



3. Devise strategies to help state and local law enforcement identify the school marshal if law enforcement is called to the school in response to an active shooter situation; and
4. Implement any additional protocols as necessary: to deter physical threats and to defend the school, its staff, and members of the public on school property against physical attack.

No board of a local public school district or the governing body of a private or parochial school shall authorize the appointment of a school marshal unless:

1. The four requirements set forth above have been met;
2. The school board or governing body has provided state and local law enforcement with the identification of the school marshal for the purpose of implementing the third requirement set forth above; and
3. The relevant school has identified a site for the storage of a firearm and ammunition that is capable of being locked and secured and is permanently affixed to school property.

Any firearm allowed on school property, pursuant to the measure, shall be limited to the caliber of handgun or service pistol used by the local law enforcement or police of the jurisdiction in which the designated school is located.

The board of a local public school district or governing body of a private or parochial school that chooses to appoint a school marshal shall adopt guidelines necessary to carry out the new section of KRS Chapter 527.

### **Part III: Fiscal Explanation, Bill Provisions, and Estimated Cost**

**The fiscal impact of SB 223 on local law enforcement is expected to be minimal.**

The Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police and the Kentucky Sheriff's Association concur that SB 223 imposes minimal requirements on local law enforcement that result in minimal costs. The measure permits, not requires, a school board or a private or parochial school to place a marshal in a school. Prior to the placement, various requirements shall be met. For the purposes of this Local Mandate, the most important requirements concern the marshal and school administrators collaborating with the Kentucky State Police and local law enforcement to implement plans and protocols to govern: school safety, the marshal's activities, identification of the marshal during a crisis, and the storage of firearms and ammunition at the school.

The Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police notes the qualifications of a school marshal. He or she shall:

1. Be a school employee in good standing;
2. Be eligible for and a holder of a license to carry a concealed deadly weapon; and
3. Meet any additional eligibility requirements established by federal, state, or local law or by administrative regulations promulgated by a board of a local public school district or a private or parochial school.

The Association questions the effectiveness of a school marshal with these qualifications. The Association raises the concern that the presence of such a marshal at a school may hinder local law enforcement during a crisis.

**Data Source(s):** Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police; Kentucky Sheriffs' Association

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