

Maypearl ISD School Safety & Security Committee

Purpose and Responsibilities

Purpose of the Committee

The School Safety and Security Committee is a working group of diverse individuals that serves the members of its school district or open-enrollment charter school by helping create and maintain a safe and secure school climate and culture for staff and students.

The benefits of a functioning safety and security committee include, but are not limited to:

- Central coordination of safety efforts
- Improves the climate and culture of the school
- Enhances the learning and educational environment
- Assisting with drills and exercises safety audits, policy development and training

Committee Responsibilities

1. **Participate** in the development and implementation of the district's emergency plans by ensuring they are consistent with the district's EOP and reflect the specific campus, facility, or support service needs. [TEC 37.109(b)(1)]
2. **Provide** to the board of trustees and district administration recommendations to update the district's EOP according to the best practices identified by the Texas Education Agency, the Texas School Safety Center (TxSSC), or an individual in the TxSSC's Registry. [TEC 37.109(b)(2) and TEC 37.2091]
3. **Supply** any campus, facility, or support services information required for the completion of the district safety and security audit, safety and security audit report, or any other report required to be submitted to the TxSSC. [TEC 37.109(b)(3)]
4. **Review** each report the district submits to the TxSSC to ensure it contains accurate and complete information regarding each campus, facility, or support service, and follows the criteria established by the TxSSC. [TEC 37.109(b)(4)]
5. **Consult** with local law enforcement agencies on how to increase their presence near district campuses. [TEC 37.109(b)(5)]
6. **Select** where bleeding control stations are to be placed in schools, ensuring they are in easily accessible areas. [TEC 38.030(a) and (b)(2) and (c)]
7. **Meet together**, following Government Code, Chapter 551, at least once each academic semester and during the summer. Notice of a committee meeting must be posted in the same manner as notice of a meeting of the district's board of trustees. If the district operates on a year-round system, then the committee must meet at least three times per calendar year with at least two months between meetings. Meeting dates are to be included in the district's EOP. [TEC 37.109(c) and (d), TEC 37.108(f)(8), and Government Code, Chapter 551]
8. **Take training** on the following and ensure they are in the district's plan - Psychological First Aid. [TEC 37.108(f)(6)(C)(i)] Training sources:
 - Regional ESC

▪ [Free Online Training](https://learn.nctsn.org/login/index.php) - <https://learn.nctsn.org/login/index.php>

9. **Provide input** in the design of active threat exercises, if a district chooses to participate. TEC 37.1141 (Added by Acts 2021, Texas Acts of the 87th Leg. - Regular Session, ch. TBD, Sec. 2, eff. 6/14/2021, op. beginning with the 2025-2026 school year and Rules).

A. Phases of Emergency Management

In compliance with Texas Education Code 37.108, this EOP addresses each of the five phases of emergency management, as defined by the Texas School Safety Center (TxSSC), in conjunction with the Governor's Office of Homeland Security, and the Commissioner of Education.

1. **Prevention:** Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Examples: Cyberbullying prevention, pandemic influenza sanitation measures, building access control procedures, security systems and cameras, etc.
2. **Mitigation:** Includes activities to reduce the loss of life and property from natural and/or human-caused disasters by avoiding or lessening the impact of a disaster and providing value to the public by creating safer communities. Examples: Structural changes to buildings, elevating utilities, bracing and locking chemical cabinets, properly mounting lighting fixtures, ceiling systems, cutting vegetation to reduce wildland fires, etc.
3. **Preparedness:** A continuous cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating, and taking corrective action to ensure effective coordination during incident response. Examples: Conducting drills, preparing homework packages to allow continuity of learning if school closures are necessary, etc.
4. **Response:** Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Examples: Lockdown, shelter-in-place, evacuation of students, search and rescue operations, fire suppression, etc.
5. **Recovery:** Encompasses both short-term and long-term efforts for the rebuilding and revitalization of affected communities. Examples: Short-term recovery focuses on crisis counseling and restoration of lifelines such as water and electricity, and critical facilities. Long-term recovery includes more permanent rebuilding.