

SCHOOL CAMPUS SECURITY SPECIALIST



INTRO MODULE



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INTRODUCTION

The main types of crimes that we see on all levels of education campuses, can be broken down into these six areas:

1. Bullying & Physical Assault
2. Sexual Assault
3. Drug Sales and/or Use
4. Thefts
5. Teacher / Student Sex Crimes
6. School Shootings

Our goal is to reduce the number & magnitude of violent incidents on school campuses around the world.

Listen, the most important thing a district can do is address all forms of aggression and bullying in a direct & timely manner, beginning in elementary school. The following five items must be built into an educational culture. These are Student / Parent focused. So, if you're a parent... ensure your children are very well experienced in the five areas below. If you're a school administrator, work with the appropriate leaders in your environment and build these five elements into your culture.

1. Teaching students how to handle negative emotions without turning into aggression is of utmost importance.

2. Teaching students how to detect & avoid aggression, if possible.
3. Teaching students how to physically defend themselves.
4. Teaching students how to de-escalate via verbal-judo (*George Thompson, Ph.D.*) or verbal-jiujitsu (*Tim Hackett*) methods.
5. Teaching empathy and cultural sensitivity is important.

This course is going to comprise of two major elements. The first is “hardening the target” and the second is “improving your ability to recognize precursors of violence... intervening & lowering tempers... and preventing violent incidents”.

Most of the courses we’ve researched focus the majority of their time on Active Shooter drills. This is very short sighted. Physical security & de-escalation should receive a lot more attention. By the time you finish this course, you’ll have the insight and resources to improve the security of whatever school you’re responsible for.

PHYSICAL SECURITY 101

Focused on staff & students

1. Rules (*Document broken rules. Pay attention to staff & students who routinely disobey security policy.*)
2. Video surveillance w / off site storage – minimum 30 days

3. Access control cards; key control system; keeping doors locked preventing entry from outside – but allowing escape per fire codes.

Visitor Control

1. Limit access points
2. Post signs, directions and/or floor plans
3. Greet, question, identify, and log visitors
4. Provide ID badges and escorts for visitors
5. Sign out visitors in a log book
6. Train staff to challenge visitors & students to report strangers

Physical security countermeasures include these nine items:

1. Signs
2. Emergency telephones
3. Duress alarms, and assistance stations
4. Key controls and locks
5. Protective barriers

6. Protective lighting
7. Alarm and intrusion detection systems
8. Electronic access control systems
9. Surveillance systems and monitoring

MYTHS RELATED TO SCHOOL SECURITY

(1) Insurance carrier audits or the safety committee does an adequate job of identifying problem areas.

In most cases this is not true. The above folks tend to focus on safety... and lump security into their report. They will do an excellent job looking at injury prevention in shop classes, on the playground or in physical education classes & accident prevention for staff. They will oftentimes do a poor job analyzing physical security, crime prevention specific to the area, crisis management and internal staff security issues. A lot of administrations will put this off on a School Resource Officer from their local Law Enforcement agency. Unfortunately, many Police Officers given this task haven't been adequately trained on the topic. "Responding to crime and affecting an arrest" is a lot different than systematic crime prevention & physical security management. The deterrence of having a Police Car parked at each entrance is effective at preventing crimes of

opportunity by passer-by's, however the staff and students know the real level of security. This is where the big problems can come from.

BULLYING

Bullying is unwanted, aggressive behavior among school aged children that involves a real or perceived power imbalance. The behavior is repeated, or has the potential to be repeated, over time. Both kids who are bullied and who bully others may have serious, lasting problems.

In order to be considered bullying, the behavior must be aggressive and include:

1. An Imbalance of Power: Kids who bully use their power—such as physical strength, access to embarrassing information, or popularity—to control or harm others. Power imbalances can change over time and in different situations, even if they involve the same people.
2. Repetition: Bullying behaviors happen more than once or have the potential to happen more than once.
3. Bullying includes actions such as making threats, spreading rumors, attacking someone physically or verbally, and excluding someone from a group on purpose.
- 4.

CYBER BULLYING

Cyberbullying is bullying that takes place over digital devices like cell phones, computers, and tablets. Cyberbullying can occur through SMS, Text, and apps, or online in social media, forums, or gaming where people can view, participate in, or share content. Cyberbullying includes sending, posting, or sharing negative, harmful, false, or mean content about someone else. It can include sharing personal or private information about someone else causing embarrassment or humiliation. Some cyberbullying crosses the line into unlawful or criminal behavior.

The most common places where cyberbullying occurs are:

1. Social Media, such as Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, and Twitter
2. SMS (Short Message Service) also known as Text Message sent through devices
3. Instant Message (via devices, email provider services, apps, and social media messaging features)
4. Email

SEXUAL ASSAULTS

In this section, we're going to explore two different assault categories:

Student <-> Student

Teacher <- > Student

Student – Student Sex Crimes

1. On average, at least 50% of college students' sexual assaults are associated with alcohol use
2. 74% of perpetrators and 55% of victims of rape of a nationally representative sample of college students had been drinking alcohol
3. Women whose partners abuse alcohol are 3.6 times more likely than other women to be assaulted by their partners
4. In 2002, more than 70,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 were victims of alcohol-related sexual assault in the U.S.
5. In those violent incidents recorded by the police in which alcohol was a factor, about 9% of the offenders and nearly 14% of the victims were under age 21

Fewer Than One-Third Of Campus Sexual Assault Cases Result In Expulsion

Students found guilty of sexual assault by their universities can rest assured there's a good chance they won't be kicked out of school. If they want someone to thank, they might send their praise to the Association for Student Conduct Administration for telling universities across the nation not to be "punitive" when handling campus rape.

In fact, RAINN points out that research suggests 90% of rapes at colleges are perpetrated by 3% of college men — indicating a real issue of repeat offenders.

SCHOOL SHOOTING AWARENESS & PREVENTION

The School Shooter 101

1. There is not a one size fits all “profile” of a school shooter - instead the students who carried out the attacks differed from one another in numerous ways.
2. School shootings are rarely impulsive acts.
3. They are typically thought out and planned in advance.
4. Prior to most school shootings other students knew the shooting was going to occur but failed to notify an adult.
5. Very few of the attackers ever directed threats to their targets before the attack.

6. The most common goal was retribution. The justifications and excuses offered indicated this stemmed not from an absence of values but from a well-developed value system in which violence was acceptable.
7. In many cases, other students were involved in the attack in some capacity.
8. Some offenders experienced a significant personal loss in the months leading up to the attack, such as a death, breakup, or divorce in the family.
9. Many offenders engaged in repetitive viewing of violent media and were often fascinated with previous school shootings. Repeated viewing of movies depicting school shootings, such as “Zero Day” and “Elephant,” may indicate a fascination with campus attacks.
10. Be aware of potential subject’s online videos, blogs, and social networking activities.

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