Secure Schools Roundtable

Presented in Cooperation with the Congressional School Safety Caucus
Representative Susan Brooks, R-Ind.

Representative Rick Larsen, D-Wash.

Co-Chairs

Congressional School Safety Caucus
Dr. Erroll Southers
Sol Price School of Public Policy
University of Southern California
Reviewing Statewide School Facility and Building Safety and Security Standards
About Police Foundation

• National organization founded in 1970
• Independent, Non-partisan, Non-profit & Non-member
• Aims to Advance Policing Through Innovation & Science and Increase Public Safety and Strengthen Communities
• Grounded in Science, Experience & Evidence-based practices, While Embracing Innovation & New Ideas
Police Foundation Statement of Work

- Received contract from Secure Schools Alliance Research and Education (the Alliance) to conduct following tasks:
  - Task #1: Conduct a State-by-State Legislative Review
    - Late summer/early fall 2018
  - Task #2: Identify States with Security and Emergency Planning Standards
    - Complete
  - Task #3: Conduct a Review of Statewide School Building and Facility Security Standards/Requirements
    - Complete
  - Task #4: Conduct a Review of Statewide Promising Practices, Recommendations, Guidelines, and Resources
    - Late summer/early fall 2018
Methodology

• Worked with the Alliance to identify promising practices

• Reviewed publicly-available materials including:
  • Legislation and proposals
  • Guidelines, assessment tools, toolkits, resources, etc.
  • Open source media

• Synthesized findings into individual displays

• Conducting presentations to refine information

• Working with the Alliance to develop deliverables for relevant stakeholders
High-Level Legislation Findings

• State legislation is difficult to find

• “Safe Schools” generally means free of bullying, drugs, and guns

• Challenges are similar but the resolutions are across the spectrum
  • Many states still rely on/link to federal government and NGOs to produce guidelines and resources

• Many states have general exercises/scenarios/toolkits/trainings but no publicly-available guidance
Task 2: States with Security and Emergency Planning Standards

- 48 require school emergency plans
- 48 require training and/or drills on emergency plans
- 27 require school facility security audits/assessments
- 25 have established school safety centers
- 15 have established standards for school facility security
- 12 provide grants for school security
Task 3: Review of Statewide Requirements

- 15 passed legislation or code establishing statewide standards/requirements for school facility security prior to Feb. 14, 2018
High-Level Requirements Findings

• Difficult to find – not always with school legislation

• Vary significantly in number and focus
  • About half don’t focus on facilities

• Few states include clear repercussions for not meeting requirements

• Many states have general exercises/scenarios/toolkits/trainings but no publicly-available guidance

• Some states have requirements and recommendations
Most Common Facility Security Requirements

- Restricted Visitor Access and Sign In (9 states)
- Exterior Access Controls (7 states)
- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) (7 states)
- Two-Way Communication in Every Room (7 states)
- Interior Access Controls/Locks (6 states)
- Panic/Emergency Notification Systems (5 states)
- Electronic Surveillance (4 states)
- Bullet/Blast Resistant Materials (4 states)
- Staff and Student IDs (3 states)
Requirement: Exterior Access Controls
Requirement: CPTED
Requirement: Interior Access Controls/Locks
Requirement: Bullet/Blast Resistant Materials
Requirement: Electronic Surveillance
Promising Practices: Connecticut

• Balances “shall” and “shall consider”

• “Shall” includes:
  • Electronic surveillance at primary access points
  • Bullet/Blast resistant main entrance
  • All classroom doors must have tamper resistant locks and be easy to lock and unlock from the interior
  • Controlled access to classrooms

• “Shall consider” includes:
  • Operational procedures and communication strategies in coordination with security criteria
  • CPTED principles
  • Secure unsupervised site entrances during low use
Promising Practices: Indiana

- School Safety Guidelines for Emergency Response Systems focuses on “moving away from being considered ‘soft targets’...and move towards being considered ‘hard targets.’”

- Requires:
  - Clear signage
  - CPTED
  - Panic/Emergency notification systems

- Recommendations include:
  - Controlled access
  - Bullet/Blast resistant material on exterior doors
  - Doors with solid cores and mortise style locks
  - Facilities-approved access tools for external visitors
  - NIMS/ICS training
Promising Practices: New Jersey

- Requires schools to have:
  - Bullet/Blast resistant materials
  - Electronic surveillance
  - Exterior and Interior access controls and locks
  - CPTED

- Formed School Security Task Force in 2013 (issued report in 2015)
  - Recommendations include:
    - Enhance legislation and regulatory measures
    - Centralize information, resources, and training
    - Screening systems and panic alarms
    - Advanced ID systems
    - Additional CPTED and access control principles
  - References promising practices of other states
Task 4: Review of Statewide Recommendations

- 20 states had recommendations, guidelines, and/or resources prior to Feb. 2018
States Discussing School Facility Security Since Feb. 14
High-Level Recommendations Findings

- Vary significantly in number and focus
  - Emergency plans, trainings, and drills
  - SROs/safety teams
  - Mental health
  - Many lack clarity and specificity or implementation steps
  - Majority don’t address facilities in meaningful ways
  - Provide exercises/scenarios/toolkits/assessments but no solutions

- At different stages
  - State legislatures introducing bills/funding
  - Governors appointing task forces
  - Reviewing current resources
  - Only DE, RI, and NY have passed legislation since Feb. 2018
Most Common Facility Security Recommendations

- Create District/School Safety Teams (17 states)
- Building/Door Design and Materials (15 states)
- Additional Drills and Training (15 states)
- CPTED (13 states)
- Controlled Access (13 states)
- Funding to purchase safety equipment/technology (13 states)
- Funding for SROs/safety personnel in every school (11 states)
- Incorporate NIMS/ICS (10 states)
- State-Level Training/Technical Assistance Body (10 states)
- Two-Way Communications with First Responders (9 states)
Promising Practices: Texas

• Texas School Safety Center (TXSSC) national leader in providing statewide training, technical assistance, research, and resources

• No statewide requirements but most schools follow TXSSC/national promising practices
  • 2014-2017 District Audit Report found:
    • District/School Safety and Security Committee (88.9%)
    • Safety Equipment/Technology (CCTV) (87.7%)
    • Controlled Access/Locks (96.1%)

• Following Santa Fe attack, Governor released 40-point action plan
  • Increase SROs and school marshals
  • Improve infrastructure and design
  • Additional safety equipment and technology (metal detectors/active shooter alarms/security systems)
Promising Practices: Virginia

• Virginia Center for School and Campus Safety (VCSCS) national leader in providing statewide information, tools, and training
  • Offers “Civilian Response to Active Shooter Event” and other school safety trainings to school administrators and staff
  • Offers trainings for SROs and school security officers and provides legal guidelines
  • Collects and analyzes school safety data and audits

• Recommendations include:
  • CPTED
  • Safety Equipment/Technology
  • Building/Door Design and Materials
  • Controlled Access
  • District/School Safety Teams
Recent Legislation: Florida

- Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Act signed into law on March 9, 2018
  - Created Office of Safe Schools
  - Requires additional active shooter training every semester
  - Requires every district to have a School Safety Specialist
  - Requires every school to complete a security risk assessment with law enforcement
  - Recommends threat assessment teams for every school
  - Provides funding for school hardening
  - Provides funding for additional school safety officers
Needs

• Federal and State research, resources, solutions, and standards
• Data on what issues really affect school facility security
• Evidence-based promising practices and recommendations
• Solutions for guidelines and assessments
  • Validated assessments
  • What do I do with my assessment score?
  • Where can I go for information/resources to address shortcomings?
• Statewide standards based on data and evidence
• Collaboration on/Development of updated resources
Comments and Questions

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Policy Analyst

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Partner Alliance for Safer Schools (PASS)
In 2013, the Security Industry Association (SIA) and the National Systems Contractors Association (NSCA) formed the Partner Alliance for Safer Schools (PASS) with the unified vision that combining their respective school safety programs, would provide valuable insight and perspective.

Their goal was to create a meaningful and powerful entity that would help schools and their teams implement the most appropriate and effective security technologies.
PASS Safety and Security Guidelines for K-12 Schools

Best practices for school facility security developed by:

- School safety and security officials
- Risk assessment professionals
- Law enforcement
- Architectural design experts
- Security manufacturers and systems integrators
Integrated Safe Schools Solution Complexity

Access Control
Intrusion Detection
Video Surveillance
Fire
Visitor Management

- Mass Communication (internal, external, responders, parents)
- System Interoperability
- ADA Law
- Fire Codes
- Life Safety Codes
- Interoperability
- Internal, external, responders, parents
- Mass Communication
Security Touches…… (It Takes a Team)
District Wide - People and Procedure Challenges

First Responders (Teachers and Staff)

Roles
Responsibilities
Training
Drills
Tabletops

Emergency Responders (Police, Fire, EMS)

Students

Parents

Visitors

PLAN, PREPARE, PRACTICE
The Challenge - Where to Start?
Where to Start – Best Practices

PASS Guidelines & Tools

- Risk Assessment
- Building Assessment
- Budget
- Document for Grants & Funding
Best Practice - Layered Security

Property Perimeter
Parking Lot Perimeter
Building Perimeter
Classroom Perimeter
Interior Perimeter

Deter Detect Delay
School Perimeter Layers

- Property Perimeter
- Parking Lot Perimeter
- Building Perimeter
- Classroom/Interior Perimeter
Path to Increasing Levels of Security
www.passk12.org

PASS Tier Continuum Layers

PASS Checklist/Assessment

PASS Guidelines & Best Practices
PASS Layers

Components of Layers

1. Policies & Procedures
2. People (roles and training)
3. Architectural
4. Communication
5. Access Control
6. Video Surveillance
7. Alarms
Checklist/Assessment – Components and Best Practices

### Components of Layers

1. Policies & Procedures
2. People (roles and training)
3. Architectural
4. Communication
5. Access Control
6. Video Surveillance
7. Alarms

#### Best Practices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Layer</th>
<th>Policies and Procedures</th>
<th>People (Roles and Training)</th>
<th>Architectural</th>
<th>Communication</th>
<th>Video Surveillance</th>
<th>Alarms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Visual Monitoring
- Staff Visual Monitoring Response
- Storage (directing to appropriate areas)
- Secure Vestibule
- Apply OPED principles to allow natural access control
- Window film to prevent visual access
- Exterior door windows and sidelites - security film
- Bullet resistant exterior windows and sidelites - all glass
- Public address system
- Access Control Electronic and Mechanical
- Key management system and procedures
- Cylinder Locking w/ indicator
- Electronic Monitoring (lock and position)
- Electronic Access Control (Exterior Doors)
- Video, audio access, Main Entrance
- Video - Full Building Exterior
- Alarms
PASS Guidelines – Building Perimeter (excerpt)

TIER Continuum: Building Perimeter Layer

Policies and Procedures:

Perimeter doors should be classified as either Primary or Secondary/Tertiary openings. Primary openings include main entrances and event entrances where the access to the building is both controlled and monitored. Secondary/Tertiary openings exist for the purpose of emergency egress and are not intended to be utilized for access to the building. A limited number of secondary openings may be utilized for activities such as employee entrances or access to and from playgrounds, however, these openings should be carefully controlled and should never be placed on any sort of automatic time schedule to open. They should be locked at all times. The balance of secondary and tertiary openings should not have exterior trim and should be specified “less dogging”.

All Primary and Secondary/Tertiary openings should be monitored for both door position and latch position in order to ensure the doors are both closed and latched and should have bullet resistant glass or security film in door lites and sidelites as determined from risk assessment and security team recommendations.
## Projected Costs – K-8 (3rd Edition)

### Elementary School

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Layer</th>
<th>TIER 1</th>
<th>TIER 2</th>
<th>TIER 3</th>
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<tr>
<td>Procedural</td>
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<td>$ -</td>
<td>$ -</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drill</td>
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<td>Building Perimeter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Video Surveillance</td>
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<td>$ 25,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visitor Control</td>
<td>$ 800</td>
<td>$ 1,700</td>
<td>$ 4,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Classroom</td>
<td>$ 9,000</td>
<td>$ 10,000</td>
<td>$ 23,200</td>
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<td>Mass Notification</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>$ 87,830</td>
<td>$ 119,580</td>
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### Middle School

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<td>Visitor Control</td>
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<tr>
<td>Classroom</td>
<td>$ 13,500</td>
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<td>$ 119,120</td>
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### K-8 Combined

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<td>K-8 Combined</td>
<td>$93,939</td>
<td>$128,481</td>
<td>$199,771</td>
<td>$312,241</td>
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### Projected Costs – High School (3rd Edition)

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<tr>
<td>Drill</td>
<td>$ 15,000</td>
<td>$ 15,000</td>
<td>$ 15,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Property Perimeter</td>
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<td>$ 123,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parking Lot</td>
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<tr>
<td>Building Perimeter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Video Surveillance</td>
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<td>$ 100,000</td>
<td>$ 135,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vistor Control</td>
<td>$ 800</td>
<td>$ 1,700</td>
<td>$ 4,200</td>
<td>$ 4,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classroom</td>
<td>$ 20,250</td>
<td>$ 22,500</td>
<td>$ 52,200</td>
<td>$ 7,308</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency Notification</td>
<td>$ 8,000</td>
<td>$ 13,800</td>
<td>$ 28,200</td>
<td>$ 45,200</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 169,730</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 243,880</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 432,280</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 539,388</strong></td>
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</table>
“PASS Surveyor Tool” : Tiers 1, 2, 3, 4
NFPA 3000™ (PS)

Standard for an Active Shooter / Hostile Event Response (ASHER) Program
Active Shooter Incidents: 2000-2016

- 220 incidents occurred between 2000 and 2016
- 1,486 casualties, including killed and wounded (shooters were not included in this total)
- 661 were killed in 220 incidents
- 825 were wounded in 220 incidents
Active Shooter Incidents: 2016 & 2017

- 50 Incidents in 21 States
- 943 Casualties
- 221 Killed
- 722 Wounded
Incident Location Categories

Quick Look: 220 Active Shooter Incidents in the United States Between 2000 - 2016

Location Categories

- **Education, 21.8% (48)**
  - Schools (Pre-K to 12), 15% (33)
  - Institutions of Higher Education, 6.8% (15)
- **Commerce, 43.2% (95)**
  - Businesses, Open to pedestrian traffic, 25.5% (56)
  - Malls, 4.5% (10)
  - Businesses, Closed to pedestrian traffic, 13.2% (29)
- **Open Space, 13.2% (29)**
- **Government, 10.5% (23)**
  - Other Government Properties, 7.3% (16)
  - Military, 3.2% (7)
- **Health Care Facilities, 2.7% (6)**
- **Residences, 5% (11)**
- **Houses of Worship, 3.6% (8)**

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2017
How Did NFPA Get Involved?

- Public Request to Create a New Standard
- Provisional Standard Created
- 97% of Input was Positive to Create the Standard
- Active Shooter Events Keep Happening / Same After Action Issues
- Most Technical Committee Applications Ever Received
- Creation of Formal, Balanced, and Broad Technical Committee

Why NFPA?
- Time-Tested Process
- Accredited
- Can Build Consensus
Who Works on NFPA 3000™ (PS)?

50-Member NFPA Technical Committee

Representatives from law enforcement, fire, EMS, emergency management, facility management, healthcare officials, higher education administration, and private security

Agencies represented:
FEMA, DHS, DOJ, DOD, FBI, IACP, IAFC, NAEMT, IAFF, IAEM, and others
What Does NFPA 3000™ (PS) Do?

- Provides information to help mitigate the loss of life and impact to the community during these events
- Empowers communities to plan, respond, and recover from events in a unified, coordinated manner

= NFPA 3000™ (PS)
NFPA 3000™ (PS): A Resource for Everyone

- Community Leaders
- Emergency Management
- Public
- Healthcare Officials
- Non-Governmental Partners
- First Responders
- Facility Managers
Four Main Concepts

- Whole Community
- Unified Command
- Integrated Response
- Planned Recovery
How Does NFPA 3000™ (PS) Help You?

Provides guidance for an entire community’s role in ASHER incidents

Outlines communication and responder integration

Identifies resources required for response and recovery

Standardizes guidance on:
- Planning
- Responding
- Recovering
Risk Assessment

- Identifying Threats
- Analyzing Consequences
- Assessing Hazards & Risks
Active Shooter Hostile Event Response Program

Planning

Competencies

Recovery

Community

Resource Management

NFPA 3000™ (PS)
Unified Command

- Fire
- EMS
- Law Enforcement
- Emergency Management
- Additional Participating or Coordinating Agencies as Dictated by Incident Needs
Facility Readiness

- Characteristics
- Emergency Action Plans
- Integration
- Notification
- Exercise
Communications Center Support

- Coordination
- Relationships
- Interoperability
Law Enforcement Responder Competencies

- Knowledge Based on Tasks and Competencies
- Federal, State, and Local Requirements
- Threat-Based Medical Care
Fire/EMS First Responder Competencies

• Tasks by Zone
• Integration with Law Enforcement Responders
• Competencies
  • Shooter
  • Vehicle
  • IED
  • Fire
## Personal Protective Equipment Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Law Enforcement</th>
<th>Fire / EMS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(All Zones)</td>
<td>(Warm &amp; Hot Zones)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballistic Vest</td>
<td>Ballistic Vest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifiable garment</td>
<td>Identifiable garment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Means of communication</td>
<td>Means of communication</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Training must include…

- Risk Assessment
- Tests Performed
- Time Available
- Financial Commitment
Warning, Notification, & Crisis Communications

- Organizations should plan for mass notification to the public
  - Social media
  - Direct to public
Continuity of Operations

Continuity plans must identify and document

- Stakeholders that need to be notified
- Processes that must be maintained
- Procedures for activating the plan including the authority for plan activation
Receiving Hospitals

- Communications
- Victim Identification
- Facility Security
- Recovery Integration
Phases of Recovery

- Immediate Recovery
- Early Recovery
- Continued Recovery
Whole Community
Call to Action: Plan, Prepare & Implement

Learn more about NFPA 3000™ (PS) and how to get involved in the standards development process.

Identify and implement the components that are relevant in your community.

Visit www.nfpa.org/3000 to access resources, information, and knowledge.
STORY DRIVEN. REAL LIFE CASE STUDIES. EXPERT INSIGHTS.
Thank you. Questions?

IT'S A BIG WORLD. LET’S PROTECT IT TOGETHER.

Visit www.nfpa.org/3000news to learn more.
Secure Schools Roundtable

Presented in Cooperation with the Congressional School Safety Caucus
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Recruit Group

Jake Glacer
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Marjory Stoneman
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CEO
Security Industry Association
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Deputy Secretary
U.S. Department of Education
Secure Schools Roundtable

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Representative John Rutherford
Congressional School Safety Caucus
Secure Schools Roundtable

Presented in Cooperation with the Congressional School Safety Caucus
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Director
*Protective Security Coordination Division*
*DHS*

Matt Hayden
Deputy Assistant Secretary
Office of Partnership and Engagement
*DHS*
Secure Schools Roundtable

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