

# Comprehensive Site Safety Plans

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*Embrace • Engage • Empower*



# CSSP Cycle

This is a  
Living Document

## July/Aug

- Review and update Incident Command with new staff

## Aug/Sept

- Training for all training (ongoing)

## Oct-Nov-Dec

- Review Data
- Revise goals/programs/sections

## Jan

- Update per CDE

## Feb

- Share with ELAC and SSC

## March 1:

- Sign off on next year's CSSP

## April/May

- Present to Board

# CSSP

## Components

(not exhaustive)

Routine & emergency disaster procedures

Safety Plans for people w/ access/functional needs (IEPs)

Safe ingress & egress

Bullying & harassment prevention, policy, procedure, reporting

Notification of teacher of dangerous pupils

Threat Assessment Procedure

Active shooter & lockdown procedures (no high intensity drill)

Learning Continuity Plan during school closure

# CSSP Updates For 2026-27

Safe Firearm Storage

Opioid Intervention & Education  
Response to dangerous/homicidal  
threats (SB 906)

Sudden Cardiac Incident Plans

Cell Phone Policy Updates (by  
July)

Safe Act Notification SB98 (used  
when immigration officials are  
confirmed on the campus)

# Sample of Immigration Notification

## Procedures for Immigration Enforcement Notification

### Confirmation Protocol

Detail the specific process and designated staff member (e.g., principal, superintendent) responsible for confirming the presence of immigration enforcement on the schoolsite, which triggers the notification requirement.

Principal

### Required Notification Recipients

The procedures must ensure notification is issued to the following groups:

- Parents and guardians of pupils
- Teachers
- Administrators
- School personnel

# Sample of Opioid Education

## Opioid Prevention and Life-Saving Response Procedures

This plan provides a structured approach for opioid prevention, response, and intervention in accordance with California Education Code § 49414.3 ; protect students, staff, and visitors by addressing opioid-related risks and ensuring prompt life-saving responses in school environments and include

### 1. Prevention Strategies

#### a. Education & Awareness

- \* Implement evidence-based opioid prevention curricula in health education classes.
- \* Conduct annual training for students, staff, and parents on opioid risks, including fentanyl dangers.
- \* Display information and resources about opioid dangers and available support services.

#### b. Partnerships & Community Engagement

- \* Collaborate with local health departments, law enforcement, and community organizations to enhance prevention efforts.
- \* Provide parent workshops on substance abuse prevention and intervention strategies.
- \* Engage peer support groups for at-risk students.

### 2. Life-Saving Response Procedures

#### a. Emergency Protocols for Suspected Overdose

- \* Recognize Symptoms – Signs of opioid overdose include slow or no breathing, blue lips/nails, unresponsiveness, and pinpoint pupils.
- \* Call 9-1-1 Immediately – Report a suspected overdose and follow dispatcher instructions.
- \* Administer Naloxone (Narcan) – If available, trained staff should administer intranasal naloxone following CDE guidelines.
- \* Perform Rescue Breathing/CPR – If the individual is not breathing, initiate rescue breathing or CPR as needed.
- \* Monitor & Support – Stay with the individual, monitoring for responsiveness and signs of improvement.
- \* Inform Parents/Guardians – Contact the student's emergency contacts as per school policy.
- \* Incident Reporting – Document the response in accordance with district and CDE policies.

### 3. Naloxone (Narcan) Availability & Training

- a. Schools will stock naloxone kits in designated areas (e.g., nurse's office, front office, security stations).
- b. Staff training (including school nurses, administrators, and volunteers) on naloxone administration will be conducted annually.
- c. Good Samaritan protections apply to staff administering naloxone in good faith.

### 4. Post-Incident Follow-Up & Student Support

- a. Provide counseling and substance use intervention for affected students.
- b. Refer students to community treatment programs as needed.
- c. Conduct a debriefing with staff and responders to assess effectiveness and identify areas for improvement.
- d. Offer one-on-one counseling and support for students returning to school after substance use treatment.