

**Emergency Response System Operational Summary**

**The Alert**

All teachers and staff wear a wireless alert fob that can be activated in a couple seconds---by pushing up on the guard and pressing the button.  This puts the school in an Active Attacker alert status in one second.  As shown in the Rossen video there is an inbuilding electronic alert system. The strobes and horns alert all classrooms, hallways, and offices.  Simultaneously, the fob press alerts all Emergency Response Stations located in the school, and E 9-1-1.  The alert includes immediate text notification to public safety and all school safety stakeholders.

**The Virtual Incident Response Network**

There is a Direct Internet protocol (IP) Virtual Private Network (VPN) secure connection from a school to two or more Emergency Response Computer Stations located at the local E 9-1-1 Call Center. The E 9-1-1 centers can come under different authorities, e.g., County Sheriff, town/city. The VPN connection is controlled by a highly secure Router that translates static IP addresses to internal addresses. The E 9-1-1 Emergency Response Stations have a Graphic User Interface (GUI) that provides the E 9-1-1 Center immediate notification, and actionable intelligence at the time of the attack.  Specifically, the intelligence is (1) the location of the attacker (s), (2) subject description (s), (3) identification of weapons platform, (4) precise movement tracking of the attacker and the attackers location in a Hot Zone, and (5) location of wounded and number of wounded. A trained operator can locate the attacker and provide subject description within 60 seconds. The intelligence is provided by an array of sensors/detectors and integrated IP video that are displayed real-time at the GUI.

**Virtual Counterattack (offensive capability)**

The Graphic User Interface serves as a platform to fire countermeasures. The countermeasures will typically be fired by a dispatch operator who manages an Emergency Response Station. One of the key countermeasures is the use of smoke bombs that are discharged by a dispatch operator as soon as the attacker enters or is close to a Hot Zone (3 smoke bombs in a Hot Zone).  Countermeasures can be discharged in less than 10 seconds.  There are typically four Hot Zones in a hallway and all classrooms are protected by countermeasures.  The dispatch operator now assumes a new role as “Emergency Tactical Operator”. These smoke bombs will typically be triggered remotely by a communication operator at an E 9-1-1 Call Center. There is a 2nd countermeasure option which is a stun grenade.  There can be one stun grenade embedded in each Hot Zone.  The grenade would be dropped and fired after the smoke bombs have been discharged and the attacker cannot see.  The smoke bombs cause zero visibility that put the attacker in a spatial disorientation condition making it difficult to move.  A 2nd counterattack with a stun grenade will override the attacker’s central nervous system, putting the attacker helpless on the floor for an amount of time.  Infrared cameras will give the dispatch operator “eyes” on the downed attacker.

**Building entry**

If key card access is not available to responders, specific perimeter entry doors can be electronically controlled from an Emergency Response station located at E 9-1-1.  These doors are identified on the GUI and physically by a blue strobe.

**Protected Spaces**

Classroom, library, and cafeteria protective spaces. Classroom doors look like solid core hardwood doors but are hybrid ballistic doors that can significantly reduce the number of bullets entering a classroom and will prevent a breach intro the classroom.  The doors lock when closed.  All classroom doors are closed when class is in session.  Common space doors like the one for the Admin office lock electronically on alert. Ballistic glass will protect entry doors and exterior windows. Protected squares made from AR500 steel will provide cover for children in classrooms with soft walls. Cafeteria windows will also be protected with ballistic glass.

**Protection of the Perimeter and Implementation of day to day Security Protocols and Practice of Emergency Protocols**

During the school day there is Active alarm monitoring for forced penetration of entry doors, exterior windows, controlled access into the school.  Countermeasures cover all entry doors for an immediate counterattack against forced entry.  No one is allowed in the school during a change of classes. Students do not automatically evacuate on a fire alarm.  There is a designated person assigned to check the hallways via video to be sure there is not a person in any of the hallways.  Evacuation is announced over the PA system.  Visitors must follow formalized policies and procedures by entering through a single streamlined access point and providing identification.  All perimeter doors are locked with only key card access for staff.  Students must use the main entry door.  During class change all teachers equipped with key fobs stand at their door ways watching and vigilant.  If a fob alert happens during class change, students are taught to quickly move into the nearest classroom and to not queue up---move to the next room.  There are other designated Refuge Rooms, if a student cannot get into a classroom. The standard is to shelter in place in less than 20 seconds. All students move to the Safe Corner designated by the Red Line.