

McKinleyville High School Safety Day

This fall McKinleyville High School had a "Safety Day." The students rotated throughout the day attending different workshops:

- **Emergency Procedures** were covered by their first period teachers: Building Evacuation; Shelter in Place; Duck, Cover and Hold; Lockdown Due to threat on Campus.

- Signal
- When it will be used
- Teachers responsibilities
- Student responsibilities
- Crisis response team responsibilities
- When the code is rescinded

- **Teen Talk** - This session was developed and presented by students. Topics covered were appropriate behavior in the hallway, safe dating practices, parking lot conduct, suicide, acceptance of diversity, cyberbullying and "which teachers were cool and had their classrooms open during lunch time."

- **Student Services** - The counselors, academic counselors and the nurse introduced themselves and discussed several programs

- **Attendance and Internet** - emphasis was placed on providing information about things that sometimes get students into trouble, even when they did not mean to do anything wrong. Students received their new Student Agenda books during this session.

- **Rules 101**- This session focused on basic school rules and guidelines.

- **BIG Trouble** - was given by the Principal or Assistant Principal. This discussion focused on things that can get a student suspended or expelled, such as fighting, drugs and alcohol, weapons, etc. They also focused on cyberbullying and the consequences associated with it.

The school also conducted an emergency drill directly after lunch since they had never had a drill during that time of day before.

The students took a short test at the end of the day. The class with the highest score won a prize.

This activity was specifically scheduled during picture day. The administrators felt that picture day was already disruptive of a regular school day and this would be an opportune time to share information with the students at the beginning of the school year. Students receive consistent information and all start the school year "on the same page."

From the risk management perspective this is a great idea. All middle and high schools should consider sponsoring a day similar to this at the beginning of the school year.

Melanie Susavilla at MHS spearheaded the project and would be willing to share her template with other schools. She can be reached at msusavilla@nohum.k12.ca.us



Meeting Schedules 2011-2012

Risk Management Meetings

January 5, 2012 March 1, 2012 May 3, 2012

All meetings will start at noon and will be held at the Humboldt County Office - Annex

Emergency Preparedness Meetings

January 26, 2012 1:30 - 3:30 HCOE - Annex

May 8, 2012 1:30 - 3:30 HCOE - Annex

Lead/Supervisor Maintenance Meetings

February 8, 2012 HCOE - Madrone

May 17, 2012 HCOE - Annex

All meetings will start at noon and will be held at the Humboldt County Office of Education

Worker Compensation Claims

July 1 - Sept. 30, 2011

District	# of claims
ECS	10
Del Norte	5
McKinleyville	2
HCOE	2
Jacoby Creek	1
Mattole	1
Klamath-Trinity	1
No Hum	1
Freshwater	1
Orick	1
Rio Dell	1
So Hum	1
Total	27

Type of Injury	# of claims
Strain	7
Caused by student	6
Stress	3
Trip/fall	3
RMI	3
Inhalation	2
Contusion	1
Pinch	1

Job Classification	# of claims
Custodian	7
Special Ed Aide	4
Clerical	3
Food Service	2
Administration	2
Maintenance	2
Aide	2
Groundskeeping	2
Warehouse	1
Special Ed Teacher	1

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focus

Kimberly Comet, Editor

Risk Management Committee

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Fortuna Union High School

Clint Duey
Fortuna Union High School Dist.

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Charley Batini
Eureka City Schools

Beverly Stevens
Klamath-Trinity J.U.S.D.

Rob Walkenhauer
Humboldt County Office of Education



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Gophers!!!!

Who could imagine that such a small animal can wreck such havoc on a field and landscaping? Over the last few years with the ever shrinking school budget, there is less time being spent on the fields. The gophers have noticed and have moved in!



Did you know?

- No repellents currently sold successfully protect plants from gophers.
- Plants such as gopher purge, castor bean, and garlic have not been shown to repel gophers from an area.
- Frightening devices such as vibrating stakes, ultrasonic devices, and wind-powered pinwheels have not been effective in research trials. Nor 300 thundering feet of elementary students...
- Fumigation with smoke or gas cartridges is not effective because gophers can seal off their burrows rapidly.

What works? Trapping

- Gopher traps are placed underground inside that gopher burrow, so you must use a gopher probe to locate the burrow.
- Be sure to place traps in active burrows as indicated by fresh mounds.
- Two common types of traps are pincer traps and box traps.
- Set traps in tunnels in pairs facing each other.
- Cover the hole so light does not get in.
- Check traps often and reset as necessary.
- Keep trapping until no new mounds are formed.
- Gopher traps do not require food baits.

For more information, visit www.ipm.ucdavis.edu
See **Pest Notes, Pocket Gophers**

Source: University of California Cooperative Extension Office

CARGO CONTAINERS USED AS STORAGE

IR A-27

References:

California Administrative Code (CAC), Title 24, Part 1, Section 4-314

Discipline: Structural, Fire-Life Safety, and Access

Revised 01-12-11

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This Interpretation of Regulations (IR) is intended for use by the Division of the State Architect (DSA) staff, and as a resource for design professionals, to promote more uniform statewide criteria for plan review and construction inspection of projects within the jurisdiction of DSA which includes State of California public elementary and secondary schools (grade K-12, community colleges and state-owned or state-leased essential services buildings. This IR indicates an acceptable method for achieving compliance with applicable codes and regulations, although other methods proposed by design professionals may be considered by DSA.

This IR is reviewed on a regular basis and is subject to revision at any time. Please check the DSA web site for currently effective IRs. Only IRs listed in the document at <http://www.dgs.ca.gov/dsa/Resources/IRManual.aspx> at the time of plan submittal to DSA are considered applicable.

Purpose: The purpose of this Interpretation of Regulations (IR) is to clarify the Division of the State Architect (DSA) definition of school building as it applies to cargo containers used as storage facilities.

Background: Many California school districts use cargo containers (also known as "cargo boxes," "sea vans," or "shipping containers") on school campuses to store materials and emergency supplies.

A cargo container is an industrial, standardized, reusable portable vessel that was originally, specifically or formally designed for use in the packing, shipping or transportation of goods or commodities, and designed to be mounted on rail car, truck or ship.

Policy: Cargo containers used as storage units are not considered by DSA to be school buildings. The definition of "school building" is found in Title 24, Part 1, Section 4-314.

1. Limitations: School districts may install cargo containers as storage units on school campuses under their own authority and are not required to submit the design to DSA for review and approval. Cargo containers can only be installed subject to the following limitations:

- 1.1** The maximum size is no greater than 10' by 60'.
- 1.2** The height is no greater than 10'.
- 1.3** It is not used to store hazardous material that would trigger Group H occupancy.
- 1.4** They are not stacked upon each other or elevated by a substructure.
- 1.5** They are placed directly on even grade (not sloping more than 1:12) and at a distance of five feet or more away from the top of any descending inclination having slope greater than 1:12.
- 1.6** The container is not placed in fire access lanes.
- 1.7** The container is maintained so that its structural integrity is not compromised.
- 1.8** The container is not modified by the addition of doors or windows that would compromise its structural integrity.
- 1.9** Container shall be placed a minimum of twenty (20) feet from any building or property line.