## DEVELOPING DISTRICT-WIDE SCHOOL SAFETY PLANS AND

#### **BUILDING-LEVEL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS**

#### Plan Development Resource Packet for Districts and Schools

**Resource 1:** Developing Emergency Response Plans: Principles and Process

**Resource 2:** District-Wide School Safety Team

**Resource 3:** District-Wide School Safety Plan - updated November 2022

**Resource 4:** Building-Level Emergency Response Teams

**Resource 5:** Incident Command System (ICS) for Schools

Resource 6: Building-Level Emergency Response Plan: Your School Building

Resource 7a: Functional Annex Considerations - updated November 2022

**Resource 7b:** Annex Worksheet

**Resource 8:** Threat and Hazard Risk Index Matrix

**Resource 9:** Emergency Response Card - updated November 2022

Resource 10a: Post-Drill Review Form

**Resource 10b:** Designing a Tabletop

Resource 10c: S.H.E.L.L. Tabletop Exercises - updated November 2022

#### NOVEMBER 2022

**Please note:** these resources reflect the requirements of the New York State Education Department Commissioner's Regulations as of **November 2022**.

Please be sure to incorporate any regulation amendments and all new regulations into your District-Wide Safety Plans and Building-Level Emergency Response Plans.





### **Developing Emergency Response Plans: Principles and Process**

The following is selected content from The Readiness and Emergency Management for Schools (REMS) Technical Assistance Center Guide for Developing High-Quality School Emergency Operations Plans. The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is anchored in three main pillars:

The first pillar is an **INTEGRATED**, **COLLABORATIVE APPROACH** — the plan is developed with the notion that everyone has expertise to share and that planning should be a collaborative effort aligned at all levels for a common purpose — to create a safe learning environment for children.



In January 2013, following the Sandy Hook Elementary School shooting in Newtown, President Obama put forward his "Now is the Time" plan to reduce gun violence. One of the executive actions put forth in his plan was the development of this new guide by the U.S. Departments of Education (ED); Justice (DOJ), led by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); Homeland Security (DHS), led by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA); and Health and Human Services (HHS). In doing so, President Obama charged the top Federal agencies — ED, DOJ, FBI, DHS, FEMA, and HHS — to work together to provide the best possible guidance to communities on how to plan for and recover from the many emergency situations they may encounter. These agencies were tasked with using systems, such as NIMS and ICS, that would allow for integration of approaches by agencies or stakeholders that may not commonly or routinely work together but would necessitate these stakeholders to respond uniformly if an emergency incident occurred. This directive is known as the Presidential Policy Directive-8.

The second pillar is the **FIVE PREPAREDNESS MISSIONS** — the plan is developed with the notion that specific, complementary activities along a continuum foster a safe learning environment for children.



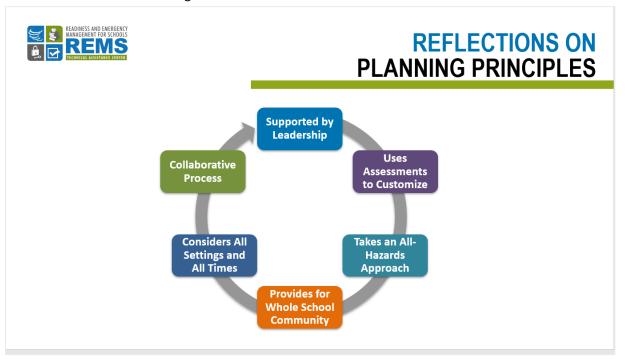
PPD-8 describes and defines the nation's approach to preparedness around **five** mission areas: Prevention, Mitigation, Protection, Response, and Recovery.

It represents an evolution in our collective understanding of national preparedness and is based on the lessons learned from terrorist attacks, hurricanes, school incidents, and other experiences.

- **Prevention** means the capabilities necessary to avoid, deter, or stop an imminent crime or threatened or actual mass casualty incident.
- **Mitigation** means the capabilities necessary to eliminate or reduce the loss of life and property damage by lessening the impact of an event or emergency.
- Protection means the capabilities to secure schools against acts of violence and manmade or natural disasters.
- **Response** means the capabilities necessary to stabilize an emergency once it has already happened or is certain to happen in an unpreventable way.
- **Recovery** means the capabilities necessary to assist schools affected by an event or emergency in restoring the learning environment.

These mission areas generally align with the three timeframes associated with an incident: **before, during,** and **after**. When planning, we use the paradigm before, during and after and consider actions we can take to help build capacity in each of the five mission areas. For example, we need to be ready to respond and recover throughout all five mission areas.

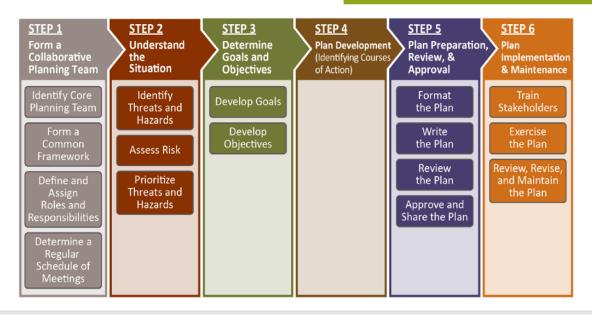
The third pillar is the **PLANNING PRINCIPLES** — The following principles are key to developing a comprehensive high-quality school EOP that addresses a range of threats and hazards.



- 1. Planning must be <u>supported by leadership</u>. This principle translates into district-level prioritization of resources; allocation of time, budget, staff, etc.; and integration into district vision, policies, and practice.
- Next, effective planning is built around comprehensive, ongoing <u>assessment</u> of the school community. Data gathered
  through assessments are used to <u>customize plans</u> to the building level, taking into consideration the school's unique
  circumstances and resources.
- 3. A comprehensive school emergency planning process must take into account a wide range of possible <u>threats and hazards</u> that may impact the school, addressing safety needs <u>before</u>, <u>during</u>, and <u>after</u> an incident. The assessments, community data, and local trends will help to identify the threats and hazards in a specific school setting.
- 4. A key consideration is how specific threats and hazards might differ in severity depending on the population impacted. What are the <u>access and functional needs</u> of the whole school community? Are there students, staff, family, contractors, and other visitors who
  - Have mobility issues (temporary or permanent) (e.g., sports injury, pregnancy, aging, wheelchair);
  - Are in the process of learning English and require additional linguistic support;
  - Have a disability that impairs the way they receive and process information (e.g., autism, blind/deaf);
  - Are from a different racial/ethnic, cultural or religious background that requires considerations on particular safety practices, or
  - Require medical assistance (e.g., diabetic).
- 5. School EOPs must account for incidents that may occur <u>during and outside the school day</u> as well as <u>on and off campus</u>. This is even more significant now that schools have hybrid learning environments that may include outdoor classes, lunch, and other school activities. Examples include
  - Outside activities (e.g., recess, physical education);
  - Before and after school (e.g., the school bus, gathering times and places immediately before and after school);
  - Outside of the school day (e.g., after school programs, athletic programs, clubs, school dances, weekend sporting events); and
  - Field trips during the school day and extended trips.
- 6. Creating and revising a model school EOP is done by following a <u>collaborative process</u>. If a planning team also uses templates, it must first evaluate their usefulness to ensure that the tools do not undermine the collaborative initiative and collectively shared plan. *Do not get stuck on what has been; focus on what needs to be.*



# STEPS IN THE PLANNING PROCESS



The TEAM (identified as part of Step 1) should work through these six steps to create and implement its school's EOP. Schools and districts can use this process to

- Develop a plan;
- Do a comprehensive review of their existing plan; and
- Conduct reviews of their plan's component parts.

These steps are sequenced to support a collaborative process, which invites multiple perspectives for information gathering, prioritizing, goal setting, execution of specific activities, and evaluation. The process is intended to be cyclical and ongoing.

For more information:

The Readiness and Emergency Management for Schools (REMS) Technical Assistance Center

<u>Guide for Developing High-Quality School Emergency Operations Plans</u> https://rems.ed.gov/REMSPublications.aspx

**REMS Emergency Management Virtual Toolkit** 

https://rems.ed.gov/virtual-toolkit/index.html

### **District-Wide School Safety Team**

CR 155.17(b)(14) *District-wide school safety team* means a district-wide team **appointed** by the board of education, the chancellor in the case of New York City, or other governing board. The district-wide team shall include, but not be limited to, **representatives of the school board, teacher, administrator, and parent organizations, school safety personnel and other school personnel. At the discretion of the board of education, or the chancellor in the case of the City of New York, a student may be allowed to participate on the safety team, provided however, that no portion of a confidential building-level emergency response plan shall be shared with such student nor shall such student be present when details of a confidential building-level emergency response plan or confidential portions of a district-wide emergency response strategy are discussed.** 

District-Wide Safety Team			
Name	Title	Office Number	Cell Number

CR 155.17(c)(xix) the designation of the superintendent, or superintendent's designee, as the **district chief emergency officer** whose duties shall include, but not be limited to:

- (a) coordination of the communication between school staff, law enforcement, and other first responders;
- (b) lead the efforts of the district-wide school safety team in the completion and yearly update of the district-wide school safety plan and the coordination of the district-wide plan with the building-level emergency response plans;
- (c) ensure staff understanding of the district-wide school safety plan;
- (d) ensure the completion and yearly update of building-level emergency response plans for each school building;
- (e) assist in the selection of security related technology and development of procedures for the use of such technology;
- (f) coordinate appropriate safety, security, and emergency training for district and school staff, including required training in the emergency response plan;
- (g) ensure the conduct of required evacuation and lock-down drills in all district buildings as required by Education Law section 807; and
- (h) ensure the completion and yearly update of building-level emergency response plans by the dates designated by the commissioner.

District Chief Emergency Officer				
Name Title Email Office Numbe		Office Number	Cell Number	

### **District-Wide School Safety Plan**

CR 155.17(1) A district-wide school safety plan shall be developed by the district-wide school safety team and shall include, but not be limited to:

Policies	s and procedures for:	
	responding to implied or direct threats of violence by students, teachers, other school person	onnel and visitors
	to the school, including threats by students against themselves (including suicide)	CR155.17(c)(1)(i)
	responding to acts of violence by students, teachers, other school personnel and visitors to	the school,
	including consideration of zero-tolerance policies for school violence	CR155.17(c)(1)(ii)
	contacting appropriate law enforcement officials in the event of a violent incident	CR155.17(c)(1)(iv)
	contacting parents, guardians, or persons in parental relation to the students of the district	in the event of a
	violent incident or an early dismissal	CR155.17(c)(1)(ix)
	contacting parents, guardians, or persons in parental relation to an individual student of the	
	event of an implied or direct threat of violence by such student against themselves (including	
	the dissemination of informative materials regarding the early detection of potentially viole	CR155.17(c)(1)(x)
_	including but not limited to the identification of family, community and environmental factor	
	administrators, parents and other persons in parental relation to students of the school dist	
	students and other persons deemed appropriate to receive such information	CR155.17(c)(1)(xii)
		0.1133117 (0)(1)(XIII)
Preven	tion and intervention strategies, such as:	
	collaborative arrangements with State and local law enforcement officials, designed	
	school safety officers and other security personnel are adequately trained, including	g being trained
	to de-escalate potentially violent situations, and are effectively and fairly recruited	CR155.17(c)(1)(iii)
	nonviolent conflict resolution training programs	CR155.17(c)(1)(iii)
	peer mediation programs and youth courts	CR155.17(c)(1)(iii)
	extended day and other school safety programs	CR155.17(c)(1)(iii)
Arrang	ements and/or Procedures during emergencies for:	
	description of the arrangements for obtaining assistance during emergencies from e	emergency
	services organizations and local governmental agencies*	CR155.17(c)(1)(v)
	the procedures for obtaining advice and assistance from local government officials,	
	county or city officials responsible for implementation of article 2-B of the Executive	
	<u> </u>	CR155.17(c)(1)(vi)
	the identification of district resources which may be available for use during an eme	ergency* CR155.17(c)(1)(vii)
	description of procedures to coordinate the use of school district resources and mai	
	emergencies, including identification of the officials authorized to make decisions as	
_	members assigned to provide assistance during emergencies*	CR155.17(c)(1)(viii)
	a system for informing all educational agencies within such school district of a disast	
	a system for informing an educational agencies within such school district of a disast	CR155.17(c)(1)(xviii)
	The identification of appropriate responses to emergencies, including protocols for respond	ling to bomb
	threats hostage-takings intrusions and kidnannings	CR155 17(c)(1)(xv)

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<sup>\*</sup> Except in a school district in a city having a population of more than one million inhabitants

Policies	s and Procedures relating to school building security, including, where appropriate:	
	The use of school safety or security officers and/or school resource officers	
	Beginning with the 2019-20 school year, and every school year thereafter, every school shall the areas of responsibility of school personnel, security personnel and law enforcement in reto student misconduct that violates the code of conduct. A school district or charter school temploys, contracts with, or otherwise retains law enforcement or public or private security personnel, including school resource officers, shall establish a written contract or memorand understanding that is developed with stakeholder input, including, but not limited to, parent students, school administrators, teachers, collective bargaining units, parent and student organizations and community members, as well as probation officers, prosecutors, defense and courts that are familiar with school discipline. Such written contract or memorandum of understanding shall define the relationship between a school district or charter school, schopersonnel, students, visitors, law enforcement, and public or private security personnel. Such contract or memorandum of understanding shall be consistent with the code of conduct, deenforcement or security personnel's roles, responsibilities and involvement within a school clearly delegate the role of school discipline to the school administration. Such written continuemorandum of understanding shall be incorporated into and published as part of the distributions affety plan	esponse chat dum of ts, counsels fool ch fine law and ract or cict
	security devices or procedures CR155.17(c	
	Procedures for review and the conduct of drills and other exercises to test components of emergency response plan, including the use of tabletop exercises, in coordination with local county emergency responders and preparedness officials  CR155.17(c)(c)	l and
	Strategies for improving communication among students and between students and staff a reporting of potentially violent incidents, such as the establishment of youth- run programs mediation, conflict resolution, creating a forum or designating a mentor for students conce with bullying or violence and establishing anonymous reporting mechanisms for school viol	s, peer rned
	A description of the duties of hall manitars and any other school safety personnel	47/ \/4\/
	A <b>description of the duties</b> of hall monitors and any other school safety personnel CR155.  A <b>description of the training</b> required of all personnel acting in a school security capacity	17(c)(1)(xvii)
<u> </u>	CR155.	17(c)(1)(xvii)
	A <b>description of the hiring and screening process</b> for all personnel acting in a school securic capacity	ty 17(c)(1)(xvii)
	Protocols for responding to a state disaster emergency involving a communicable disease districts must adopt a continuation of operations plan in the event the governor declares st disaster emergency involving a communicable disease; Beginning April 1, 2021 (text revised Ma	ate
	Alyssa's Law (effective June 2022) requires schools <b>to consider installation</b> of silent panic a systems in any school when reviewing and amending District-Wide School Safety Plans <u>and</u> Building-Level Emergency Response Plans.  Panic alarm system: a silent security system signal generated by the manual activation of a device in to signal a life-threatening or emergency situation requiring a response from local law enforcement. November 2022)  Reginning with the 2022 2024 school year required amendments to District Wide School S	ntended . (added
	Beginning with the 2023-2024 school year required amendments to District-Wide School S	aiety

remote instruction not available or appropriate; Provision of special education and related services. (added November 2022)
The designation of the superintendent, or superintendent's designee, as the <b>district chief emergency officer</b> whose duties shall include, but not be limited to:
<ul> <li>(a) coordination of the communication between school staff, law enforcement, and other first responders;</li> <li>(b) lead the efforts of the district-wide school safety team in the completion and yearly update of the district-wide school safety plan and the coordination of the district-wide plan with the building-level emergency response plans;</li> <li>(c) ensure staff understanding of the district-wide school safety plan;</li> <li>(d) ensure the completion and yearly update of building-level emergency response plans for each school</li> </ul>
building; (e) assist in the selection of security related technology and development of procedures for the use of such technology;
(f) coordinate appropriate safety, security, and emergency training for district and school staff, including required training in the emergency response plan;
(g) ensure the conduct of required evacuation and lock-down drills in all district buildings as required by Education Law section 807; and
(h) ensure the completion and yearly update of building-level emergency response plans by the dates designated by the commissioner.  CR155.17(c)(1)(xix)
Name: Email:
Phone number:
Policies and procedures for annual multi-hazard school safety training for staff and students,
provided that the district must certify to the commissioner that all staff have undergone annual training by
provided that the district must certify to the commissioner that all staff have undergone annual training by September 15, 2016 and each subsequent September 15th thereafter on the building-level emergency
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and internet access; Expectations for time spent in remote instruction; Description of instruction when

### **Building-Level Emergency Response Teams**

CR 155.17(b)(12) *Building-level emergency response team* means a building-specific team appointed by the building principal, in accordance with regulations or guidelines prescribed by the board of education, the chancellor in the case of New York City, or other governing body. The building-level emergency response team is <u>responsible for the designation of the emergency response team and the development of the building-level emergency response plan and its required components. The building-level emergency response team shall include, but not be limited to, representatives of teacher, administrator, and parent organizations, school safety personnel, other school personnel, community members, local law enforcement officials, local ambulance, fire officials or other emergency response agencies, and any other representatives the school board, chancellor or other governing body deems appropriate.</u>

Building-Level Emergency Response Team			
Name	Title	Office Number	Cell Number

CR 155.17(b)(15) *Emergency response team* means a building-specific team designated by the building-level emergency response team that is comprised of **school personnel**, **law enforcement officials**, **fire officials**, **and representatives from local**, **regional and/or State emergency response agencies** and <u>assists the school community in responding to a violent incident or emergency</u>. In a school district in a city having a population of more than one million inhabitants, such emergency response team may be created on the district-level with building-level participation, and such district shall not be required to establish a unique team for each of its schools.

Emergency Response Team			
Name	Title	Office Number	Cell Number

CR 155.17(b)(16) **Post-incident response team** means a building-specific team designated by the building-level emergency response team that includes **appropriate school personnel**, **medical personnel**, **mental health counselors and others** who can <u>assist the school community in coping with the aftermath of a violent incident or emergency</u>. In a school district in a city having a population of more than one million inhabitants, such post-incident response team may be created on the district-level with building-level participation, and such district shall not be required to establish a unique team for each of its schools.

Post-Incident Response Team			
Name	Title	Office Number	Cell Number

### **Incident Command System (ICS) for Schools**

Incident Command System (ICS) is a component of the National Incident Management System (NIMS). ICS helps enhance emergency communications and allows multiple agencies to work together effectively during difficult and dangerous circumstances. ICS provides a standardized approach to incident management, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity. By using ICS during an incident, schools can more effectively work with the responders in their communities.

New York State Schools are required to define a chain of command in a manner consistent with ICS (CR 155.17(c)(2)(v).

#### SCHOOL INCIDENT COMMANDER

- Directs incident for school, staff, students
- · Establishes immediate priorities for staff & students
- Works directly with the Emergency Incident Commander (1<sup>st</sup> Responders)

PRIMARY
NAME:
NAME:
Office phone:
Cell phone:
Cell phone:
Office phone:
Cell phone:
Cell phone:

#### SCHOOL PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER

- Liaison between school and public (including media)
- Works to coordinate information to be released

PRIMARY
NAME:
Office phone:
Cell phone:
Office phone:
Cell phone:
Office phone:
Cell phone:

#### SCHOOL LIAISON OFFICER

- · Acts as point of contact for school administrators
- Coordinates assisting cooperating agencies

PRIMARY
NAME:
Office phone:
Office phone:

Cell phone: Office phone: Cell phone:

#### SCHOOL SAFETY OFFICER

- Identifies and mitigates hazardous situations for school staff and students
- Monitors safety conditions and develops measures for assuring safety

PRIMARY ALTERNATE
NAME: NAME:
Office phone: Office phone:

Cell phone: Cell phone:

#### OPERATIONS

- Coordinates student supervision
- Supervises execution of Evacuation Plan
- Maintains close contact with School Incident Commander

#### PRIMARY and ALTERNATE

NAME: Office phone: Cell phone:

#### PLANNING

- Collects and documents school related data
- Provides current input to School Incident Commander and Operations

#### PRIMARY and ALTERNATE

NAME: Office phone: Cell phone:

#### LOGISTICS

- Coordinates temporary shelter for staff/students
- Provides transportation for staff/students to off-site location or home

#### PRIMARY and ALTERNATE

NAME: Office phone: Cell phone:

#### FINANCE

 Manages all financial aspects of an incident

PRIMARY and ALTERNATE

NAME: Office phone: Cell phone:

### **Building-Level Emergency Response Plan: Your School Building**

CR 155.17(c)(2) Building-level emergency response plan shall be developed by the building-level emergency response team, shall be kept <u>confidential</u>, including but not limited to the floor plans, blueprints, schematics or other maps of the immediate surrounding area, and shall not be disclosed except to authorized department or school staff, and law enforcement officers, and shall include the following elements: (iii) floor plans, blueprints, schematics or other maps of the school interior, school grounds and road maps of the immediate surrounding area.

1			
	Campu	s Profile	
Number of buildings on campus:		dings on campus:	
Non-school buildings			
		ptions and purpose):	
C	•	us characteristics	
nlavaro		naracteristics such as fields, fencing, etc.):	
piaygrot		Surrounding area:	
		Access routes:	
	Buildin	g-Level Floor Plans	
		All labels should be typed	
		Include the school name and address	
		Include a key to define any symbols	
		Include a compass indicating North	
		Each floor plan should be on a separate page	
		Building entrances should be labeled (including service entrances)	
		Windows and interior doors graphically shown	
		Rooms labeled with room number (interior rooms)	
	<u> </u>	Common areas and administrative offices labeled by use	
	<u> </u>	Location of water, gas and electrical shutoffs clearly noted	
	u		
	Maps a	nd Images of the Grounds	
		All labels should be typed	
		An overview of the campus with all buildings labeled	
		Include a key to define any symbols used	
		Include a compass indicating North	
	Maps a	Maps and Images of the Surrounding Areas	
		Labeled streets	
		Labeled buildings	
		Include a key to define any symbols used	
		Include a compass indicating North	

#### **Functional Annex Considerations**

CR 155.17(2) Building-level emergency response plan. A building-level emergency response plan shall be developed by the building-level emergency response team, shall be kept <u>confidential</u>, including but not limited to the floor plans, blueprints, schematics or other maps of the immediate surrounding area, and shall not be disclosed except to authorized department or school staff, and law enforcement officers, and shall include the following elements:
(i) policies and procedures for the response to emergency situations, such as those requiring evacuation, sheltering, and lock-down, which shall include, at a minimum, the description of plans of action for evacuation, sheltering, lock-down, evacuation routes and shelter sites, and procedures for addressing medical needs, transportation and emergency notification to persons in parental relation to a student:

(iv) establishment of internal and external communication systems in emergencies;

(vi) coordination of the building-level emergency response plan with the statewide plan for disaster mental health services to assure that the school has access to Federal, State and local mental health resources in the event of a violent incident;

(viii) policies and procedures for securing and restricting access to the crime scene in order to preserve evidence in cases of violent crimes on school property.

Safety Teams and Emergency Response teams develop Functional Annexes specific and detailed for the actions that need to happen.

- Provide specific information and direction
- Focus on what the function is and who is responsible for carrying it out
- Emphasize responsibilities, tasks, and operational actions that pertain to the function being covered
- Explain how the school manages each function before, during, and after an incident

In addition to the information from the Annex Worksheets (**Goals, Objectives, and Courses of Action**), the following are **considerations** for each Annex:

Functional Annex Considerations				
	Shelter in	Shelter in Place* <sup>+</sup>		
		Courses of action to shelter students and staff inside the building.		
		What supplies will be needed to seal the room and to provide for the needs of students and staff (e.g., water)		
		How a shelter-in-place can affect individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs such as students who require the regular administration of medication, durable medical equipment, and personal assistant services.		
		How to move students when the primary route is unusable.		
		How to locate and move students who are not with a teacher or staff member.		
		Procedures to turn off utilities and ventilation systems.		
	Hold in Pla	ace <sup>+</sup>		
		Courses of action when students and staff are required to remain in place for an expected short duration incident, such as a fight, medical emergency, or maintenance issue.		
		Courses of action to limit the movement of students and staff during a short-term incident.		
		How to locate and move students who are not with a teacher or staff member.		

Evacuation*+		
	How to safely move students and visitors to designated assembly areas from classrooms,	
_	outside areas, cafeterias, and other school locations.	
	How to evacuate when the primary route is unusable.	
	How to evacuate students who are not with a teacher or staff member.	
	How to evacuate individuals with disabilities (along with service animals and assistive devices, e.g., wheelchairs) and others with access and functional needs, including language, transportation, and medical needs.	
	On-site evacuation assembly areas provide adequate distance from building, are away from hazards such as roads or streams, and will not interfere with emergency response.	
	Specify where evacuating from and where evacuating to on-site.	
	Off-site evacuation locations are established prior to an emergency. Should provide shelter from the elements and should be in location that will not interfere with emergency response when re-unifying students with parents/guardians.	
	At least two off-site evacuation sites are off your school grounds; procedures for routinely checking evacuation sites and routes; procedures for updating MOUs.	
Lockout <sup>+</sup>		
	Courses of action to secure buildings and grounds during incidents that pose an imminent concern outside of the school.	
	How to curtail outdoor activities and quickly move students and staff indoors.	
	How to ensure all students and staff are inside before locking doors.	
	How to ensure the continuation of normal school activities.	
	How staff or students report suspicious activity should it be observed.	
Lockdowr	1* <sup>+</sup>	
	How a lockdown will be initiated. Codes should not be used. Announcements should be clear and concise and provide the location of the threat if known. Additional measures could include sounds, lights, and electronic communications such as text messages.	
	How particular classroom and building characteristics (i.e., windows, doors) impact possible lockdown courses of action.	
	How to lock down students, staff, and visitors, including those who are not with staff or in a classroom (e.g., in the hall, bathroom, breakroom).	
	How to react if an intruder gains access to a room in lockdown.	
	How to silently communicate essential information with staff and administrators. Consider sharing staff cell phone contacts and establishing an emergency group to quickly allow for silent communication in a lockdown or other emergency.	
	How students and staff will know when the building is safe. A lockdown should <u>only end when</u> the classroom is physically released by law enforcement.	
	Lockdown rally point locations are identified where staff and students should go in the event they are outside when the school goes into lockdown. Locations should be chosen that will take them away from the building affected by the lockdown.	

Crime Scene Management*+		
	Outlines procedures for securing and restricting access to crime scenes in order to preserve evidence in cases of violent crimes on school property.	
	Actions are identified that ensure the crime scene remains as uncontaminated as possible.	
	Actions that can be taken by people who first arrive at the scene that will help protect evidence.	
	Procedures follow RESPOND (Respond, Evaluate, Secure, Protect, Observe, Notify, Document).	
Commun	ication* <sup>+</sup>	
	How the school's communications system integrates into the local disaster and response law enforcement communication networks (e.g., fire department and law enforcement staff).	
	How to ensure relevant staff members can operate communications equipment.	
	How the school will communicate with students, families, and the broader community before, during, and after an emergency.	
	How to effectively address language access barriers faced by students, staff, parents, and guardians.	
	How the school will handle the media (e.g., district or school Public Information Officer).	
	How impacts on students will be communicated to the community, including the impact on activities related to the school but not necessarily at the school or during regular school hours (i.e., church use of school property and athletic events).	
	How the school will ensure effective communication with individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs (e.g., coordinating with first responders and local emergency managers to provide sign language interpreters for use during press conferences, publishing only accessible documents, ensuring information on websites is accessible).	
	Internal communication: methods for keeping staff informed, ways to communicate internally with school district officials and staff members.	
	External communication: <u>before</u> an incident to explain procedures; communication systems during an incident; how to communicate critical information to parents/guardians <u>during</u> an incident; coordination of public information <u>after</u> an incident.	
Accountir	ng for All Persons <sup>†</sup>	
	How staff will determine who is in attendance at the assembly area.	
	What to do when a student, staff member, or guest cannot be located.	
	How staff will report to the assembly supervisor.	
	How and when students will be dismissed or released.	
Family Reunification <sup>+</sup>		
	How to inform families and guardians about the reunification process in advance, and how to clearly describe their roles and responsibilities in reunification.	
	How to verify that an adult is authorized to take custody of a student.	
	How to facilitate communication between the parent check-in and the student assembly and reunion areas.	
	How to ensure students do not leave on their own.	

3

	How to protect the privacy of students and parents from the media.		
	How to reduce confusion during the reunification process. How frequently families will be updated.		
	How to account for technology barriers faced by students, staff, parents, and guardians.		
	How to effectively address language barriers faced by students, staff, parents, and guardians.		
Security <sup>+</sup>			
	How agreements with law enforcement agencies address the daily role of law enforcement officers in and around school.		
	How to make sure the building is physically secure (including implementation of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design).		
	How to get students to and from school safely (including traffic control and pedestrian safety).		
	How to keep prohibited items out of school.		
	How to respond to threats identified by the behavioral threat assessment team.		
	How information will be shared with law enforcement officers or other responders (keeping in mind any requirements or limitations of applicable privacy laws including FERPA, HIPAA, and civil rights).		
Cybersecu	urity <sup>+</sup> (additional considerations can be found on the <u>Cybersecurity Annex Tip Sheet</u> )		
	The courses of action that a school will implement in response to a cybersecurity incident such as a data breach or ransomware attack.		
	The protocols for responding to a cybersecurity incident and how the information is shared with staff and/or students.		
	Aligning cybersecurity incident procedures with requirements in district insurance policies; how staff are aware of the policies and implications of deviations from the policies.		
	The process for backing up data in the event of a systemwide attack that will require data to be restored.		
	Internal and external resources that must be notified in the event of a cybersecurity incident.		
Public Hea	alth <sup>+</sup> , Medical* <sup>+</sup> and Mental Health Emergency* <sup>+</sup>		
	What role staff members have in providing first aid during an emergency.		
	Where emergency medical supplies (e.g., first aid kids, AEDs) will be located and who is responsible for purchasing and maintaining those materials.		
	Identify staff with relevant training or experience, such as first aid or CPR.		
	How the school will secure a sufficient number of counselors in the event of an emergency.		
	How the school will promptly share and report information about outbreaks or epidemics or other unusual medical situations to the local health department.		
	·		
Declared s	state disaster involving communicable disease		
 (building-specific information that aligns with your District-Wide Safety Plan)			
Continuity	of Operations Plan (COOP) (building-specific information that aligns with your District-Wide Safety Plan)		
	Essential functions that must occur during and after an incident for continuity of operations.		
	Identifying active and alternate leaders.		

	Plans for communication.		
	Consideration of alternate facilities or locations.		
	Access to vital records.		
	How to provide educational programming.		
	Provisions and accommodations for students who have an IEP.		
	Provisions for providing medical and food services during prolonged school dismissals.		
	Provisions for after-school activities, professional development/educator training, sporting events, and field trips.		
	Modification of safety drills.		
Recovery			
	Academic recovery		
	Physical recovery		
	Fiscal recovery		
	Psychological and emotional recovery		
Other:			
Other:			
Other:			
Other:			
Other:			

<sup>\*</sup>Annexes that are required by Education Law § 2801-a and CR 155.17

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>+</sup> Annexes that must be entered in the NYSED <u>Application Business Portal</u>

	<b>Annex Worksh</b>	neet:	A	nnex	
Be	fore				
GOAL					
OBJECTIVE(S)					
		Courses of Action			
Who is Responsible	Acti	on	Due Date	Follow Up Required	
Du	ring				
GOAL					
OBJECTIVE(S)					
		Courses of Action			
Who is Responsible		Action			
A	fter				
GOAL					
OBJECTIVE(S)					
		Courses of Action			
Who is Responsible		Action			
					_

### **Threat and Hazard Risk Index Matrix**

Threat and Hazard Type	Exar	mples
Natural Hazards	<ul> <li>Earthquakes</li> <li>Tornadoes</li> <li>Lightning</li> <li>Severe wind</li> <li>Hurricanes</li> <li>Floods</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Wildfires</li> <li>Extreme temperatures</li> <li>Landslides or mudslides</li> <li>Tsunamis</li> <li>Volcanic eruptions</li> <li>Winter precipitation</li> </ul>
Technological Hazards	<ul> <li>Accidental release of hazardous as gas leaks or laboratory spills</li> </ul>	e of toxins from industrial plants s materials from within the school, such rom major highways or railroads
Biological Hazards	aureus, meningitis, etc.)	nfluenza, tuberculosis, Staphylococcus Salmonella, botulism, and E. coli, etc.) ol laboratories
Adversarial, Incidental, and Human-caused Threats	<ul> <li>Fire</li> <li>Active shooters</li> <li>Criminal threats or actions</li> <li>Gang violence</li> <li>Bomb threats</li> <li>Domestic violence and abuse</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cyber attacks</li> <li>Dangerous animals</li> <li>Suicide</li> <li>Kidnapping, missing student</li> <li>Bus accident</li> <li>Riot/Student demonstration</li> </ul>

**Instructions:** Use the worksheet below when analyzing the potential risk presented by each hazard you identify at your school.

Hazard	Frequency	Magnitude	Warning	Severity	Risk Priority
	<ul><li>4 Highly likely</li><li>3 Likely</li><li>2 Possible</li><li>1 Unlikely</li></ul>	<ul><li>4 Catastrophic</li><li>3 Critical</li><li>2 Limited</li><li>1 Negligible</li></ul>	4: Minimal 3: 6 –12 hours 2: 12–24 hours 1: 24+ hours	<ul><li>4 Catastrophic</li><li>3 Critical</li><li>2 Limited</li><li>1 Negligible</li></ul>	☐ High ☐ Medium ☐ Low
	<ul><li>4 Highly likely</li><li>3 Likely</li><li>2 Possible</li><li>1 Unlikely</li></ul>	<ul><li>4 Catastrophic</li><li>3 Critical</li><li>2 Limited</li><li>1 Negligible</li></ul>	4: Minimal 3: 6 –12 hours 2: 12–24 hours 1: 24+ hours	<ul><li>4 Catastrophic</li><li>3 Critical</li><li>2 Limited</li><li>1 Negligible</li></ul>	☐ High ☐ Medium ☐ Low
	<ul><li>4 Highly likely</li><li>3 Likely</li><li>2 Possible</li><li>1 Unlikely</li></ul>	<ul><li>4 Catastrophic</li><li>3 Critical</li><li>2 Limited</li><li>1 Negligible</li></ul>	4: Minimal 3: 6 –12 hours 2: 12–24 hours 1: 24+ hours	4 Catastrophic 3 Critical 2 Limited 1 Negligible	☐ High ☐ Medium ☐ Low
	<ul><li>4 Highly likely</li><li>3 Likely</li><li>2 Possible</li><li>1 Unlikely</li></ul>	<ul><li>4 Catastrophic</li><li>3 Critical</li><li>2 Limited</li><li>1 Negligible</li></ul>	4: Minimal 3: 6 –12 hours 2: 12–24 hours 1: 24+ hours	4 Catastrophic 3 Critical 2 Limited 1 Negligible	☐ High ☐ Medium ☐ Low

# NY STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE S.H.E.L.L.

SCHOOL NAME: 911 ADDRESS:



### SHELTER-IN-PLACE

SHELTER STUDENTS AND STAFF INSIDE THE BUILDING BECAUSE IT IS SAFER INSIDE THE BUILDING THAN OUTSIDE.

#### **ACTIONS:**

- Listen for instructions about the situation and your actions.
- Students in hallways should return to assigned classroom, if possible.
- Classroom teachers, take attendance.
- All other staff assist students, as needed.
- Move away from windows, if situation warrants.
- If instructed, move out of classroom to designated safe area. Stay together at all times.
- Take Attendance.
- Listen for updates.



### **HOLD-IN-PLACE**

RESTRICT MOVEMENT OF STUDENTS AND STAFF WITHIN THE BUILDING WHILE DEALING WITH SHORT TERM EMERGENCIES.

#### **ACTIONS:**

- Listen for instructions about the situation and your actions.
- Students in hallways should return to assigned classroom, if possible.
- Classroom teachers, take attendance.
- All other staff assist students, as needed.
- Listen for updates.



### **EVACUATE**

EVACUATE STUDENTS AND STAFF FROM THE BUILDING.

#### **ACTIONS:**

- Listen for instructions about the situation and your actions.
- Lead students to designated assembly or announced assembly area. Use secondary route, if necessary.
- Bring attendance list and class roster.
- Close the classroom door after exiting.
- Take attendance when safe to do so.
- If evacuating off site, take attendance before moving from and upon arrival at off site location.
- Listen for updates.



### LOCKOUT

STUDENTS AND STAFF REMAIN
INSIDE LOCKED <u>SCHOOL</u>
BUILDINGS DURING INCIDENTS
THAT POSE AN IMMINENT CONCERN
OUTSIDE OF THE SCHOOL.

#### **ACTIONS:**

- Listen for instructions regarding the situation and your actions.
- Lock all exterior doors and windows.
- Leave blinds/lights as they are.
- Take Attendance.
- After initial instructions, listen for updates.
- Classroom instruction continues as normal.
- All outdoor activities are terminated.
- Listen for updates.



### LOCKDOWN

SECURE STUDENTS AND STAFF INSIDE LOCKED <u>CLASSROOMS</u> DURING INCIDENTS THAT POSE AN **IMMEDIATE THREAT OF VIOLENCE** IN OR AROUND THE SCHOOL.

#### **ACTIONS:**

- When you hear LOCKDOWN, LOCKDOWN, LOCKDOWN announced, move quickly to execute the following actions.
- If safe, gather students from hallways and common areas near your classroom.
- Lock your door. Barricade if necessary.
- Move students to a safe area in the classroom out of sight of the door.
- Leave windows, blinds/lights as they are.
- Keep everyone quiet. Silence cell phones.
- Take attendance, if possible.
- Do not communicate through door or answer room phone.
- Do not respond to P.A. announcements or fire alarm.
- Stay hidden until physically released by law enforcement personnel.

### **Post-drill Review Form**

Facilitator			
Date of review			
Participants			
i di cicipanto			
Type of drill			
Drill Location Date and time			
	What was supposed to happen before the drill?		
	What actually happened?		
Before	Why were there differences?		
	What did we learn?		
	How do we improve?		
	What was supposed to happen during the drill?		
	What actually happened?		
During	Why were there differences?		
	What did we learn?		
	How do we improve?		
	What was supposed to happen after the drill?		
	What actually happened?		
After	Why were there differences?		
	What did we learn?		
	How do we improve?		
Follow up actions			
Who is Responsible	Action Due Date		Due Date

#### **Designing a Tabletop Exercise**

The purpose of a Tabletop Exercise is to provide an opportunity for your team to review and discuss their responses to a simulated incident and to identify the information, actions, and notifications that are needed. A Tabletop Exercise is intended to generate discussion of various issues regarding a hypothetical, simulated emergency. Tabletop Exercises can be used to enhance general awareness, validate plans and procedures, rehearse concepts, and/or assess the types of systems needed to guide the prevention of, mitigation of, protection from, response to, and recovery from a defined incident. Generally, Tabletop Exercises are aimed at facilitating conceptual understanding, identify strengths and areas for improvement, and/or achieving changes in perceptions.

Facilitator		
Date		
Assess the need What part of your E you testing?	mergency Response Plan are	
Define the scope		
Participants: Who a	re the key people?	
Write a statement of purpose What is the reason for the activity?		
Define the objectives What are your objectives for this activity?		
Compose a narrative/scenario  What is the narrative for the simulated situation?  What story will set the stage and encourage participants to think about the problem?		
Write major and detailed events	What is going on?	
Before	What has already occurred?	
Belole	What is the weather?	
	Who is involved?	
	Who is affected?	
	Who has been called and/or responded? What have they already done?	

	What additional problems does this situation cause?	
	What are the initial actions?	
	What additional problems do you want to consider?	
During	What are possible new or cascading problems?	
	What should you do now?	
	What information do you need?	
	Who else needs to know?	
List the expected actions	What would be the correct response to the	
	issue/situation?	
After action review	What was the plan?	
After	What happened and why?	
	What were our strengths?	
	What did we learn?	
	How do we improve?	

Follow up actions			
Who is Responsible	Action	Due Date	

### **Tabletop Exercise: Shelter-in-Place**

The purpose of a Tabletop Exercise is to provide an opportunity for your team to review and discuss their responses to a simulated incident and to identify the information, actions, and notifications that are needed. A Tabletop Exercise is intended to generate discussion of various issues regarding a hypothetical, simulated emergency. Tabletop Exercises can be used to enhance general awareness, validate plans and procedures, rehearse concepts, and/or assess the types of systems needed to guide the prevention of, mitigation of, protection from, response to, and recovery from a defined incident. Generally, Tabletop Exercises are aimed at facilitating conceptual understanding, identifying strengths and areas for improvement, and/or achieving changes in perceptions.

Facilitator	
Date	
Assess the need What part of your Emergency Response Plan are you testing?	Shelter-in-Place Annex Building-Level Emergency Response Plan Incident Command System Floorplans and Area Maps
Define the scope Participants: Who are the key people?	
Write a statement of purpose What is the reason for the activity?	SHELTER-IN-PLACE is used to shelter students and staff inside the building.  The Shelter-In-Place Annex describes courses of action when students and staff are required to remain indoors, perhaps for an extended period of time, because it is safer inside the building than outside.  To: Our team will review and revise our Shelter-in-Place annex, our Building-Level Emergency Response Plan, our ICS, and our Floor Plans and Area Maps.  To: {consider additional reasons to conduct this activity}
Define the objectives What are your objectives for this activity?	To: Encourage discussion among the team, and to develop recognition of coordination and planning requirements.  To: {consider additional objectives for this activity}
Compose a narrative/scenario  What is the narrative for the simulated situation?  What story will set the stage and encourage participants to think about the problem?	Adapted from REMS EXAMPLE FOR SCENARIO-BASED PLANNING https://rems.ed.gov/District_Scenario-BasedPlanning.aspx  Setting: It is 10:05 Wednesday morning, and school is in session. The temperature is 40 degrees Fahrenheit outside, the sky is overcast, and there is a light breeze from the west.

**Incident:** A tanker truck carrying hazardous materials crashes into another vehicle on the road a few blocks from the school. The truck is leaking a yellowish gas that is hovering close to the ground.

A motorist comes upon the crash and calls 9-1-1.

First responders are immediately dispatched to the incident.

The media has begun reporting on the tanker truck crash. Family members call the school office to check on the status of their children. This is the first the school has heard of the incident.

The school office notifies the building Principal necessitating an Emergency Response.

The principal assumes the role of **Incident Commander** (as previously determined) and calls police dispatch to get first-hand information. Dispatch verifies the crash, states that they are still gathering information, and they do not tell the school how to respond.

The Incident Commander assembles the building emergency response team and activates the ICS.

**ICS**: (Assign the necessary and relevant roles and alternates for the roles, or use previously assigned roles as per your Emergency Response Plan)

- School Public Information Officer
- School Liaison Officer
- School Safety Officer
- Operations
- Operations: Nurse
- Operations: Facility
- Operations: Site Security
- Planning
- Logistics
- Finance

Due to the proximity of the crash, the school decides to take precautionary measures and implements a **Shelter-in-Place** to seal off the school from the possible contaminant.

The school principal uses the intercom system to instruct staff to immediately implement a shelter-in-place procedure and seal their rooms.

Write major and detailed events

What is going on?

Before	What has already occurred?	
	What is the weather?	
	Who is involved?	
	Who is affected?	
	Who has been called and/or	
	responded? What have they already done?	
	What additional problems does this situation cause?	
	What are the initial actions?	
During	What additional problems do you want to consider?	<ul> <li>Additional considerations:</li> <li>How is the response initiated?</li> <li>Students are outside on a field with their teacher, who is seemingly unaware of the incident. From a distance, it looks like some students might be coughing.</li> <li>In the office, phones are ringing nonstop.</li> <li>Fire Department Hazmat coordinator advises they are working to identify the chemical spill, the school should follow its protocols, and segregate and monitor any potentially exposed students and staff.</li> <li>The road will be shut down for hours for cleanup altering bus routes.</li> <li>It is almost lunchtime.</li> <li>Consider student medical needs.</li> <li>Consider access and functional needs (i.e., difficulty hearing/seeing alarms, challenges with mobility, wayfinding, toileting and feeding needs, etc.)</li> <li>How is the response lifted (ended)?</li> </ul> Using Your Floor Plans and Area Maps: <ul> <li>Does everyone involved know how routes to/from the school will be impacted?</li> <li>Communication with the teacher outside must occur. Is there is a safe route back into the school building? How should any student medical needs be addressed?</li> <li>Parents, visitors, and bus drivers arriving at the school will need direction.</li> <li>Which windows need to be sealed? Who will do this, and where are the supplies?</li> <li>Will any utilities need to be shut-off?</li> </ul> {Consider additional building specific problems that could occur}
	cascading problems?	
	What should you do now?	

	What information do you need?	
	Who else needs to know?	
List the expected actions	What would be the correct response to the issue/situation?	
After action review	What was the plan?	
After	What happened and why?	
	What were our strengths?	
	What did we learn?	
	How do we improve?	{Consider response improvements.}  Also consider improvements to:  • Shelter-in-Place Annex  • Building-Level Emergency Response Plan  • Incident Command System  • Floorplans and Area Maps

Follow up actions			
Who is Responsible Action Due Date			

### **Tabletop Exercise: Hold-in-Place**

The purpose of a Tabletop Exercise is to provide an opportunity for your team to review and discuss their responses to a simulated incident and to identify the information, actions, and notifications that are needed. A Tabletop Exercise is intended to generate discussion of various issues regarding a hypothetical, simulated emergency. Tabletop Exercises can be used to enhance general awareness, validate plans and procedures, rehearse concepts, and/or assess the types of systems needed to guide the prevention of, mitigation of, protection from, response to, and recovery from a defined incident. Generally, Tabletop Exercises are aimed at facilitating conceptual understanding, identifying strengths and areas for improvement, and/or achieving changes in perceptions.

Facilitator	
Date	
Assess the need What part of your Emergency Response Plan are you testing?	Hold-in-Place Annex Building-Level Emergency Response Plan Incident Command System Floor Plans and Area Maps
Define the scope  Participants: Who are the key people?	
Write a statement of purpose What is the reason for the activity?	HOLD-IN-PLACE is used to limit the movement of students and staff during a short-term incident or emergency.  A Hold-In-Place Annex describes courses of action when students and staff are required to remain in place for an expected short duration incident, such as a fight, medical emergency, or maintenance issue.  The Hold-In-Place response is intended to keep students and staff out of the affected area until the situation can be rectified.  To: Our team will review and revise our Hold-in-Place annex, our Building-Level Emergency Response Plan, our ICS, and our Floor Plans and Area Maps.  To: {consider additional reasons to conduct this activity}
Define the objectives What are your objectives for this activity?	To: Encourage discussion among the team, and to develop recognition of coordination and planning requirements.  To: {consider additional objectives for this activity}

**Setting:** It is 1:05 Wednesday afternoon, and school is in session. The temperature is 20 degrees Fahrenheit outside.

**Incident:** A water pipe bursts, and water is leaking into the hallway near the nurse's office and cafeteria.

A member of the staff notices a wet hallway and calls the main office. The main office dispatches the maintenance team.

The maintenance team turns off the water, but the hallway is still wet and possibly slippery.

**Action**: The principal assumes the role of **Incident Commander** (as previously determined) and implements a **Hold-in-Place** to keep students and staff out of the affected hallway.

The principal uses the intercom system to instruct staff to immediately implement a Hold-in-Place procedure.

The Incident Commander assembles the building emergency response team and activates the ICS.

**ICS**: (Assign the necessary and relevant roles and alternates for the roles, or use previously assigned roles as per your Emergency Response Plan)

- School Public Information Officer
- School Liaison Officer
- School Safety Officer
- Operations
- Operations: Nurse
- Operations: Facility
- Operations: Site Security
- Planning
- Logistics
- Finance

Write major and detailed events	What is going on?	
Before	What has already occurred?	
	What is the weather?	
	Who is involved?	
	Who is affected?	
	Who has been called and/or responded?	
	What have they already done?	

Compose a narrative/scenario

What is the narrative for the simulated situation?

What story will set the stage and encourage

participants to think about the problem?

	What additional problems does this situation cause?	
	What are the initial actions?	
During	What additional problems do you want to consider?	<ul> <li>Additional considerations:         <ul> <li>How is the response initiated?</li> <li>It is lunchtime. Access to and from the cafeteria is impacted.</li> <li>Access to the nurse's office is impacted. Students have medical needs.</li> <li>Consider access and functional needs (i.e., difficulty hearing/seeing alarms, challenges with mobility, wayfinding, toileting and feeding needs, etc.)</li> <li>How is the response lifted (ended)?</li> </ul> </li> <li>Using Your Floor Plans and Area Maps:         <ul> <li>Is your Floor Plan accurate and helpful? Consider: water shut-off information, hallway routes, accurate room numbering.</li> <li>Is the Area Map accurate and helpful if first responders are called to assist?</li> </ul> </li> <li>{Consider additional building specific problems that could occur}</li> </ul>
	What are possible new or cascading problems?	
	What should you do now?	
	What information do you need?	
	Who else needs to know?	
List the expected actions	What would be the correct response to the issue/situation?	
After action review	What was the plan?	
After	What happened and why?	
	What were our strengths?	
	What did we learn?	
	How do we improve?	Consider response improvements.  Also consider improvements to:  Hold-in-Place Annex Building-Level Emergency Response Plan Incident Command System Floorplans and Area Maps

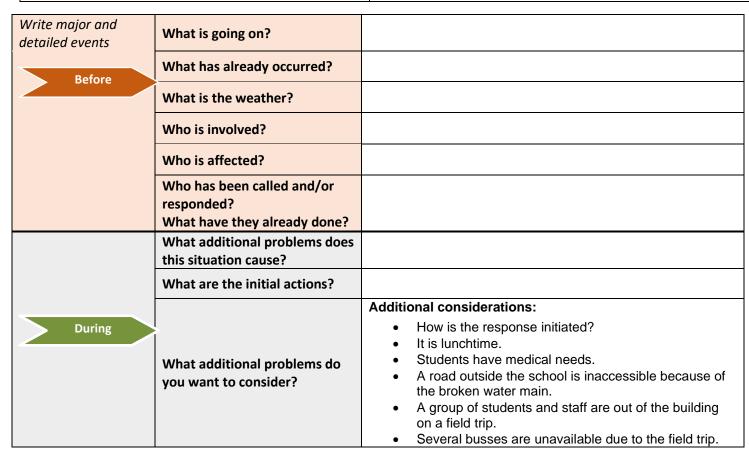
Follow up actions			
Who is Responsible			
1			

### **Tabletop Exercise: Evacuation**

The purpose of a Tabletop Exercise is to provide an opportunity for your team to review and discuss their responses to a simulated incident and to identify the information, actions, and notifications that are needed. A Tabletop Exercise is intended to generate discussion of various issues regarding a hypothetical, simulated emergency. Tabletop Exercises can be used to enhance general awareness, validate plans and procedures, rehearse concepts, and/or assess the types of systems needed to guide the prevention of, mitigation of, protection from, response to, and recovery from a defined incident. Generally, Tabletop Exercises are aimed at facilitating conceptual understanding, identifying strengths and areas for improvement, and/or achieving changes in perceptions.

Facilitator	
Date	
Assess the need What part of your Emergency Response Plan are you testing?	Evacuation Annex Building-Level Emergency Response Plan Incident Command System Floor Plans and Area Maps
Define the scope	
Participants: Who are the key people?	
Write a statement of purpose What is the reason for the activity?	EVACUATION is used to evacuate students and staff from the building.  The Evacuation Annex describes courses of action used to evacuate students and staff when it is unsafe to remain in the building or on the school grounds and no other response is practical.  Evacuation should take place if it is determined that it is safer outside than inside the building and if students and staff can safely reach the evacuation location without danger.  To: Our team will review and revise our Evacuation annex, our Building-Level Emergency Response Plan and ICS.  To: {consider additional reasons to conduct this activity}
Define the objectives What are your objectives for this activity?	<b>To:</b> Encourage discussion among the team, and to develop recognition of coordination and planning requirements.
	To: {consider additional objectives for this activity}
Compose a narrative/scenario  What is the narrative for the simulated situation?  Lew York State Education Department and New York State Center for School Safet	<b>Setting:</b> It is 11:05 Wednesday morning, and school is in session. The temperature is 20 degrees Fahrenheit outside.

What story will set the stage and encourage	<b>Incident:</b> A water main to the school bursts, and water to the
participants to think about the problem?	school is shut off. Students and staff are unable to wash
	hands, flush toilets, and the cafeteria is unable to continue
	meal preparation and clean up.
	Action: The principal assumes the role of Incident
	Commander (as previously determined) and determines that
	an <b>Evacuation</b> is necessary.
	The Incident Commander assembles the building emergency
	response team and activates the ICS.
	ICS: (assign the necessary and relevant roles and alternates
	for the roles, or use previously assigned roles as per your
	Emergency Response Plan)
	School Public Information Officer
	School Liaison Officer     School Sefety Officer
	School Safety Officer
	<ul> <li>Operations</li> </ul>
	Operations: Nurse
	Operations: Facility
	<ul> <li>Operations: Site Security</li> </ul>
	<ul><li>Planning</li></ul>
	<ul> <li>Logistics</li> </ul>
	Finance



	What are possible new or cascading problems?	<ul> <li>Consider access and functional needs (i.e., difficulty hearing/seeing alarms, challenges with mobility, wayfinding, toileting and feeding needs, etc.)</li> <li>How is the response lifted (ended)?</li> <li>Using Your Floor Plans and Area Maps:         <ul> <li>Does everyone involved know how routes to/from the school will be impacted?</li> <li>Communication with the teachers on the field trip must occur. Is there is a safe route back to the school?</li> <li>How should any student medical and toileting needs be addressed?</li> <li>Parents, visitors, and bus drivers arriving at the school will need direction.</li> <li>Should any utilities be shut-off?</li> </ul> </li> <li>{Consider additional building specific problems that could occur}</li> </ul>
	What should you do now?	
	What information do you need?	
	Who else needs to know?	
List the expected actions	What would be the correct response to the issue/situation?	
After action review	What was the plan?	
After	What happened and why?	
	What were our strengths?	
	What did we learn?	
	How do we improve?	Consider response improvements.  Also consider improvements to:  Evacuation Annex Building-Level Emergency Response Plan Incident Command System Floorplans and Area Maps

Follow up actions			
Who is Responsible Action Due Date			

### **Tabletop Exercise: Lockout**

The purpose of a Tabletop Exercise is to provide an opportunity for your team to review and discuss their responses to a simulated incident and to identify the information, actions, and notifications that are needed. A Tabletop Exercise is intended to generate discussion of various issues regarding a hypothetical, simulated emergency. Tabletop Exercises can be used to enhance general awareness, validate plans and procedures, rehearse concepts, and/or assess the types of systems needed to guide the prevention of, mitigation of, protection from, response to, and recovery from a defined incident. Generally, Tabletop Exercises are aimed at facilitating conceptual understanding, identifying strengths and areas for improvement, and/or achieving changes in perceptions.

Facilitator	
Date	
Assess the need What part of your Emergency Response Plan are you testing?	Lockout Annex Building-Level Emergency Response Plan Incident Command System Floor Plans and Area Maps
Define the scope Participants: Who are the key people?	
Write a statement of purpose What is the reason for the activity?	LOCKOUT is used to secure buildings and grounds during incents that pose an imminent threat outside of the school.  A Lockout Annex describes courses of action to secure school buildings and grounds during an incident that poses an imminent concern outside of the school.  Lockout is used to quicky ensure all school staff, students, and visitors are secured in the school building away from the outside danger.  To: Our team will review and revise our Lockout Annex, our Building-Level Emergency Response Plan, our ICS, and our Floor Plans and Area Maps.  To: {consider additional reasons to conduct this activity}
Define the objectives What are your objectives for this activity?	To encourage discussion among the team, and to develop recognition of coordination and planning requirements.  To: {consider additional objectives for this activity}

Setting: It is 11:05 Wednesday morning, and school is in session. The temperature is 60 degrees Fahrenheit outside. Incident: A bank near the school is robbed. The police have not found the suspect. Action: The principal assumes the role of Incident Commander (as previously determined) and determines that a Lockout is necessary. The Incident Commander assembles the building emergency response team and activates the ICS. Compose a narrative/scenario ICS: (assign the necessary and relevant roles and alternates What is the narrative for the simulated situation? for the roles, or use previously assigned roles as per your Emergency Response Plan) What story will set the stage and encourage participants to think about the problem? School Public Information Officer School Liaison Officer School Safety Officer Operations Operations: Nurse Operations: Facility Operations: Site Security **Planning** Logistics Finance

Write major and detailed events	What is going on?	
Before	What has already occurred?	
Delote	What is the weather?	
	Who is involved?	
	Who is affected?	
	Who has been called and/or responded?	
	What have they already done?	
	What additional problems does this situation cause?	
	What are the initial actions?	
		Additional considerations:
During	What additional problems do you want to consider?	<ul> <li>How is the response initiated?</li> <li>It is lunchtime.</li> <li>Students have medical needs.</li> <li>A road outside the school is inaccessible because of the police activity.</li> <li>Students are outside for recess and physical education class.</li> <li>Students are returning on a bus from a field trip.</li> </ul>

List the expected actions	What are possible new or cascading problems? What should you do now? What information do you need? Who else needs to know? What would be the correct response to the issue/situation?	Consider access and functional needs (i.e., difficulty hearing/seeing alarms, challenges with mobility, wayfinding, toileting and feeding needs, etc.) How is the response lifted (ended)?  Using Your Floor Plans and Area Maps: Does everyone involved know how routes to/from the school will be impacted? The teachers overseeing recess and the Physical Education teacher need direction. Parents and visitors need direction. The field trip bus drivers need direction.
After action review	What was the plan?	
After	What happened and why?	
	What were our strengths?	
	What did we learn?	
	How do we improve?	Consider response improvements.  Also consider improvements to:  Lockout Annex  Building-Level Emergency Response Plan Incident Command System Floorplans and Area Maps

Follow up actions				
Who is Responsible	Action	Due Date		

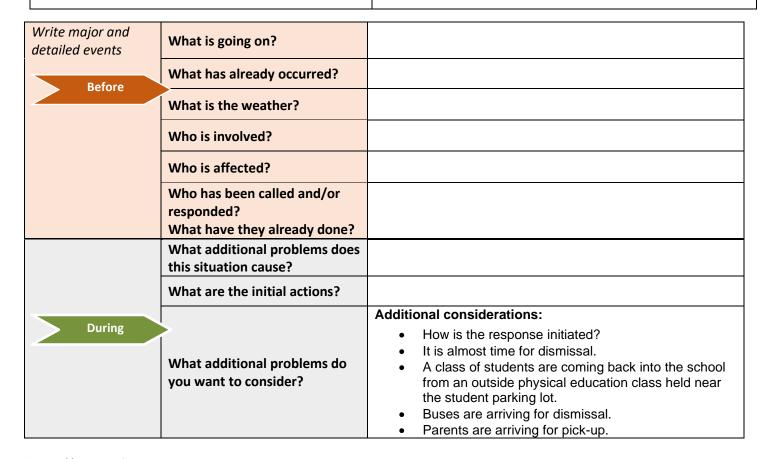
### **Tabletop Exercise: Lockdown**

The purpose of a Tabletop Exercise is to provide an opportunity for your team to review and discuss their responses to a simulated incident and to identify the information, actions, and notifications that are needed. A Tabletop Exercise is intended to generate discussion of various issues regarding a hypothetical, simulated emergency. Tabletop Exercises can be used to enhance general awareness, validate plans and procedures, rehearse concepts, and/or assess the types of systems needed to guide the prevention of, mitigation of, protection from, response to, and recovery from a defined incident. Generally, Tabletop Exercises are aimed at facilitating conceptual understanding, identifying strengths and areas for improvement, and/or achieving changes in perceptions.

Facilitator		
Date		
Assess the need What part of your Emergency Response Plan are you testing?	Lockdown Annex Building-Level Emergency Response Plan Incident Command System Floorplans and Area Maps	
Define the scope Participants: Who are the key people?		
Write a statement of purpose What is the reason for the activity?	LOCKDOWN is used to secure school buildings and grounds during incidents in or around the school that pose a severe and/or immediate threat of violence or incidents that have the potential to escalate.  Lockdown Annex is used to quickly ensure all students, school staff, and visitors are secured in rooms away from immediate danger.  Lockdown is an initial physical response to provide a time barrier during an event.  To: Our team will review and revise our Lockdown Annex, our Building-Level Emergency Response Plan, ICS, Floor plans and Area Maps.  To: {consider additional reasons to conduct this activity}	
Define the objectives What are your objectives for this activity?	To: Encourage discussion among the team, and to develop recognition of coordination and planning requirements.      To: {consider additional objectives for this activity}	
Compose a narrative/scenario What is the narrative for the simulated situation?	<b>Setting:</b> It is 1:45 Wednesday afternoon, and school is in session. The temperature is 60 degrees Fahrenheit outside.	

Incident: A non-custodial parent arrives at the school. The What story will set the stage and encourage parent has texted their child and told the child to meet in the participants to think about the problem? student parking lot. The SRO approaches the parent, and the parent responds aggressively and indicates they have a weapon. The student comes outside of the building and sees the SRO and parent interacting. Action: The principal assumes the role of Incident Commander (as previously determined) and determines that a Lockdown is necessary. The Incident Commander assembles the building emergency response team and activates the ICS. ICS: (Assign the necessary and relevant roles and alternates for the roles, or use previously assigned roles as per your Emergency Response Plan) School Public Information Officer School Liaison Officer School Safety Officer Operations Operations: Nurse Operations: Facility Operations: Site Security **Planning** 

> Logistics Finance



List the expected actions  After action review	What are possible new or cascading problems? What should you do now? What information do you need? Who else needs to know? What would be the correct response to the issue/situation?	<ul> <li>Many students drive to school and their dismissal process is to exit the student parking lot before the busses leave.</li> <li>There are after-school activities and athletic events scheduled. Visitors use the student parking lot.</li> <li>One student in the physical education class needs medical attention.</li> <li>A student begins recording and live streaming the incident.</li> <li>Consider access and functional needs (i.e., difficulty hearing/seeing alarms, challenges with mobility, wayfinding, toileting and feeding needs, etc.)</li> <li>How is the response lifted (ended)?</li> <li>Using Your Floor Plans and Area Maps: <ul> <li>Does everyone involved know which is the student parking lot, including first responders?</li> <li>The Emergency Responders need to be informed about the location of incident, location of students in the physical education class, arrival routes for those coming to the building (parents, buses, visitors).</li> <li>The Physical Education teacher needs direction. Is there is a safe route back into the school building? How should the situation involving the student who needs medical attention be addressed?</li> <li>Parents arriving for pick-up need to be directed to an alternate location.</li> <li>Bus drivers need to be directed to an alternate location.</li> <li>Visitors need to be directed to an alternate location.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(Consider additional building specific problems that could occur)</li> </ul>
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	What was the plan?	
After	What happened and why?	
	What were our strengths?	

		Consider response improvements.  Also consider improvements to:
		<ul> <li>Lockdown Annex</li> <li>Building-Level Emergency Response Plan</li> <li>Incident Command System</li> <li>Floorplans and Area Maps</li> </ul>
How	do we improve?	

Follow up actions				
Who is Responsible	Action	Due Date		