



Comprehensive School Safety Plan

2023-2024 School Year

The Comprehensive School Safety Plan is designed to be utilized as a school resource for prevention/mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery planning and training as well as for meeting the requirements for the annual Safety Plan Process under SB 187 and the National Incident Management System.

It is a living document to be updated as necessary to meet the school and community needs, forms, or requirements.

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SB 187: School Safety Plan

**Soleil Academy Charter
School Safety Plan Signature
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The undersigned members of the Soleil Academy Charter School Safety Planning Committee certify that the requirements for the SB 187 Safety Plan have been met.

Beatriz Gutierrez, Executive Director

TBD, Teacher Representative

Ramon Avilez, Director of Operations

TBD, PA Representative

(name), (Law Enforcement Agency)

Date

**Soleil Academy Charter
School Safety Plan Goals
2023-2024**

Component II: Place or Physical Site

Policies and Procedures

Mandated Policies and Procedures

The School Safety Planning Committee has reviewed the site safety plan and made necessary updates and revision. The safety plan must include the following components: (Ed Code 35294.2)

- Child abuse reporting consistent with Penal Code 11164.
- Policies pursuant to Educational Code 48915 and other school-designated serious acts which would lead to suspension, expulsion or mandatory expulsion recommendations.
- Procedures to notify teachers and counselors (amended Welfare and Institutions Code 827) of dangerous students pursuant to Education Code 49079.
- A sexual harassment policy pursuant to Education Code 212.6.
- Procedures for safe entrance and exit of students, parents/guardians and employees to and from the school
- The rules and procedures on school discipline adopted pursuant to Education Code 35291 and 35291.5 (5411-discipline) in order to create a safe and orderly environment conducive to learning at school.
- If the school has adopted a dress code prohibiting students from wearing “gang related apparel,” the provisions of that dress code.
- Routine and Emergency Disaster Procedures that include:
 - Emergency and Disaster Preparedness Plan
 - Fire Drills
 - Bomb Threats
 - Earthquake Emergency Procedure System
 - Transportation Safety and Emergencies
- As the team reviews the following mandated components, critical questions to review include:
 - What is the policy or procedure?
 - How are staff, students and/or parents notified that this policy exists?
 - How are staff, students and/or parents notified relative to a specific incident?
 - What staff/student training(s) have been completed?
 - What additional trainings are needed?

Child Abuse Reporting

A. Definition of Child Abuse: Child abuse means a physical injury that is inflicted by other than accidental on a child by another person. Child Abuse also means the sexual abuse of a child or any act or omission pertaining to child abuse reporting laws (willful cruelty, unjustifiable punishment of a child, unlawful corporal punishment or injury). Child abuse also means the physical or emotional neglect of a child or abuse in out-of-home care.

1. Child Abuse
 - a. Injury inflicted by another person.

- b. Sexual Abuse.
- c. Neglect of child's physical, health, and emotional needs.

- d. Unusual and willful cruelty; unjustifiable punishment.
- e. Unlawful corporal punishment.

2. Not Considered Child Abuse

- a. Mutual affray between minors
- b. Injury caused by reasonable and necessary force used by a peace officer:
 - To quell a disturbance threatening physical injury to a person or damage property
 - To prevent physical injury to another person or damage to property
 - For the purposes of self-defense
 - To obtain possession of weapons or other dangerous objects within the control of a child
 - To apprehend an escapee

B. Mandated Child Abuse Reporting

- a. Mandated child abuse reporting is governed by the Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act, P.C. 11164.
- b. Any childcare custodian, health practitioner, or employee of a child protective agency who has knowledge of or observes a child in his or her professional capacity or within the scope of his or her employment whom he or she knows or reasonably suspects has been the victim of child abuse shall report the known or suspected instance of child abuse to a child protective agency by telephone and written report:
 - **The telephone call must be made immediately or as soon as practicably possible by telephone.**
 - **A written report must be sent within 36 hours of the telephone call to the child protective agency.**
- c. Child abuse can be any of the following:
 - A physical injury which is inflicted on a child by another person other than by accidental means.
 - The sexual abuse, assault, or exploitation of a child.
 - The negligent treatment or maltreatment of a child by a person responsible for the child's welfare under circumstances indicating harm or threatened harm to the child's health or welfare, whether the harm or threatened harm is from acts or omissions on the part of the responsible person.
 - The willful infliction upon a child of any cruel or inhumane corporal punishment or any injury resulting in a traumatic condition.
 - The willful harming or injuring of a child or endangering of the person or the health of a child where the person responsible for the child's welfare is a licensee, administrator, or employee of any facility licensed to care for children or an administrator or employee of a public or private school or other institution or agency.
- d. Any childcare custodian, health practitioner, or employee of a child protective agency who has knowledge of or who reasonably suspects mental suffering has been inflicted on a child or his or her emotional well-being is endangered in any other way, may report such known or suspected instance of child abuse to a child protective agency.
- e. When two or more persons who are required to report are present and jointly knowledgeable of a known or suspected instance of child abuse, and when there is agreement among them, the

telephone report may be made by a member of the team selected by mutual agreement and a single report may be made and signed by the selected member of the reporting team. Any member who has knowledge that the member designated to make the report failed to do so, shall thereafter make such a report.

- f. The intent and purpose of the law is to protect children from abuse. The definition of a child is any person under 18 years of age.
- g. This entire section on Child Abuse was been taken from *California Laws Relating To Minors* manual.

C. Failure to Report Known or Suspected Child Abuse

Failure to report known or reasonable suspicion of child abuse, including sexual abuse, is a misdemeanor. Mandated reporters are provided with immunity from civil or criminal liability as a result of making a mandated report of child abuse.

This information has been taken directly from the LUSD School Safety Plan

D. Call: Los Angeles County Department of Children and Family Services at 800-540- 4000

E. Staff Training

Child abuse reporting procedures are reviewed with all staff at the first staff meetings of the school year. A written summary of the procedures is in the staff binder, which is given to all teachers.

F. Student Comprehensive Sexual Health Training

Suspension and Expulsion Policies

Grounds for suspension which fall under Education Code 48900

- a. Caused, attempted to cause, or threatened to cause physical injury to another person.
- b. Possessed, sold, or otherwise furnished any firearm, knife, explosive, or other dangerous object unless, in the case of possession of any object of this type, the pupil had obtained written permission to possess the item from a certificated school employee, which is concurred in by the Principal or the designee of the Executive Director.
- c. Unlawfully possessed, used, sold, or otherwise furnished, or been under the influence of any controlled substance.
- d. Unlawfully offered, arranged, or negotiated to sell any controlled substance.
- e. Committed or attempted to commit robbery or extortion.
- f. Caused or attempted to cause damage to school property or private property.
- g. Stolen or attempted to steal school or private property.
- h. Possessed or used tobacco, or any products containing tobacco or nicotine products, including, but not limited to, cigarettes, cigars, miniature cigars, clove cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, snuff, chew packets, and betel. However, this section does not prohibit use or possession by a pupil of his or her own prescription products.
- i. Committed an obscene act or engaged in habitual profanity or vulgarity.
- j. Had unlawful possession of, or unlawfully offered, arranged or negotiated to sell any drug paraphernalia.

- k. Disrupted school activities or otherwise willfully defied the valid authority supervisors, teachers, administrators, school officials, or other school personnel engaged in the performance of their duties.
- l. Knowingly received stolen school property or private property.
- m. Possessed an imitation firearm. As used in this section, "imitation firearm" means a replica of a firearm as to substantially similar in physical properties to an existing firearm as to lead a reasonable person to conclude that the replica is a firearm.
- n. Committed or attempted to commit sexual assault.
- o. Harassed, threatened, or intimidated a pupil who is a complaining witness or witness in a school disciplinary proceeding for the purpose of either preventing that pupil from being a witness or retaliating against that pupil for being a witness, or both.

A pupil may not be suspended or expelled for any of the acts listed above unless that act is related to school activity or school attendance occurring within a school under the jurisdiction of the superintendent or Executive Director or occurring within any other school district. A pupil may be suspended or expelled for acts which are enumerated in this section and related to school activity or attendance that occur at any time, including but not limited to, any of the following:

- a. While on school grounds.
- b. While going to or coming from school.
- c. During the lunch period, whether on or off the campus.
- d. During, or in route to and from, a school sponsored

activity. Expulsion Policies under Education Code 48915:

The Principal shall recommend the expulsion of a pupil for any of the following committed at school or school activity off school grounds, unless the Executive Director or superintendent finds an expulsion is inappropriate, due to the particular circumstance:

- a. Causing serious physical injury to another person, except in self-defense.
- b. Possession of any knife, explosive, or other dangerous object of no reasonable use to the pupil.
- c. Unlawful possession of any controlled substance, as defined under Ed. Code.
- d. Robbery or extortion.
- e. Assault or battery on any school employee, as defined in Sections 240 and 242 of the Penal Code.

Mandatory Recommendation for Expulsion

The Executive Director, or superintendent of schools shall immediately suspend, pursuant to Section 48911, and shall recommend expulsion of a pupil that he or she determines has committed any of the following acts at school or at a school activity off school grounds:

- a. Possessing, selling, or otherwise furnishing a firearm. This subdivision does not apply to an act of possessing a firearm if the pupil has obtained prior written permission to possess the firearm from a certificated school employee, which is concurred in by the Executive Director or the designee of the Executive Director. This subdivision applies to an act of possessing a firearm only if an employee of a school district verifies the possession.
- b. Brandishing a knife at another person
- c. Unlawfully selling a controlled substance as defined by Education Code.

- d. Committing or attempting to commit a sexual assault as defined in the Education Code.

B. Staff Training

Suspension and expulsion policies are reviewed every year at the beginning of the year staff meeting and are reviewed with the staff on an as needed basis.

CA Codes (edc:48900-48926) EDUCATION CODE SECTION 48900-48926

48900. A pupil may not be suspended from school or recommended for expulsion unless the Executive Director of the school in which the pupil is enrolled determines that the pupil has committed an act as defined pursuant to one or more of subdivisions (a) to (o), inclusive:

- (a) (1) Caused, attempted to cause, or threatened to cause physical injury to another person; or
(2) Willfully used force or violence upon the person of another, except in self-defense.
- (b) Possessed, sold, or otherwise furnished any firearm, knife, explosive, or other Dangerous object, unless, in the case of possession of any object of this type, the pupil had obtained written permission to possess the item from a certificated school employee, which is concurred in by the Executive Director or the designee of the Executive Director.
- (c) Unlawfully possessed, used, sold, or otherwise furnished, or been under the influence of, any controlled substance listed in Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 11053) of Division 10 of the Health and Safety Code, an alcoholic beverage, or an intoxicant of any kind.
- (d) Unlawfully offered, arranged, or negotiated to sell any controlled substance listed in Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 11053) of Division 10 of the Health and Safety Code, an alcoholic beverage, or an intoxicant of any kind, and then either sold, delivered, or otherwise furnished to any person another liquid, substance, or material and represented the liquid, substance, or material as a controlled substance, alcoholic beverage, or intoxicant.
- (e) Committed or attempted to commit robbery or extortion.
- (f) Caused or attempted to cause damage to school property or private property.
- (g) Stolen or attempted to steal school property or private property.
- (i) Committed an obscene act or engaged in habitual profanity or vulgarity.
- (j) Unlawfully possessed or unlawfully offered, arranged, or negotiated to sell any drug paraphernalia, as defined in Section 11014.5 of the Health and Safety Code.
- (k) Disrupted school activities or otherwise willfully defied the valid authority of supervisors, teachers, administrators, school officials, or other school personnel engaged in the performance of their duties.
- (l) Knowingly received stolen school property or private property.
- (m) Possessed an imitation firearm. As used in this section, "imitation firearm" means a replica of a firearm that is so substantially similar in physical properties to an existing firearm as to lead a reasonable person to conclude that the replica is a Firearm.
- (n) Committed or attempted to commit a sexual assault as defined in Section 261, 266c, 286, 288, 288a, or 289 of the Penal Code or committed a sexual battery as defined in Section 243.4 of the Penal Code.

- (o) Harassed, threatened, or intimidated a pupil who is a complaining witness or witness in a school disciplinary proceeding for the purpose of either preventing that pupil from being a witness or retaliating against that pupil for being a witness, or both.
- (p) A pupil may not be suspended or expelled for any of the acts enumerated unless that act is related to school activity or school attendance occurring within a school under the jurisdiction of the superintendent or Executive Director or occurring within any other school district. A pupil may be suspended or expelled for acts that are enumerated in this section and related to school activity or attendance that occur at any time, including, but not limited to, any of the following:
 - (1) While on school grounds.
 - (2) While going to or coming from school.
 - (3) During the lunch period whether on or off the campus.
 - (4) During, or while going to or coming from, a school sponsored activity.
- (q) It is the intent of the Legislature that alternatives to suspensions or expulsion be imposed against any pupil who is truant, tardy, or otherwise absent from school activities.

48900.2. In addition to the reasons specified in Section 48900, a pupil may be suspended from school or recommended for expulsion if the Executive Director of the school in which the pupil is enrolled determines that the pupil has committed sexual harassment as defined in Section 212.5. For the purposes of this chapter, the conduct described in Section 212.5 must be considered by a reasonable person of the same gender as the victim to be sufficiently severe or pervasive to have a negative impact upon the individual's academic performance or to create an intimidating, hostile, or offensive educational environment. This section shall not apply to pupils enrolled in kindergarten and grades 1 through 3, inclusive.

48900.3. In addition to the reasons set forth in Sections 48900 and 48900.2, a pupil in any of grades 4 to 8, inclusive, may be suspended from school or recommended for expulsion if the Executive Director of the school in which the pupil is Enrolled determines that the pupil has caused, attempted to cause, threatened to cause, or participated in an act of, hate violence, as defined in subdivision(e) of Section 233.

48900.4. In addition to the grounds specified in Sections 48900 and 48900.2, a pupil enrolled in any of grades 4 to 8, inclusive, may be suspended from school or recommended for expulsion if the Executive Director of the school in which the pupil is enrolled determines that the pupil has intentionally engaged in harassment, threats, or intimidation, directed against a pupil or group of pupils, that is sufficiently severe or pervasive to have the actual and reasonably expected effect of materially disrupting class work, creating substantial disorder, and invading the rights of that pupil or group of pupils by creating an intimidating or hostile educational environment.

48900.7. (a) In addition to the reasons specified in Sections 48900, 48900.2, 48900.3, and 48900.4, a pupil may be suspended from school or recommended for expulsion if the Executive Director of the school in which the pupil is enrolled determines that the pupil has made terrorist threats against school officials or school property, or both. (b) For the purposes of this section, "terrorist threat" shall include any statement, whether written or oral, by a person who willfully threatens to commit a crime which will result in death, great bodily injury to another person, or property damage in excess of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), with the specific intent that the statement is to be taken as a threat, even if there is no

intent of actually carrying it out, which, on its face and under the circumstances in which it is made, is

so unequivocal, unconditional, immediate, and specific as to convey to the person threatened, a gravity of purpose and an immediate prospect of execution of the threat, and thereby causes that person reasonably to be in sustained fear for his or her own safety or for his or her immediate family's safety, or for the protection of school district property, or the personal property of the person threatened or his or her immediate family.

Procedures for Notifying Teachers about Dangerous Students (Education Code 49079)

1. **Suspensions, Recommendations for Expulsions, and Expulsions** – In order to fulfill the requirements made by Education Code 49079 and Welfare and Institutions Code 827 that state teachers must be notified of the reason(s) a student has been suspended, as well as when the School reasonably suspects that a student has engaged in conduct warranting suspension or expulsion, Soleil Academy has incorporated this notification into the existing “Attendance Reporting screen”. The procedures for teacher notification are:
 - a. On the daily attendance report, when a student is suspended, documentation of the suspension will be noted next to the student’s name.
 - b. The teacher can access details of the suspension by contacting school administration.
 - c. The information provided is for the student’s **current teacher(s) only. All information regarding suspension and expulsion is CONFIDENTIAL, is not to be shared with any student(s) or parent(s).**
2. **Criminal Conduct** – Pursuant to Welfare & Institution Code 827(b), Education Code 48267 and Education Code 49079:
 - a. The Court notifies the Executive Director of Soleil Academy regarding students who have engaged in certain criminal conduct.
 - b. The ED is responsible for prompt notification of the student’s teachers. This information is also forwarded to all administrators and the student’s counselor. **Per Education Code 49079, this information must be kept confidential.**
 - c. The School will also provide appropriate notifications to teachers when the School reasonably suspects that a student has engaged in criminal conduct, pursuant to Education Code 49079.

Discrimination and Harassment Policy

Please refer to the Soleil Academy Employee Handbook for a full copy of the School’s Discrimination and Harassment policies.

Anti-Bullying Policy

Sexual Harassment Policy

A. Definition

"Sexual Harassment includes 'unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, sexually motivated physical contact, or other verbal or physical conduct or communication of a sexual nature,' when *any of four conditions* are met:

1. Submission to the conduct or communication is made a term or condition, either explicitly or implicitly, of obtaining education;
2. Submission or rejection of the conduct or communication is used as a factor in decisions affecting that person's education;
3. The conduct or communication has either the purpose or effect of 'substantially interfering' with a person's education;
4. The conduct or communication creates an 'intimidating, hostile, or offensive' educational environment."

B. Policy Pertaining to Sexual Harassment STUDENT

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

The Board of Directors prohibit the unlawful sexual harassment of any student by any employee, student, or other person in or from the district. The Board expects students or staff to immediately report incidents of sexual harassment to the Director of Operations or designee or to another district administrator. Teachers shall discuss this policy with their students in age-appropriate ways and should assure them that they need not endure any form of sexual harassment. Any student who engages in the sexual harassment of anyone in or from the district may be subject to disciplinary action up to and including expulsion. Any employee who permits or engages in sexual harassment may be subject to disciplinary action up to and including dismissal.

Any student who feels that he/she is being harassed should immediately contact the Director of Operations or designee at his/her school. If a situation involving sexual harassment is not promptly remedied by the Director of Operations or designee, a complaint of harassment can be filed with the district's Title IX Coordinator for students. The district prohibits retaliatory behavior against any complainant or any participant in the complaint process. Each complaint of sexual harassment shall be promptly investigated in a way that respects the privacy of all parties concerned. Prohibited sexual harassment includes, but is not limited to, unwelcome sexual advances, request for sexual favors, and other verbal, visual, or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:

1. Submission to the conduct is explicitly or implicitly made a term or condition of an individual's employment, academic status, or progress.
2. Submission to or rejection of the conduct by an individual is used as the basis for academic or employment decisions affecting the individual.
3. The conduct had the purpose or effect of having a negative impact on the individual's academic or work performance, or of creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive educational or work environment.
4. Submission to or rejection of the conduct by the individual is used as the basis for any decision affecting the individual regarding benefits and services, honors, programs, or activities at or through the school. Education Code 212.5

Other types of conduct which are prohibited in the district and which may constitute sexual harassment include:

1. Unwelcome leering, sexual flirtations, or propositions.
2. Unwelcome sexual slurs, epithets, threats, verbal abuse, derogatory comments or sexually degrading descriptions.
3. Graphic verbal comments about an individual's body, or an overly personal conversation.
4. Sexual jokes, stories, drawings, pictures, or gestures.

5. Spreading sexual rumors.
6. Teasing or sexual remarks about students enrolled in a predominantly single-sex class.
7. Touching an individual's body or clothes in a sexual way.
8. Purposefully limiting a student's access to educational tools and/or instruction.
9. Cornering or blocking of normal movements.
10. Displaying sexually suggestive objects in the educational environment.
11. Any act of retaliation against an individual who reports a violation of the district's sexual harassment policy or who participates in the investigation of a sexual harassment complaint.

Enforcement

The Director of Operations or designee shall take appropriate actions to reinforce the district's sexual harassment policy. These actions may include:

1. Removing vulgar or offending graffiti.
2. Providing staff training and student instruction or counseling. Taking appropriate disciplinary action as needed.

Legal Reference

Civil Code 1714.1, Education Code 200-240, 212.5, 212.6, 230, 48904, 48980, United States Code, Title 42, 2000d & 2000e et seq. Title IX, 1972 Education Act Amendments, Franklin vs. Gwinnet County Schools (1992) 112 S. Ct. 1028, Board Policy 5145.7

Notifications

A copy of the school's sexual harassment policy shall:

1. Be included in the notifications that are sent to parents/guardians at the beginning of each school year. Edu. Code 48980
2. Appear in any school or district publication that sets forth the school or district's comprehensive rules, regulations, procedures, and standards of conduct. Education Code 212.5

Procedures for Safe Ingress and Egress

Beyond planning for daily ingress/egress routes and emergency evacuation routes, schools must plan for assisting students, staff, and visitors with disabilities. Under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, individuals who are deaf/hard of hearing, blind/partially sighted, mobility impaired and/or cognitively/emotionally impaired must be assisted.

A. Schools must include information in their plan for:

At Soleil Academy we have carefully planned the safety of students with disabilities and made certain that they can properly exit or follow the designated routes. Furthermore, the necessary personnel have been trained and assigned in assisting those students which require personal care. Emergency personnel have been notified as to which classrooms have students in need of special attention during an evacuation.

- Identifying the population of people with disabilities
- Determining proper signage and equipment
- Training staff to assist individuals with disabilities

- Coordinating with emergency response personnel

B. Planning

It is recommended that Soleil identifies the location of potential evacuation sites based on the potential circumstances that may cause movement/relocation of the school population in the event of an emergency.

On-Campus Evacuation/Assembly Location

Grass Area near Aparatus ; respectively at Mark Twain and Rosa Parks sites

Off-Campus Evacuation/Assembly Location

Determine if there is a facility close to your school that can potentially house your staff and student body.

Prior to an event:

- Identify off-campus evacuation site(s).
- Establish a memorandum of agreement with the evacuation site(s)

Provide the addresses of at least two off-campus locations that have agreed to provide an assembly area for your school population.

Rosa Parks: Bradfield Ave. Lynwood, CA 90262

Mark Twain: Thorson Ave. Lynwood, CA 90262

Primary Off-Site Evacuation/Assembly Location

- School Playground

Secondary Off-Site Evacuation/Assembly Location

- Parking Lot

In the event of an airborne chemical or biological release, it is safest for students and staff to remain indoors at the school site. Follow the “Shelter-in-Place” procedures.

C. Staff Training

Staff training for ingress and egress routes is presented and reviewed every year at the beginning of the school year planning meetings and as needed.

Daily Ingress/Egress Routes

Rosa Parks: Walking paths on evacuation maps outline route via Café Soleil, Cafeteria, and out into the grass field, avoiding the solar panels, onto the grass field

Mark Twain: Walking paths on evacuation maps outline route via terrace, out into the grass field

Emergency Evacuation Routes

Rosa Parks: Walking paths on evacuation maps outline route via Café Soleil, Cafeteria, and out into the grass field, avoiding the solar panels, onto the grass field

Mark Twain: Walking paths on evacuation maps outline route via terrace, out into the grass field

Dress Code

A. Uniform Policy

The following are school uniform colors:

BOYS: Khaki pants/shorts, navy blue collar shirt with the school logo. Sweatshirt with the school logo, school specific t-shirts.

GIRLS: Khaki pants/shorts, navy blue collar shirt with the school logo. Sweatshirt with the school logo, school specific t-shirts.

B. Staff Training

School dress code policies are presented every year during summer professional development and are reviewed on an as needed basis.

Routine and Emergency Disaster Procedures:

Drills Earthquake Drills

The earthquake emergency procedure system shall, but not be limited to, all of the following:

- A school building disaster plan, ready for implementation at any time, for maintaining the safety and care of students and staffs. A drop procedure. As used in this article, "drop procedure" means an activity whereby each student and staff member takes cover under a table or desk, dropping to his or her knees, with the head protected by the arms, and the back to the windows. A drop procedure practice shall be held at least once each school quarter in elementary schools and at least once a semester in secondary schools.
- Protective measures to be taken before, during, and following an earthquake.

A program to ensure that the students and that both the certificated and classified staff are aware of, and properly trained in, the earthquake emergency procedure system.

(Code of Regulations, Section 35297)

Whenever an earthquake alarm is sounded, all students, teachers and other employees shall immediately begin Duck, Cover and Hold procedures:

- DUCK, or DROP down on the floor.
- Take COVER under a sturdy desk, table or other furniture with backs to the windows. Protect head and neck with arms.
- HOLD onto the furniture and be prepared to move with it.
- Stay in this position for at least one minute or, in a real situation, until shaking stops.

Evacuation. An Evacuation should NEVER be automatic. There may be more danger outside the building than there is inside. If administrative directions are not forthcoming, the teacher will be responsible for assessing the situation and determining if an evacuation is required.

Pre-determined evacuation areas should be in open areas, without overhead hazards and removed from potential danger spots (covered walkways, large gas mains, chain linked fences [electric shock potential]). Make it clear that a post-earthquake route differs from a fire evacuation route, and that

appropriate non-hazardous alternate routes may be needed. Practice evacuation using alternate routes to the assembly areas.

Evacuation areas include:

Rosa Parks: Grass field

Mark Twain: Grass field

Students are to remain with their teacher in the evacuation area. Teachers shall take their roll books, take roll once in the evacuation area and be prepared to identify missing students to administrators and/or first responders.

The Director of Operations or designee shall keep a copy of each drill conducted on the Emergency Drill Report form and file a copy with Student Services in January and June of each year.

Standards for a Successful Earthquake Drill:

The Earthquake Alarm can be heard by all staff and students.

Immediately after the earthquake alarm sounds, all students, teachers and other employees shall:

- DUCK, or DROP down on the floor.
- Take COVER under a sturdy desk, table or other furniture with backs to the windows. Protect head and neck with arms.
- HOLD onto the furniture and be prepared to move with it.

Evacuations shall occur when directed over the loudspeaker by a school administrator or designee. When evacuations are included as part of the drill, appropriate non-hazardous alternate routes, avoiding building overhangs, electrical wires, large trees, covered walkways, etc. shall be utilized by staff and students in order to reach the designated evacuation areas.

Teachers must take roll once in the evacuation area. Any missing students must be immediately reported to the Director of Operations/designee.

Upon sounding of the all clear students and staff will return to their appropriate classroom and the teacher will take roll once more. Missing students must immediately be reported to the attendance office.

Fire Drills

Director of Operations shall hold fire drills at least once a month in all elementary schools and twice per year in all secondary schools. (Code of Regulations, Title 5, Section 550)

1. Whenever the fire alarm is given, all students, teachers and other employees shall quickly leave the building in an orderly manner. Teachers shall ascertain that no student remains in the building.
2. Designated evacuation routes shall be posted in each room. Teachers shall be prepared to select alternate exits and direct their classes to these exits in the event the designated evacuation route is blocked.
3. Evacuation areas will be established away from fire lanes.
4. Students are to remain with their teacher in the evacuation area. Teachers shall take their roll books, take roll once in the evacuation area and be prepared to identify missing students to administrators and/or fire marshals/designees.

5. The Executive Director or designee shall keep a copy of each drill conducted on the Emergency Drill Report form and file a copy with Student Services in January and June of each year.

Standards for a Successful Fire Drill:

1. All staff and students can hear the Fire Alarm.
2. Orderly evacuation begins immediately and is completed within **5** minutes of the initial alarm, with minimal congestion at exit gates.
3. Teachers and students are staged in an orderly fashion away from fire lanes.
4. Teachers have taken roll once in the evacuation area. Any missing students are immediately reported to the Executive Director/designee.
5. Upon sounding of the all clear students and staff return to their appropriate classroom and the teacher takes roll once more. Missing students are reported to the attendance office.

Code Red Drill Assessment Sheet

Team Member _____ **Building** _____

[illegible]

Routine and Emergency Disaster Procedures: Overview

The Basic Plan

The Basic Plan addresses the responsibilities in emergencies associated with natural disasters, human-caused emergencies and technological incidents. It provides a framework for coordination of response and recovery efforts within the District in coordination and with local, State, and Federal agencies. The Plan establishes an emergency organization to direct and control operations at all sites during a period of emergency by assigning responsibilities to specific personnel. The Basic Plan:

- Conforms to the Federally mandated National Incident Management System (NIMS), State mandated Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and effectively restructures emergency response at all levels in compliance with the Incident Command System (ICS).
- Establishes response policies and procedures, providing clear guidance for planning purposes.
- Describes and details procedural steps necessary to protect lives and property.
- Outlines coordination requirements.
- Provides a basis for unified training and response exercises to ensure compliance.

Requirements

The Plan meets the requirements of Los Angeles County's policies on Emergency Response and Planning, the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Operational Area Response and defines the primary and support roles of the District and individual schools in after-incident damage assessment and reporting requirements.

Objectives

- Protect the safety and welfare of students, employees and staff.
- Provide for a safe and coordinated response to emergencies.
- Protect the school's facilities and properties.
- Enable the school to restore normal conditions with minimal confusion in the shortest time possible.
- Provide for interface and coordination between sites and the District Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- Provide for interface and coordination between sites and the County or city EOC in which they reside.
- Provide for the orderly conversion of pre-designated District sites to American Red Cross shelters, when necessary.

Schools are required by both federal statute and state regulation to be available for shelters following a disaster. The American Red Cross (ARC) has access to schools in damaged areas to set up their mass care facilities, and local governments have a right to use schools for the same purpose. This requires close cooperation between school officials and ARC or local government representatives and should be planned and arranged in advance.

**Authorities and
References State of
California**

California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7, Division 1, Title 2, California Government Code).

The Act provides the basic authorities for conducting emergency operations following a proclamation of Local Emergency, State of Emergency, or State of War Emergency by the Governor and/or appropriate local authorities, consistent with the provisions of this Act.

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 to them by their superiors or by law. The term "public employees" includes all persons employed by the state or any county, city, city and county, state agency or public district, excluding aliens legally employed.

The law applies to public school employees in the following cases:

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

The law has two ramifications for School employees:

1. It is likely that public school employees are pressed into service as Disaster Service Workers by their superiors and may be asked to do jobs other than their usual duties for periods exceeding their normal working hours.
2. When pressed into disaster service, employees' Workers' Compensation Coverage becomes the responsibility of state government (OES), but their overtime pay is paid by the school district. These circumstances apply only when a local or state emergency is declared.

States that (the Governor's Office of Emergency Services has stated) inadequately trained school staff render school officials potentially liable for acts committed or omitted by school staff acting within the scope of their training during or after a disaster. (Sub Sections 835-840.6). It requires that school districts be prepared to respond to emergencies using SEMS. (Section 8607, the Petris Bill).

California Health and Safety Code

It provides for "Good Samaritan Liability" for those providing emergency care at the scene of an emergency. ("No person, who, in good faith and not for compensation, renders emergency care at the scene of an emergency, shall be liable for any civil damages resulting from any act or omission. The scene of an emergency shall not include emergency departments and other places where medical care is usually offered.")

California Emergency Plan

Promulgated by the Governor, and published in accordance with the California Emergency Services Act, it provides overall statewide authorities and responsibilities, and describes the functions and operations of government at all levels during extraordinary emergencies, including wartime. Section 8568 of the Act states, in part, that "...the State Emergency Plan shall be in effect in each political subdivision of the state, and the governing body of each political subdivision shall take such action as may be necessary to carry out the provisions thereof." Therefore, local emergency plans are considered extensions of the California Emergency Plan.

Definitions: Incidents, Emergencies, Disasters

Incident

An *incident* is an occurrence or event, either human-caused or caused by natural phenomena, that requires action by emergency response personnel to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property and/or natural resources.

Incidents may result in extreme peril to the safety of persons and property and may lead to or create conditions of disaster. Incidents may also be rapidly mitigated without loss or damage. Although they may not meet disaster level definition, larger incidents may call for managers to proclaim a "Local Emergency."

Incidents are usually a single event that may be small or large. They occur in a defined geographical area and require local resources or, sometimes, mutual aid. There is usually one to a few agencies involved in dealing with an ordinary threat to life and property and to a limited population. Usually, a local emergency is not declared and the jurisdictional EOC is not activated. Incidents are usually of short duration, measured in hours or, at most, a few days. Primary command decisions are made at the scene along with strategy, tactics, and resource management decisions.

Emergency

The term *emergency* is used in several ways. It is a condition of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property. In this context, an emergency and an incident could mean the same thing, although an emergency could have more than one incident associated with it.

Emergency is also used in Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) terminology to describe agencies or facilities, e.g., Emergency Response Agency, Emergency Operations Center, etc.

Emergency also defines a conditional state such as a proclamation of "Local Emergency". The California Emergency Services Act, of which SEMS is a part, describes three states of emergency:

- State of War Emergency
- State of Emergency
- State of Local Emergency

Disaster

A *disaster* is defined as a sudden calamitous emergency event bringing great damage, loss, or destruction. Disasters may occur with little or no advance warning, e.g., an earthquake or a flash flood, or they may develop from one or more incidents, e.g., a major wildfire or hazardous materials discharge.

Disasters are either single or multiple events that have many separate incidents associated with them. The resource demand goes beyond local capabilities and extensive mutual aid and support are needed. There are many agencies and jurisdictions involved including multiple layers of government. There is usually an extraordinary threat to life and property affecting a generally widespread population and geographical area. A disaster's effects last over a substantial period of time (days to weeks) and local government will proclaim a Local Emergency. Emergency Operations Centers are activated to provide centralized overall coordination of jurisdictional assets, departments, and incident support functions. Initial recovery coordination is also a responsibility of the EOCs.

Earthquake Overview

Major Earthquake Threat Summary

Earthquakes are sudden releases of strain energy stored in the earth's bedrock. The great majority of earthquakes are not dangerous to life or property either because they occur in sparsely populated areas or because they are small earthquakes that release relatively small amounts of energy. However, where urban areas are located in regions of high seismicity, damaging earthquakes are expectable, if not predictable, events.

The major effects of earthquakes are ground shaking and ground failure. Severe earthquakes are characteristically accompanied by surface faulting. Flooding may be triggered by dam or levee failure resulting from an earthquake, or by seismically induced settlement or subsidence. All of these geologic effects are capable of causing property damage and, more importantly, risks to life and safety of persons.

A fault is a fracture in the earth's crust along which rocks on opposite sides have moved relative to each other. Active faults have high probability of future movement. Fault displacement involves forces so great that the only means of limiting damage to man-made structures is to avoid the traces of active faults. Any movement beneath a structure, even on the order of an inch or two, could have catastrophic effects on the structure and its service lines.

The overall energy release of an earthquake is its most important characteristic. Other important attributes include an earthquake's duration, its related number of significant stress cycles, and its accelerations as described in **Figure 1** below.

Figure 1: Earthquake Descriptions

Earthquake Size Descriptions		
Descriptive Title	Richter Magnitude	Intensity Effects
Minor Earthquake	1 to 3.9	Only observed instrumentally or felt only near the epicenter.
Small Earthquake	4 to 5.9	Surface fault movement is small or does not occur. Felt at distances of up to 20 or 30 miles from the epicenter. May cause damage.
Moderate Earthquake	6 to 6.9	Moderate to severe earthquake range; fault rupture probable.
Major Earthquake	7 to 7.9	Landslides, liquefaction, and ground failure triggered by shock waves.
Great Earthquake	8 to 8+	Damage extends over a broad area, depending on magnitude and other factors.

Levels of Response

The area(s) affected, the extent of coordination or assistance needed, and the degree of participation expected from the School. Response Levels are closely tied to Emergency Proclamations issued by the head of local government.

Response Level 0 - Readiness & Routine Phase

On-going routine response by the School to daily emergencies or incidents. Stand-by and alert procedures issued in advance of an anticipated or planned event.

Response Level 3 - Local Emergency

A minor to moderate incident in which local resources are adequate and available. This level of emergency response occurs when an emergency incident, e.g., gas leak, sewer back-up, assaults, bomb threat, toxic spill, medical emergency, shooting, etc., occurs. A Level 3 response requires School/Site Coordinators to implement guidelines in the Emergency Standard Operating Procedures and interact with public agencies.

Response Level 2 - Local Disaster

A moderate to severe emergency in which resources are not adequate and mutual aid may be required on a regional, even statewide basis with coordination with local police and fire departments of the affected are working in concert with Lynwood Unified School District to respond. The affected Cities and the County of Los Angeles will proclaim a local emergency. Then, the State of California may declare a state of emergency.

Response Level 1 - Major Disaster

Resources in or near the impacted areas are overwhelmed and extensive State and Federal resources are required. The cities in the LA county will proclaim a local emergency. Then, the State of California will declare a State of Emergency. A Presidential Declaration of an Emergency or Major Disaster is requested by the State. Examples of major disasters are the Loma Prieta Earthquake of 1989 or the Oakland Hills Firestorm of 1991. When local jurisdictions declare a State of Emergency, the district board can declare the same.

Response Level Diagram



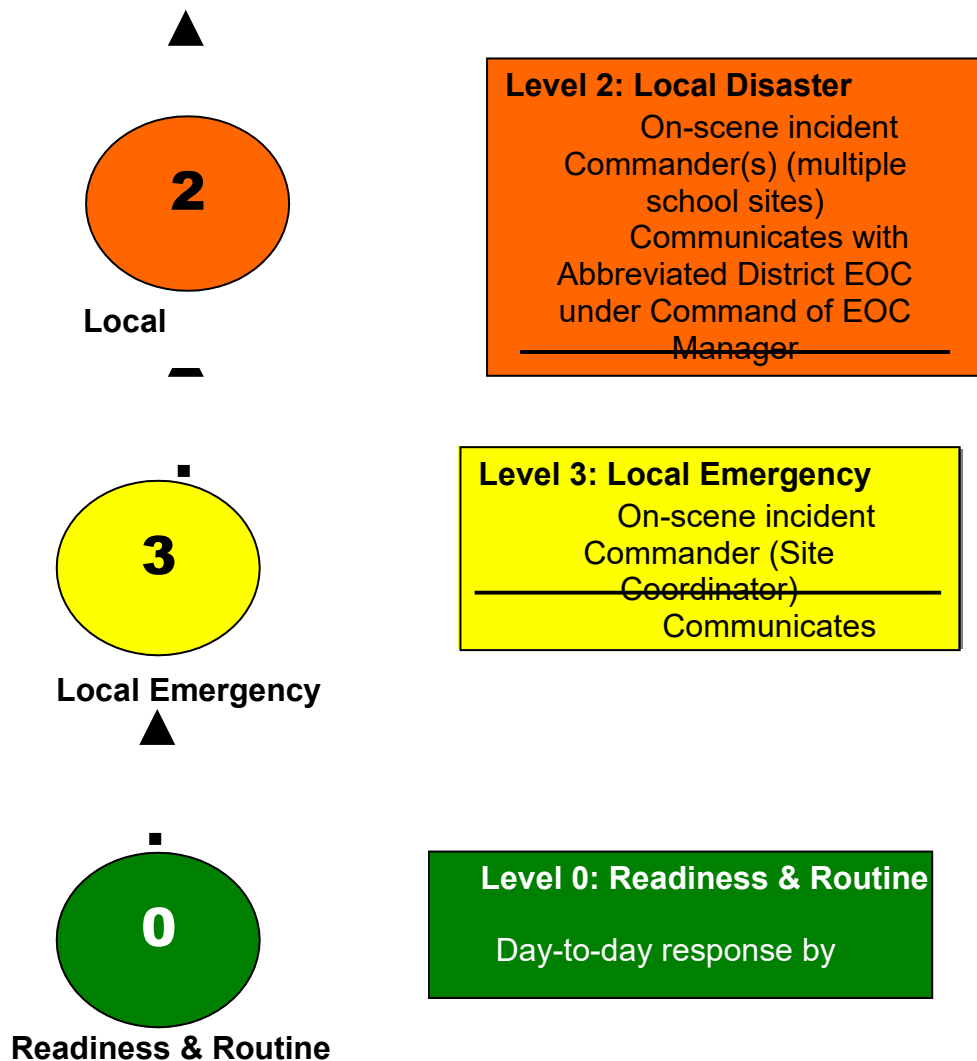
Level 1: Major Disaster

On-scene incident
Commander(s) (multiple
school sites)

c

ommunicates
with District EOC
under

Command of EOC Director



Emergency Phases

Some emergencies will be preceded by a build-up or warning period, providing sufficient time to warn the population and implement mitigation measures designated to reduce loss of life and property damage. Other emergencies occur with little or no advance warning, thus requiring immediate activation of the emergency operations plan and commitment of resources. All employees must be prepared to respond promptly and effectively to any foreseeable emergency, including the provision and use of mutual aid.

Emergency management activities during peacetime and national security emergencies are often associated with the phases indicated below. However, not every disaster necessarily includes all indicated phases.

Prevention/Mitigation Phase

Prevention/Mitigation is perhaps the most important phase of emergency management. However, it is often the least used and generally the most cost effective. Mitigation is often thought of as taking actions

to strengthen facilities, abatement of nearby hazards, and reducing the potential damage either to structures or their contents, while prevention is taking steps to avoid potential problems. Both of these elements require education of parents, students and teachers.

While it is not possible to totally eliminate either the destructive force of a potential disaster or its effects, doing what can be done to minimize the effects may create a safer environment that will result in lower response costs, and fewer casualties.

Preparedness Phase

The preparedness phase involves activities taken in advance of an emergency. These activities develop operational capabilities and responses to a disaster. Those identified in this plan as having either a primary or support mission relative to response and recovery review Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) or checklists detailing personnel assignments, policies, notification procedures, and resource lists. Personnel are acquainted with these SOPs and checklists and periodically are trained in activation and execution.

Response Phase

Pre-Impact: Recognition of the approach of a potential disaster where actions are taken to save lives and protect property. Warning systems may be activated, and resources may be mobilized, EOCs may be activated and evacuation may begin.

Immediate Impact: Emphasis is placed on saving lives, controlling the situation, and minimizing the effects of the disaster. Incident Command Posts and EOCs may be activated, and emergency instructions may be issued. **Sustained:** As the emergency continues, assistance is provided to victims of the disaster and efforts are made to reduce secondary damage. Response support facilities may be established. The resource requirements continually change to meet the needs of the incident.

Recovery Phase

Recovery is taking all actions necessary to restore the area to pre-event conditions or better, if possible. Therefore, mitigation for future hazards plays an important part in the recovery phase for many emergencies. There is no clear time separation between response and recovery. In fact, planning for recovery should be a part of the response phase.

Disaster Service Worker Status: *California Government Code* Section 3100 declares that public employees are disaster services workers, subject to such disaster service activities as may be assigned to them by the superiors or by law. The term public employees include all persons employed by the state or any county, city, city & county, state agency or public district, excluding aliens legally employed. This law applies to public school employees in the following cases:

1. When a local emergency has been proclaimed,
2. When a state of emergency has been proclaimed, or
3. When a federal disaster declaration has been made.

Charter School and Parent Responsibilities for Students

Charter School RESPONSIBILITY

- If the Director of Operations declares a district emergency during the school day, the following procedures will be followed:

- IN CASE OF A DECLARED EMERGENCY BY THE Director of Operations DURING SCHOOL HOURS, ALL STUDENTS WILL BE REQUIRED TO REMAIN AT SCHOOL OR AT AN ALTERNATE SAFE SITE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE SCHOOL DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS OR OTHER PERSONNEL ASSIGNED BY THE DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS.
- Until regular dismissal time and released only then if it is considered safe, OR
- Until released to an adult authorized by the parent or legal guardian whose name appears on district records.
 - a. If students are on their way to school, they will be brought to school if bussed, or they should proceed to school if walking.
 - b. If students are on their way home from school, they are to continue home.

During a Declared Emergency, those students who have not been picked up by their parents or other authorized person may be taken by district personnel to another site where consolidated care facilities can be provided. This information will be given to the media stations and posted at the site to keep parents informed.

PARENT RESPONSIBILITY

Parents and legal guardians of students will be provided with a Student Health/Emergency Form each year. In case of a Declared Emergency, students will be released ONLY to persons designated on this form. Parents are responsible for ensuring that information on the Student Health/Enrollment Form is current at all times.

Parents are asked to share with the schools the responsibility for informing students of what they should do in case of a severe earthquake or other major emergency. Parents need to give specific directions to each student to follow the policy outlined above and to follow the directions of school personnel.

School authorities will do everything possible to care for each student while he/she is under district supervision. It is critical that students do not have directions from parents that are contrary to the district's/charter school's stated policy on retention at school and authorized release in case of a severe emergency.

Emergency Response Procedures

Most emergency responses are covered by the following Basic Actions:

A. Action: STAND BY

Action: STAND BY consists of bringing students into the classroom or holding them in the classroom pending further instruction.

B. Action: LEAVE BUILDING

ACTION: LEAVE BUILDING consists of the orderly movement of students and staff from inside the school building to outside areas of safety or planned evacuation site.

Action: LEAVE BUILDING is appropriate for—but not limited to—the following emergencies:

- a. Fire
- b. Peacetime Bomb Threat

- c. Chemical Accident
- d. Explosion or Threat of an Explosion
- e. Following an Earthquake
- f. Other similar occurrences that might make the building uninhabitable.

At the onset of a Code Red/Lockdown Alert, when teacher/supervisor has ascertained that leaving is the best option.

C. Action: TAKE COVER

Action: TAKE COVER consists of bringing/keeping students indoors if possible and sheltering in place as appropriate to the situation.

If outdoors, Action: TAKE COVER consists of hiding behind any solid object (large tree, engine block of car, cement wall), in the event a sniper attack, armed intruder, rabid animal, or moving immediately to a location which is upwind and uphill in the event of a chemical or biological threat. Action TAKE COVER is appropriate for, but not limited to, the following:

- a. Severe Windstorm (short warning)
- b. Biological or Chemical Threat
- c. Sniper Attack
- d. Rabid Animal on School Grounds

D. Action: DROP

WARNING: The warning for this type of emergency is the beginning of the disaster itself.

Action: DROP consists of:

- a. Inside school buildings
 - Immediately **TAKE COVER** under desks or tables and turn away from all windows
- b. Remain in a sheltered position for at least 60 seconds silent and listening to/or for instructions
- c. Outside of School Buildings
 - Earthquake: move away from buildings
 - Take a protective position, if possible
- d. Explosion/Nuclear Attack:
 - Take protective position, **OR,**
 - Get behind any solid object (ditch, curb, tree, etc.); lie prone with head away from light or blast; cover head, face, and as much of the skin surface as possible; close eyes, and cover ears with forearms.

E. ACTION: DIRECTED MAINTENANCE

No school personnel/students are allowed to enter a school facility until inspected by and authorized by appropriate school personnel: Maintenance and School Administrators, and if applicable, Police, Fire, or City Inspectors. In the event that drinking water is unsafe, water valves will be turned off and the drinking fountains sealed. Water, gas, and electrical shut-off valves will be shut-off for each applicable building under the joint authorization of the administration and head custodian.

F. ACTION: DIRECTED TRANSPORTATION

WARNING: Under certain disaster conditions, authorized officials may attempt to move an

entire community, or portion thereof, from an area of danger to another area of safety.

Action: **DIRECTED TRANSPORTATION** consists of loading students and staff into school buses, cars and other means of transportation, and taking them from a danger area to a designated safety area.

Action: **DIRECTED TRANSPORTATION** is considered appropriate only when directed by the Director of Operations or designee, Site Administrator, Police, Fire, or OES. It may be appropriate for, but not limited to, movement away from:

- a. Fire
- b. Chemical & Biological Gas Alert
- c. Flood
- d. Fallout Area
- e. Blast Area
- f. Chemical & Biological Gas Alert
- g. Specific Man-Made Emergency (shooting, fire, etc.)

G. ACTION: GO HOME

Action: **GO HOME** consists of:

- a. Dismissal of all classes
- b. Return of students to their homes by the most safe and expeditious means

Action: **GO HOME** is to be considered only if there is time for students to go safely to their homes and if buses or other transportation are available for students who live at a distance from the school. Notification of parents by radio broadcast, local television, ALERT website, phone distribution lists, or other means will be requested.

H. ACTION: CONVERT SCHOOL

Action: **CONVERT SCHOOL** to a Red Cross emergency facility will be initiated by City officials.

Earthquake

DROP, COVER, and HOLD

It is the responsibility of every school employee to ensure students are taught and trained in the following procedures.

Earthquake procedures in the classroom or office

At the first indication of ground movement, you should **DROP** to the ground. It will soon be impossible to stand upright during the earthquake. Getting to the ground will prevent being thrown to the ground. You should seek protective **COVER** under or near desks, tables, or chairs in a kneeling or sitting position. You should **HOLD** onto the table or chair legs. Holding onto the legs will prevent it from moving away from you during the quake. Protect your eyes from flying glass and debris with your arm covering your eyes. You should remain in the DROP position until ground movement ends. Be prepared to DROP, COVER and HOLD during aftershocks. After ground movement ends, check for injuries and safely evacuate the building. Move to a safe, open area, away from power lines and other overhead hazards.

Earthquake procedures in other parts of the building

At the first indication of ground movement, you should DROP to the ground. Take COVER under any available desk, table, or bench. If in a hallway, drop next to an inside wall in a kneeling position and cover the back of the neck with your hands. After ground movement ends, check for injuries and safely evacuate the building. Move to a safe, open area, away from power lines and other overhead hazards.

Earthquake procedures while outside

At the first indication of ground movement, move away from overhead hazards such as power lines, trees, and buildings. DROP to the ground and COVER the back of the neck with your hands. Be aware of aftershocks. Do not enter buildings until it is determined safe to do so.

If walking to or from school, DO NOT RUN. Stay in the open. If the student is going to school, continue to the school. If going home, the student should continue to go home.

While in a vehicle or school bus, pull over to the side of the road and stop. If on a bridge, overpass, or under power lines, continue on until the vehicle is away from the overhead dangers. Wait until the ground movement stops and check for injuries. Be aware of aftershocks, downed wires, or roads blocked by debris. The Bus Driver is legally responsible for the welfare of student riders.

Fire

All classrooms and offices shall have an Emergency Exit sign and Evacuation Chart posted in a prominent location.

Fire Within A School Building:

In the event that a fire is detected within a school building, use the following procedures:

- a. The Director of Operations or Designee will:
 - Order an evacuation if the fire alarm does not work
 - Call 9-1-1
 - Notify the Superintendent and Student Services Department
- b. Teachers will supervise the evacuation of the classrooms to the designated areas according to the Emergency Exit Plan posted in every classroom and office.
- c. Teachers will close doors upon evacuating.
- d. Teachers will take their roll books to the evacuation site and take roll. Teachers will report any missing student(s) to their Team Supervisor/ Administrator.
- e. The School Operations Manager or designees shall assist by shutting off gas valves, electricity, etc., or other if necessary for evacuating, putting out the fire, etc.
- f. The School Operations Manager or designee shall open necessary gates for fire truck and other emergency vehicle access when appropriate. The School Operations Manager or designee will also keep access entrances open for emergency vehicles.
- g. Notify students and staff when it is safe to return to the school site under the direction of the Fire Department and in consultation with the Director of Operations or designee.

Fire Near School

- a. **The Director of Operations or designee shall:**
 - Determine the need to execute an evacuation if nearby fire poses an immediate threat to the students or the building.
 - Notify the Fire Department by calling 911.

- Notify the Superintendent's office and Student Services Department.
- Notify students and staff when it is safe to return to the school site under the direction of the Fire Department and in consultation with the Superintendent or designee.

Power Outage / Rolling Blackouts

There are several stages of alerts that are being broadcast over the radio:

- STAGE 1 EMERGENCY indicates that the operating reserves in the real-time market are forecasted to be less than the California Independent System Operator (CAISO) Minimum Operating Reserves criteria.
- STAGE 2 EMERGENCY indicates that the operating reserves in the real-time market are forecasted to be less than five (5) percent.
- STAGE 3 EMERGENCY indicates that the operating reserves in the real-time market are forecasted to be less than 1.5 percent.

If the district/charter school is notified of a STAGE 3 EMERGENCY, possible-affected sites will be contacted as soon as practicable. Once notified, turn off PCs, monitors, printers, copiers, and lights when not in use or not needed. If you cannot turn off the whole computer, turn off the monitor and the printer. Shut off lights in unoccupied rooms. In spite of everyone's best effort to communicate, it is possible that an outage will occur with no notice to the district. To keep abreast of the daily situation, listen to 740AM (KCBS) radio station as you are driving into work for the status of the day.

PREPARING FOR AN OUTAGE

- ☐ Update each student's emergency card.
- ☐ Determine availability of portable lighting at site, i.e., flashlights & batteries.
- ☐ Find out that when power is lost, do emergency lights go on and do the "Exit" signs remain lit?
- ☐ Clear away materials and boxes from hallways and pathways.
- ☐ Check school district's PG&E Block list to determine in which PG&E block your site is located.
- ☐ Ask your teachers to have alternative teaching methods and plans to be used at STAGE 3 only.
- ☐ Conduct a survey of your site for the classrooms and offices with no windows and prepare relocation plans.
- ☐ Plan alternative communication methods that suit your site, such as runners, cell phones, or radios.
- ☐ Develop a site plan such as a buddy system or chaperone, for restrooms or any other necessary leave during this period.
- ☐ Have flashlights & replacement batteries available for the restrooms and other locations with no windows.

- ☐ Ask your staff and students to have seasonal warm clothing available.
- ☐ Use surge protectors for all computer equipment, major appliances and electronic devices.
- ☐ If you have electric smoke detectors, use a battery-powered smoke detector as a backup.

DURING AN OUTAGE

- ☐ **CONTACT MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS IMMEDIATELY IF YOUR SITE IS EXPERIENCING A BLACKOUT.**
- ☐ According to SBC (Telephone Company), phones connected directly to a phone jack will be operable. Phones that require power from an electrical outlet will not work.
- ☐ If an outage lasts more than 30 minutes, have pre-designated people walk through the campus and check on the status of individuals in each building.
- ☐ Use a buddy system when going to the restrooms.
- ☐ **DO NOT USE** barbeques, Coleman-type stoves, hibachis, and other outdoor-cooking devices indoors.
- ☐ **DO NOT USE** candles or gas lanterns.
- ☐ Turn off PCs, monitors, printers, copiers, major appliances, and lights when not in use or not needed. If you cannot turn off the whole computer, turn off the monitor and the printer.
- ☐ Shut off lights in unoccupied rooms.

The rolling outages should not last more than two hours, and, with some preparation, business can be conducted as close to normal as possible. If a power outage is prolonged, the Director of Operations should contact the Superintendent for directions (release students/staff, evacuation to another site, etc.).

Shelter-in-Place: Soft Lockdown Shelter in Place Soft Lockdown may be directed should there be a danger in the community that could present a danger to the school community or a situation at the school that could harm students or staff if they are outdoors. Incidents could include gas leaks, chemical spills, mountain lions or a predator in the neighborhood. When instructed or when an alerting system triggers a Shelter in Place/Soft Lockdown:

- ☐ **SHELTER.** Go inside the nearest building or classroom and remain there. Lock the door. You are looking for enclosed protection from the outside. Teachers should quickly check halls and get students into classrooms. Teachers will keep all students in the classroom until the emergency is resolved or directed to evacuate by the Director of Operations and/or Public Safety Responders.
- ☐ **SHUT.** Close all doors and windows. The tighter and more complete the seal the better. Close as many windows and doors between the outside and your shelter-in-place room as possible.
- ☐ **LISTEN.** Remain quiet to hear critical instructions from school officials.
 - If there is no direction, continue instructional/work activities until the situation resolves or you directed to do otherwise.

ADDITIONAL STEPS FOR TEACHERS AND STAFF IF APPROPRIATE:

- ☐ Advise students to cover mouth and nose with a damp cloth or handkerchief to protect from any airborne hazards.

- ☐ A school official (or student if no official present) should close all vents and turn off ventilation systems. *The goal is to keep inside air in and outside air out. Air conditioners and heating systems bring outside air in.*
- ☐ Turn off all motors and fans. *Still, non-moving air is best. Turn off anything that creates wind, generates extra heat, or could generate sparks.*
- ☐ Advise students to remain sheltered until the “all-clear” signal is given by a school or local official.

Intruder on Campus

The campus intruder is defined as a non-student or a student on suspension who loiters or creates disturbances on school property. Intruders are committing the crime of Criminal Trespass. Dangerous and/or concealed weapons are forbidden on school premises unless carried by law enforcement officers.

Low Level:

- ☐ Have the person(s) under suspicion kept under constant covert surveillance.
- ☐ Approach and greet the intruder in a polite and non-threatening manner.
- ☐ Identify yourself as a school official.
- ☐ Ask the intruder for identification.
- ☐ Ask them what their purpose is for being on campus.
- ☐ Advise intruder of the trespass laws.
- ☐ Ask the intruder to quietly leave the campus or invite him/her to accompany you to the office.
- ☐ If the intruder refuses to respond to your requests, inform him/her of your intention to summon law enforcement officers.
- ☐ If the intruder gives no indication of voluntarily leaving the premises, notify Police and Administration.

If Intruder(s) are on playground or grounds at breakfast or lunch time:

- ☐ Outdoor Supervisors should notify the office by radio and move all students into cafeteria/gym/classrooms unless otherwise directed.
- ☐ Lock exit doors to cafeteria/gym.
- ☐ Spread SHELTER IN PLACE/Code Blue or LOCKDOWN/Code Red alarm throughout rest of school as appropriate.

Hostage Situation

Staff and students should sit quietly if the situation is in their presence. TRY to remain calm. Staff should set the example if the armed intruder is in their presence by doing anything possible for the staff member and students to survive. If gun fire starts, staff and students should seek cover or begin rapid movement procedures.

- ☐ **Do not engage in a conversation or try to persuade the intruder to leave your classroom or school.** Remember, you are in an illogical situation so any logical argument may go unheard. The intruder is probably aware of the potential danger that he/she would be facing if he/she left the classroom. The intruder may perceive himself/ herself as being sane.

- ☐ If the intruder speaks to you or to your students, then answer him or her. **Do not provoke him or her.**

Don't try to take matters into your own hands. Students should be told not to whisper to one-another, laugh, or to make fun of the intruder. Remember, the intruder is disturbed and probably mentally ill, and more than likely paranoid. Any whispering or laughter may be perceived by the intruder as directed at him or her.

- ☐ Students should be taught to respond on their own when threatened. Incidents can occur which leave no time for signals. If students are outside unable to find access a room, they should, depending on the situation, initiate Action "**TAKE COVER**" position or run in a zig-zag fashion to the staging areas and **STAYCALM**.
- ☐ If and when possible, call Administration and/or 9-1-1.

Lockdown: Hard

A Hard Lockdown Alert is sounded if **there is a sniper, armed intruder, or active shooter on campus**. Staff members have a very limited amount of time in which to commit to a course of action. Immediately assess both the situation and the surrounding environment and responds to the situation based upon the school lockdown training and drills. This is also true for your students who may need to become resources for substitutes or who are alone when an event occurs. Immediate actions should include:

- ☐ Students and staff go into classrooms/buildings or run to off-site evacuation areas.
- ☐ LOCKDOWN includes building door barricades, internal barricades, covering windows and turning off/dimming lights.
- ☐ Notify administration
- ☐ Call 9-1-1 if you know the location of the shooter, the description or identity of the shooter or if you need medical direction for a victim.
- ☐ Administration notifies the Superintendent.

Intermediate activities:

- ☐ Place a red card under the door/in a window if you have a serious injury in the classroom.
- ☐ Take roll
- ☐ Conduct anxiety-reducing activities

Evacuation:

- ☐ Prepare students and yourself for a quick evacuation
- ☐ Follow directions of law enforcement when they arrive

Poisoning, Chemical Spills, Hazardous Materials POISONING:

If a student ingests a poisonous substance:

- ☐ Call Poison Control Center Link Line 1-800-222-1222. Take appropriate first aid measures.

- ☐ Call parents.
- ☐ Notify the Health Services Office.

Following any emergency, notify the Director of

Operations. CHEMICAL SPILL ON SITE:

The following are guidelines for Chemical Spills:

- ☐ Evacuate the immediate area of personnel
- ☐ Determine whether to initiate Shelter in Place Protocol
- ☐ Secure the area (block points of entry)
- ☐ Identify the chemical and follow the procedures for that particular chemical.
- ☐ Notify the District Office.

CHEMICAL SPILL OFF SITE INVOLVING DISTRICT EQUIPMENT/PROPERTY

- ☐ Notify the District Office with the following information:
 - ✓ Date, time, and exact location of the release or threatened release
 - ✓ Name and telephone number of person reporting
 - ✓ Type of chemical involved and the estimated quantity
 - ✓ Description of potential hazards presented by the spill
 - ✓ Document time and date notification made
 - ✓ Other emergency personnel responding (Highway Patrol, CALTRANS, etc.)
- ☐ Locate a fire extinguisher and have present, should the need arise
- ☐ Place reflective triangles or traffic cones if in street or highway. DO NOT LIGHT FLARES!
- ☐ If spill response equipment is available, use it to take the necessary measures to prevent the spill from spreading.

Reporting Chemical Spills

Once an emergency spill response has been completed, the person reporting the initial spill must complete a SPILL RESPONSE EVALUATION. The incident must be reported to the Superintendent WITHIN 24 HOURS OF THE SPILL.

Spill Clean Up

Chemical Spills may not be cleaned up by school personnel. Call the District Office. The cleanup will be coordinated through a designated contractor.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Hazardous Substances include the following, but is not limited to the following:

Gasoline	Lacquer Thinner
Solvents	Paint
Motor Oil	Agricultural Spray
Diesel Fuel	Paint Thinner
Kerosene	Stain
Anti-Freeze	Brake Fluid
Airborne Gases/Fumes	

Always call for assistance and:

- ☐ Extinguish all ignition sources
- ☐ Shut off main emergency switch to fuel pump, if appropriate
- ☐ Move appropriate fire extinguishing equipment to area
- ☐ If possible, contain the spill to prevent further contamination
- ☐ Move people/personnel away or evacuate from contamination area

Staff and students will evacuate the area immediately, if appropriate. **Move uphill, upwind, upstream if possible.**

VEHICLE FUEL SPILL

When a spill has occurred, the first thing to do is to keep the situation from worsening. Follow these steps:

- ☐ Shut off emergency switch
- ☐ Avoid skin contact
- ☐ Isolate the spill from people and vehicles by blocking all points of entry
- ☐ Stop and evaluate any hazards
- ☐ Prevent discharge into storm drains. Divert the flow by sealing off areas with absorbents. Prevent runoff. Use absorbent "socks" or "booms" to contain the spill
- ☐ Identify the source, estimated quantity spilled and stop further release(s) - IF IT CAN BE DONE SAFELY
- ☐ Take care of any injured
- ☐ Notify the District Office.
- ☐ If the spill is unmanageable, contact the Fire Department by calling 9-1-1

If, after attempted containment, the release still poses either a present or a potential threat, notify the California Office of Emergency Services and local emergency assistance organizations (fire, police, etc.). Give the following information:

- ☐ Date, time, and exact location of the release
- ☐ Name and telephone number of persons reporting the release
- ☐ The type of fuel spilled and the estimated quantity
- ☐ Description of potential hazards presented by the fuel spill
- ☐ Document the time and date notification was made and the information provided

Emergency Evacuation Routes and Procedures

- ☐ Upon emergency alert, secure work area and depart/report to assigned area.
- ☐ Perform duties as pre-assigned by the Director of Operations in cooperation with emergency services personnel.
- ☐ DO NOT re-enter the building without permission or request of emergency service authorities.
- ☐ Remain in the general assembly areas and calm students if not assigned another duty.
- ☐ When signaled to re-enter safe areas of the school, quickly do so.
- ☐ Upon safe re-entry, report anything amiss to the School Operations Manager.

In an Emergency Building Evacuation teachers will also:

- ☐ Upon alert, assemble students for evacuation using designated routes and account for all students.
- ☐ Secure room.
- ☐ If possible, leave a note on the door advising where the class evacuated to if other than the standard assembly area.
- ☐ Upon arrival at the assembly area, account for all students.
- ☐ Secure medical treatment for injured students.
- ☐ Report any students missing or left behind because of serious injuries.
- ☐ Stay with and calm students.
- ☐ If signaled to re-enter school, assure students do so quickly and calmly. Account for all students.
- ☐ Check room and report anything amiss to the School Operations Manager.
- ☐ Debrief students to calm fears about the evacuation.

If it is necessary to evacuate the entire campus to another school or relief center, the Director of Operations will:

- ☐ Notify the Superintendent of the Campus Evacuation.
- ☐ Cooperate with emergency authorities in enlisting students/staff with cars to help transport evacuees.

- ☐ Direct the evacuation, assure all students/staff are accounted for as they depart and arrive.

Medical Emergencies

Calmly and carefully, assess the medical emergency you are faced with. Take only those measures you are qualified to perform.

You should always wear latex or rubber gloves to prevent contact with bodily fluids.

Rescue Breathing

- ☐ Gently tilt the head back and lift the chin to open the airway.
- ☐ Pinch the nose closed.
- ☐ Give two slow breaths into the mouth.
- ☐ Breathe into an adult once every five seconds, and for children or infants breathe gently once every three seconds.
- ☐ If you are doing the procedure correctly, you should see the chest rise and fall.

To Stop Bleeding

- ☐ Apply direct pressure to the wound.
- ☐ Maintain the pressure until the bleeding stops.
- ☐ If bleeding is from an arm or leg, and if the limb is not broken, elevate it above the level of the heart.
- ☐ If limb appears to be broken, minimize any movement, but take what measures are necessary to stop the bleeding.

Treatment for Shock

- ☐ Do whatever is necessary to keep the person's body temperature as close to normal as possible.
- ☐ Attempt to rule out a broken neck or back.
- ☐ If no back or neck injury is present, slightly elevate the person's legs.

Choking

- ☐ Stand behind the person.
- ☐ Place the thumb side of one of your fists against the person's abdomen, just above the navel and well below the end of the breastbone.
- ☐ Grasp your fist with your other hand, give an abdominal thrust.
- ☐ Repeat until the object comes out.
- ☐ If required, begin rescue breathing.

Triage Guidelines

Triage is defined as *the sorting of patients into categories of priority for care based on injuries and medical emergencies*. This process is used at the scene of multiple-victim disasters and emergencies when there are more victims than there are rescuers trained in emergency care. Incidents that involve large numbers of casualties and have a delay in the response time of emergency medical services, require a special form of triage. The modified triage system that is in most common use is the S.T.A.R.T. (Simple Triage And Rapid Treatment) Plan. In this plan, patients are triaged into very broad categories that are based on the need for treatment and the chances of survival under the circumstances of the disaster. These categories are listed below:

TRIAGE Priorities	
Highest Priority - RED TAG	
1.	Airway and breathing difficulties
2.	Cardiac arrest
3.	Uncontrolled or suspected severe bleeding
4.	Severe head injuries
5.	Severe medical problems
6.	Open chest or abdominal wounds
7.	Severe shock
Second Priority - YELLOW TAG	
1.	Burns
2.	Major multiple fractures
3.	Back injuries with or without spinal cord damage
Third Priority - GREEN TAG	
1.	Fractures or other injuries of a minor nature
Lowest Priority - BLACK	
2.	Obviously mortal wounds where death appears reasonably certain
3.	Obviously deceased

S.T.A.R.T. Plan Triage Checklist

This method allows rapid identification of those patients who are at greatest risk for early death and the provision for basic life-saving stabilization techniques.

Initial Contact

- ☐ Identify self and direct all patients who can walk to gather and remain in a safe place. Tag these people **GREEN**.
- ☐ Begin evaluating the non-ambulatory patients where they are lying.

Assess respiration (normal, rapid, absent)

- ☐ If absent, open airway to see if breathing begins
- ☐ If not breathing, tag **BLACK** (dead) DO NOT PERFORM C P R
- ☐ If patient needs assistance to maintain open airway, or respiratory rate is greater than 30 per minute, tag **RED** (attempt to use a bystander to hold airway open)
- ☐ If respiration is normal, go to next step

Assess perfusion (pulse, bleeding)

- ☐ Use the capillary refill test to check radial (wrist) pulse
- ☐ If capillary refill test is greater than 2 seconds, or radial pulse is absent, tag **RED**
- ☐ If capillary refill is less than 2 seconds, or radial pulse is present, go to next step.
- ☐ Any life-threatening bleeding should be controlled at this time, and if possible, raise patient's legs to treat for shock (attempt to use a bystander to hold pressure/bleeding control)

Assess Mental Status (commands, movement)

- ☐ Use simple commands/tasks to assess
- ☐ If patient cannot follow simple commands, tag **RED**
- ☐ If patient can follow simple commands, they will be tagged **YELLOW** or **GREEN**
- ☐ This will depend on other conditions, where their injuries will determine the priority of **YELLOW** versus **GREEN** (i.e., multiple fractures would require a higher level of treatment than superficial lacerations)

Suicide

The publications of many organizations and governmental agencies contain advice for people who are faced with suicidal people. That advice is summarized below.

Do's

- | | |
|---------|---|
| Listen | to what the person is saying and take her/his suicidal threat seriously. Many times, a person may be looking for just that assurance. |
| Observe | the person's nonverbal behavior. In children and adolescents, facial expressions, body language, and other concrete signs often are more telling than what the person says. |
| Ask | whether the person is really thinking about suicide. If the answer is "YES," ask how she/he plans to do it and what steps have already been taken. This will convince the |

person of your attention and let you know how serious the threat is.

GET HELP by contacting an appropriate Crisis Response Team member. Never attempt to handle a potential suicide by yourself.

STAY with the person. Take the person to a CRT member and stay with that person for a while. The person has placed trust in you, so you must help transfer that trust to the other person.

Don'ts

- Don't leave the person alone for even a minute.
- Don't act shocked or be sworn to secrecy.
- Don't underestimate or brush aside a suicide threat ("You won't really do it; you're not the type"), or to shock or challenge the person ("Go ahead. Do it"). The person may already feel rejected and unnoticed, and you should not add to the burden.
- Don't let the person convince you that the crisis is over. The most dangerous time is precisely when the person seems to be feeling better. Sometimes, after a suicide method has been selected, the person may appear happy and relaxed. You should, therefore, stay involved until you get help.
- Don't take too much upon yourself. Your responsibility to the person in a crisis is limited to listening, being supportive, and getting her/him to a trained professional. Under no circumstances should you attempt to counsel the person.

Mass Casualty

In the event of a Mass Casualty Incident (MCI):

- ☐ Determine what the problem is and **call 9-1-1** for local emergency services.
Note: A casualty is a victim of an accident or disaster.
- ☐ Identify the problem and give the school address.
- ☐ Site administrators decide whether or not to activate the School Site Disaster First Aid Team protocols (See School Site Disaster Plan).
- ☐ Determine if problem will continue or if it is over.
- ☐ Notify Executive Director's Office.
- ☐ School representative will meet Incident Command Officer (Fire Department or Police Official) who will determine exact nature of incident.
- ☐ Site administrators/First Responders will implement Mass Casualty Tracking Protocols as appropriate to the situation.
- ☐ Keep calm, reassure students.
- ☐ Fire Department will notify appropriate agencies for additional help.
- ☐ Crisis Team will convene.
- ☐ Contact Superintendent to determine need to send students home.

Mass Casualty**PATIENT TRACKING SHEET****Page**_____

HOSPITALS:

Kaiser

St. Francis Medical Care

Martin Luther King Jr. Community King

Other

PARAMEDIC TAG #	VICTI M NAME	STUDENT ID #	TIME OF DEPARTURE	Hospital

Signed_____ **Date**_____

Bio Terrorism

hrax Threat

Ant

Some characteristics of suspicious letters or packages include the following:

- ✓ Excessive postage
- ✓ Handwritten or poorly typed addresses
- ✓ Incorrect titles
- ✓ Title, but no name
- ✓ Misspellings of common words
- ✓ Oily stains, discolorations or odors
- ✓ No return address
- ✓ Excessive weight
- ✓ Lopsided or uneven envelope
- ✓ Protruding wires or aluminum foil
- ✓ Excessive security material such as masking tape, string, etc.
- ✓ Visual distractions
- ✓ Ticking sound
- ✓ Marked with restrictive endorsements, such as “Personal” or “Confidential.”
- ✓ Shows a city or state in the postmark that does not match the return address.

Suspicious unopened letter or package marked with

- ☐ Do not shake or empty the contents of any suspicious envelop or package.
- ☐ Place the envelope or package in a plastic bag or some other type of container to prevent leakage of contents.
- ☐ If you do not have any container, then cover the envelope or package with anything (e.g., clothing, paper, trash can, etc.) and do not remove this cover.
- ☐ Then leave the room and close the door, or section off the area to prevent others from entering.
- ☐ Wash your hands with soap and water to prevent spreading any powder to your face.
- ☐ If you are at home, report the incident to the local police. If you are at work, report the incident to the local police and your site administrator.
- ☐ List all people who were in the room or area when this suspicious letter or package was recognized. Give the list to both the local public health authorities and law enforcement officials for follow-up investigations and advice.

Envelope with powder or powder spills out onto a surface

- ☐ Do not try to clean up the powder. Cover the spilled contents immediately with anything and do not remove this cover.
- ☐ Leave the room and close the door or section off the area to prevent others from entering.
- ☐
- ☐

Wash your hands with soap and water to prevent spreading any powder to your face. If you are at home, CALL 9-1-1 to report the incident. If you are at work, CALL 9-1-1 and your site administrator to report the incident.

- ☐ Remove heavily contaminated clothing as soon as possible and place in a plastic bag, or some other container that can be sealed. The clothing bag should be given to the emergency responders for proper disposal.
- ☐ Shower with soap and water as soon as possible. Do not use bleach or other disinfectant on your skin.
- ☐ If possible, list all people who were in the room or area, especially those who had actual contact with the powder. Give the list to both the local police and public health authorities so that proper instructions can be given for medical follow-up and further investigation.

Possible room contamination by aerosol

(Examples: small devices triggered warning that air handling systems is contaminated or warning that a biological agent is released in a public space.)

- ☐ Turn off local fans or ventilation units in the area.
- ☐ Leave the area immediately.
- ☐ Close the door or section off the area to prevent others from entering.
- ☐ Move upwind, uphill, upstream.
- ☐ If you are at home, report the incident to the local police. If you are at work, report the incident to the local police and your site administrator.
- ☐ Shut down air handling systems in the building if possible.
- ☐ If possible, list all people who were in the room or area, especially those who had actual contact with the powder. Give the list to both the local police and public health authorities so that proper instructions can be given for medical follow-up and further investigation.

DO NOT PANIC

Anthrax organisms can cause infection in the skin, gastrointestinal system, or the lungs. In order for this to happen, the organism must be rubbed into abraded skin, swallowed, or inhaled as a fine, aerosolized mist. Disease can be prevented after exposure to the anthrax spores by early treatment with the appropriate antibiotics. Anthrax is not spread from one person to another person.

For anthrax to be effective as a covert agent, it must be aerosolized into very small particles. This is difficult to do and requires a great deal of technical skill and special equipment. If these small particles are inhaled, life-threatening lung infection can occur, but prompt recognition and treatment are effective.

Botulism

Botulism infection is extremely rare, with fewer than 200 cases report in the U.S. each year. There are two forms of botulism which are associated with a terrorist act:

Food Borne Botulism

The bacterium is ingested with the contaminated food source.

Symptoms begin within 6 hours to 2 weeks, but most commonly between 12 to 36 hours after

eating contaminated foods.

Symptoms include: Double or blurred vision, drooping eyelids, slurred speech, difficulty swallowing, dry mouth, and a descending muscle weakness that effects the shoulders first, then upper arms, lower arms, thighs, calves, etc.

These symptoms may be preceded by gastrointestinal disorder such as abdominal cramps, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Paralysis of the respiratory muscles will cause death unless the person is assisted by mechanical ventilation. Botulism toxin can occur naturally in undercooked food, but the frequency of this is extremely rare.

Inhalational Botulism

Inhalation botulism results from the inhalation of the aerosolized toxin. A small amount of aerosolized toxin released into the wind can have a devastating effect on the surrounding population. Notwithstanding, inhalational botulism could be inflicted upon a more limited number of victims by introducing a contaminated object into an enclosed area such as inside of a building. The symptoms are indistinguishable from those of food borne botulism, except that the gastrointestinal signs sometimes associated with food borne botulism may not occur.

Botulism cannot be transmitted from one person to another. There is no vaccine for botulism treatment at this time. However, treatment consists of passive immunization with equine anti-toxins and supportive patient care.

Smallpox

Smallpox infection results from the variola virus. The disease was once worldwide in scope. Before people were vaccinated, almost everyone contracted the disease. The virus was effectively eradicated from the world in the late 1970's, and the World Health Organization recommended governments cease routine vaccinations in 1980. Vaccination has proven effective in preventing the disease in exposed persons if administered within 4 days of exposure. Smallpox is a highly contagious infectious disease that has a mortality rate of about 30%. Since the discontinuation of vaccination in the early 1980's, virtually no one is protected against the disease today. The U.S. government is currently working to address the need for vaccinations. There is no proven treatment should infection occur.

Appendices

Annual Emergency Awareness/ Preparedness Checklists & Forms

The following checklists highlight areas of school operations, maintenance, security, and personnel that may pose opportunities for risk reduction. Use this checklist as a proactive tool to generate awareness over the potential for terrorist acts, at a time when it is needed most.

The recommendations contained in this checklist are not intended to represent or to replace a comprehensive school security program. Such a program would include much more. Many of the procedures included in the checklist are routine in districts with full-time security operations. Whether your school district has full-time security coverage, or has minimal security resources, these recommendations may be used as a focal point around which to build an appropriately renewed sense of awareness.

The following forms are designed to use on an annual basis to meet emergency preparedness requirements.

**Soleil Academy Charter School Annual Site Awareness Checklist
2023-2024**

Recommendation	Steps	Participants	Completed
Review employment screening policy & procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Does your screening process include volunteers, cafeteria workers, mechanics, bus drivers, and security, in addition to educational staff? ◆ Does your procedure allow for actual searches of courthouse records, rather than database searches, which are typically not accurate? ◆ Do your searchers do Social Security Number traces to identify any out-of-state venues that should be checked? ◆ Do your outside contracts use due-diligence screening procedures to check the backgrounds of their workers who regularly visit your school? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Director of Operations ◆ Executive Director 	
Review the physical security of bus yards and garages; review transportation security in general	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Are vehicle garages alarmed, and are the alarms in working order? ◆ Are fenced-in areas gated, locked, and adequately illuminated at night? ◆ Do drivers do “pilot inspections” of their vehicles before placing them into service each day? Is this done again after each time the vehicle has been left unattended? ◆ Are bus drivers equipped with two-way radios or cell phones? ◆ Are drivers trained to be aware of and to report suspicious vehicles that appear to be following their busses during their routes? ◆ Do drivers keep a student roster for each bus route, to include student name, address, primary and secondary emergency contact numbers, and medical authorization information? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Director of Operations ◆ Executive Director 	
Review the adequacy of physical security in and around campus buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Are alarm systems working and have they been tested? This should include main campus buildings as well as maintenance and storage facilities. ◆ Are keys to campus and administration buildings adequately controlled? ◆ Are alarm pass codes changed when an employee leaves the school district? Make sure codes are not shared. ◆ Is exterior lighting working and is illumination adequate? ◆ Is interior lighting (night lighting) working and is illumination adequate? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ School Operations Manager ◆ Maintenance 	

Recommendation	Steps	Participants	Completed
Review access control procedures and heighten employee awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Are doors that should remain locked from the outside during the day kept locked, and are these doors checked periodically to make sure they are secure? Train all employees to check these doors but consider assigning someone to check them as well. ◆ Are staff members trained to approach and to “assist” strangers of any age who are observed in and on school property? Report those who have difficulty explaining their presence. ◆ Has a visitor log and ID badge system been implemented? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Everyone 	
Train everyone to recognize and report suspicious activities on campuses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Are persons taking pictures or filming campus activities questioned about their authorization to do so? ◆ Be alert for suspicious vehicles that seem to have no apparent purpose for being on campus, or that come, go, and then reappear again. ◆ Are specific individuals assigned to inspect the outside of campus buildings throughout the day, and to report unattended packages or vehicles near building perimeters? ◆ Have you developed a plan to handle reports of suspicious activity? ◆ Is everyone trained to report unattended or otherwise suspicious packages found inside campus buildings? Is this specific issue placed on routine checklists for maintenance and custodial personnel? ◆ Do personnel know what to do if a suspicious package is found? ◆ Have you considered a policy that requires staff and students to visibly identify backpacks, book bags, briefcases, and gym bags with luggage style ID tabs? ◆ Are food services personnel trained to be aware of suspicious people in their food preparation area? ◆ When large attendance events occur on campus, are security measures in place and awareness levels heightened to assist in detecting suspicious acts? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Everyone 	
Implement a “tip-line” program that allows students, teachers, parents, staff, and other members of the school community to report issues anonymously, if they choose.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Do you have a zero tolerance for verbal threats of any kind? ◆ Do all members of the school community know that any threat, or information about a potential threat, must be reported? And do they understand that there is no such thing as a threat intended as a joke? ◆ Do students and staff know that they are <u>responsible</u> for informing the Director of Operation/site administrator about any information or knowledge of a possible or actual terrorist threat or act? ◆ Have you communicated a hard stand on hoaxes intended to mimic terrorist acts? Do students know that these hoaxes are crimes in themselves? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Everyone 	

<p>Work closely with local law enforcement and health officials.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Have you made local law enforcement a partner in your district plans? ◆ Are parking regulations, particularly fire zone regulations, strictly enforced? ◆ Does local law enforcement have copies of building blueprints, to include ventilation system, and electrical plans? ◆ Has local law enforcement been given the opportunity to conduct exercises on school property and on busses? ◆ Have you determined contact protocol with local health officials if bioterrorism is suspected? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Director of Operation 	
<p>Train staff on identifying and handling suspicious packages and letters.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Have you download and posted the FBI advisory (poster) regarding suspicious packages from www.fbi.gov? ◆ Or the US Postal Inspection Service poster on identifying suspicious packages from www.usps.gov? ◆ Have you considered publicizing the availability of this information to others in the school community for personal use? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Director of Operation ◆ School Operations Manager ◆ Parents ◆ Students 	

Soleil Academy School Safety Plan Annual Emergency Plan Checklist: 2023-2024

Site:

Due By:

Submit To: Lynwood Unified School District

This is a checklist to help the Director of Operation organize and meet the site requirements mandated by the Emergency Preparedness Plan. It is recommended that each Director of Operation appoint a Site Disaster Committee comprised of staff, PTA, and students (optional), to help carry out the tasks of this checklist.

<u>Check</u>		<u>Requirement</u>
_____	1.	Read the District Disaster Plan, and know the responsibilities of the site manager
_____	2.	Designate a second-in-command and a backup
_____	3.	Orient staff to District Disaster Plan, review site procedures (staff meeting)
_____	4.	Update site plan, assign staff responsibilities (complete staff roster sheet)
_____	5.	Schedule necessary training (First Aid, CPR, Search & Rescue)
_____	6.	Schedule drills: Fire, Earthquake, Code Red, Communications
_____	7.	Complete site map, post as required, and forward a copy to Student Services
_____	8.	Complete Site Hazard Survey
_____	9.	Complete Classroom Hazard Survey Summary
_____	10.	Submit Classroom Hazard Survey Summary to Student Service
_____	11	Participate in test of radios
_____	12	Check battery-operated radios
_____	13	Check location and condition of 2-meter radio antennae and the base for installing the antennae if appropriate.
_____	14	Complete supplies and equipment inventory to include classroom emergency kits
_____	15	Order supplies and equipment as necessary
_____	16	Evacuation areas/alternative identified for all classes
_____	17	Communications to parents and students about disaster procedures
		_____ District Student Release Policy _____ Emergency Information Cards
_____	18	Complete Emergency I.D. Tags collected and put into Classroom Emergency Kits if appropriate.
_____	19	Assess food supplies as applicable.
_____	20	Meet with childcare provider and coordinate disaster preparedness plans
_____	21	Identify hospitals and clinics in school's area that have back-up emergency power that would be able to handle casualties in an emergency.
		_____ Director of Operation's Signature Date

Soleil Academy Charter School

Annual Site Hazard Survey

2023-2024

Site Hazard Survey I

The Director of Operation is required to conduct an annual Site Hazard Survey. The survey should be completed early each fall, signed, and submitted to the Student Services by November 20, 2023. (Please put N/A by any items that are not applicable.)

The purpose of the Site Hazard Survey is to check for safety hazards outside of the classroom. The survey shall include evaluation of interior and exterior portions of buildings as well as school grounds.

The Site Hazard Survey shall include assessment of the following areas.

<input type="checkbox"/>	1.	Proximity of toxic, flammable, corrosive, chemically, or reactive materials
<input type="checkbox"/>	2.	Proximity of high voltage power lines has been considered in establishing the site evacuation plan
<input type="checkbox"/>	3.	Likelihood and possible effects of flooding or landslides
<input type="checkbox"/>	4.	Probably safety of evacuation areas after an earthquake; proximity of gas, water, and sewer lines, or sprinklers
<input type="checkbox"/>	5.	Water heaters are strapped
<input type="checkbox"/>	6.	Objects that restrict people from moving to a safe place (tables and desks in hallways) etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	7.	Janitorial areas: storage of tools and cleaning chemicals (keep a 3-foot clearance in front of all electrical panels)
<input type="checkbox"/>	8.	Storerooms: heavy items stored on high shelves, shelving secured (keep 3-foot clearance in front of all electrical panels)
<input type="checkbox"/>	9.	All computers and peripherals should be situated so as not to create a tipping hazard
<input type="checkbox"/>	10.	Machine shop and woodshop: equipment should be bolted down
<input type="checkbox"/>	11.	Large and heavy office machines: restrained and located where they will not slide, fall off computers, or block exits
<input type="checkbox"/>	12.	Sound system speakers and spotlights: secure
<input type="checkbox"/>	13.	Compressed gas cylinders: secured top and bottom with a safety chain
<input type="checkbox"/>	14.	Weight room/motor development room equipment: racks anchored and weights properly stored
<input type="checkbox"/>	15.	Laboratory chemicals on shelves: restrained

Soleil Academy Charter School

Annual Site Hazard Survey II 2023-2024

GENERAL GUIDELINES	O K	Needs Attention	Comments
CAMPUS			
Signs Posted, Controlled Access	✓		
Traffic review, parking, fire lanes	✓		
Adequate surfacing, lighting	✓		
Safety Plan	✓		
Required Postings	✓		
ASSEMBLY ROOMS			
Exits clear, exit & emergency lights	✓		
Floors, seating maintained	✓		
Stage: clean, clear exits, wiring	✓		
Kitchen: clean, safe food storage	✓		
ATHLETIC FACILITIES			
Bleachers, fences, backstops	✓		
Stairs, ramps, walkways, gates	✓		
Surfacing in common areas	✓		
Equipment	✓		
INDUSTRIAL ARTS			
All guards, shields, covers in place			N/A
Aisles clear, material storage			N/A
First aid kits; eye wash operable			N/A
Dust collection/housekeeping			N/A
Compressed gas cylinders secure			N/A
Protective equipment, safety training			N/A
Safety signs posted, enforced			N/A
SCIENCE ROOMS			
Hazardous material storage			N/A
Adequate ventilation, fume hoods			N/A
Eyewash, gas shut-off			N/A
Safety training			N/A
Safety signs posted, enforced			N/A
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS			
Fire extinguishers checked yearly	✓		
Fire and Earthquake drills conducted	✓		
First Aid Equipment in place	✓		

Evacuation routes posted	✓		
Staff Training on Emergency Procedures	✓		

Soleil Academy Survey Annual Classroom Hazard Survey 2023- 2024

Nonstructural hazards are caused by the furnishings and nonstructural elements of a building. Anything that does not actually hold the building up is nonstructural, including floors, ceilings, windows, and all furnishings. In California schools, nonstructural hazards represent the greatest threat to the safety of students and staff. Eliminating these hazards can reduce injuries significantly.

Each Fall, every teacher shall assess his/her classroom for hazards and correct any he/she can; items he/she cannot correct will be submitted to the Director of Operation on this form by November 20th. The Director of Operation shall submit a completed copy of the school needs with the Director of Operation's checklist by November 20th to Student Services.

ROOM NUMBER	
Deficiencies to be corrected by maintenance staff:	
Free standing shelves over 4 feet tall secured to floor or wall	
File cabinets bolted to wall	
File cabinet drawers have latches	
Paints and chemicals restrained on shelves	
Wall-mounted objects are secured	
Sound system speakers are secured to building	
TV securely fastened to platform or cart	
Deficiencies to be corrected by school personnel:	
Heavy objects removed from high shelves	
Aquariums located on low counter or restrained	
Computers fastened to workstation	
Desks and tables cannot block exits	
Cabinets or equipment on wheels cannot block doorway	

Soleil Academy Charter School Safety Plan Annual Drill Report 2023-2024

[illegible]

2023-2024
ANNUAL DISASTER SERVICE
WORKER SURVEY

General Information		
1. Name		
2. Position		
3. Location		
4. Work Phone/Ext.		
5. Home Phone		
Specialized Skills		
1. Bilingual?	7	If yes, Language(s):
2. CPR Certified?	6	If yes, Expiration Date:
		If no, are you willing to be trained?
3. First Aid Certified?	6	If yes, Expiration Date:
		If no, are you willing to be trained?
4. CERT (Trained?)	0	If yes, Expiration Date:
		If no, are you willing to be trained?
5. Simple Triage/Rapid Assessment Trained?	0	If yes, Expiration Date:
		If no, are you willing to be trained?
Personal Responsibilities		
1. Children?		If yes, ages:
2. Special needs?		If yes, please describe:
2. Elderly parents?		Comments:
3. Pets?		Comments:
4. Other caregivers available?		Comments:
5. Other		
In an Emergency -- Confidential		
1. Anything you want us to know? Special Needs? Medications?		
2. Other:		

AMERICAN RED CROSS

RECOMMENDED EMERGENCY SUPPLIES FOR SCHOOLS

Drawn from lists created by the California Senate Select Committee on the Northridge Earthquake, Task Force on Education, August 1994

Introduction

What to Store

Begin with an analysis of the hazards of the area. Is your school threatened by tornadoes? Earthquakes? Is emergency assistance close at hand or would you have to wait for help if the entire community has been impacted? Do you think you will need tools for clearing debris? Remember that any school in the country could be locked down due to an intruder or gunfire in the area, so all schools should be prepared to have their students stuck inside the building for many hours. Similarly, all schools face the potential of a hazardous materials spill nearby, requiring the school to shelter-in-place with doors and windows closed and heating systems off. Adjust the supplies for extreme heat or cold temperatures. If your plan includes Search & Rescue teams for light search and rescue following an earthquake, tornado or other damaging event, stock supplies for the number of teams assigned.

Budget

Adjust the list, prioritizing for limited budget and storage space, if necessary. Develop a plan to phase in the supplies. Contact local service clubs and vendors for assistance.

How Much to Store

Make some planning assumptions. Do most of your students' families live nearby or do some of them commute long distances? Some schools could be cut off for days if a bridge or the main highway is blocked. If you determine that most of your students could be picked up in most emergencies within a day, then begin by stocking supplies for one day. Some schools plan that half their student body will be picked up by parents within one day, half the remainder within a day, and the remainder within another day; these schools stock supplies for 100% for day one, 50% for day two, plus 25% for day three. Other schools stock supplies for 3 days, the recommendation of many emergency management agencies. Remember to factor in the number of staff and other adults who may be on campus.

Storage

Determine where to store emergency supplies. Every classroom should have some supplies and there should be a cache of supplies for the whole school. Many schools in California and other states threatened by earthquakes use outdoor storage, anticipating the possibility of having to care for students outside the buildings. They use an existing building or a cargo container, also called a land- sea container, purchased used and installed near the emergency assembly area. Schools with limited budgets and/or temperature extremes may opt to store their supplies in various caches throughout the school facility, primarily in locked closets or classrooms. Many schools stock supplies in (new) trash barrels on wheels. Do not store water in the barrels because it may leak and destroy everything else. Make sure that there are keys to ensure access to the supplies during an emergency, including access by programs such as day care and after-school events. Plan an annual inventory, replacing water and other items with limited shelf life, as necessary.

Recommended Supplies

The following lists address classroom kits, supplies for the whole school and Search & Rescue gear.

Classroom Kit

- Leather Work gloves
- Latex gloves: 6 pairs
- Safety goggles: 1 pair
- Small First Aid kit
- Pressure dressings: 3
- Crow bar
- Space blankets: 3
- Tarp or ground cover
- Student accounting forms (blank)
- Student emergency cards
- Buddy classroom list
- Pens, paper
- Whistle
- Student activities
- Duct Tape: 2 rolls (for sealing doors and windows)
- Scissors
- Suitable container for supplies (5-gallon bucket or backpack)
- Drinking water and cups (stored separately)
- Toilet supplies (large bucket, used as container for supplies and toilet when needed, with 100 plastic bags, toilet paper, and hand washing supplies)
- Portable radio, batteries or other communication system
- Flashlight, batteries
- Push broom (if classroom includes wheelchairs)

Supplies for the Whole School: Water, First Aid, Sanitation, Tools, Food**Water**

- ½ gallon per person per day times three days, with small paper cups

First Aid

- Compress, 4 x 4": 1000 per 500 students
- Compress, 8 x 10": 150 per 500 students
- Elastic bandage: 2-inch: 12 per campus; 4-inch: 12 per campus
- Triangular bandage: 24 per campus
- Cardboard splints: 24 each, small, medium, large
- Butterfly bandages: 50 per campus
- Water in small, sealed containers: 100 (for flushing wounds, etc.)
- Hydrogen peroxide: 10 pints per campus
- Bleach, 1 small bottle

- Plastic basket or wire basket stretchers or backboards: 1.5/100 students
- Scissors (paramedic): 4 per campus
- Tweezers: 3 assorted per campus
- Triage tags: 50 per 500 students
- Latex gloves: 100 per 500 students
- Oval eye patch: 50 per campus
- Tapes: 1" cloth: 50 rolls per campus; 2" cloth: 24 per campus
- Dust masks: 25 per 100 students
- Disposable blanket: 10 per 100 students
- First Aid books: 2 standard and 2 advanced per campus
- Space blankets: 1 per student and staff
- Heavy duty rubber gloves: 4 pairs

Sanitation Supplies (if not supplied in the classroom kits)

- 1 toilet kit per 100 students/staff, to include:
- 1 portable toilet, privacy shelter, 20 rolls toilet paper, 300 wet wipes, 300 plastic bags with ties, 10 large plastic trash bags
- Soap and water, in addition to the wet wipes, is strongly advised.

Tools per Campus

- Barrier tape, 3" x 1000": 3 rolls
- Pry bar
- Pick ax
- Sledgehammer
- Shovel
- Pliers
- Bolt cutters
- Hammer
- Screwdrivers
- Utility knife
- Broom
- Utility shut off wrench: 1 per utility

Other Supplies

- Folding tables, 3' x 6': 3-4
- Chairs: 12-16
- Identification vests for staff, preferably color-coded per school plan
- Clipboards with emergency job descriptions
- Office supplies: pens, paper, etc.
- Signs for student request and release
- Alphabetical dividers for request gate
- Copies of all necessary forms
- Cable to connect car battery for emergency power

Food

- The bulk of stored food should be easy to serve, non-perishable and not need refrigeration or heating after opening. Food is generally considered a low priority item, except for those with diabetes and certain other specific medical conditions.

One method used by schools is to purchase food at the beginning of the school year and donate it to charity at the end of the year. A supply of granola bars, power bars, or similar food, which is easy to distribute, may be helpful. Some schools store hard candy, primarily for its comfort value.

Search & Rescue Equipment

Training on how to do light Search & Rescue is required—contact your local fire department for information on whether such training is offered in your community.

Protective Gear per S&R Team Member

- Hard hat, OSHA approved
- Identification vest
- Leather work gloves
- Safety Goggles
- Dust mask
- Flashlight, extra batteries
- Duffel or tote bag to carry equipment

Gear per S&R Team

- Backpack with First Aid supplies
- Master Key

Evacuation of Disables Scholars

An individual plan should be formulated for each disabled scholar or staff member in your school who require assistance during an evacuation due to physical, cognitive, or emotional/behavioral needs. This plan should be reviewed with all staff directly involved with the scholar, including (but not limited to) the classroom and special education teachers, and all staff assigned to aid disabled scholars in an emergency requiring evacuation.

Options include:

1. Overriding discontinuance of elevator (physical disability)
2. Carrying scholar (physical disability)
3. Adult and scholar waiting for fire department in pre-arranged area (physical disability)
4. Staff person assigned to specific scholar(s) to assist scholar during an evacuation

When developing your individual plans for disabled scholars, consultation with the fire department is strongly advised.

Identify Disabled Individuals Needing Evacuation Assistance and Post Evacuation Plan

Identify any scholar or staff member who may need evacuation assistance (e.g., individuals who are in wheelchairs or unable to use stairs). Develop a specific plan for their evacuation. It is recommended that each scholar's classroom teacher be designated to assist the scholar in getting to the evacuation assembly area. The designated teacher may need to transfer their class to another teacher to remain with the disabled scholar until they are evacuated.

The Principal or designee must:

5. Identify scholars or staff needing evacuation assistance
6. Develop an evacuation plan for each scholar or staff member

7. Put the list of disabled individuals in the scholar emergency contact information binder
8. Inform the classroom teacher of each scholar or staff member of the evacuation plan
9. Inform scholars and parents/guardians of the evacuation plan

Evacuation of Wheelchair-Confined Individuals

To accomplish a safe evacuation from the second floor of a building, the following procedures should be followed:

10. Designated staff members should be assigned to assist wheelchair users down the stairs. The number of staff members required would depend upon the number of people needing assistance. Three staff members per wheelchair would be the minimum number needed (two staff members to transport the person and one to bring the wheelchair or to assist in other ways).
11. A designated area by the stairs (out of the evacuation path) should be assigned where wheelchair users can gather. This will aid in their accountability and speed up their evacuation. Because a hazard is created when evacuating wheelchair-confined scholars down stairs, unless necessary, they should not be transported.
12. If it is determined an actual fire hazard exists and evacuation must be made using stairs, the wheelchair-confined scholar should be the last to be transported down the stairs. Because their movement will be slow, their evacuation may hinder the evacuation of others if on the stairs at the same time. In addition, the rushing of others may knock down physically challenged individuals and their transporters.
13. If wheelchair-confined individuals must be transported down stairs, the evacuation should be accomplished by staff properly trained in the following methods:
 1. Chair carry
 2. Fore-and-aft carry
 3. Two-handed and four-handed seats
 4. Evacuation chair. This chair is designed to ride on the ends of stair treads so one person can easily guide it down the stairs. The evacuation chair is lightweight, folds flat, and can be unobtrusively stored.

Evacuation Maps & Staging Areas

Rosa Parks

Mark Twain

e	Carlin Ave			
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Emergency Drill Calendar for 2023-2024 School Year

Drill Type	Date
Fire	9/21/2023
Earthquake	10/19/2023
Soft Lockdown	11/9/23
Hard Lockdown- Active Shooter	12/14/2023
Fire	1/18/2024

Earthquake	2/15/2024
Soft Lockdown	3/14/2024
Hard Lockdown- Active Shooter	4/18/2024
Fire	5/9/2024