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School Cafety	
School Safety	
Considerations	
FIRST • Prevention is the key	
If it can be predicted, it can be prevented.	
The single most important aspect of School Safety is the development of Actionable Intelligence	
Identify and deal with potential problems BEFORE they mature into a crisis	
Create a system where people are comfortable with reporting troubling behavior	
Caution: Don't train students to blindly accept a "Big Brother" system	
Police	
Response	
Training ALERRI (Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Reaction Training) or similar	
 Encourage regular training with school personnel actively involved Establish methods of distinguishing "good guys" from the 	
"bad." — Familiarity from joint training — Colored gloves	
– Armbands – Hats – Etc	

Police

- Weaponry
 - Proficiency
 - Can they hit what they shoot at
 - Public perception is that all officers are expert shots NOT necessarily true
 - Maximum standard qualification distance in Arkansas is 15 yds, School hallways may be 75 yds, or more in length,
 - · Reality training
 - Difference between "punching paper" and actual shooting situations
 - Even the best range shooters can suffer degradation of skills under combat conditions

Police

- Weaponry
 - Are available weapons appropriate for the task
 - Opponent is likely armed with a long gun giving them a distinct advantage
 - Handguns are defensive, not offensive
 - What training do the officers have with any long guns they carry (distance, conditions, etc.?)

SRO

- Everything that applies to Police in general especially applies to the SRO
 - SRO's should be carefully selected
 - Tendency for Agencies to not place their "best" officers in the SRO slots
 - · SRO's should be among the best officers
 - Psychologically
 - Attitude/aptitude
 - Tactically

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SRO

- Consider giving SRO, at least, access to long guns
- Regular training in recognizing/identifying potential troubled students
- Regular tactical training both as lone operatives and team members – ALERRT or similar
- · Reality based

Commissioned School Security Officers

- · Selection
 - DO NOT arm anyone who does not want to be armed
 - Those who do want to be armed should be carefully screened and vetted
 - Just because someone wants to be armed doesn't mean they should be armed
 - Are they psychologically and physically equipped to not only handle a weapon, but also a deadly force situation

Commissioned School Security Officers and Teachers

- The Clarksville Model seems to be a good foundation for "Best Practice"
- Consider creating a mechanism for *in the classroom* defense when escape is not feasible
 - Access blocking
 - Student protection
 - · If teacher meets criteria to be armed:
 - Firearm available under lock & key with biometric safeguard
 - In room security only not actively seeking shooter

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Additional

- Flexibility in threat recognition and response
- · Fads and Trends
 - Firearms (AR platform weapons to shotguns, to ?)
 - IFDs
 - Chemical

Threats will always change in an attempt to overcome defenses. Our ability to respond should be flexible and adaptable to the latest trends.

Class room -to- Bus stop -to- Sporting events -to- ???

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- Commit
 - Don't let this be a one and done
- "No matter what you are talking about, you are still talking about money."
 - Either provide the money to accomplish the goals or make it easily affordable to the school districts.
 - Don't create onerous unfunded mandates
 - Allow Districts flexibility to develop programs to meet their needs and means
- · Training is the cheapest insurance you can buy

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