) Annual collection and reporting of data regarding calls for  
40 law enforcement service and the outcome of each call, including

1 student arrest and referral for prosecution, disaggregated by school,  
2 offense type, race, gender, age, and students who have an  
3 individualized education program or plan developed under section 504  
4 of the federal rehabilitation act of 1973;

5 (d) A process for families to file complaints with the school and  
6 local law enforcement agency related to school resource officers and  
7 a process for investigating and responding to complaints; and

8 (e) Confirmation that the school resource officers have received  
9 the training required under subsection (1) of this section.

10 (3) For the purposes of this section, "school resource officer"  
11 means a commissioned law enforcement officer in the state of  
12 Washington with sworn authority to make arrests, deployed in  
13 community-oriented policing, and assigned to work in schools to  
14 assess threats affecting or occurring in or around K-12 schools.

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