

SCHOOL EMERGENCY TRAINING 2017-2018 SY

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NEW JERSEY STATE REQUIREMENT

- *New Jersey Administrative Code 6A:16-5.1 School Safety and Security Plans* requires each school district to have a school safety and security plan that meets the minimum state requirements. The format and content of school safety and security plans are established by the Domestic Security Preparedness Task Force and the Commissioner of Education.

SAFE SCHOOLS – A TOP PRIORITY

- Each school day, our nation's schools are entrusted to provide a safe and healthy learning environment for approximately 55 million students.
- Families and communities expect schools to keep their children safe from all threats including human-caused emergencies such as crimes of violence.
- In collaboration with local government and community stakeholders, schools can take steps to plan and prepare to mitigate these threats.
- Every school Emergency Operating Procedure (EOP) should include courses of action that will describe how students and staff can most effectively respond to an Active Shooter situation to minimize the loss of life, and teach and train on these practices.
- No single response fits all active shooter situations however, making sure each individual knows his or her options for response and can react decisively will save valuable time.

GUN VIOLENCE IN AMERICAN SCHOOLS

- **1990s**

From the late 1980s to the early 1990s the United States saw a sharp increase in gun and gun violence in the schools. According to a survey conducted by The Harvard School of Public Health "15% said that they had carried a handgun on their person in the past 30 days, and 4% said that they had taken a handgun to school in the past year." a sharp increase from just five years earlier. By 1993, the United States saw some of the most violent time is school shooting incidences.

SCHOOL SHOOTING INCIDENTS

- 1992–1993 (44 Homicides and 55 Deaths resulting from school shootings in the U.S.)
 - 1993–1994 (42 Homicides and 51 Deaths resulting from school shootings in the U.S.)
 - 1994–1995 (17 Homicides and 20 Deaths resulting from school shootings in the U.S.)
 - 1995–1996 (29 Homicides and 35 Deaths resulting from school shootings in the U.S.)
 - 1996–1997 (23 Homicides and 25 Deaths resulting from school shootings in the U.S.)
 - 1997–1998 (35 Homicides and 40 Deaths resulting from school shootings in the U.S.)
 - 1998–1999 (25 Homicides from school shootings in the U.S.)
 - 1999–2000 (25 Homicides from school shootings in the U.S.)

SCHOOL SHOOTING INCIDENTS (CONTINUED)

- **2000 - 2010**

- 2000–2001 (19 Deaths resulting from school shootings in the U.S.)
- 2001–2002 (4 Deaths resulting from school shootings in the U.S.)
- 2002–2003 (14 Deaths resulting from school shootings in the U.S.)
- 2003–2004 (29 Deaths resulting from school shootings in the U.S.)
- 2004–2005 (20 Deaths resulting from school shootings in the U.S.)
- 2005–2006 (5 Deaths resulting from school shootings in the U.S.)
- 2006–2007 (38 Deaths resulting from school shootings in the U.S.)
- 2007–2008 (3 Deaths resulting from school shootings in the U.S.)
- 2008–2009 (10 Deaths resulting from school shootings in the U.S.)
- 2009–2010 (5 Deaths resulting from school shootings in the U.S.)

SANDY HOOK ELEMENTARY SHOOTING DECEMBER 2012 LEAVES 28 DEAD



SANDY HOOK FACTS

- **December 14, 2012** - Twenty children and six adults are killed at the school by 20-year-old Adam Lanza, who had earlier killed his mother, Nancy Lanza, in their Sandy Hook home.
- Lanza used a Bushmaster Model XM15-E2S rifle during the shooting spree. Three weapons were found next to his body; the semiautomatic .223-caliber rifle made by Bushmaster, and two handguns. An Izhmash Saiga-12, 12 gauge semi-automatic shotgun was found in his car.
- **December 15, 2012** - Connecticut State Police release the names of the victims: six adult women and 12 girls and eight boys, all ages six and seven.

SAFETY & SECURITY PLANS

- All school districts in New Jersey are required to have a school safety and security plan to avoid incidents like Sandy Hook.
- Each plan must be designed locally with the help of law enforcement, emergency management, public health officials and all other key stakeholders.
- All plans must be reviewed and updated on an annual basis.
- These plans include procedures to respond to critical incidents ranging from bomb threats, fires and gas leaks, to an active shooter situation..

SCHOOL SAFETY IS STATE LAW

- Each school district shall develop and implement comprehensive plans, procedures and mechanisms that provide for safety and security in the public elementary and secondary schools of the school district. The plans and procedures, which shall be in written form, and the mechanisms, at a minimum, must provide for:
 1. The protection of the health, safety, security and welfare of the school population;
 2. The prevention of, intervention in, response to and recovery from emergency and crisis situations;
 3. The establishment and maintenance of a climate of civility; and
 4. Supportive services for staff, students and their families.

PREVENTION DEFINED

- Means the capabilities necessary to avoid, deter, or stop imminent crime or threatened or actual mass casualty incident.
- Prevention is the action schools take to prevent a threatened or actual incident from occurring.

PROTECTION DEFINED

- Protection focuses on ongoing actions that protect students, teachers, staff, visitors, networks, and property from a threat or hazard. for the purposes of this guide, means the capabilities necessary to avoid, deter, or stop an imminent crime or threatened or actual mass casualty incident.

MITIGATION DEFINED

- Mitigation means the capabilities necessary to eliminate or reduce the loss of life and property damage by lessening the impact of an event or emergency - “mitigation” also means reducing the likelihood that threats and hazards will happen.

RESPONSE DEFINED

- Response means the capabilities necessary to stabilize an emergency once it has already happened or is certain to happen in an unpreventable way; establish a safe and secure environment; save lives and property; and facilitate the transition to recovery.

RECOVERY DEFINED

- Recovery means the capabilities necessary to assist schools affected by an event or emergency in restoring the learning environment.

PLANNING COMPONENTS

- Planning must be supported by leadership. At the district and school levels, senior-level officials can help the planning process by demonstrating strong support for the planning team.

SECURITY PLANNING COMPONENT #1

1. Planning uses assessment to customize plans to the building level. Effective planning is built around comprehensive, ongoing assessment of the school community. Information gathered through assessment is used to customize plans to the building level, taking into consideration the school's unique circumstances and resources.

SECURITY PLANNING COMPONENT #2

- Planning considers all threats and hazards. The planning process must take into account a wide range of possible threats and hazards that may impact the school. Comprehensive school emergency management planning considers all threats and hazards throughout the planning process, addressing safety needs before, during, and after an incident.

SECURITY PLANNING COMPONENT #3

- Planning provides for the access and functional needs of the whole school community. The “whole school community” includes children, individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, those from religiously, racially, and ethnically diverse backgrounds, and people with limited English proficiency.

SECURITY PLANNING COMPONENTS #4

- Planning considers all settings and all times. School EOPs must account for incidents that may occur during and outside the school day as well as on and off campus (e.g., sporting events, field trips).

SECURITY PLANNING COMPONENT #5

- Effective school emergency management planning and development of a school EOP are not done in isolation. It is critical that schools work with their district staff and community partners—local emergency management staff, first responders, and public and mental health officials—during the planning process, as an effective school EOP is supported at the district level and integrated with district, community, regional, and state plans. This collaboration makes more resources available and helps to ensure the seamless integration of all responders.

ACTIVE SHOOTER DRILL/PROCEDURE

When an announcement is given for the lockdown, teachers must:

- Lock classroom doors
- Turn off lights in the classroom
- Put down privacy shades
- Put children in the area of the classroom away from the door
- Stay quiet, stay together
- Teachers, turn off ALL cell phones
- Do not open the door for anyone (example: “It’s the Police, it’s ok, you can open the door.”) Only open classroom door when the special code word is given
- If a student is in the hallway, he/she should enter the nearest classroom for shelter
- Take all drills seriously

FIRE DRILLS PROCEDURE



FIRE DRILL

- A fire drill is a method of practicing how a building would be evacuated in the event of a fire or any other emergency.
- Usually, the building's existing fire alarm system is activated and the building is evacuated as if the emergency had occurred.
- Generally, the evacuation is timed to ensure that it is fast enough, and problems with the emergency system or evacuation procedures are identified to be remedied.

SCHOOL SECURITY DRILL

- "School Security Drill" means an exercise, other than a fire drill, to practice procedures that respond to an emergency situation including, but not limited to, a bomb threat, non-fire evacuation, lockdown, or active shooter situation and that is similar in duration to a fire drill.

HISTORY OF FIRE DRILLS

- The Purpose of fire drills in buildings is to ensure that everyone knows how to get out safely as quickly as possible if a fire, smoke, carbon monoxide or other emergency occurs. People need to recognize the sound of the fire alarm.
- Before regular fire drills were instituted, a fire that had major impact broke out at the private Catholic School, Our Lady of the Angels in 1958, In Chicago, Illinois. Children on the second floor were trapped there, with neither teachers nor pupils knowing how to get out of the building safely. Many children jumped out of windows, and many were killed as they couldn't make their way to an exit. Although, the school passed a fire inspection two months before, and had the number of fire exits and fire extinguishers required at the time, it lacked smoke detectors, or adequate fire alarms, and it was overcrowded.
- The need for fire drills was recognized; monthly fire drills were put in place after Our Lady of the Angels fire. Other states followed with the same requirement.

OUR LADY OF ANGELS CHICAGO, IL – DECEMBER 1, 1958



OUR LADY OF ANGELS



ON DEC. 1, 1958, A FIRE CONSUMED OUR LADY OF THE ANGELS GRADE SCHOOL ON THE WEST SIDE OF CHICAGO, KILLING 92 CHILDREN AND THREE NUNS.



STUDENT VICTIM



HOW TO MANAGE CLASSROOM DURING FIRE DRILL

- **FIRST AND FOREMOST, TAKE IT SERIOUSLY!**
- Even though it is just a drill and even though you have participated in these since you were a small child, this does not mean that you should not treat it as though you were in an actual emergency.
- Children will take their clue from you. If you speak of how silly it is or act as if it is not worthwhile or important then students will not respect it either.
- Practice with your students in your classrooms. Explain to them, if they are to catch on fire, whether on their clothing, or anything flammable, they are to **STOP, DROP, and ROLL.**

SCHOOL FIRE DRILLS



KNOW YOUR ESCAPE ROUTE BEFOREHAND

- This is especially true for new teachers.
- You want to look in control and in charge because this will help you keep the students under control once they get to their destination.

EXPECTATIONS OF STUDENTS DURING FIRE DRILL

- REVIEW WITH YOUR STUDENTS YOUR EXPECTATIONS BEFORE THE FIRST FIRE DRILL
- Make sure that you let your students know where you'll be leading them in case of an emergency. Explain to them what your expectations are in terms of leaving, walking through the school, staying together, and gathering in the assembly area. Explain consequences of misbehavior. This should be done early in the school year.

WHAT TO DO WHEN THE FIRE ALARM SOUNDS

- HAVE YOUR STUDENTS LINE UP AND STAY IN LINE
- When the fire alarm goes off, have the students immediately line up at the door.
- This will help them remain calm and you maintain control.
- Single file works well, even with older children.

WHAT TO BRING WITH YOU DURING FIRE DRILL

- ATTENDANCE BOOK
- Make sure you have your attendance book with you.
- First, you need to take roll when you arrive at the assembly area.
- Secondly, you want to have the pertinent course records in case there was truly a fire.
- When returning to the classroom, be sure to take roll call once again to be sure every student is present.

OTHER THINGS TO DO TO ENSURE SAFETY

- Make sure to check that you have not left any students behind in the classroom.
- Turn off the lights and close the door.
- Close all windows.

INJURED STUDENTS DURING FIRE DRILL

- If a child is injured during the fire drill, notify the Principal or Administrator AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

BEFORE RE-ENTRY

- Make sure you receive the “All Clear” from Principal, Administrator, or Security Director before instructing students to re-enter the building.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

- When bringing students outside for recreation, be sure to close the doors upon re-entry.
- Teachers leaving the school while the school is in session, shall leave the building through the front entrance only.
- Implementing a plan for students who need special assistance (injured, wheelchair bound etc.)
- Make sure you receive the “All Clear” from Principal, Administrator, or Security Director.