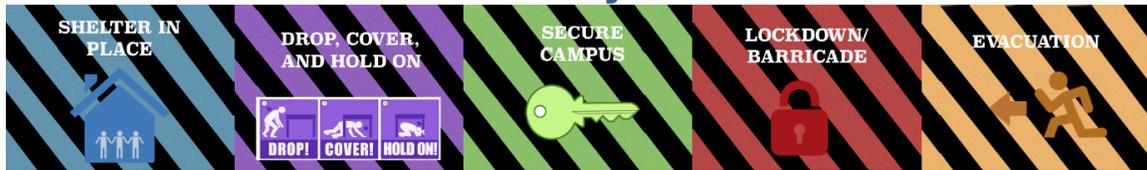


**Coalition for
Safe Schools &
Communities**

THE BIG FIVE

Community Packet



2016 - 2017

**SCHOOL EMERGENCY GUIDELINES
IMMEDIATE ACTION RESPONSE AND HAZARDS**

DISASTER SERVICE WORKER

California Government Code, Section 3100, Title 1, Division 4, Chapter 4 states that public employees are Disaster Service Workers subject to such disaster service activities as may be assigned by their superiors or emergency service commanders. The term “public employees” includes all persons employed by the state or any county, city, city and county, state agency or public district. The law applies in the following cases:

- When a local emergency is proclaimed
- When a state of emergency is proclaimed
- When a federal disaster declaration is made

WHAT DOES A DISASTER SERVICE WORKER DO?

- Public employees serving in the role of Disaster Service Workers may be asked to do jobs other than their usual duties for periods exceeding normal work hours
- Employees may be scheduled in shifts and asked to return to the work site at hours outside the normal work day
- Disaster Service Workers will be deployed within the Incident Command System and may perform a variety of duties including oversight of shelter care, communications, logistics, first aid and comfort, or community support and safety

When pressed into disaster service, employees’ Workers’ Compensation coverage becomes the responsibility of state government (OES), but the employer pays the overtime. These circumstances apply only when a local or state emergency is declared.

To provide effective support as a Disaster Service Worker, employees must have the confidence that they have prepared their own families to deal with emergencies in their absence. The time and energy a staff member commits to being prepared at home will provide the best assurance that they are capable of dealing with the emergency situation at the school site.

CALLING 911

When calling 911 be prepared to remain on the phone and answer specific questions. In order to complete an accurate assessment of the situation, the 911 Dispatcher must obtain as much information as possible to best inform emergency responders and engage the appropriate level of medical response.

WHEN REPORTING AN EMERGENCY

- Remain calm and speak slowly and clearly
- Be prepared to provide name, location of the incident, and caller's location, if different from the scene of the emergency
- Although caller ID information may transfer immediately to the 911 Dispatcher, it is **not** available in all locations. The 911 Dispatcher will confirm and verify the phone number and address for EVERY call received
- Answer all questions asked by the 911 Dispatcher, even those that seem repetitious
- Do not hang up until the Dispatcher says to do so

CALLING 911 FROM A CELL PHONE

- 911 calls from cell phones may need to be transferred to another agency because cell phone calls are often sent to a 911 answering point based on cell radio coverage. Cell coverage areas don't always match political boundaries
- Know your cell phone number and be prepared to give the dispatcher an exact address

When calling 911, time is of the essence. Remain calm; speak slowly and clearly. The 911 Dispatcher needs to gather the correct information the first time he/she asks for it.

IMMEDIATE ACTION RESPONSE: THE BIG FIVE

An Immediate Action Response is a protocol that can be implemented in a variety of different emergency situations. When an emergency occurs, it is critical that staff members take **immediate** steps to protect themselves, their students, and other people on campus. With an Immediate Action Response, staff can follow specific directions without having to learn extensive protocols for each of several dozen different emergency situations.

Staff members must become familiar with each Immediate Action Response and be prepared to perform assigned responsibilities. All students must be taught what to do in the event that any of these response actions is implemented.

IMMEDIATE ACTION RESPONSE: THE BIG FIVE

ACTION	DESCRIPTION
SHELTER IN PLACE	Implement to isolate students and staff from the outdoor environment and provide greater protection from external airborne contaminants or wildlife. Close windows and air vents and shut down air conditioning/heating units
DROP, COVER & HOLD ON	Implement during an earthquake or explosion to protect building occupants from flying and falling debris
SECURE CAMPUS	Initiate for a potential threat of danger in the surrounding community. All classroom/office doors are closed and locked and all students and staff remain inside until otherwise directed. Instruction continues as planned
LOCKDOWN / BARRICADE	Initiate for an immediate threat of danger to occupants of a campus or school building and when any movement will put students and staff in jeopardy. Once implemented, no one is allowed to enter or exit rooms for any reason unless directed by law enforcement
EVACUATION	Implement when conditions outside the building or off-site are safer than inside or on-site. Requires moving or directing students and staff to move from school buildings to a pre-determined safe location

SHELTER IN PLACE

SHELTER IN PLACE is a short-term measure implemented to isolate students and staff from the outdoor environment and prevent exposure to airborne contaminants or threats posed by wildlife or other hazards. The procedures include closing and sealing doors, windows, and vents; shutting down the classroom/building heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems to prevent exposure to the outside air; and turning off pilot lights.

SHELTER IN PLACE is considered appropriate for, but is not limited to, the following types of emergencies:

- External Chemical Release
- Fire in the Community
- Hazardous Material Spills

A Shelter-in-Place response that is a result of air contamination requires that the HVAC systems must be shut down to provide protection from outside air. Students and staff may freely move about inside the buildings, but no one should leave the protected space until directed by fire officials, law enforcement, or site administration.

SHELTER IN PLACE:

- Requires an understanding that all heating, air conditioning, and ventilation systems may be shut down immediately
- Requires an understanding that all pilot lights and sources of flame may need to be extinguished
- Requires an understanding that any gaps around doors and windows may need to be sealed
- Allows for free movement within classrooms or offices

DROP, COVER AND HOLD ON

DROP, COVER AND HOLD ON is the immediate action taken during an earthquake to protect students and staff from flying and falling debris. It is an appropriate action for, but is not limited to, the following types of emergencies

- Earthquake
- Explosion

In the event of an explosion, earthquake, or other event causing falling debris, immediately “DROP, COVER, and HOLD ON.” Students and staff should drop to the floor, duck under a sturdy desk or table, cover the head with arms and hands, and hold onto furniture. Turn away from windows to stay clear of breaking glass. Individuals in wheelchairs can remain in the chair if mobility is limited. Move wheelchair against an interior wall and lock the wheels. Protect head by covering with arms if possible.

DROP, COVER, AND HOLD ON:

- Must be practiced for immediate and automatic response
- Is the single most useful action to protect oneself in an earthquake
- In the event it is impossible to duck under sturdy furniture, continue to cover face and head with arms and hold onto something sturdy
- Requires an awareness that most injury in earthquakes is the result of breaking glass or falling objects
- Requires an awareness that fire alarms and sprinkler systems may go off in buildings during an earthquake, even if there is no fire
- Requires alert attention to aftershocks
- Requires that staff and students assist those with special needs to ensure safe cover for all
- Evacuate only if there is damage to the building, the building is on fire, or location is in a tsunami zone

SECURE CAMPUS

SECURE CAMPUS is implemented when the threat of violence or police action in the surrounding community requires precautionary measures to ensure the safety of staff and students. When a campus is in **SECURE CAMPUS** status, classroom instruction and/or activity may continue as long as all classroom and office doors are locked and all students and staff remain inside **through the duration of the event**. Outer gates and other entrance/exit points can be closed (**NOT LOCKED**) to deter a potential perpetrator from entering school grounds.

This response is considered appropriate for, but not limited to, the following types of emergencies:

- Potential threat of violence in the surrounding community
- Law enforcement activity in the surrounding community

A **SECURE CAMPUS** response may be elevated to **LOCKDOWN / BARRICADE** in which case instruction immediately ceases and students and staff follow **LOCKDOWN / BARRICADE** procedures.

Secure Campus is a precautionary measure against the threat of potential violence in the surrounding community. Secure Campus requires locking all classroom/office doors and closing entrance and exit points on the school's perimeter. The objective is to protect against a potential threat at large in the community from coming onto campus. Secure Campus differs from Lockdown/Barricade in that it allows classroom instruction to continue.

SECURE CAMPUS:

- Is intended to prevent a potential community threat from entering campus
- Heightens school safety while honoring instructional time
- Requires that **all** exterior classroom / office doors are locked and remain locked
- Is intended to prevent intruders from entering occupied areas of the building
- Requires that students and staff remain in **SECURE CAMPUS** status until **ALL CLEAR** is issued by School Incident Commander

LOCKDOWN / BARRICADE

LOCKDOWN / BARRICADE is implemented when the imminent threat of violence or gunfire is identified on the campus or the school is directed by law enforcement. During **LOCKDOWN / BARRICADE**, students are to remain in designated classrooms or lockdown locations at all times. Do not evacuate until room is cleared by law enforcement or site administration. This response is considered appropriate for, but not limited to, the following types of emergencies:

- Gunfire
- Threat of extreme violence outside the classroom
- Immediate danger in the surrounding community

Lockdown/Barricade is a protective action against human threat while Shelter-in-Place protects against environmental threat. Lockdown/Barricade requires closing and locking doors and barricading with heavy objects. No one is allowed to enter or exit until door-to-door release by Law Enforcement or School Incident Commander. Shelter-in-Place calls for closed, unlocked doors and allows for the free movement of staff and students within the classroom or office.

LOCKDOWN / BARRICADE:

- Is a response to an immediate danger; it is **not** preceded by any warning
- Demands quick action; an active shooter, for example, can fire one round per second
- Requires common sense thinking under duress; do what must be done to best ensure survival of both students and staff
- If it is possible to safely **get off campus** with students, take that action immediately (Run)
- If it is not possible to get off campus, **quickly lockdown** inside a safe room and **barricade** the entrance (Hide)
- Once a room is secured, no one is allowed to enter or exit under any circumstances
- In the extreme instance that a Violent Intruder is able to enter a room, occupants should be prepared to fight back (Fight)

LOCKDOWN / BARRICADE

“THINK ON YOUR FEET”

In the event of a Violent Intruder on campus, quick thinking is imperative for survival. Especially when an active threat of violence is present, an individual will have to think on his/her feet to quickly determine the best course of action. These choices may include getting off campus, hiding, implementing Lockdown/Barricade or even, in the most extreme of situations, fighting an assailant. Understanding and practicing these options can help an individual respond decisively and in so doing, best ensure the safety and survival of self, students, and other staff.

In the event of a Violent Intruder on campus, expect to hear noise from alarms, gunfire, explosions and shouting. It is not uncommon for people confronted with a threat to first deny the possible danger rather than respond. Quality training can help individuals think clearly in the midst of a chaotic scene. Proper training should include helping staff recognize the sounds of danger and teaching them to forcefully communicate and take necessary action. These actions would likely include:

Escape / Get Off Campus

- Only attempt this if you are confident the suspect(s) is not in the immediate vicinity
- Safely get off campus; find a position of cover or safe place for assembly
- Guide/instruct others you encounter on the way to follow you to safety
- Call 911 immediately to report location and request emergency services if necessary
- Once in a safe place – stay there

Hide / Lockdown/Barricade

- Clear all hallways; get students and staff inside immediately
- Once locked and barricaded inside a room, follow all protocols for Lockdown/Barricade as practiced
- Direct all those in the room to remain still and quiet; turn off/silence cellphones
- If unable to find cover inside a secure room, quickly seek out a hiding place on campus

Fight

- If confronted by an assailant, as a last resort, consider trying to disrupt or incapacitate through aggressive force or by using items in the environment such as fire extinguishers or chairs
- There are documented instances where aggressive action on the part of the victims resulted in stopping the attacker
- Fighting back is NOT an expectation, merely one option for a last resort response

EVACUATION

EVACUATION is implemented when conditions make it unsafe to remain in the building. This action provides for the orderly movement of students and staff along prescribed routes from inside school buildings to a designated outside area of safety.

EVACUATION is considered appropriate for, but is not limited to, the following types of emergencies:

- Bomb threat
- Chemical accident
- Explosion or threat of explosion
- Fire
- Earthquake

In the event of an explosion, earthquake, or other event causing falling debris, EVACUATION will be preceded by a “DROP, COVER and HOLD ON” protocol. Students and staff should drop to the floor, duck under a desk or table, cover the head with arms and hands, and hold onto furniture.

EVACUATION:

- Requires exit from the building to a designated safe site, on-campus or off-site
- May require that students and staff rely on district bus transportation
- May require staff to exit via alternate routes based on circumstances
- Requires that students remain with assigned teachers unless circumstances prohibit that
- Requires that staff and students assist those with special needs to ensure for safe egress of all

EVACUATION

HOW TO ASSIST THOSE WITH DISABILITIES DURING AN EVACUATION

The needs and preferences of non-ambulatory individuals will vary. Those at ground floor locations may be able to exit without help. Others may have minimal ability to move, but lifting them may be dangerous. Some non-ambulatory people also have respiratory complications. Oversee their careful evacuation from smoke or vapors if danger is immediate.

To alert visually-impaired individuals:

- Announce the type of emergency
- Offer arm for guidance
- Tell person where you are going, obstacles you encounter
- When you reach safety, ask if further help is needed

To alert individuals with hearing limitations:

- Turn lights on/off to gain person's attention -OR-
- Indicate directions with gestures -OR-
- Write a note with evacuation directions

To evacuate individuals using crutches, canes or walkers:

- Evacuate these individuals as injured persons
- Assist and accompany to evacuation site, if possible -OR-
- Use a sturdy chair (or one with wheels) to move person -OR-
- Help carry individual to safety

To evacuate individuals using wheelchairs

- Give priority assistance to wheelchair users with electrical respirators
- Most wheelchairs are too heavy to take downstairs; consult with the affected individual to determine the best carry options
- Reunite person with the wheelchair as soon as it is safe to do so

HAZARDS: CHEMICALS AND GAS

Knowledge of the location of existing pipelines near or on school property is essential for preparedness in the event of a hazardous chemical or gas leak. Pipeline markers are generally yellow, black, and red and can vary in shape and size. Excavation is a leading cause of pipeline damage, so it is important to follow strict on-site protocol prior to digging on school property. The facilities supervisor should call 811 to confirm the planned dig location is safe.

All school personnel, including cafeteria managers and custodians, shall immediately report any hazardous chemical or gas odor or leak to the School Incident Commander.

Design school bus routes and student pick-up/drop off locations to avoid contact with pipelines and pipeline rights-of-way. This helps to ensure evacuation routes are safe in a pipeline emergency.

How To Detect a Gas Leak

Smell, listen, and always be alert to signs of a gas leak. A gas leak can be detected by a sulfur-like odor, a hissing, whistling, or roaring sound coming from underground or a gas appliance, dirt spraying into the air, or the appearance of dead vegetation in an otherwise moist area.

HAZARDS: FIRE OFF-SITE

A fire in the surrounding community can threaten school buildings and endanger students and staff. Response actions are determined by location and size of the fire, whether it is a wind-driven or chemical-driven fire, and how the surrounding terrain might influence the flames. Responding to a fire in the surrounding community requires “think-on-your-feet” alertness.

HAZARDS: FIRE ON-SITE

An on-site fire necessitates quick and decisive action to prevent injuries and further spread of fire. All doors leading to the fire should be closed. Do not re-enter the area for belongings. If the area is full of smoke, students and staff should be instructed to crawl along the floor close to walls to enable easier breathing and provide direction. Before opening any door, place a hand an inch from the door near the top to see if it is hot. Be prepared to close the door quickly at the first sign of fire. All fires extinguished on-site by school staff, regardless of size, require that the Fire Department be notified.

FIRST AID: TRIAGE

First Aid response is an important part of any emergency response plan and should be developed in cooperation with partner agencies including local Emergency Medical Services, local hospitals, and the health department. All employees should be trained, and staff roles should be clearly defined and integrated into the site's written plan.

THE BASICS OF FIRST AID RESPONSE

- Remain calm and assess the situation
- Be sure the situation is safe for the responder
- In the case of serious injury involving difficulty breathing, loss of consciousness, uncontrolled bleeding, head injury, or possible poisoning, call 9-1-1 immediately
- Do NOT move a severely injured or ill person unless absolutely necessary for immediate safety
- If moving is necessary, protect the neck by keeping it straight to prevent further injury

RECOMMENDED FIRST AID EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR SCHOOLS

1. Portable stretcher and cot with waterproof cover
2. Ten Triage Tags
3. Blankets, sheets/pillows/pillow cases (disposable covers are suitable)
4. Wash cloths, hand towels, and small portable basin
5. Covered waste receptacle with disposable liners
6. Bandage scissors, tweezers
7. Disposable thermometer
8. Pocket mask/face shield for CPR
9. Disposable latex free gloves
10. Cotton tipped applicators, individually packaged
11. Assorted Band-Aids (1"x3")
12. Gauze squares (2"x2"; 4"x4"), individually packaged
13. Adhesive tape (1" width)
14. Gauze bandage (2" and 4" widths) rolls
15. Ace bandage (2" and 4" widths)
16. Splints (long and short)
17. Cold packs
18. Triangular bandages for sling & Safety pins
19. Tongue blades
20. Disposable facial tissues, paper towels, sanitary napkins
21. One flashlight with spare bulb and batteries

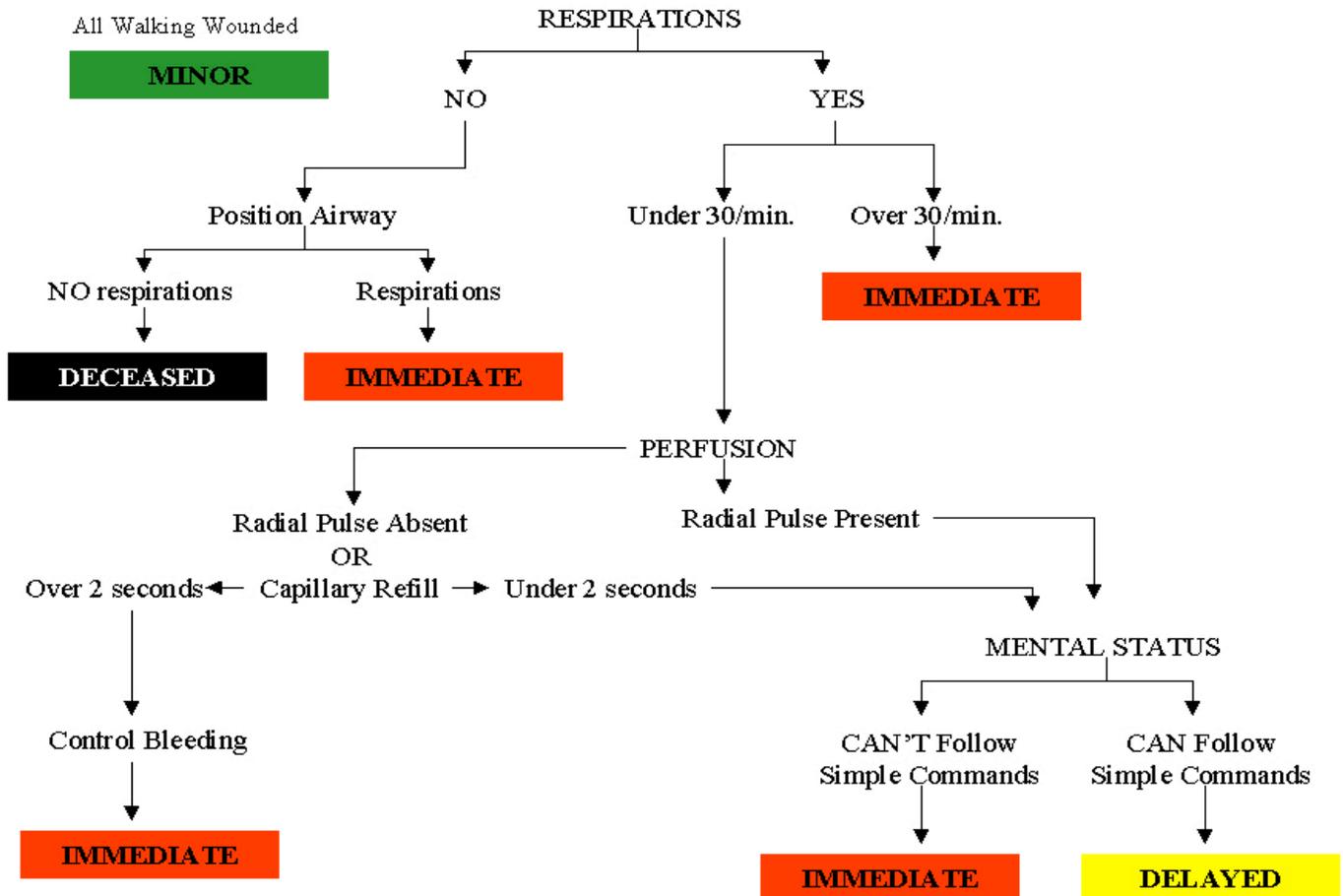
FIRST AID: TRIAGE

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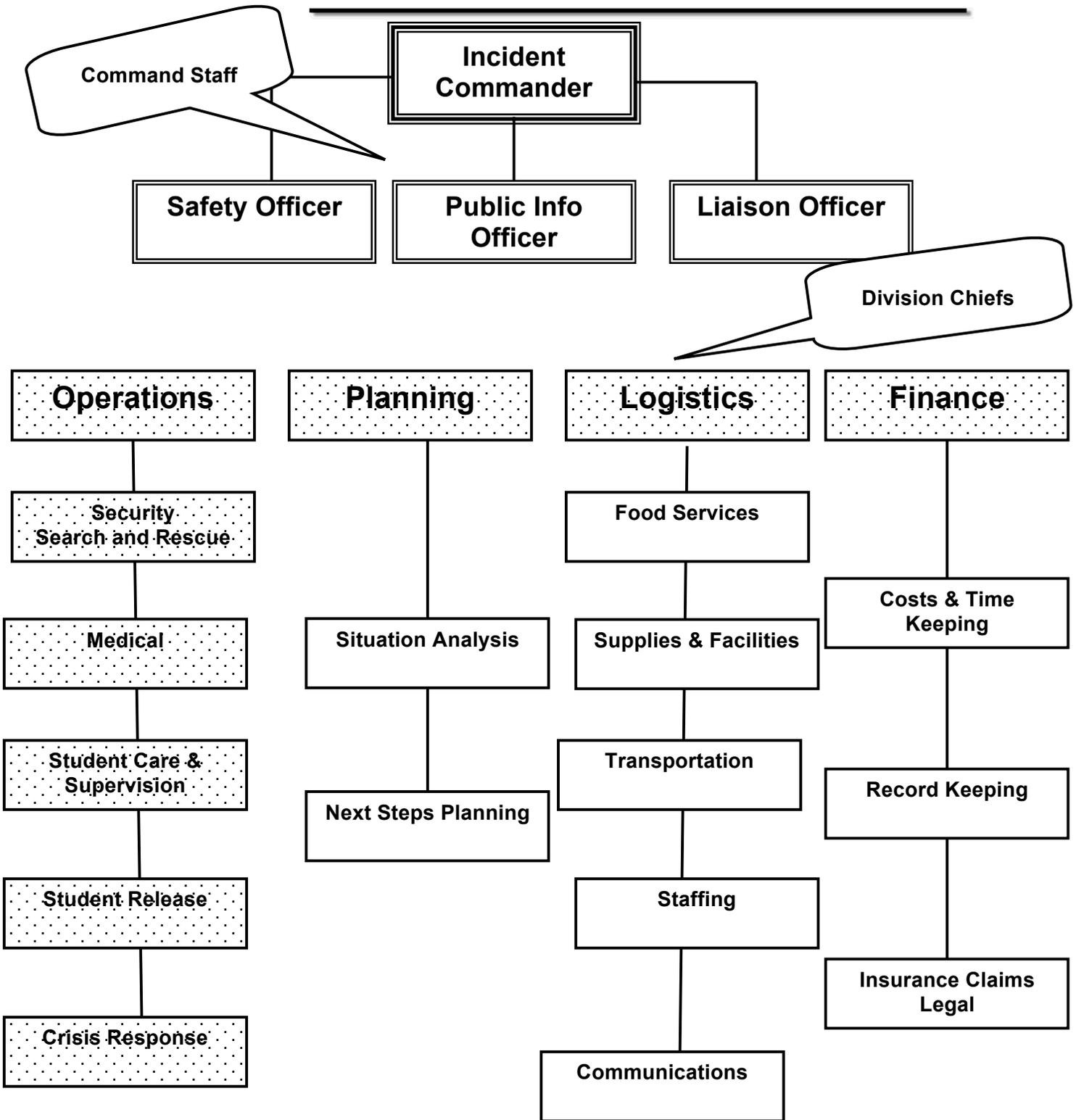
Respirations

Perfusion

Mental Status



SCHOOL INCIDENT COMMAND CHART



**San Mateo County
Coalition for Safe Schools and Communities**

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