



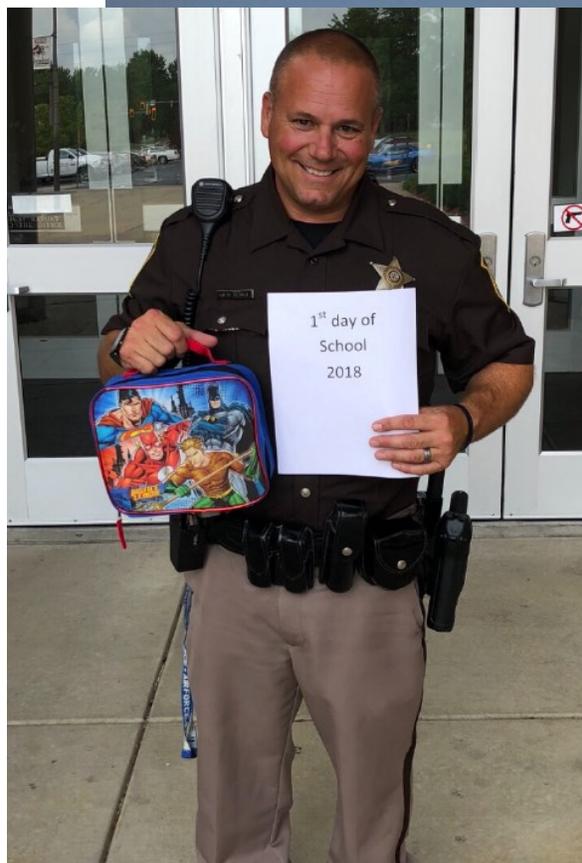
School Safety Newsletter

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Welcome Back to School - A Few Illinois School Resource Officers Back to School Photos

*Protecting our
future through
information
sharing*



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What is the Momo Challenge?

Social Smart, August 8, 2018

To read the full article, visit: <https://smartsocial.com/momo-challenge-safety-guide/>

Similar to the Blue Whale Challenge, the Momo Challenge is a dangerous viral social media trend with teens and tweens. The challenge encourages students to contact an unknown person called “Momo” via WhatsApp.

Watch the Parent Guide: <https://youtu.be/SPUFPZHsk14>

What is the Momo Challenge?

- Throughout the challenge, students are sent violent and graphic images and texts. If students want to stop the challenge “Momo” threatens to leak their personal information
- Then, the stranger asks students to share photos and videos of themselves completing certain tasks
- At first the tasks are small. For example: face a fear, wake up at weird hours throughout the night
- The tasks escalate until the final task which encourages students to kill themselves
- Images associated with “Momo” are based off of Japanese doll artists Linkfactory but the artists are in no way involved with the Momo challenge
- WhatsApp, YouTube, and Facebook are the primary networks for the challenge



“Momo”

“Dragon's Breath’ Liquid Nitrogen Cereal is the Latest Deadly Trend

NY Post, July 31, 2018

<https://nypost.com/2018/07/31/dragons-breath-liquid-nitrogen-cereal-is-the-latest-deadly-trend/>

Don't get burned by a trendy liquid nitrogen-dipped cereal dubbed Dragon's Breath — that can melt your mouth and internal organs, Suffolk County health officials warned.

The cold treat — which tastes like Fruit Loops and causes those eating it to exhale smoke-like condensed moisture — can cause frostbite, skin tissue damage and suffocation, Suffolk County Commissioner of Health Services James Tomarken said in a statement.

“If an item infused with liquid nitrogen is prepared or consumed incorrectly, it could have harmful health consequences,” he said. “Liquid nitrogen can cause damage to a person's skin and internal organs and, if inhaled, it can cause asphyxiation (lack of oxygen).”

The frosty dessert has sparked a flurry of Youtube and Instagram videos — often posted by teenagers — showing off their “smoke” breathing techniques in recent months.

But the chemical's extremely low temperature — between negative 196 and negative 320 degrees — puts people at risk when it's not completely removed, Tomarken said.

He issued the warning after the state health department sent out a memo in June noting the fad food had already injured several people.

“Instances of frostbite and tissue damage have been reported when residual liquid nitrogen is left in the serving cup. If fingers are used to remove the product from the cup, skin contact with liquid nitrogen can cause frostbite,” the state health department said.

“Ingestion of liquid nitrogen can cause severe damage to the mouth, esophagus, and stomach. Preparing the puffs in a manner that removes residual liquid nitrogen prior to serving effectively reduces the potential for injury.”

In October, a 14-year-old Florida girl was hospitalized with a severe burn on her thumb after she touched one of the frigid treats while it was being prepared.



Monthly Webinars!

First Wednesday of Every Month

at 10 am

(Except January, July, and August).

Next Webinars

Wednesday, September 5, 2018

Each webinar has a round table discussion at the end. Questions are always welcome!

To participate, you must be a vetted member. For more information please email schoolsafety@isp.state.il.us

Reminder About the Illinois State Police Clear and Present Danger Reporting Instructions for Law Enforcement Officials and School Administrators

The Person Determined to Pose a Clear and Present Danger form shall be used by law enforcement officials and school administrators to report individuals determined to pose a clear and present danger pursuant to 20 IL Admin. Code 1230.120. The form must be submitted within 24 hours of the determination to the Illinois State Police, Firearms Services Bureau in Springfield, Illinois. This reporting duty is separate from any requests for assistance made to a law enforcement agency. For immediate police assistance, School Administrators must still contact their local law enforcement agency or call 911.

Who must Report?

Pursuant to 430 ILCS 65/8.1(d)(2) and 430 ILCS 66/105,

- Law enforcement Officials
- School Administrators – principals and chief administrative officers (or their designees) of public and private: elementary and secondary schools, community colleges, colleges, and universities.

What do I Report?

- When a student or other person demonstrates threatening physical or verbal behavior, such as violent, suicidal, or assaultive threats, actions or other behaviors they may be determined to pose a clear and present danger.
- The reporting law enforcement official, school administrator, or their designee must complete Person Determined to Pose a Clear and Present Danger form in its entirety and sign it. Specific behaviors and statements leading to the determination must be included in the form's narrative section. Dates and times of occurrence, as well as the names and contact information of any witnesses, should also be included. Additional supporting documentation should be referenced in the narrative section and submitted along with the form.

How do I report?

- The completed form and attachments must be faxed to the Illinois State Police, FOID Enforcement at 217-782-9139 within 24 hours of determining the student poses a clear and present danger.
- The Illinois State Police, Firearms Services Bureau may be contacted at 217-782-3700, Monday – Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., to answer questions or confirm receipt of a submission.
- If you need emergency assistance from the Firearms Services Bureau beyond normal business hours, contact the Illinois State Police, Statewide Terrorism & Intelligence Center at 877-455-7842.

What else should I know?

- This reporting process is intended to prevent individuals determined to pose a clear and present danger from having access to firearms or firearm ammunition by revoking the individuals FOID Card.
- Clear and present danger reporting shall be made consistent with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (34 CFR § 99.36) to assist the Department with protecting the health and safety of the public by denying persons, who present a clear and present danger, from having lawful access to weapons. School administrators should consider consulting with their legal counsel prior to adopting clear and present danger reporting policies.
- A principal or chief administrative officer, or designee of a principal or chief administrative officer, making the determination and reporting "Clear and Present Danger" shall not be held criminally, civilly, or professionally liable, except for willful or wanton misconduct. (430 ILCS 66/110)

The Reporting Form can be found at: <http://www.isp.state.il.us/docs/2-649.pdf>



Illinois State Police

Person Determined to Pose a Clear and Present Danger

How to Design a School in the Era of Mass Shootings

CNN, August 15, 2018

<https://www.cnn.com/2018/08/15/health/school-design-era-mass-shootings-trnd/index.html>

For school designers and architects, the current debate about how to make schools safer focuses too much on add-on measures.

Metal detectors? More resource officers? Armed teachers? Bulletproof backpacks?

These security steps, whether effective or not, don't address the fundamental way that a school works or how people move through it. They also must be balanced with the need to create an environment where kids feel inspired and energized to learn.

As students at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School and across the country return to classes this week, CNN spoke to designers, architects and security experts to answer a sobering question: How do you design a school in the age of the mass shooting?

Their answers, which follow a theory known as Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design, illuminate the delicate balance between security and education.

"It should be inspiring space. It should be lit with daylight. It should be a place where everyone feels welcome," said Sue Pruchnicki, principal at Bond Architects, a St. Louis firm that has designed many new schools.

"Our task is to make it safer without making it look like a fortress."

Perimeter landscaping that makes visitors visible

Pictured to the right: The entrance to this middle school, designed by PBK/IN2 Architecture, includes large glass windows, protective poles and an entrance clearly outlined in red.



One main idea of designing safety is to create several layers of security, or concentric rings of access, starting with the perimeter and then working inward into the school. If there is an intruder, each layer of security is designed to delay him or her until first responders can arrive.

The outermost layer of security is the landscape leading up to the entrance. Designers said they try to create a perimeter where everyone has to walk up on foot, so that people inside the school can easily see who is coming.

"Folks have to come up on a pedestrian level," said Art Bond, principal of Bond Architects.

In practice, that means the area around the entrance might have a pathway through a low shrubbery or a garden, so that there are no places to hide. Some schools might have a pedestrian bridge out front to funnel visitors to that main entrance.

In addition, visitor parking lots and bus dropoffs are located in separate areas further from the school entrance, so visitors have to walk to the entrance. Bollards or strategically placed planters near the entrance can also be used to prevent someone driving into the building.

"We want to make sure that we have lots of windows so that administrators, people that are in charge, can see folks approaching the building," said Bill Payne, CEO of architecture and design firm Fanning Howey.



A single entrance point

Pictured to the left: At an elementary school in Zanesville, Ohio, visitors enter an enclosed vestibule connected to the front office when they walk into the school.

After the shooting at Santa Fe High School in May, Texas Lt. Gov. Dan Patrick blamed the shooting on "too many entrances and too many exits" at the school.

The comment was mocked by some as "door control," but he was

How to Design a School in the Era of Mass Shootings (Continued)

making a real point: Many new schools are now built with a single, primary entrance that all students, teachers and visitors must come through.

"In design, what we want to make sure is that we can visually observe anybody that approaches the building and then pass them through a filtering process," Payne explained.

The idea is to have a better way to control who visits the schools and, in the case of an emergency, to create an additional barrier to anyone seeking to do harm.

Architects are designing schools where visitors encounter a single entrance point in a vestibule or antechamber. The visitors then must talk to an administrator or secretary to present their ID and reason for being there, and only then are they allowed to pass through another set of doors to get into the school.

For example, the firm Fanning Howey built the West Muskingum Learning Center in Zanesville, Ohio with a vestibule that leads visitors to a front office.

Ken Trump, the president of National School Safety and Security Services, said the vestibules help with what's called "visitor management."

"You reconfigure the front entrance way of the school, so instead of being able to just walk right in to the school, you get funneled to the office to get checked in," he said.

These vestibule doors are generally left open during the morning and afternoon rush and then closed once classes begin. There are also many one-way exits around the school that can be opened in case of a fire or other emergency.

"One way in, multiple ways out," Payne said.

Reinforced doors

Pictured to the right: Visitors to an elementary school in St. Louis County must first enter a secure vestibule with a bankteller-like glass window. This vestibule, renovated in 2017, has glass that is protected by security glazing.

During the Sandy Hook shooting, the gunman used an assault weapon to shoot through the vestibule glass and enter the building.



With that in mind, some schools are strengthening the glass and reinforcing the doors of their entrances to make the school a "harder" target for any intruder.

That has become a robust market for some businesses. Total Security Solutions is a company that designs, plans and produces bullet resistant barriers for schools -- but in a way that keeps the doors from looking too intimidating.

"We try to do that in a way that blends into the architecture, something that's visually pleasing, that doesn't look like Fort Knox or prison," said Rick Reid, market segment leader with Total Security Solutions.

Reinforcing every single door in the school isn't tenable or cost effective, he said. Total Security Solutions mainly works to reinforce the vestibule at the single entrance point of the school.

Other designers add a security film to the glass in the vestibule entrance with the idea of slowing down an intruder. The security film, although not bulletproof, keeps the glass in its frame like a car windshield, so intruders can't simply shatter the glass and walk right into the school.

"It's gonna take them longer to (enter), and by then, hopefully someone notices and somebody puts the building in lockdown so that police can be on their way," said Irene Nigaglioni, president of IN2 Architecture.

The vestibules and hardened doors can also host metal detectors. However, their use remains a fraught issue among designers and security experts who say metal detectors may not be helpful in stopping an intruder and create unintended consequences, such as logjams.

More importantly, they say, metal detectors send the wrong message to students.

"To me, there's a very negative message that is sent when you walk into your school building through metal

How to Design a School in the Era of Mass Shootings (Continued)

detectors," Nigaglioni said. "It just doesn't send that (message of) 'This is a safe and welcoming place' that you need to learn."

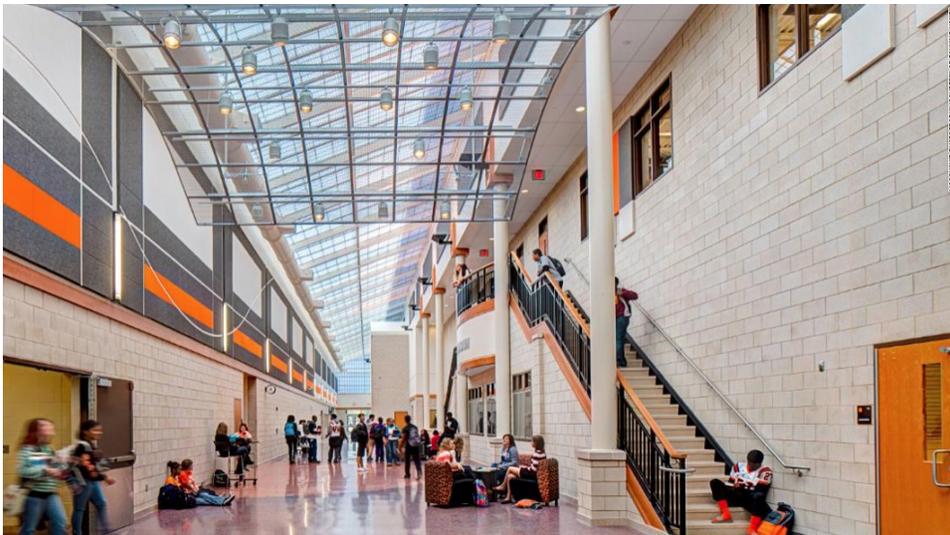
Wider, open hallways

Pictured to the right: Hallways at new schools are designed to be open, collaborative spaces with clear lines of sight so that teachers and school administrators can observe.

New schools also are being designed with wide, open hallways that provide clear lines of sight.

This gives teachers, administrators and school resource officers the ability to stand at one spot and see what's going on all around. Having open hallways without nooks and crannies also gives surveillance cameras a fuller view of the school.

In modern schools, these hallways function as thoroughways as well as collaborative working spaces similar to a Starbucks, Nigaglioni said.



These open hallways also can be sealed off electronically in the case of an emergency, adding one more layer of security. In a lockdown, students would go to their classrooms and lock that door, too, creating yet another barrier.

The overall idea is to create a collaborative learning environment that can function as another zone of security to allow time for police to arrive.



Pictured to the left: The doors that separate this wing of the school from the main building can be electronically closed in a lockdown situation.

"That hardened approach, where everybody's in enclosed little silos, is not what we're attempting to do," Payne said. "We're more interested in keeping the perpetrator or attacker at bay so the first responders can arrive in time."

Pruchnicki, of Bond Architects, said that classrooms are now labeled with large numbers that jut out from the wall. That makes it easier for first responders -- not to mention new students or substitute teachers -- to quickly locate a specific room on the school's campus.

Of course, school security is much more than just the threat of active shootings. Schools also have to deal with bullying, sexual assaults, weather emergencies and estranged parents -- say, in a custody battle -- who may want to pull their kids out of school. The newest school designs have multiple focuses to address all of these issues.

"On a day-to-day basis, you want to design schools and focus on things that will help with monitoring, with supervision and communication, dealing with bullying prevention and those types of issues," Trump said. "They go beyond just the tunnel vision focus on a shooter."

School Safety Newsletter

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School Intelligence
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