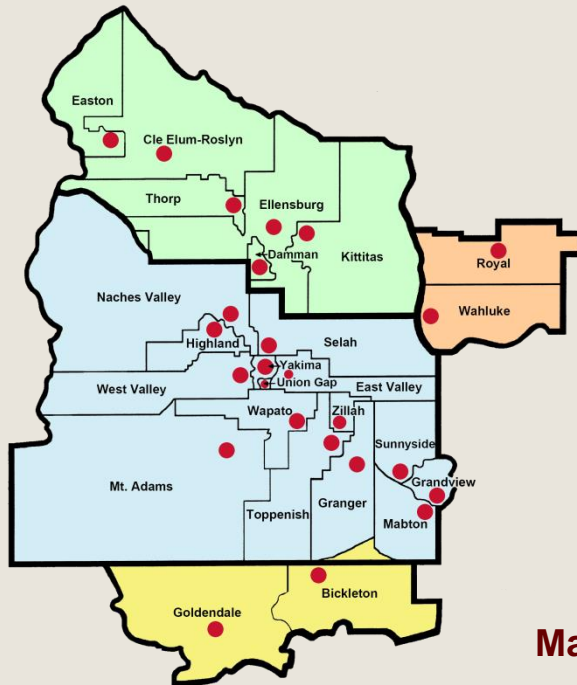


First Steps in School Safety

Kevin Chase

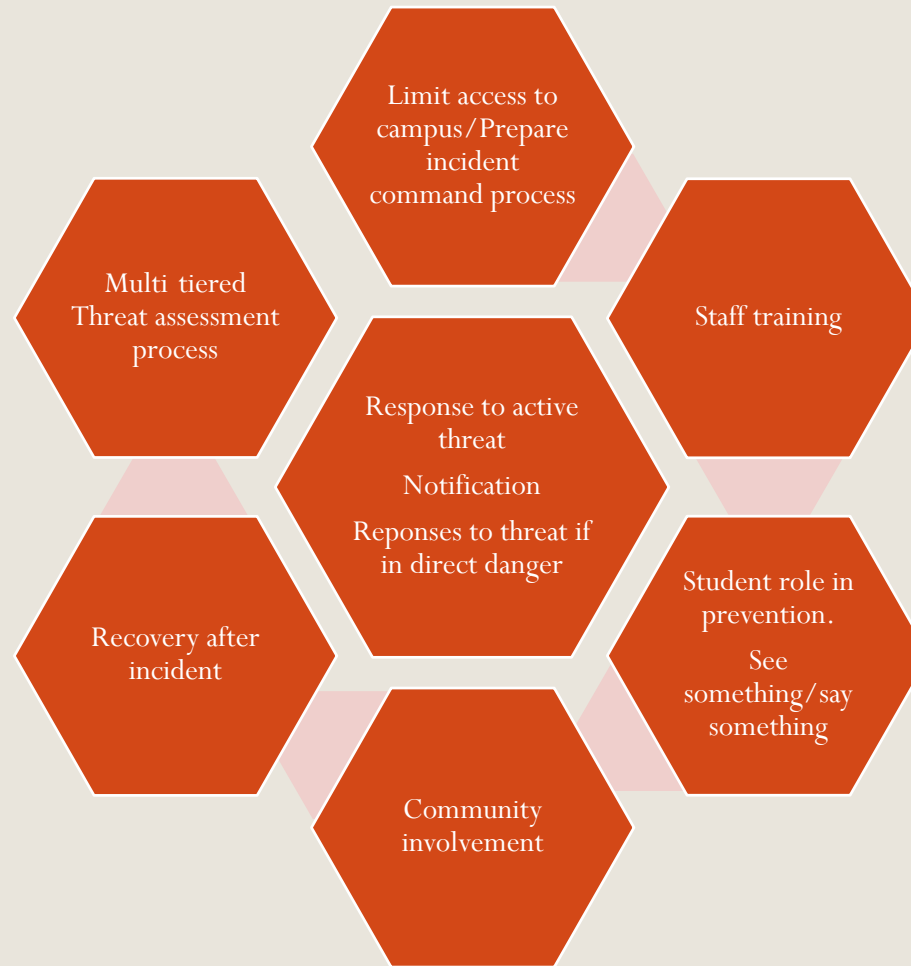
Superintendent

ESD 105



Making great things happen in our classrooms for others

Targets for action



GAP means what?

- It is the time between when the violent event starts and when an active response to the event happens.



What are we trying to achieve in the center hexagon?

- We are trying to mitigate the time gap between the start of an active violent event and the response to neutralize the threat.
- Consider this in two timeframes:
 - # 1 We are trying to shorten the time it takes for a response to neutralize the threat.
 - #2 We are trying to slow down the active threat's access to targets.

How do we expedite response?

- 1. Communication systems that allows all staff the opportunity to initiate the call for help with the least friction possible. TIME is of the essence. We want to shorten the timeframe # 1. --- The GAP between violent event occurring and intervention.



Waiting for law enforcement or ?

- Timeframe # 2 ----During the time we are waiting for intervention, we need to make it as hard as possible for access to targets.
- What can you do?
 - Run, Hide, Fight
 - GAP/ALICE training for staff and students



Details about time in the GAP

- Run, Hide, Fight
 - Staff need to have communication about what is going on so they can make decisions about whether they can evacuate. They need to know where the threat is.
 - Staff need to know how to prepare their room to make it hard for the threat to access it. Desk placement, barricade and student placement.
 - Preparation for response if needed.



Details about time in the GAP

- Train staff for an active response, if the threat is harming people in your immediate location.
 - Preparing for attacking the threat.
 - Fatal funnel
 - Trapping weapons
 - Working in concert with others to take threat to the ground and immobilize them.
 - Use of force – bats, Wasp spray, pens etc.



Law enforcement response preparation

- Access to information that will make the time it takes to respond to the threat as short as possible
 - Access to incident command technology that is readily available to all responders as they are responding. Example is a map of every building, access to cameras, integrated communication system, locking system access, student attendance data by room.

Questions to solve

- How short can you make the response to the threat be?
- How hard can you make it for the threat to have access to targets?
- How do we keep everyone informed in real time?

Regional School Safety Centers (RSSC)

- **Nine ESDs** will provide unified systemic safety support through a safety center staffed with mental and behavioral health professionals, threat assessment coordinators, and coordinators with technical expertise to assist SDs in the planning, preparation, mitigation, response and recovery phases of a natural and human-made crisis/disaster.
- **Focusing on protecting student, teacher and staff safety**, RSSCs will assist SDs with:
 - Providing relevant, timely teacher and staff training on what to do in the event of a crisis/disaster.
 - **Preparing school and SD safety plans incorporating relevant best practices.**
 - **Translating statute, policy and regulations into actionable school safety plans.**

Regional School Safety Centers (RSSC)

- Installing/sustaining a threat assessment process identifying students with behavioral issues.
- **Coordinating with community mental health and law enforcement to mitigate student threats.**
- **Working with first responders and emergency management services to integrate preparedness plans.**
- Assessing information for the purchase of materials & implementation of safety related technology.
- Supporting teachers, staff, students, and the community following a crisis/disaster.

• Questions?