

How School Safety Grantwriting Assistance Can Work

Sample Model prepared for the Senate Appropriations Committee

By Senator Steve King and the Colorado School Safety Task Force

March 8, 2013

<p style="font-size: 48pt; text-align: center;">1</p>	<p>At the Local Level: Determine the School Safety Need</p> <p>Examples of How to Determine the Need</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk Assessment – With the training provided through 24-33.5-110, evaluate the natural hazards, technological hazards, and human-caused hazards faced by your school or district. Address high-priority hazards. • After-Action Report – Following an incident or exercise, prepare an after-action report pursuant to 22-32-109.1(4)(h) and identify corrective actions to be taken. Consider prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery. • Opportunity Announcements – Keep up with announcements from the Colorado School Safety Resource Center (CSSRC) about the availability of new funds for specific areas of state or national concern (e.g., improving safety plans, SROs, active shooter response, mental health issues).
<p style="font-size: 48pt; text-align: center;">2</p>	<p>At the Local Level: Express the Need to the Community</p> <p>Example Concepts in Community Partnering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Joint Objectives – Build on the MOUs with your community partners as required by 22-32-109.1(4)(e). • Identify Community Resources – Learn about the resources maintained by the 10 different community partner groups named in 22-32-109.1(4)(d). • Share New Opportunities – Each community partner may know of special funding sources, or have access to potential advocates and influencers. • Establish Joint Strategies – Engage in joint planning, training, drills, exercises, evaluations, and resource acquisition, pursuant to the School Response Framework, 22-32-109.1(4).
<p style="font-size: 48pt; text-align: center;">3</p>	<p>With CSSRC Help: Express the Need to Funding Sources</p> <p>Reach Out for Professional Grantwriting Assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customize Your Narrative – Learn how to align your written proposal with the objectives of each funding source. • Show How You Will Execute – Community partnering agreements and showing top-down support for near-term and long-term plans are key. • Address Every Detail – Meet deadlines, review every proposal element, watch for updates and information meetings, chart out every deliverable. • Share Success Stories with CSSRC – In establishing the School Response Framework, 22-32-109.1(4), the legislative declaration for SB08-181 states: <i>“State or regional assistance in coordinating grant applications would provide consistency in applications and benefit school districts and schools by creating efficiencies of time and effort.”</i>



Pueblo County High School Resource Officer participates in a 1200-person, 18-agency full-scale school safety exercise. (May 2008)

SB13-138 School Resource Officer Programs Overview prepared for the House Education Committee

By Representatives Leroy Garcia and Mike McLachlan
March 18, 2013

Community Partners Defined in Safe Schools Act (C.R.S. 22-32-109.1)

Senate Bill 13-138 (SB13-138) would allow school districts to consult with all community partners in adopting and implementing their safe school plans. Community partners currently include fire departments, law enforcement agencies, 911 agencies, interoperable communications providers, the Safe2Tell program, mental health organizations, public health agencies, emergency management personnel and Homeland Security personnel.

SROs Are Community Partners, Too

School resource officers must now be part of this group. SROs bridge school safety and public safety. They help create safe learning environments and they respond to all-hazard threats that may impact schools.

SROs Strengthen Colorado's School Response Framework (C.R.S. 22-32-109.1(4))

SB13-138 would also require SROs to be familiar with the School Response Framework, the all-hazard exercise program, and the interoperable communications of the schools to which they are assigned.

School Response Framework

The School Response Framework is a set of policies centered around using the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS) to coordinate the activities of schools and first responders during a school emergency. All Colorado public schools and charter schools must now have school safety teams trained in NIMS and ICS.

The All-Hazard Approach to School Safety

An all-hazard exercise program allows schools and first responders to practice how they would apply NIMS and ICS to a broad range of threats, including human-caused hazards, technological hazards, and natural hazards. Generally, school personnel are in charge of moving students to a place of safety, while the professional responders address threats head-on and carry out rescue operations.

Interoperable Communications

Interoperable communications in schools is a technology that enables radio- equipped school safety teams to communicate directly with local and state first responders during a school crisis, following the principles of NIMS and ICS. Interoperability improves the quality of just-in-time information needed during response, and can speed up response while assuring the most appropriate resources are used.