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The ASIS International Workplace Violence Prevention and Intervention American National Standard provides an overview of policies, processes and protocols that organizations can adopt to help identify and prevent threatening behavior and violence affecting the workplace, and to better address and resolve threats and violence that have actually occurred.

The full 56-page Standard, available from ASIS International, covers the reach of prevention and intervention efforts, multidisciplinary praxis, the establishment and implementation of prevention and intervention programs and more. The below excerpt is from the threat response and incident management section of the Standard.

8.10 RESPONDING TO A VIOLENT WORKPLACE INCIDENT
Despite the best prevention and deterrence efforts, workplace violence can still occur, resulting in injuries and death. For that reason, an organization’s Threat Management protocols should consider the organization’s response should violence erupt.

8.10.1 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS IN PRE-PLANNING
Pre-planning, training, and table-top exercises are critical to helping an organization establish an effective response to a violent incident. Response plans should consider:

a) The core types of incidents that the organization can face, including aggressive posturing without physical contact; injurious aggression, such as slapping, pushing, shoving, punching, kicking, and wrestling; the use of various weapons, conventional or improvised, and of incendiaries or explosives; and active shooter scenarios.

b) The possibility of single or multiple offenders.

c) Expectations regarding employee involvement in responding to violence.

d) Policies that establish how the organization intends to mitigate or stabilize an immediate threat to personnel who are in direct contact with an assailant and to prevent casualties.

e) Pre-planning involving local law enforcement, such as ensuring that local law enforcement has access to floor plans and can set up command stations onsite, should violence erupt.

f) Training to the Threat Management Team and other employees regarding information that should be transmitted to law enforcement should violence erupt, including but not limited to the physical characteristics and clothing of the assailant, the assailant’s location, and the number of assailants.

g) Other strategies and policies discussed in Sections 8.10.3 and 11 below.

8.10.2 PUBLIC EMERGENCY NUMBERS (9-1-1)
When violence erupts, immediately calling 9-1-1 is critical; however it is not a panacea. Mobilizing emergency responders takes time. Studies show that once violence begins, actions with the greatest impact on the outcome will be taken by persons already at the scene, before law enforcement arrives. For that reason, emergency responders should be considered as merely one element of a broader violence response plan.

8.10.3 IMMEDIATE RESPONSE IMPERATIVES
In a potentially life-threatening situation, immediate response procedures for onsite responders should address ten imperatives:

1) Avoid the danger zone by moving to a safer location in the facility or away from the facility itself as indicated by the situation.

2) Report the incident to public emergency responders (9-1-1) first and local security/safety resources second, as soon as one has exited the area of immediate danger.

3) Provide emergency responders with necessary building floor plans and access. Use available technology (e.g., CCTV systems) to monitor unresolved situations and communicate real-time updates to affected personnel and emergency responders, to help them make appropriate decisions.

4) Deny an attacker access to additional victims by notifying those within the potential danger zone to either escape or seek shelter. Whenever possible, take action to prevent an attacker’s movement into other areas, or effectively barricade portals to areas where personnel have taken temporary refuge.

5) Defend with lawful use of force against the attacker to stop the attack if escape is not possible, or if victims who cannot protect themselves are in immediate danger and intervention can be accomplished without unreasonable risk to the de-
6) Provide first aid to injured persons when and where this can be done without placing either victims or rescuers in further danger.

7) Close off access to any areas affected by the incident as soon as possible to prevent contamination or alteration of evidence.

8) Comply with public emergency responders during their response to an incident, and avoid any action which could be viewed as aggressive or threatening.

9) Account for all personnel and determine their status and location in order to identify those who are missing and may still need help, and to be able to respond accurately to concerned parties.

10) If applicable and if possible, utilize building paging system to alert people of a potential incident. The organization should identify appropriate personnel to receive specialized training on each of the specific imperatives according to their roles and assignments. For additional information on the topics relevant to business continuity and preparedness, see Section 11 below.

-Excerpted from ASIS International Workplace Violence Prevention and Intervention, ASIS/SHRM WVPI.1-201, An American National Standard, pp 35-36. For more information or to purchase a full version of the Standard go to www.asisinternational.com or call 703.519.6200.

Get the Full Workplace Violence Prevention and Intervention Standard

The 80-page Workplace Violence Prevention and Intervention Standard provides an overview of policies, processes, and protocols that organizations can adopt to help identify and prevent threatening behavior and violence affecting the workplace, and to better address and resolve threats and violence that have actually occurred. This Standard describes the personnel within organizations who typically become involved in prevention and intervention efforts; outlines a proactive organizational approach to workplace violence focused on prevention and early intervention; and proposes ways in which an organization can better detect, investigate, manage, and - whenever possible - resolve behavior that has generated concerns for workplace safety from violence.

Member: $82.00
Nonmember: $117.00

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LIFE SAFETY, SECURITY, AND OPERATIONAL CONFLICTS
HOW TO ESTABLISH FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY CODES

Our world is full of threats. In this article, we will outline threats in schools and universities, showing how life safety and security door hardware can reduce those threats. The buildings and systems we interact with everyday are designed to limit our exposure to risk. Established fire and life safety codes insure buildings are designed and systems are in place so we can quickly and safely exit during a fire. Security and access control systems protect our students from harm.

Each guideline, regulation and system was put into place with good intention, however, in some cases, these systems can conflict with each other and as the facility and staff grows, so does the conflict. For instance, how do you allow authorized staff to move freely through your facility, accessing areas that are restricted to the general public, but still allow egress during an emergency? Are you vulnerable to an attack from a disgruntled staff member, student, or stranger off the street? Are doors being propped open? Can we put controls in place, but still meet ADA requirements? We give these threats little thought, until the unthinkable happens somewhere and then we scramble to insure our faculty and students are not exposed to such a threat. Managing these conflicts with technology can provide a safer environment and peace of mind. The days of locking all the doors and handing out keys are gone. Access control systems with door prop alarms and automatic door operators compliment electrified door hardware products, such as latch retraction, delayed egress, latch retraction + delayed egress and electric dogging exit devices. These products can provide greater protection, more conveniences and avoid the unimaginable.

Education
Although use of delayed egress in education facilities is typically restricted by life safety codes, exceptions can be made, especially when it is used to protect the occupants. Delayed egress exit devices prevent exit through secured openings, controlling foot traffic and preventing outsiders from being admitted by someone already in a building. Delayed egress can be combined with electric latch retraction and automatic door operators for access control, which will allow staff to move freely throughout the facility, while controlling visitor and student foot traffic. Playgrounds with emergency exits gates, opening near a busy street is a cause for concern. Life safety code may restrict traditional locking of these gates and weatherized delayed egress may be an acceptable application, depending on the authority having jurisdiction. Weatherized delayed egress would provide a loud, local alarm, encouraging a child to move away from the area, while alerting staff that a child is attempting to exit through the gate. The 15-second delay provides staff time to react before the gate unlocks and helps to avoid a dangerous situation. All delayed egress, even exterior weatherized systems, must be tied into a fire alarm override, providing safe, un-delayed exit during a fire emergency.

Unfortunately, it is a fact that occasionally schools have to go on lockdown. What “lockdown” means varies depending on size, number of doors, and the type of facility. Some define a lockdown as securing all exterior doors, while some also include all classroom doors and possibly the cafeteria, library, and gymnasium. Regardless of how many doors get locked, one key question remains foremost in the minds of administrators, facility and security directors.

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What is the safest, fastest, easiest and most cost effective means of locking down our campus? There are many answers to this question; however, one way that has been overlooked by many security door consultants is the use of panic exit devices with electrified dogging. When installed throughout a school facility, the use of electrified dogging accomplishes several things. It allows all of the devices to be “energized” by one control switch that can be located in a centralized area of the building. This action keeps the doors in push/pull configuration via the electronics. In case of a required lockdown, one of several switches located throughout the campus can be activated to de-energize all devices. All panic devices revert to secure mode, effectively preventing entry at every door equipped with this type of device.

Electric dogging is different than electric latch retraction. With latch retraction, applying power pulls the latch(s) back and holds them until power is removed. With electric dogging, after applying power a user must manually depress the pushpad to retract the latch(s). The latches stay retracted until power is removed from the device. Also introduced in this article is the electric dogging device with key override (EDK). EDK adds monitor LEDs and a built in key switch for local release of the electric dogging. Such an application allows a teacher or administrator to secure their room during off periods. Again, Electric Dogging with key override should not be confused with the addition of mechanical dogging to a device. Mechanical dogging cannot be released from a remote location.

When electric dogging is applied to classroom doors, it removes the need for a teacher, perhaps in the height of a crisis, to remember where the key is and how to lockdown a device on a classroom door. The administrator, taking the responsibility off the shoulders of the education staff, makes the decision and takes action to lockdown.

Ensuring all the pieces of technology will work together is key. Manufacturers along with some dealers will create a kit with best-in-class products, configured with wiring and riser illustrations to fit your application. Be careful of specification writers who supply only a list of products without a wiring diagram or how the items are integrated together.

Failing to install the items correctly can create years of headaches and wasted money. Ensure the supplier understands your need, has the best-in-class products to stand the test of time and make sure they can support the installation with wiring diagrams, riser illustrations and technical support.

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ANYTHING BUT OLD SCHOOL
TEXAS DISTRICT INTEGRATES LEADING SECURITY AND ACCESS TECHNOLOGIES

Austin Independent School District (AISD) is one of the largest districts in the country; fifth largest in Texas and sixteenth in the nation. Among its top values are “Excellence” and the “Health & Safety of its students” and it shows. AISD schools are counted among Newsweek’s “America’s Best High Schools”, and the National Center for Educational Achievement’s (NCEA) “Higher Performing schools”. Austin, known as “Silicon Hills”, relies on integrating leading security technologies by Napco to safeguard its campuses, 85,000-strong student body, faculty and staff. That’s the role of Austin Independent School District’s own Life Safety Systems Department, headed up by Wayne Berry and Mike Savercool. Like all things in Texas, it’s a tall order to secure a district this large: 121 campuses, 80 elementary schools, 18 middle schools, 15 high schools and 5 special campuses/alternative centers.

With a district spanning 230 square miles, and an accomplished safety record, Mike Savercool, AISD Life Safety Systems Department, Alarm Foreman, is modest, conveying myriad enterprise security measures implemented and cost-saving alternatives implemented by his department. Savercool reports he has low maintenance costs associated with the Napco Security Technologies Systems they use, and have used since he started there over a decade ago. He says they infrequently get calls on the fire or burglar alarms. Conversely, if someone’s ID Badge doesn’t open the door in the morning instantly, they get the calls, since AISD faculty are very reliant on their badges, given a big factor in securing their campuses, is keeping nearly 2000 doors closed and secured at all times. Fortunately, their Continental CardAccess system turbo-processes door-open times in a fraction of a second, even at peak, high-traffic periods. He says the first thing people think of for school security is to lock up the doors and keep intruders or unauthorized people out, but sometimes those doors need to be opened for entry. Who’s going to be there to unlock them and/or distribute, track and retrieve the keys? AISD’s answer for both security and cost-savings is to rely on their Napco access control system, Continental CardAccess, going back as far as 1998. Savercool indicated it’s a budget-saver and great solution to rekeying costs, at $10,000 to rekey a school.

Saving school districts approximately $40 to $50 per month, per alarm panel, eliminating panel-dedicated, scarce phone land lines AISD’s integrated security and access systems communicate to their own network using Napco NetLink, with full high-speed downloads taking mere seconds or a fraction of the time. Likewise, AISD’s alarm activations and remote monitoring are handled internally, using AISD Patrol Officers, some of which are assigned onsite at middle schools, too. The system is also securely accessible and controllable around the clock via AISD’s VPN or with the Continental Remote Web Client, providing complete capability to change, add or delete authorized users, access privileges, modify schedules, lock/unlock doors, monitor alarms, security cameras and more. Savings, safety, speed of response – a win-win!

Ever more critical, given the increasing trend toward school violence and active shootings today, stringent visitor Identification is one of the top trends AISD Life Safety Department sees currently. AISD processes over 100 visitors a day, so every school has integrated visitor management. Visitors use keypads to request entry. They

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are viewed on security cameras with their identification and only then granted entry through the access system by the screening personnel, secretaries, etc. Visitors, workers, student’s relatives, parents, noncustodial-parents, all are carefully processed, “it’s a big deal today, especially with Texas’s proximity to Mexico.” Formerly, contractors were a large part of the largely unknown group of people in and out of schools; no one really knew them or their exact schedules. But the CardAccess 3000 System’s integrated visitor management function has been used to solve that. Savercool states, “(Texas) State Law requires that contractors have security clearances and that is integrated in with the access control system.” Without clearance, no badge is issued. The access system also provides auto-expiring badges used for short term contractors and visitors. CA3000 can even tie into government watch-lists for instant ID screening.

“AISD Principals are the driving factor of how access is used in their campus, by building or area and most, if not all, use integrated time schedules.” All staff and faculty have a badge, some students do, for multi-building access needs. And, special access privileges are required for entry to the Administration Building, MDF Rooms, gymnasiums, too. The CardAccess System also provides elevator control in their multi-floor school buildings, like Administration. Savercool reiterates the savings using access control too; badges cost $2 to $3 each versus old-school keys, which were likely impossible to retrieve, were far more costly and created security exposure resulting in thousands spent in both rekeying locks and manpower.

Savercool cites the early school attacks in Virginia Tech massacre and Columbine, as the “1st big drivers for visitor control and the biggest expansion in Card Access. It marked a big culture shift in security for AISD that continues today.” In all schools, virtually all doors across the district, are now secured with access control. That’s about 11,000 employees using the access control system daily, and there is between 20-25% turnover or personnel moves to administer on the badging database as well. AISD also supplements CardAccess with Alarm Lock Trilogy® standalone PIN/Prox pushbutton access locks on areas including their former Network Department, plus at their help-desks districtwide, as well as in County “Combination Buildings”, shared by school, library and police substations. Trilogy Prox Lock models, have built in HID® Readers and can share the same badge/credential as the Continental hardwired access system, plus staff and faculty could even use keyfobs to lock their classroom and admin doors down. AISD’s server can also integrate with Trilogy Networx™ Wireless Pushbutton Access Locks, networked and controlled real time with the Continental CardAccess front end, including global lock or unlock commands, initiated from any lock, faculty/admin keyfobs, or the network PC, in 10 seconds, ideal in a school emergency. The Continental Access 3000 System too, features comprehensive, multiphase threat level management, and global inputs/outputs and activity links for systemwide & individual device control. Emergency Management Dept. is charged with planning and implementing monthly emergency drills, additionally it coordinates with city- and countywide Emergency Departments; all are synchronized, especially since Austin is the seat of the state government and AISD is a designated emergency refuge facility, he stated.

Savercool recalls 15-years ago, when the Napco Team first presented the access system AISD would later adopt, the question AISD staff shared, “was the system too much?” But looking back, he believes it’s critical for security departments “to get a robust system and grow into it”. Napco’s Continental CardAccess 3000 System is scalable from a few to many thousand doors and millions of badgeholders, and it integrates with the Napco Gemini Intrusion & Fire Systems plus now the Company’s Alarm Lock Access Locks, incorporated in AISD's CA3000 system.

“Parents are happy that our schools have kept students safe” and Napco Security Technologies and Continental CardAccess® are a great part of that,” Savercool said. They see the (Continental) card access at work, they see cameras, and they get the good feeling the school is secured.”

Napco Security Technologies is also the creator of SAVI™, the Security Access-Control Vulnerability Index™ and Whitepaper. This objective index, brings together input from myriad expert sources, and quantifies a school’s specialized security subsystems, to help identify next-step improvements, to limit the possibility of an active shooter gaining access. For more go to www.saviscool.com

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URBAN CAMPUS UPGRADES ACCESS CONTROL
GEORGIA CAMPUS TO CAPITALIZE ON EXISTING PHYSICAL SECURITY

When Georgia State University needed to upgrade its proprietary access control system without sacrificing existing hardware, Software House C•CURE 9000 security and event management system was the clear choice. With C•CURE 9000’s open platform, the university was able to leverage its existing physical security and surveillance, while increasing the capabilities of the system.

Georgia State University (GSU) is centered in historic downtown Atlanta and provides approximately 32,000 students with a distinguished education, as well as access to the city’s government, culture, and business organizations. The University is a commuter school, with 61 percent of first-year students living on campus and 17 percent of all undergraduates living on campus.

Since 1913, the University has seen significant growth. GSU built its first student housing facility in 2007 and has continually built and expanded its student housing facilities to include five different locations and nine buildings for more than 4,000 students. Roderick Padilla, assistant director of IT services at GSU, recalls a time when access control was just keys. “I remember when you would have keys out there and wouldn’t know who had them or how many people had the masters or the sub-masters. But, of course, with better IT and physical security, things have come a long way.”

Today, GSU’s 100-person campus police department is the largest such force in Georgia. GSU must secure its urban campus which includes a diverse mix of student housing locations, where students, as well as strangers, can walk the grounds. Campus housing includes extensive surveillance equipment, turnstiles and gates to get into each facility, card readers in elevators to limit access to certain floors, and parking decks with readers and access gates. With a growing student population and increased incidents of school violence around the country, campus security is particularly important.

Challenge
GSU’s existing access control system suffered from a number of issues, including a lack of integration capabilities and product support. “We really wanted to replace our proprietary system with an open source system--something that would work with all the cameras and other equipment we have,” said Padilla. In addition, an open platform could limit the amount of equipment that would need to be replaced. GSU’s IT Services Department was overseeing a legacy system that included turnstiles, gates, 50 DVRs, more than 720 cameras, 25 access control panels and 150 card readers, all worth more than $1.7MM.

Solution
Working with a Tyco Security Products sales representative and GSU’s integrator, LMI Systems, Inc., the department decided upon Software House’s C•CURE 9000 security and event management system. Because of its open platform design, most of the University’s existing equipment did not need to be replaced. The University leveraged its existing physical security and surveillance, while increasing the capabilities of the system with better integration and features including superior reporting capabilities. In addition, some controllers were easily upgraded using Software House’s Legacy Controller Upgrade Kits, which allow legacy controllers to be updated to an iSTAR Edge controller, using existing wall mounts.

Future
With the new access control system up and running, the University can now focus on the future. While the current system uses access control to enter the resident facilities, Padilla would like to expand card access to individual rooms as well, for the next dormitory the University builds. In addition, students currently have separate cards for housing, the library, and vending/ID, and GSU would like to move to a one-card system. “We’re not quite ready to do that yet,” said Padilla, “but the student housing solution has been successful, so maybe it will serve as that benchmark we need for the rest of the University.”
Kim Vansell was named the inaugural Director of the National Center for Campus Public Safety in May 2014. The Center, funded by an initial grant of $2.3 million from the Department of Justice, will foster collaboration in the campus safety sector, facilitate information sharing, conduct research, and support policy development that advance safety in institutions of higher education nationwide. Vansell comes to the center after a 30-year career in public safety at the University of Central Missouri, where she served as Director of Public Safety and the Police Chief.

The National Center has been established as a means of assisting universities and colleges that are contending with increasing federal and state mandates in the wake of high-profile incidents such as the Virginia Tech shooting in 2007 that claimed 27 lives and emerging trends such as the increasing awareness of sexual assaults on campus. The U.S. Congress has tasked the National Center to:

1. Identify and prioritize the needs of the field, and develop comprehensive responses
2. Connect existing federal and non-federal resources with the needs of constituents
3. Connect major campus public safety entities with one another, and with federal agencies to facilitate collaboration and coordination around issues of campus public safety
4. Highlight and promote best and innovative practices specific to campus public safety challenges
5. Deliver essential training and technical assistance specific to campus public safety

Vansell considers an overarching goal to be creating greater cohesiveness among the many federal, and state agencies that are tasked with enhancing campus safety from their disparate perspectives. “We’ll be working closely with the Department of Justice, The Clery Center, Department of Justice, the Department of Education, the Office on Violence Against Women, the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators (IACLEA), and the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP).”

Vansell also considers establishing a program for certificates of advanced education for public safety administrators to be an inaugural year challenge National Center. “We want to provide educational resources that address behavioral threat assessments, leadership management, emergency management, Clery and Title 9, mental health issues, special event management, crime prevention, and physical security technology,” Vansell says. “The center will be developing and delivering courses both in-person and online in distance courses. Some of that curriculum already exists and simply needs to be brought into a central repository, but some will have to be modified and some will have to be developed.”

Vansell also sees the National Center as an effective convening body. “We want to bring college and university presidents together for roundtable discussions on sexual and gender violence and see what are the ongoing Title 9 related law compliance challenges of institutional leadership level.”

This peer-to-peer learning is a critical element where Vansell believes the National Center will be able to make some of the most substantial contributions to campus safety. “Ultimately the success of the center will be demonstrated by its impact” says Vansell. That impact will be evident from stories the National Center will collect from the professionals it works with.

“When a police chief who has taken part in the advanced education opportunities or attended our threat assessment training or our sexual assault training takes it back to his campus and develops the policies, procedures and protocols” says Vansell, “that’s a story we want to share. We want make the connection from training to the impact on a day-to-day basis; how their officers interact with victims and therefore how that victim is handled throughout the process; how their campus works with agencies outside the campus; how the campus learns to work with the community resources that are available to provide a coherent continuum that both increases safety and cares for those impacted by violence.”

For more information on the National Center visit the website at http://nccpsafety.org/
COMMUNICATION IS CRITICAL
THE QUICKEST WAY TO DELIVER MASS NOTIFICATION

How to maximize your emergency notification system.
Advances in modern technology continue to improve how we interact with each other and the world around us. We continue to see the development of better ways to complete both individual and organizational tasks faster and more efficiently with new or upgraded technologies. As old concepts take new shape, archaic systems and products are replaced with more advanced versions. And, many new technologies that were originally designed for one application are beginning to cross over into new areas. Following suit, security technologies offer several new options and capabilities that go beyond the typical uses in traditional applications.

An emergency notification system’s primary objective is to disseminate one-way communication to individuals or groups of individuals in the event of an emergency. They provide the fastest way to deliver a message to the masses when a crisis situation arises. However, with advancements in software technology and successful systems integration, emergency notification systems have taken on a much broader scope of functionality.

In addition to possessing the ability to send an intelligible audio broadcast to an enabled emergency phone located on campus, integrated software technology is making it possible for colleges and universities to segment messages geographically and demographically. The software also makes it possible to collect responses in real-time and also tracks the data for future reports. Officials can access the cloud-based application to create customized messages using a template-based rapid notification feature.

The software technology allows campus officials to send thousands of notifications through SMS, e-mail and phone call almost instantly. Recipients can respond to the notifications with critical information by text, e-mail, phone call or the mobile recipient app on a smartphone.

Mass notification beyond emergencies
The comprehensive, multilayer mass notification solution is empowering educational institutions with new ways to use their existing communication tools beyond typical security functions. Let’s explore some of the creative ways notification platforms are helping educational institutions maximize their emergency communication systems.

While colleges and universities embraced mass notification technology early on as a way to send out emergency messages to students, staff and visitors, the NFPA 72 2010 changes are making it possible for emergency communication systems to also broadcast non-emergency messages. Emergency communication systems aren’t just for emergencies anymore.

In fact, many colleges and universities rely on mass notification to streamline day-to-day communications. For example, campuses are using mass notification to alert faculty members about meeting updates;

alert students if a class venue has changed, remind them of approaching or shifting deadlines, special events or a change in office hours.

When inclement weather threatens the campus, students can be notified via smartphone app, e-mail, phone call or SMS about canceled classes or building closures caused by unsafe conditions, flooded parking lots and power outages. When teachers are unable to make it to class, mass notification technology is being used to find qualified alternatives.

There are many other ways educational institutions are leveraging their emergency notification systems to help streamline day-to-day communication and stay connected with students, staff and visitors.
2013 CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS

Each year the U.S. Department of Education presents data collected from all postsecondary institutions that receive Title IV (federal student aid) funding. The crime statistics reflect alleged criminal offenses reported to campus security authorities and/or local law enforcement agencies. The data is not directly comparable to the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting System which only accepts statistics from municipal, state, and federal police authorities.

DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS AT PUBLIC 4-YEAR UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS AT PRIVATE 4-YEAR UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

ARRESTS AT PUBLIC 4-YEAR UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

ARRESTS AT PRIVATE 4-YEAR UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

CRIMINAL OFFENSES AT PUBLIC 4-YEAR UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

CRIMINAL OFFENSES AT PRIVATE 4-YEAR UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

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Enterprise Access Control, Alarm & Video Systems with Integrated Visitor and Threat Level Management

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SAVI™, the Security Access-Control Vulnerability Index™ was created for security professionals to use as an objective, brand-agnostic audit tool to evaluate any school's access control vulnerability. On an easy electronic form, you simply enter the kinds of security they have in place, to both get their score, plus next-steps for improved security you can provide. To become a certified SAVI professional.
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IMPROVING CLASSROOM ATTENDANCE
WHILE INCREASING SECURITY AND SAFETY

Here’s how one urban school district achieved its mission to ensure students arrive at school and their classes, on time and ready to learn. The urban district had a wide variety of, and in some cases a lack of, ID system capabilities which made it difficult to implement standard process improvements to expedite the check-in of tardy students thus allowing them to arrive at their classes faster.

Streamlined student check in— and enhanced security

The Dayton Public School (DPS) district in Dayton, Ohio, covers about 53 square miles, comprises 30 school buildings and special centers, and has a roster of approximately 15,000 students, from pre-kindergarten through high school.

The district traditionally used manual processes to manage tardy students, with handwritten passes that were inefficient and caused delays if multiple students arrived late. The school system knew it had to streamline processes and recognized that it needed to institute a universal, mandatory student ID system that would allow them to improve student attendance across the district while enhancing the security of its students, staff and visitors.

After careful consideration, the district selected a comprehensive solution, which they installed prior to the 2012 school year. This included a student behavior application coupled with HID Global’s FARGO® card printers and Asure ID® software that allowed DPS to create custom ID badges, and enter ID badge data for both staff and students. Additionally, Asure IDs LiveLink™ capability enabled the schools to sync student ID badge data with student behavior data and upload those records into eSchoolPLUS®. Finally, the card printers allowed each school location to instantly issue all student IDs.

The newly designed student ID features the district’s logo and mission statement, a large color photo of the student and his/her name printed in large type on the front for easy identification. The ID also includes a barcode that is used in conjunction with the student behavior application — so when a student arrives late or is tardy to class, the badge is scanned and a tardy pass prints out automatically. Best of all, processing tardy students now takes 25% - 35% less time, thus enabling the student to spend more time in class and reduces the administrative burden on staff.

With this complete solution, DPS can now easily and quickly provide all students with photo IDs during the first week of the school year. And, when a student loses a badge or is newly enrolled in school, he or she can obtain a new ID on the same day.

In addition to addressing the initial challenge of processing tardy students, DPS has found that the new student IDs can serve a variety of purposes – and provides the opportunity to evolve functionality over time.

For example, some schools have tied their ID cards to their media center for checking out books, or to their lunch programs to make purchases. Others are using their ID program to manage visitor badges. And, some schools are exploring ways to use the IDs to encourage positive reinforcement of good behaviors. For now, DPS is just pleased to have its new ID program in place, and is beginning to explore ways to expand further use.

See us at ASIS Booth 3510
Evolving Role of Public Safety Officers on Campus

There is Much More Than Just Being a First Responder

The constituencies of America’s colleges and universities are changing. Many are seeing new populations arrive on campus, and colleges are competing for a diminishing and changing student body. The impact of these changes on campus security is significant. Previously, security officers were expected to be reactive – checking on potential risks and responding when needed. Security officers are no longer behind-the-scenes enforcers but responders who serve as collaborative promoters of the college’s culture and an integral part of creating a safe environment. The security officer helps to roll out a hospitable, informative and safe welcome mat, and the emphasis on customer service is growing.

At Allied Barton, we select security officers who are hospitable, professional and helpful. It is essential to hire the security officers who will work well within a college’s demographics and culture.

So much more is expected of a campus security officer today. The shift to campus security officers who take on multiple roles of first responder, customer service liaison and brand ambassador has fundamentally changed the job.

What are some of the issues that security officers’ encounter?

- Drug and Alcohol Abuse - Drug and alcohol abuse is an ever present problem. Training helps security officers identify an individual under the influence of drugs and alcohol and to safely manage the situation. Security officers must understand their enforcement responsibilities and their obligation to report issues before tragedy occurs.
- Signs of Abuse – Security officers are trained to handle interpersonal abuse by learning to define, identify and respond to domestic violence, rape, assault, stalking, verbal abuse and threatening texts and emails. The Clery Act has increased awareness of major crimes. The Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (SaVE) requires schools to be more transparent, collaborative and accountable. Security officers must identify and report incidents, and refer victims for help.
- Gender Discrimination – Promoting acceptance isn’t just the expectation – it is the law. The heightened sensitivity to gender discrimination extends to all populations including gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgendered and those questioning their sexual identities. Campus security officers must be sensitive and proactive to the needs of everyone and nurture a discrimination free environment.
- Cultural Diversity – New challenges arise as students, faculty and staff represent a range of backgrounds, cultures and traditions. Security officers help support the mission to establish and nurture an environment that values diversity and is free from racism and other forms of prejudice.
- Workplace Violence – Any violence is clearly too much and today’s campuses prepare through crisis planning. An incident response plan provides a framework within which a college or university can manage the crisis, creating clear and defined objectives for recovery. These plans include operational and strategic overviews to contain and control a crisis.

These issues require awareness, sensitivity, an appreciation for the campus environment and a commitment to supporting the campus’ culture and policies. Security officers receive continual training to be effective and understand the regulatory environment of a campus. Campus security officers must understand their role as observer, protector and champion of students.

Effective security finds the right balance between creating an open environment and upholding the duty to protect people. This starts with the acknowledgement that security must be part of the campus’ evolution. Today’s security officers are the front-line of an academic institution’s brand, interacting with campus community members while serving as the eyes and ears to help keep the campus safe.

Consider these changes as you evaluate your security provider. Download an evaluation at AlliedBarton.com/Evaluate!

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SAFE is an innovative software solution that integrates diverse security systems with identity management onto a unified policy-based platform. SAFE ensures that every employee, contractor, vendor and visitor has clearly defined and controlled access privileges. And SAFE is fully automated with comprehensive management and reporting features. It’s the most efficient way to manage the lifecycle of identities and their access across your enterprise in order to maintain compliance 24/7. Make your world SAFE with Quantum Secure.

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See us at ASIS Booth 2305
AN ELEMENTARY PROPOSITION
MILWAUKEE-AREA SCHOOL TACKLES ACCESS CONTROL TO BETTER SECURE MULTI-USE FACILITY

The Situation
St. Eugene School — a school located in Fox Point, Wis. that serves 200 students from preschool through eighth grade — needed to cost-effectively improve the security of its building, which also houses a Catholic parish and a funeral home. The school’s current key access system was no longer delivering the level of security school officials felt they needed, and it lacked the granular level of control and management they wanted.

The school shares both internal and external entryways with the funeral home and church, which created multiple challenges and issues. For example, during hours of operation, anyone within the church or funeral home could, theoretically, access the school. And parents entering and leaving the school to pick up their children from after school care had to manually sign in and out.

St. Eugene needed an affordable, effective and easy-to-manage access control system that could allow school administrators to set different access zones and easily issue and cancel access cards as needed. School officials also wanted a way to easily monitor the overall system and receive notification if breaches occurred. Working with the facilities committee, St. Eugene School administrators contacted Munger Technical Services, a technology integrator specializing in IT services for educational institutions located in Milwaukee, to help identify a viable electronic access control system.

The Solution
As a beta tester, the school installed Honeywell’s NetAXS-123, a web-based access control system, which was recently upgraded with Ethernet virtual loop (EVL) technology. Using a facility’s local area network (LAN), NetAXS-123 eliminates the need for dealers to run a dedicated wire loop to connect each access control panel, therefore simplifying installation and cutting associated costs. NetAXS-123 also provides out-of-the-box support for multiple doors. With EVL technology, the system automatically updates each control panel when changes are made — making for easy system configuration and management.

The Benefits
With Honeywell’s NetAXS-123, St. Eugene benefits from an access control system that provides a high level of security and is affordable and easy for school administrators to manage. The system automatically issues updates to the entire network of protected doors, so when the school adds new cards, for example, the entire system automatically updates to accommodate this new information.

Now, the system generates an electronic record each time a person passes through an entry point, helping the school keep track of who enters the building. And in the event someone loses his or her key card, staff can disable the lost card and re-issue a new card, avoiding the chance for a lost card to fall into the wrong hands.

“We can now easily keep tabs on who has access to the building, and when. It’s no longer a time-consuming paper-and-pencil process, and that’s a relief,” said Terry O’Neill, St. Eugene School building supervisor.

While St. Eugene is currently using NetAXS-123 to address the security needs of the school, it plans to take advantage of the system’s scalability, and will expand it from the four doors it currently manages to a total of nine doors throughout the building. As a result, the church and funeral home will soon benefit from the technology as well.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:
Honeywell Security
800-323-4576
www.honeywellaccess.com

See us at ASIS Booth 2511
For product info #43 securitymgmt.hotims.com
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