Saddleback Valley
Unified School District

School Safety Report

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Unified School District

School Safety Assessment Overview

2018-2022 Focus

- Earthquake preparation
- Wildfire threat
- Raptor Implementation
- COVID-19 Mitigation
- Cybersecurity

Scope

- Complete hazard and vulnerability assessment at every school
- Develop report indicating trends and recommendations at District level
- Provide actionable guidance
- Suggest focus areas for Safety Committee work between 2023-26

Saddleback Valley Unified School District

Hazard Identification & Vulnerability Assessment

Charge

“The entity shall identify hazards, monitor those hazards,the likelihood of their occurrence, and the vulnerability of people, property, the environment, and the entity itself to those hazards.”

“Hazards to be evaluated shall include the following:

(1) Natural hazards (geological, meteorological, and biological)

(2) Human-caused events (accidental and intentional)

(3) Technological-caused events”

NFPA 1600 Section 5.3

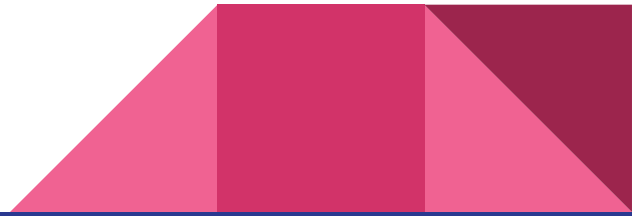
Definitions

HAZARD: Any situation or thing capable of causing harm or damage

EXPOSURE: Proximity to hazard

RISK: The possibility of harm or damage

THREAT: A hazard exposure with a likelihood of harm



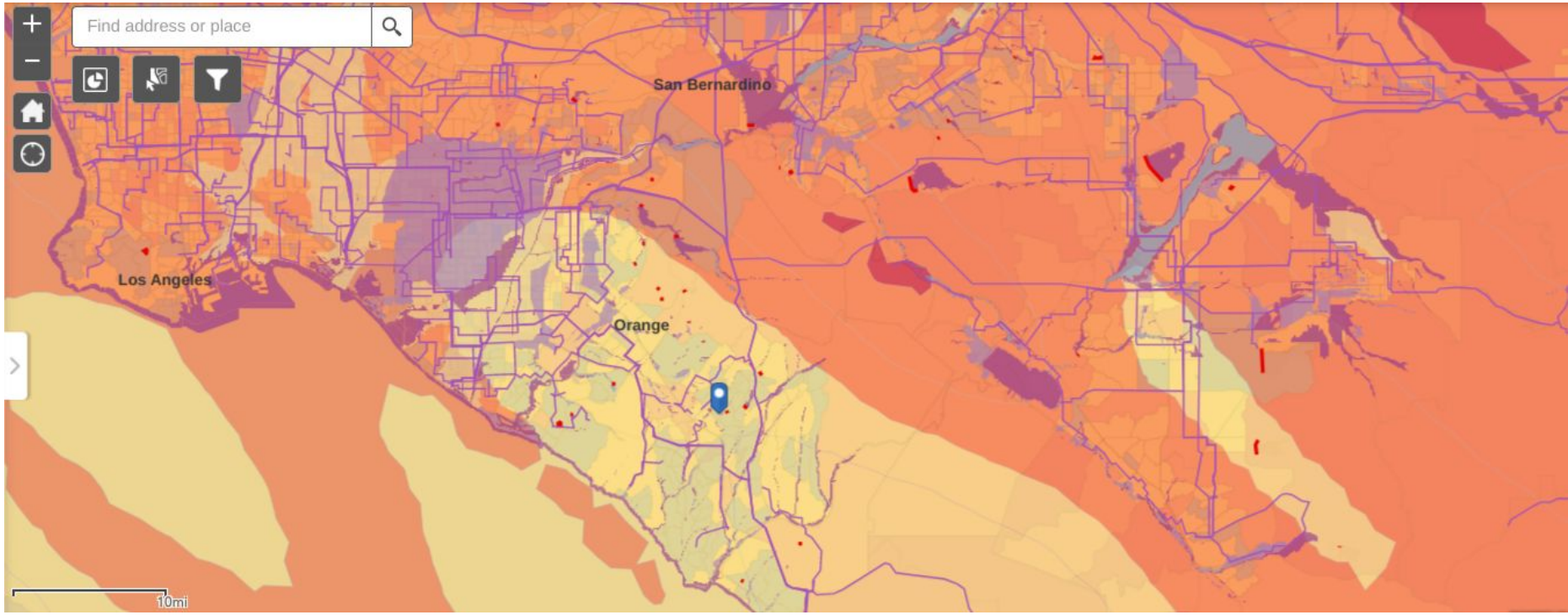
Hazards: Natural / Human / Technical

- ❑ Active Violence Event
- ❑ Biohazard / Infectious Disease
- ❑ Bomb
- ❑ Chemical Release
- ❑ Drought
- ❑ Earthquake
- ❑ Fire
- ❑ Flood/Tsunami/Dam Failure
- ❑ Hostage
- ❑ Water Contamination
- ❑ IT Attack/Failure
- ❑ Missing Persons
- ❑ Nuclear/Radiological Release
- ❑ Riot/Protest/Civil Unrest
- ❑ Terrorism/Hate
- ❑ Utility Outage
- ❑ Vector
- ❑ Storm

Natural Hazards

- ❑ Drought
- ❑ **Earthquake**
- ❑ Fire
- ❑ Flood
- ❑ Landslide
- ❑ Vector
- ❑ Storm
- ❑ Wildlife
- ❑ **Wildland fire**

Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool



USGS science for a changing world

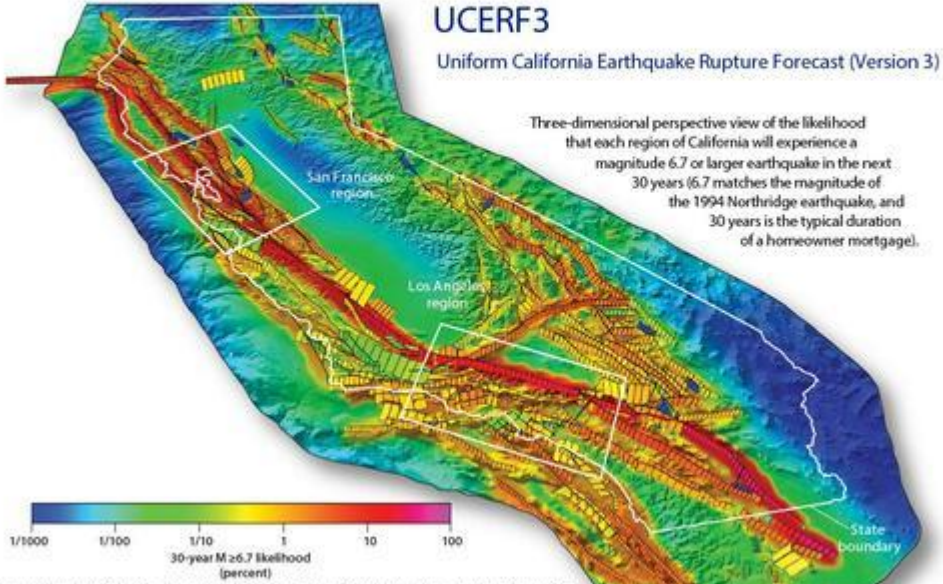
SCEC AN NSF+USGS CENTER

CGS CALIFORNIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CEA CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE AUTHORITY THE STRENGTH TO REBUILD

UCERF3

Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast (Version 3)



Three-dimensional perspective view of the likelihood that each region of California will experience a magnitude 6.7 or larger earthquake in the next 30 years (6.7 matches the magnitude of the 1994 Northridge earthquake, and 30 years is the typical duration of a homeowner mortgage).

Faults are shown by the rectangles outlined in black. The entire colored area represents greater California, and the white line across the middle defines northern versus southern California. Results do not include earthquakes on the Cascadia Subduction Zone, a 750-mile offshore fault that extends about 150 miles into California from Oregon and Washington to the north.

Earthquake

FACTORS	DISTRICT
● Faults	➢ Multiple faults within 50 miles capable of 7.1 + magnitude quakes
● Ground	➢ Limited liquefaction areas
● Construction	➢ Strong construction and good mitigation
● Response Capability	➢ Good training and improving resources

Wildland Fire

FACTORS

- Vegetation/Fuel
- Weather
- Topography
- Response Capability

DISTRICT

- ➢ Adjacent to significant wildland areas
- ➢ Subject to Red Flag conditions
- ➢ Sites in canyons and mid-slope
- ➢ Mitigation and joint agency exercises needed

Human Hazards

- ❑ **Active Violence Event**
- ❑ Arson
- ❑ Bomb
- ❑ Hostage
- ❑ Water Contamination
- ❑ Missing Persons
- ❑ Riot/Protest/Civil Unrest
- ❑ Staff Shortage
- ❑ Terrorism/Hate

Active Violence Event

FACTORS

- Relationships
- Detection
- Access
- Response Capability

DISTRICT

- ➢ Strong student to staff relationships.
- ➢ Good reporting infrastructure
- ➢ Sites have policy of locked classroom doors
- ➢ Sites practice Lockdown procedures

Technical Hazards

- ❑ Biohazard / Infectious Disease
- ❑ Chemical Release
- ❑ Water Contamination
- ❑ **IT Attack/Failure**
- ❑ Nuclear/Radiological Release
- ❑ Utility Outage

IT Attack / Failure

FACTORS

- Devices
- Access
- Detection
- Response Capability

DISTRICT

- ➢ Growth of devices over the last two years
- ➢ Good access authorization programs
- ➢ 24/7 monitoring for attacks
- ➢ Response framework in place

Recommendations

- Improve Perimeter Control
  - Funding to implement at key locations
- Supplies
  - Additional Stop-the-Bleed kits
  - Upgraded medical equipment
- Improve Perimeter Surveillance
  - Funding to pilot perimeter surveillance technologies
- Training
  - Enhance and grow current Emergency Management Program

Questions ?