

Fort Calhoun Community Schools



Emergency Operations Plan

RECORD OF CHANGES

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SIGNATURE PAGE

This school emergency operations plan has been completed and approved through a collaboration of efforts in the community, including:

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose of the Plan

The purpose of the Fort Calhoun Community School Emergency Operations Plan (School EOP) is to identify and respond to incidents by outlining the responsibilities and duties of Fort Calhoun Community School and its employees. Developing, maintaining, and exercising the plan empowers employees in an incident to act quickly and knowledgeably. In addition, the plan educates staff, faculty, students, and other key stakeholders on their roles and responsibilities before, during, and after an incident. This plan provides parents and other members of the community with assurances that Fort Calhoun Community School has established guidelines and procedures to respond to threats, hazards and incidents in an effective way.

The developed guidelines and procedures for dealing with existing and potential student and school incidents are defined in the plan below. The basic plan and the functional and hazard-specific systems outline an organized systematic method to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from incidents. Faculty and staff have been trained to assess the seriousness of incidents and respond according to these established procedures and guidelines. Fort Calhoun Community School regularly schedules in-service training for faculty and staff.

Lastly, developing, maintaining, and exercising the School EOP increases Fort Calhoun Community School's legal protection. Schools without established incident management procedures have been found liable for their absence of planning. While no set of policies rules out the potential for legal problems, establishing procedures and guidelines on the best professional practices provides a margin of protection against liability.

B. Scope of the Plan

The Fort Calhoun Community School Emergency Operations Plan outlines the expectations of staff/faculty; roles and responsibilities; direction and control systems; internal and external communications plans; training and sustainability plans; authority and references as defined by local, tribal, state, and federal government mandates; common and specialized procedures; and responses/recovery for specific hazards and vulnerabilities.

1. Definitions

Threats: Threats include situations to harm students, personnel, and/or facilities. Threats usually include those things that we can control, such as active killer, bullying, and suicide. Threats may require an interagency response involving law enforcement and/or emergency services depending on the size and scope of the incident.

Hazards: Hazards include situations to harm students, personnel, and/or facilities. Hazards usually include those things that we cannot control, such as tornadoes, floods, and chemical spills. Hazards may require an interagency response involving law enforcement and/or emergency services depending on the size and scope of the incident.

Incidents: An incident is an occurrence that requires a response to protect life or property. An incident is something that we most likely cannot control, such as car accidents, pandemics, and illness. The superintendent/principal/building administrator shall have the authority to determine when an incident has occurred and to implement the procedures within this EOP.

2. School Board Policy Statement

The Fort Calhoun Community School Emergency Operations Plan operates within the framework of the Fort Calhoun Community School Board policy.

C. Situation Overview/Hazard Analysis Summary

1. School Population

a. General Population

The current enrollment of Fort Calhoun Community Schools is approximately 450 elementary-school students, located in one two-story building, and 120 middle-school students, and 260 high-school students. These students are supported by a committed staff and faculty consisting of:

____ Superintendent/Principal/Building Administrators
____ Teachers
____ Instructional Assistants
____ Counselors, Social Workers, and Psychologists
____ School Nurses/Health Assistans
____ Custodians/Maintenance Personnel
____ Office/support staff
____ Food Service/Cafeteria staff
____ Other staff (specify _____)
____ Other (specify _____)

A master schedule of classes, locations, grade levels, and staff are provided to each classroom through Powerschool and is available in the main office.

b. Special Needs Population

Fort Calhoun Community School is committed to the safe evacuation and transport of students and staff with special needs. The special needs population includes students/staff with:

- Students on the Autism Spectrum,
- Limited English proficiency,
- Blindness or visually impaired,
- Cognitive or emotional disabilities,
- Deaf or hard of hearing,
- Mobility/physical disabilities (permanent and temporary), and
- Medically fragile health (including asthma and severe allergies).

The school's current enrollment of students with special needs is approximately 165; however, this number will fluctuate. Students and/or staff may require additional assistance if they are temporarily on crutches, wearing casts, wheelchairs, etc.

2. Building Information

Fort Calhoun Junior-Senior High School is located at 5876 County Rd P43, Fort Calhoun, Nebraska, and includes 6 buildings, 1 football field, 1 main/student parking lot, and 1 staff parking lot. All classes take place in the Junior-Senior High School Building, the main building on campus.

Fort Calhoun Community School Pioneer Learning Center is located at 1420 Clark St, Fort Calhoun, Nebraska, and includes 1 building and 1 parking lot. All classes take place in the PLC.

Fort Calhoun Elementary School is located at 1020 Monroe St., Fort Calhoun, Nebraska, and includes 1 building, 2 parking lots and 1 garage. All classes take place in the Elementary School Building.

- _____ Evacuation routes
- _____ Shelter locations
- _____ Fire alarm pull stations
- _____ Fire hydrants
- _____ Fire extinguishers
- _____ First aid kits
- _____ AED (Automatic External Defibrillator)
- _____ Hazardous materials storage
- _____ Utility shutoffs
 - _____ Electricity
 - _____ Gas
 - _____ Water
 - _____ HVAC

Located in [Appendix D](#) are the list of local utility companies and their contacts for additional assistance.

3. Hazard Analysis Summary

Fort Calhoun Community School is exposed to many hazards, all of which have the potential for disrupting the school community, causing casualties, and damaging or destroying public or private property.

On October 14, 2022, ALICAP completed a thorough hazard analysis to identify any circumstances in the school or near the campus that may present unique problems or potential risk to people or property. The interior and exterior portions of all school buildings and school grounds have been assessed for potential hazards that may impact the site, the staff, and the students. Identified hazards have been assessed by risk and likelihood and ranked accordingly.

The most recent risk assessment by ALICAP Insurance Company was completed October 2022.

In addition, the table on the following page briefly discusses Fort Calhoun Community School's high-priority hazards including inclement weather, fights/behavioral crisis, medical emergency, student/staff death, intruder, parent custody, and auto/bus crash.

Table 1. High-Priority Hazards

Inclement Weather	Fort Calhoun sits in eastern Nebraska, and is vulnerable to both extreme winters and volatile spring storms. The effects are generally transportation problems and loss of utilities, but can vary with the intensity of the storm.
Fights/ Behavioral Crisis	Fort Calhoun has over 800 students in the district. This on occasion leads to student fights / assaults and behavior related problems.
Medical Emergency	With over 800 students there have been medical emergencies for asthma and injuries. We ranked this high because it resulted in calling the rescue squad.
Student/Staff death	Unfortunately with a school this size it's inevitable to have someone pass during their time at Fort Calhoun.
Intruder	While a hostile intruder incident has never occurred in Fort Calhoun Community Schools, like any school district, are vulnerable to intruders.
Parent Custody	Fort Calhoun has a legal obligation to uphold parental rights. The school district follows any court order that has been provided to the school district.
Auto/bus Crash	Fort Calhoun Community Schools like other public institutions are vulnerable to traffic accidents. Fort Calhoun Community schools is located along Highway 75 which is a heavily traveled highway.

4. Prevention, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Overview

Prevention includes actions to avoid a threat or intervene to stop a threat from occurring. It also includes activities to reduce the loss of life and property from controllable and noncontrollable disasters. Prevention aims to avoid or lessen the impact of a disaster and provides value to the public by creating safer communities. Fort Calhoun Community School is committed to taking proactive, prevention measures whenever possible to protect the safety and security of students and staff.

In addition, Fort Calhoun Community School requires all adults to display identification badges. The school visitors and security protocols have been enhanced. All staff have been trained in our safety and security procedures, (etc.)

Preparedness is achieved and maintained through a continuous cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating, and taking corrective action. Ongoing preparedness efforts require coordination among all those involved in emergency management and incident response activities. Fort Calhoun Community School fosters preparedness at all levels including students, parents, teachers, staff and community partners. Examples of preparedness actions include maintaining this plan, conducting training, planning and implementing drills and exercises, etc.

Response is the capability necessary to stabilize an emergency once it has happened or is certain to happen in an unpreventable way using both systems, Incident Command System (ICS) and the Standard Response Protocol (SRP). Fort Calhoun Community School will establish a safe and secure environment to allow for the saving of lives and property and will facilitate the transition to recovery.

Recovery is the capability necessary to assist any school building impacted by an incident or emergency in restoring the health and well-being of students and the learning environment over the long-term. Successful recovery addresses the full range of psychological, emotional, and behavioral health needs associated with the disaster's impact and resulting recovery challenges. Individuals and families will be better situated to manage their recovery once their basic needs are met, such as shelter, food, and reunification with family and household pets or service and assistance animals. Successful recovery depends on all recovery stakeholders having a clear understanding of pre- and post- disaster roles and responsibilities.

D. Planning Assumptions and Limitations

1. Planning Assumptions

Stating the planning assumptions allows Fort Calhoun Community School to deviate from the plan if certain assumptions prove not to be true during operations. The School EOP assumes:

- The school community will continue to be exposed and subject to hazards and incidents described in the Hazard Analysis Summary, as well as lesser hazards and others that may develop in the future.
- A major disaster could occur at any time, and at any place. In many cases, dissemination of warning to the public and implementation of increased readiness measures may be possible; however, some emergency situations occur with little or no warning.
- A single site incident (e.g., fire, gas main breakage) could occur at any time without warning and the employees of the school affected cannot, and should not, wait for direction from local response agencies. Action is required immediately to save lives and protect school property.
- Following a major or catastrophic incident, the school may have to rely on its own resources to be self-sustaining for up to 72 hours.
- There may be a number of injuries of varying degrees of seriousness to faculty, staff, and/ or students. Rapid and appropriate response will reduce the number and severity of injuries.
- Outside assistance from local fire, law enforcement, and emergency managers will be available in most serious incidents. Because it takes time to request and dispatch external assistance, it is essential for the school to be prepared to carry out the initial incident response until responders arrive at the incident scene.
- Proper prevention actions, such as creating a positive school environment and conducting fire inspections, will prevent or reduce incident related losses.
- Maintaining the School EOP and providing frequent opportunities for stakeholders (staff, students, parents, first responders, etc.) to exercise the plan can improve the school's readiness to respond to incidents.
- A spirit of volunteerism among school employees, students, and families will result in their providing assistance and support to incident management efforts.

2. Limitations

It is the policy of Fort Calhoun Community School that no guarantee is implied by this plan of a perfect incident management system. As personnel and resources may be overwhelmed, Fort Calhoun Community School can only endeavor to make every reasonable effort to manage the situation, with the resources and information available at the time.

Resources:

<https://www.disastermh.nebraska.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/DHHS-Disaster-Behavioral-Health-Risk-Messages-June-2019.pdf>

II . CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

This plan is based upon the concept that the incident management functions that must be performed by the school generally parallel some of their routine day-to-day functions. To the extent possible, the same personnel and material resources used for day-to-day activities will be employed during incidents. Because personnel and equipment resources are limited, some routine functions that do not contribute directly to the incident may be suspended. The personnel, equipment, and supplies that would typically be required for those routine functions will be redirected to accomplish assigned incident management tasks.

A. National Incident Management System (NIMS)

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) is a set of principles that provides a systematic, proactive approach guiding government agencies at all levels, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, prepare, respond, and recover, from the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life or property and harm to the environment. This system ensures that those involved in incident response/recovery understand what their roles are and have the tools they need to be effective.

According to Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 and the U.S. Department of Education, school districts are among local agencies that must adopt NIMS if they receive Federal grant funds. As part of its NIMS implementation, Fort Calhoun Community School participates in the local government's NIMS preparedness program and believes it is essential to ensure that response/recovery services are delivered to schools in a timely and effective manner.

Fort Calhoun Community School recognizes that staff and students will be first responders during an incident. Adopting NIMS enables staff and students to respond more effectively to an incident and enhances cooperation, coordination, and communication among school officials, first responders, and emergency managers.

Fort Calhoun Community School works with local government agencies to remain NIMS compliant. NIMS compliance for school districts includes completing the following:

- Adopt the use of the Incident Command System (ICS). Adopt the use of the NIMS and the use of SRP. Should a staff member desire more information about these, they can reference the ICS-100 web-based training as well as ICS-700, available free from FEMA.
- Participate in the local government's NIMS preparedness program and incorporate the school plan into the community EOP.
- Train and exercise the plan. All staff and students are expected to participate in training and exercising the plan's procedures and hazard-specific incident plans. The school is charged with ensuring that the training and equipment necessary for an appropriate response/recovery operation are in place.

B. Implementation of the Incident Command System (ICS)

In a major emergency or disaster, Fort Calhoun Community School may be damaged or need to be evacuated, people may be injured, and/or other incident management activities may need to be initiated. These activities must be organized and coordinated to ensure efficient incident management. **The Incident Command System (ICS) will be used to manage all incidents and major planned events. [Note: The ICS approach can be used in all phases of incident management, including pre-incident, during incident, post-incident activities,]**

The Superintendent/Principal/Incident Commander at Fort Calhoun Community School will be delegated the authority to direct all incident activities within the school's jurisdiction. The Incident Commander will establish an incident command post (ICP) and provide an assessment of the situation to the principal or other officials, identify incident management resources required, and direct the on-scene incident management activities from

the ICP. If no Incident Commander is present at the onset of the incident, the most qualified individual will assume command until relieved by a qualified Incident Commander.

C. Initial Response (Standard Response Protocol) (SRP)

Secure: is followed by the Directive: "Get Inside. Lock Outside Doors" and is the protocol used to safeguard students and staff within the building. Students come inside the building (if outside) and all of the exterior doors are secured. No outside visitors entering the building during a Secure. Staff accounts for all students. Business as usual inside the building (Threat is outside)

Lockdown: is followed by "Locks, Lights, Out of Sight" and is the protocol used to secure individual rooms. Recover the students from the hallways if possible. All students and staff stay out of sight from outside and hallway windows. The lights should be turned off, staff and students should stay quiet in the rooms, and do not open the door for anyone. Account for students and staff if possible. Prepare to evade or defend. (Threat is close to or inside the building)

Evacuate: is always followed by a location, and is used to move students and staff from one location to a different location in or out of the building. Leave personal property in the building. Students and staff will move to the evacuation site. Bring safety buckets and class roster if possible (depends on the reason for evacuation). Account for all students and staff members. Report all injuries and problems. (Threat is inside)

Shelter: is always followed by a type and a method and is the protocol for group and self protection. Use the most appropriate strategy for the hazard or threat. Account for all students and staff. Report all injuries and problems. (Threat is outside)

Hold: means to hold in your classroom or area. Clear the halls. (No threat involved)

School personnel are usually first on the scene of an incident in a school setting. Staff and faculty are expected to take charge and manage the incident until it is resolved or command is transferred to someone more qualified and/or to an emergency responder agency with legal authority to assume responsibility. Staff will seek guidance and direction from local officials and seek technical assistance from state and federal agencies and industry where appropriate. The superintendent/principal or his/her designee is responsible for activating the School EOP, including common and specialized procedures as well as hazard-specific incident plans.

III. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

This section establishes the operational organization that will be relied upon to manage the incident and includes:

- A list of the kinds of tasks to be performed by position and organization.
- An overview of who does what task.

School staff may be required to remain at school to assist in an incident. In the event that this School EOP is activated, staff will be assigned to serve within the Incident Command System based on their expertise and training and the needs of the incident.

A. Principal/Building Administrator

The principal may serve as the Incident Commander or delegate that authority to a qualified individual. At all times, the superintendent still retains the overall responsibility for the overall safety of students and staff. However, delegating the authority to manage the incident allows the superintendent to focus on policy-level activities and interfacing with other agencies and parents. The principal shall coordinate between the superintendent's office and the Incident Commander.

B. Incident Commander

The Incident Commander responsibilities include:

- Assume overall direction of all incident management procedures based on actions and procedures outlined in this EOP.
- Take steps deemed necessary to ensure the safety of students, staff, and other individuals.
- Determine whether to implement incident management protocols (i.e., Secure, Lockdown, Evacuate, Shelter), as described more fully in the functional systems in this document.
- Arrange for transfer of students, staff, and other individuals when safety is threatened by a disaster.
- Work with emergency services personnel. (Depending on the incident, community agencies such as law enforcement or fire department may have jurisdiction for investigations, rescue procedures, etc.)
- Keep other administrators and officials informed of the situation.

C. Teachers

Teachers shall be responsible for the supervision of students and shall remain with students until directed otherwise.

Responsibilities include:

- Attend to students with special and/or trauma needs.
- Supervise students under their charge.
- Take steps to ensure the safety of students, staff, and other individuals in the implementation of incident management protocols.
- Direct students in their charge to inside or outside assembly areas, in accordance with signals, warning, written notification, or intercom orders according to established incident management procedures.
- Give appropriate action command during an incident.
- Take attendance when class relocates to an outside or inside assembly area or evacuates to another location.
- Report missing students to the Incident Commander or designee.
- Execute assignments as directed by the Incident Commander or ICS supervisor.
- Obtain first aid services for injured students from the school nurse or person trained in first aid. Arrange for first aid for those unable to be moved.
- Render first aid if necessary. School staff will be trained and certified in first aid and CPR.

D. Para-Professionals

Responsibilities include:

- Assisting teachers as directed.

E. Counselors and Psychologists

Counselors and psychologists provide assistance with the overall direction of the incident management procedures at the site.

Responsibilities include:

- Take steps to ensure the safety of students, staff, and other individuals in the implementation of incident management protocols.
- Direct students in their charge according to established incident management protocols.
- Render first aid if necessary.
- Assist in the transfer of students, staff, and other individuals when their safety is threatened by a disaster.
- Execute assignments as directed by the Incident Commander or ICS supervisor.

F. School Nurses/Health Assistants

Responsibilities include:

- Administer first aid or emergency treatment as needed.
- Supervise administration of first aid by those trained to provide it.
- Organize first aid and medical supplies.
- Administer medication as needed

G. Custodians/Maintenance Personnel

Responsibilities include:

- Survey and report building damage to the Incident Commander, Safety Officer, or Operations Section Chief.
- Control main shutoff valves for gas, water, HVAC, and electricity and ensure that no hazard results from broken or downed lines.
- Provide damage control as needed.
- Assist in the conservation, use, and disbursement of supplies and equipment.
- Keep Incident Commander or designee informed of the condition of school.

H. School Secretary/Office Staff

Responsibilities include:

- Answer phones and assist in receiving and providing consistent information to callers.
- Provide for the safety of essential school records and documents.
- Execute assignments as directed by the Incident Commander or ICS supervisor.
- Provide assistance to the principal and Safety Team.
- Monitor radio emergency broadcasts.
- Assist with health incidents as needed, acting as messengers, etc.

I. Food Service/Cafeteria Workers

Responsibilities include:

- Use, prepare, and serve food and water on a rationed basis whenever the feeding of students and staff becomes necessary during an incident.
- Execute assignments as directed by the Incident Commander or ICS supervisor.
- Prepare feeding opportunities beyond school-based operations.

J. Bus Drivers

Responsibilities include:

- Supervise the care of students if disaster occurs while students are in the bus.
- Transfer students to new locations when directed.
- Execute assignments as directed by the Incident Commander or ICS supervisor.
- Transport individuals in need of medical attention.

K. Other Staff

Responsibilities include:

- Reporting to the Incident Commander or ICS supervisor if requested or activated.

L. Students

Responsibilities include:

- Cooperate during emergency drills and exercises, and during an incident.
- Learn to be responsible for themselves and others in an incident.
- Understand the importance of not being a bystander by reporting situations of concern.
- Develop an awareness of and associated prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery processes.
- Take an active part in school incident response/recovery activities, as age appropriate.

M. Parents/ Guardians

Responsibilities include:

- Follow all SRP procedures (secure, lockout, evacuate, and shelter).
- Encourage and support school safety, violence prevention, and incident preparedness programs within the school.
- Provide the school with requested information concerning the incident, early and late dismissals, and other related release information.
- Practice incident management preparedness in the home to reinforce school training and ensure family safety.
- Understanding their roles during a school emergency.
- Monitor school and community communications (school website, text notifications) for updates.
- Follow all requests and procedures regarding reunification of parents and students.

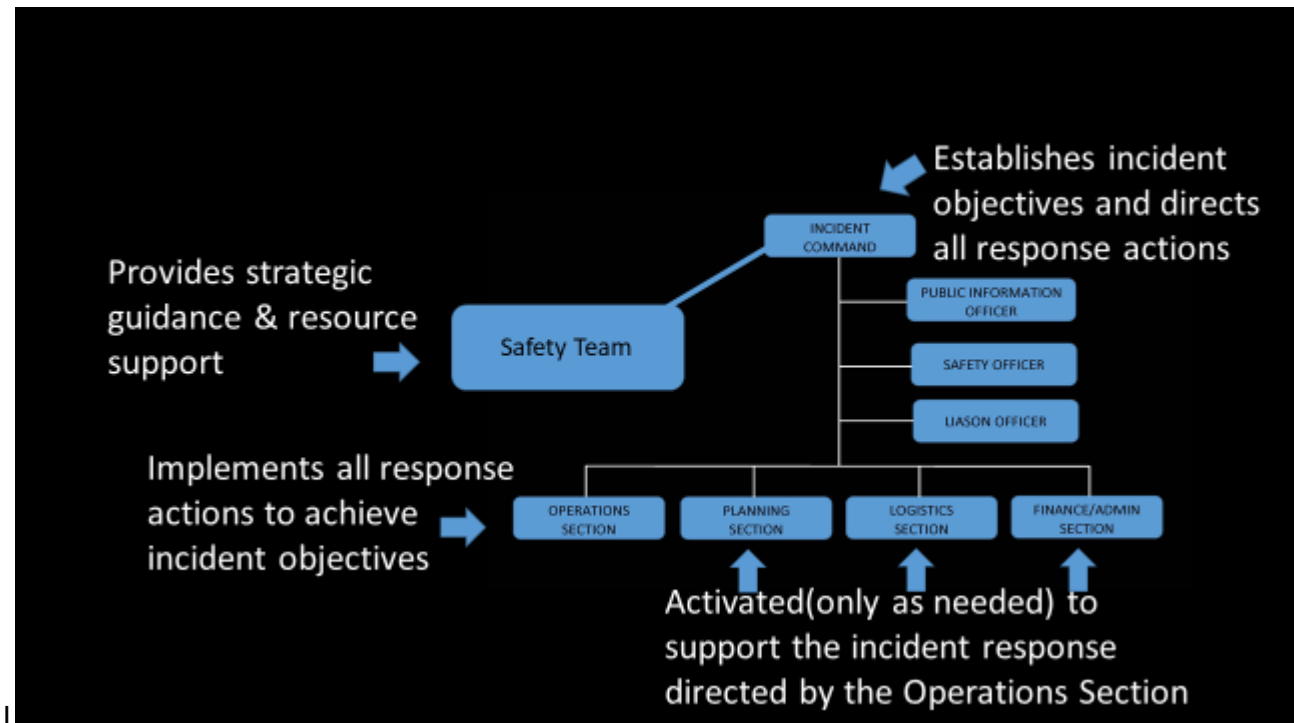
IV. DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

A. School Incident Command System (ICS)

To provide for the effective direction, control, and coordination of an incident, either single site or multi-incidents, the School EOP will be activated including the implementation of the Incident Command System (ICS).

The Incident Commander is delegated the authority to direct tactical on-scene operation until a coordinated incident management framework can be established with local authorities. The Safety Team is responsible for providing the Incident Commander with strategic guidance, information analysis, and needed resources.

Figure 1. Incident Management Team



The ICS is organized into the following functional areas:

1. Incident Command: Directs the incident management activities using strategic guidance provided by the Safety Team.

School-related responsibilities and duties include:

- Establish and manage the Command Post, establish the incident organization, and determine strategies to implement protocols and adapt as needed.
- Monitor incident safety conditions and develop measures for ensuring the safety of building occupants. (including students, staff, volunteers, and responders)
- Coordinate media relations and information dissemination with the principal.
- Develop working knowledge of local/regional agencies, serve as the primary on-scene contact for outside agencies assigned to an incident, and assist in accessing services when the need arises.
- Keep elected officials and other executives informed of the situation and decisions.
- Document all activities on the Chronological Log of Activities. [Appendix F](#)

2. Operations Section: Directs all tactical operations of an incident including implementation of response/recovery activities according to established incident management procedures and protocols, care of students, first aid, crisis intervention, search and rescue, site security, damage assessment, evacuations, and the release of students to parents.

Specific responsibilities include:

- Analyze school staffing to develop a Parent-Student Reunification Plan, and implement an incident action plan.
- Monitor site utilities (i.e., electric, gas, water, heat, ventilation/air conditioning) and shut off only if danger exists or directed by Incident Commander, and assist in securing the facility.
- Establish medical triage with staff trainees in first aid and CPR, provide and oversee care given to injured persons, distribute supplies, and request additional supplies from the Logistics Section.
- Provide and access psychological first aid services for those in need, and access local/regional providers for ongoing crisis counseling for students, staff and parents.
- Coordinate the rationed distribution of food and water, establish secondary toilet facilities in the event of water or plumbing failure, and request needed supplies from the Logistics Section.
- Document all activities on Chronological Log of Activities. [Appendix F](#)

As needed, the types of Operations Teams described in the following table may be established within the Operations Section.

Table 2 Operations Section Teams

Operations Team	Potential Responsibilities
Fort Calhoun Fire & Rescue	<p>Fire & Rescue search the entire school facility, entering only after they have checked the outside for signs of structural damage and determined that it is safe to enter. Fire & Rescue are responsible for ensuring that all students and staff evacuate the building (or, if it is unsafe to move the persons, that their locations are documented so that professional responders can locate them easily and extricate them). Fire & Rescue are also responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying and marking unsafe areas. • Conducting initial damage assessment. • Obtaining injury and missing student reports from teachers. • Provide triage & treatment services as needed. • Assessing and treating injuries.
First Aid/Health Team	<p>First Aid Teams provide basic First Aid as needed. First Aid Teams are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up a first aid area for students. • Stop the bleed. • Completing master injury report. <p>Note: The Logistics Section provides care to responders (if needed). The Operations Section First Aid Team is dedicated to students or other disaster victims.</p>
Reunification Team	<p>Evacuation, shelter, and student care in an incident are among the most important tasks faced by schools. These tasks include student accounting, protection from weather, providing for sanitation needs, and providing for food and water. The Evacuation/Shelter/Care Team is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an Incident Command. • Classroom evacuation. • Mobilize the reunification team. • Provide a secure assembly area, greeting area, check in table, reunification area. • Law Enforcement support and investigations. • Student/Staff Transport. • Proper unification paperwork. • Accounting for the whereabouts of all students, staff, and volunteers. • Coordinating with the Logistics Section to secure the needed space and supplies.

Law Enforcement	<p>Law Enforcement is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responding to active threats (isolate and neutralize the threat) • Working with School/Fire/EMS Personnel for safe evacuation. • Assist with medical care and triage • Investigate the incident and enforce law violations. • Conducting perimeter control and scene security. • Any firearms or weapons brought into or stored in the building(s) will be under the control and jurisdiction of Law Enforcement.
Counselors and Psychologist / PFA Support Team	<p>The PFA Support Team is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing the need for onsite mental health support. • Determining the need for outside agency assistance. • Providing onsite intervention/counseling. • Monitoring well-being of school Incident Management Team, staff, and students, and reporting all findings to the Operations Section Chief.
Reunification Team	<p>Reunification refers to getting students reunited with their parents or guardians in an efficient and orderly manner. Reunification can be an enormous challenge and takes a lot of planning. The Student Release Team is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up a secure reunion area. • Checking student emergency cards for authorized releases. • Completing release logs. • Coordinating with the Public Information Officer on external messages.

3. Planning Section: Collects, evaluates, and disseminates information needed to measure the size, scope, and seriousness of an incident and to plan appropriate incident management activities.

Duties may include:

- Assist Incident Commander in the collection and evaluation of information about an incident as it develops (including site map and area map of related events), assist with ongoing planning efforts, and maintain incident time log.
- Document all activities on Chronological Log of Activities. [Appendix F](#)

4. Logistics Section: Supports incident management operations by securing and providing needed personnel, equipment, facilities, resources, and services required for incident resolution, coordinating personnel; assembling and deploying volunteer teams, and facilitating communication among incident responders. This function may involve a major role in an extended incident.

Additional responsibilities include:

- Establish and oversee communications center and activities during an incident (two-way radio, battery-powered radio, written updates, etc.), for after-hours communication.
- Establish and maintain school and classroom preparedness kits, coordinate access to and distribution of supplies during an incident, and monitor inventory of supplies and equipment.
- Document all activities on Chronological Log of Activities. [Appendix F](#)

5. Finance/Administration Section: Oversees all financial activities including purchasing necessary materials, tracking incident costs, arranging contracts for services, timekeeping for emergency responders, submitting documentation for reimbursement, and recovering school records following an incident.

Additional duties may include:

- Assume responsibility for overall documentation and recordkeeping activities; when possible, photograph or videotape damage to property.

- Develop a system to monitor and track expenses and financial losses, and secure all records.
- Schools have to track finances for loss and should track for cost to the district.
- Document all activities on the Chronological Log of Activities. [Appendix F](#)

This section may not be established onsite at the incident. Rather, the school superintendent/principal and school district management offices may assume responsibility for these functions.

B. Coordination With Safety Team

In complex incidents, a Safety Team will be convened at the school district Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The role of the Safety Team is to:

- Support the on-scene Incident Commander.
- Provide policy and strategic guidance.
- Help ensure that adequate resources are available.
- Identify and resolve issues common to all organizations.
- Provide factual information, both internally and externally through the Incident Commander.

The Fort Calhoun Community School Superintendent/Principal/Incident Commander will keep the Safety Team informed.

C. Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP)

The Fort Calhoun Community Schools EOP has been developed to fit into the larger local county EOP in the case of a large-scale incident. Staff members that maintain and exercise the plan are in frequent contact with Dan Douglas, County Emergency Manager.

D. Coordination With First Responders

An important component of the Fort Calhoun Community Schools EOP is a set of interagency agreements with various county agencies to aid timely communication. These agreements help coordinate services between the agencies and Fort Calhoun Community Schools.

E. Source and Use of Resources

Fort Calhoun Community Schools will use its own resources and equipment to respond to incidents until incident response personnel arrive. The following organizations or agencies have agreed to be responsible for providing additional resources or assistance:

- First aid kits and sanitation supplies are provided in every classroom.
- Cots and bedding supplies will be provided by: American Red Cross. (402) 343-7700
- Security will be provided by the Washington County Sheriff's Department.
- Counseling services will be provided by Arbor Family Counseling and Upper Room Counseling.
- Communication will be handled by the Superintendent of Schools.

V. COMMUNICATIONS

Communication is a critical part of incident management. This section outlines Fort Calhoun Community School's communications plan and supports its mission to provide clear, effective internal and external communication between the school, staff, students, parents, responders, and media.

A. Internal Communications

1. Communication Between Staff/Faculty Members

Faculty and staff will be notified when an incident occurs and kept informed as additional information becomes available and as plans for management of the situation evolve. The following practices will be utilized to disseminate information internally when appropriate:

- **School Messenger:** School Messenger is a simple, widely used electronic communication system for notifying staff and parents of an incident or providing critical information.
- **Morning Faculty Meeting:** As appropriate, updated information about an incident will be presented at a morning faculty meeting. Any new procedures for the day will also be reviewed at this time.
- **End-of-Day Faculty Meeting:** As appropriate, updated information and a review of the day's events will be presented at an end-of-day meeting. Staff will also have the opportunity to address any misinformation or rumors.

2. Communication With the School District Office

The Incident Commander will notify the superintendent of the school's status/needs. He/she will designate staff member(s) to monitor all communications.

B. External Communications

Communicating with the community is vital when an incident occurs. In the event of an incident, parents, media, and first responders will require clear and concise messages from Fort Calhoun Community Schools about the incident, what is being done about it, and the safety of the children and staff.

1. Communication With Parents

Before an incident occurs, Fort Calhoun Community Schools will:

- Develop a relationship with parents so that they trust and know how to access alerts and incident information.
- Inform parents about the school's Emergency Operations Plan, its purpose, and its objectives.

During the incident, Fort Calhoun Community Schools will:

- Disseminate information via text messages, mass telephone messages, and emails to inform parents about exactly what is known to have happened.
- Implement the plan to manage phone calls and parents who arrive at school.
- Describe how the school and school district are handling the situation.
- Provide information regarding possible reactions of their children and ways to talk with them.
- Inform parents and students when and where school will resume.

After an incident, Fort Calhoun Community Schools administrators will determine if an open question-and-answer meeting for parents is necessary in a timely manner.

2. Communication With Media

Incident Commander will:

- Designate a Public Information Officer (Superintendent of schools).
- Establish an off-campus briefing area for media representatives. (Media Briefing Area)
- Communicate messages with the Safety Team.

All Fort Calhoun Community Schools employees are to refer requests for information and questions to the designated Public Information Officer (Superintendent of Schools). Templates for statements/press releases to the media, including standard procedures and protocols, have been developed and are included in this link:

The link below contains several pre-developed messages that Public Information Officers can use for different events.

<https://www.disastermh.nebraska.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/DHHS-Disaster-Behavioral-Health-Risk-Messages-June-2019.pdf> **Appendix H**

Media contacts at the major television, Internet, and radio stations are maintained by the Public Information Officer (PIO) or superintendent/principal's executive assistant. In the case of an incident, these media contacts will broadcast Fort Calhoun Community Schools' external communications plans.

3. Handling Rumors

In addressing rumors, the most effective strategy is to provide facts as soon as possible. To combat rumors, Fort Calhoun Community Schools will:

- Provide appropriate information to internal groups including administrators, teachers, students, custodians, secretaries, para-professionals, cafeteria workers, and bus drivers. These people are primary sources of information and are likely to be contacted in their neighborhoods or around town.
- Hold a faculty/staff meeting before staff members are allowed to go home so that what is (and is not) known may be clearly communicated.
- Designate and brief personnel answering calls to help control misinformation.
- Enlist the help of the media to provide frequent updates to the public, particularly providing accurate information where rumors need to be dispelled.
- Consistent statement is provided as a response to possible questions.

4. Communication With First Responders

The Incident Commander will maintain communication with first responders during an incident. Transfer of command will occur when first responders arrive on the scene to assume management of the incident under their jurisdiction. Fort Calhoun Community Schools frequently exercises the School EOP with first responders to practice effective coordination and transfer of command.

5. Communication After an Incident (Recovery Process)

After the safety and status of staff and students have been assured, and emergency conditions have abated following an incident, staff/faculty will assemble to support the restoration of the school's educational programs. Defining mission-critical operations and staffing will be a starting point for the recovery process. Collecting and disseminating information will facilitate the recovery process.

The staff/faculty teams will:

- Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the physical and operational recovery needs.
- Assess physical security, data access, and all other critical services (e.g., plumbing, electrical).
- Examine critical information, technology assets and personnel resources, and determine the impact on the school operations for each asset and resource that is unavailable or damaged.
- Document damaged facilities, lost equipment and resources, and special personnel expenses that will be required for insurance claims and requests for state and federal assistance.
- Provide detailed facilities data to the school district office so that it can estimate temporary space reallocation needs and strategies.

- Arrange for ongoing status reports during the recovery activities to: a) estimate when the educational program can be fully operational; and b) identify special facility, equipment, and personnel issues or resources that will facilitate the resumption of classes.
- Educate school personnel, students, and parents on available crisis counseling services.
- Apprise the Washington County Office of Emergency Management.

The school district will:

- Review the use of the ICS and identify areas for modification.
- Identify recordkeeping requirements and sources of financial aid for state and federal disaster assistance.
- Establish absentee policies for teachers/students after an incident.
- Establish an agreement with mental health organizations to provide counseling to students and their families after an incident.
- Develop alternative teaching methods for students unable to return immediately to classes: correspondence classes, videoconferencing, telegroup tutoring, etc.
- Create a plan for conducting classes when facilities are damaged (e.g., alternative sites, half-day sessions, portable classrooms).
- Get stakeholder input on prevention measures that can be incorporated into short-term and long-term recovery plans.

C. Communication Tools

Some common internal and external communication tools that Fort Calhoun Community Schools may use include the following:

- **Cell phones:** These phones may be the only tool working when electric service is out; they are useful to faculty/staff enroute to or from a site.
- **Intercom systems:** The intercom system includes teacher-initiated communication with the office using a handset rather than a wall-mounted speaker.
- **Bullhorns and megaphones:** A battery-powered bullhorn is part of the school's emergency to-go kit to address students and staff who are assembling outside the school. Procedures governing storage and use will help ensure readiness for use.
- **Two-way radio:** Two-way radios provide a reliable method of communication between rooms and buildings at a single site. All staff will be trained to understand how to operate the two-way radio.
- **Computers:** A wireless laptop computer may be used for communication both within the school and to other sites. Email may be a useful tool for updating information for staff, other schools in an affected area, and the district superintendent. An assigned staff member(s) will post information such as school evacuation, closure, or relocation on the home page of the school and district Website (insert your school's website URL).
- **Whistles:** Whistles should be included in crisis kits in order to signal a need for immediate attention or assistance.

VII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT, MAINTENANCE, AND DISTRIBUTION

The Safety Team (including community partners) is responsible for the overall maintenance and revision of the Fort Calhoun Community School EOP. The Safety Team is responsible for coordinating, training, and exercising the School EOP. The Team is expected to make recommendations for revising and enhancing the plan.

The local school board and the superintendent are responsible for approving and promulgating this plan. Community fire/rescue, law enforcement, and emergency managers' approval and suggestions will also be requested.

A. Approval and Dissemination of the Plan

The superintendent and principals will initiate the annual review of the EOP following the steps below. The local school board will approve the plan.

- Review and Update the Plan.
- Present the Plan to the local school board. (for Comment or Suggestions)
- Obtain Plan Approval Annually. (local school board)
- Distribute the Plan. [Appendix J](#)

1. Record of Changes

Each update or change to the plan will be tracked on Page 2 of this document. The record of changes will include: the change number, the date of the change, and the name of the person who made the change (the date the school board was informed/approved). The record of change will be in table format and maintained by the Safety Team.

2. Record of Distribution

Copies of plans and systems will be distributed to those tasked in this document. The record of distribution will be kept as proof that tasked individuals and organizations have acknowledged their receipt, review, and/or acceptance of the plan. The Safety Team will indicate the title and name of the person receiving the plan, the agency to which the receiver belongs, the date of delivery, and the number of copies delivered. [Appendix J](#)

B. Plan Review and Updates

The basic plan and its systems will be reviewed annually by the Safety Team, emergency management agency, law enforcement, fire/rescue, school board, and others deemed appropriate by school administration. The superintendent will establish a schedule for annual review of planning documents.

The School EOP will be updated based upon deficiencies identified during incident management activities and exercises and when changes in threat hazards, resources and capabilities, or school structure occur.

C. Training and Exercising the Plan

Basic training and refresher training sessions will be conducted during in-service time at the beginning of the school year for all school personnel in coordination with local fire, and law enforcement.

School EOP training will include:

- Hazard and incident awareness training for all staff.
- Orientation to the School EOP.
- First Aid and CPR/AED training for designated staff.
- Team training to address specific incident response or recovery activities, such as Parent-Student Reunification, Special Needs, and Relocation.
- A School Resource Officer will complete the Two online FEMA courses: ICS 100 and IS-700. Both courses are available for free at FEMA's Emergency Management Institute Website.

Additional training will include drills, tabletop, and functional exercises. Drills will be conducted at least once per semester. Exercises will occur at least once per school year. The details of training are outlined in the Multi-Year Training and Exercise Plan.

Appendix K2: Schedule/Record of Drills
Appendix K3: Record of Exercises

VIII. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

The following regulations are the State authorizations and mandates upon which this School EOP is based. These authorities and references provide a legal basis for incident management operations and activities.

Rule 10

- 011.01B Each school system has a safety and security plan for the schools' in the system. The plan addresses the safety and security of students, staff and visitors. The plan is approved by the local governing body.
- 011.01C Each school system has a school safety committee which includes representatives of faculty, parents and the community. The committee meets at least annually to prepare and/or review safety and security plans and procedures including emergency plans and procedures.
- 011.01D The school systems safety and security plan(s) are reviewed annually by one or more persons not on the local school system safety committee and not an employee of the school system. The review will include a visit to school buildings to analyze plans, policies and procedures, and practices and recommendations. Any recommendations made as a result of the analysis are forwarded to the head administrator and to the school safety committee to be considered in making revisions to the plan.

79-2,143. State school security director; appointment.

The position of state school security director is created within the State Department of Education. The Commissioner of Education shall appoint the director based on experience, knowledge, and skills in the field of school security.

79-2,144. State school security director; duties.(those included are specific to EOP)

The state school security director appointed pursuant to section 79-2,143 shall be responsible for providing leadership and support for safety and security for the public schools. Duties of the director include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Collecting safety and security plans, required pursuant to rules and regulations of the State Department of Education relating to accreditation of schools, and other school security information from each school system in Nebraska. School districts shall provide the state school security director with the safety and security plans of the school district and any other security information requested by the director, but any plans or information submitted by a school district may be withheld by the department pursuant to subdivision (8) of section 84-712.05;
- (4) Identifying deficiencies in school security based on the minimum standards adopted by the State Board of Education and making recommendations to school boards for remedying such deficiencies;
- (5) Establishing security awareness and preparedness tools and training programs for public school staff;
- (8) Establishing tornado preparedness standards which shall include, but not be limited to, ensuring that every school conducts at least two tornado drills per year;

GUIDANCE: Authority for this Plan is contained in:

- A. Public Law 81-920 (Federal Emergency Management Act of 1950) as amended;
- B. Public Law 93-288 (Disaster Relief Act of 1974) as amended by PL 100-707;
- C. Public Law 99-499 (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986) as amended;
- D. 44 CFR, Part 302, Emergency Management: State and Local Emergency Management Assistance (EMA), October 2011, as amended;
- E. RRS Sections 81-829.36 to 81-829.75, Nebraska Emergency Management Act of 1996, as amended, Cum. Supp. 2002;
- F. Nebraska Administrative Code, Chapter 7; Nebraska Emergency Management Agency Title 67, July 21, 2001;
- G. Nebraska Revised Statutes 81-201 (Reissue 1996), 54-701 (reissue 1998 and Cum. Supp. 2002, and 54-1180 to 54-1182 (Reissue 1998 and Cum. Supp. 2002), (Nebraska Department of Agriculture's general response procedures); 2-1072 to 2-10, 117, the Plant Protection and Pest Act; and 54-847 to 54-863, (Reissue 1998) the Commercial Feed Act; 81-2,257 to 81-2,261 (Reissue 1996 and Cum. Supp. 2002), the

- Nebraska Pure Food Act; S2-3901 to 2-3911 (Reissue 1997 and Cum. Supp. 2002), the Nebraska Pasteurized Milk Law; 2-3913 to 2-3946 (Reissue 1997 and Cum. Supp. 2002), Manufacturing Milk Act;
- H. USC Title 21, section 134(a), (USDA response procedures for animal disease events);
 - I. USC Title 7, sections 7701-7772, (USDA Plant Protection Act);
 - J. 21 CFR, Parts 500-599 (Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act);
 - K. Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5 "Management of Domestic Incidents," 28 Feb. 2003;
 - L. Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) 8 "National Preparedness" March 30, 2011;
 - M. State of Nebraska, Executive Order 05-02, State Adoption of the National Incident Management System (NIMS), March 4, 2005.

Functional Systems

Note:

Functional Systems address all-hazard critical operational functions, including:

- Common procedures.
- Specialized procedures.

Each functional system describes the policies, processes, roles, and responsibilities for that function.

All functional systems should address:

- Situations under which the procedures should be used.
- Who has the authority to activate the procedures.
- Specific actions to be taken when the procedures are implemented.

Functional systems do not repeat content but rather build on the information within the basic plan. This section presents three sample functional systems.

Standard Response Protocol (SRP)

I. PURPOSE

When all schools work off the same plan for an immediate response, success can be achieved in keeping our students safe in all buildings and activities, in any setting throughout the state. The statewide plan includes the use of a common language, common signage, and common protocol and when applied in all schools across the state will provide the safest and most secure settings possible.

Weather events, fires, accidents, intruders and other threats to student safety are scenarios that are planned and trained for by school and district administration and staff. A statewide approach is necessary to enhance the preparation of all students, staff, and parents to respond immediately as protocol to any incident.

- For students, a common plan provides continuity of expectations and actions in any school and community setting throughout the state.
- For school staff, a common plan clarifies procedures and lends to simplified training and practice.
- The common language and protocols assist first responders with greater predictability throughout the duration of any incident.
- The expected procedures afford parents greater understanding of risk and can reduce the level of their stress.

In cases of an incident requiring a school to either secure, lockdown, evacuate and shelter or hold, the following procedure should be adhered to by students, staff, and parents.

II. SCOPE

The Standard Response Protocol (SRP) is based not on individual scenarios but on the response to any given situation. Like the Incident Command System (ICS), SRP demands a specific vocabulary but also allows for greater flexibility. The premise is simple - there are four specific actions that can be performed during an incident.

Secure: is followed by the Directive: "Get Inside. Lock Outside Doors" and is the protocol used to safeguard students and staff within the building. (Threat is outside)

Lockdown: is followed by "Locks, Lights, Out of Sight" and is the protocol used to secure individual rooms and keep students quiet and in place. (Threat is close to or in the building)

Evacuate: is always followed by a location and is used to move students and staff from one location to a different location in or out of the building. (Threat is inside)

Shelter: is always followed by a type and a method and is the protocol for group and self-protection. (Threat is outside)

Hold: means to hold in your classroom or area. Clear the halls. (No threat involved)

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

To implement the Standard Response Protocol:

- All staff and students will undergo training and participate in incident management training and drills.
- Staff and bus drivers assigned to work with special needs students will undergo in-depth training.
- Emergency management and response personnel will review and provide input into the plan.

IN AN EMERGENCY TAKE ACTION



HOLD! In your room or area. Clear the halls.

STUDENTS

Remain in the area until
the "All Clear" is indicated

ADULTS

Close and lock door
Business as usual
Account for students and adults



SECURE! Get inside. Lock outside doors.

STUDENTS

Return inside
Business as usual
Monitored entry or controlled
release of students as
information increases

ADULTS

Bring everyone indoors
Lock outside doors
Increase situational awareness
Business as usual
Account for students and adults



LOCKDOWN! Locks, lights, out of sight.

STUDENTS

Move away from sight
Maintain silence
Do not open the door

ADULTS

Lock interior doors
Turn out the lights
Move away from sight
Do not open the door
Maintain silence
Account for students and adults
Prepare to evade or defend



EVACUATE! (A location may be specified)

STUDENTS

Evacuate to specified location
Bring your phone
Instructions may be provided about
retaining or leaving belongings

ADULTS

Lead evacuation to specified location
Account for students and adults
Notify if missing, extra or injured students
or adults



SHELTER! Hazard and safety strategy.

STUDENTS

Hazard

Tornado
Hazmat
Earthquake
Tsunami

Safety Strategy

Evacuate to shelter area
Seal the room
Drop, cover and hold
Get to high ground

ADULTS

Lead safety strategy
Account for students and adults

Standard Reunification Method (SRM):

I. Purpose

One critical aspect of crisis response is accountable reunification of students with their parents or guardians in the event of a school crisis or emergency. The Standard Reunification Method provides school and district safety teams with proven methods for planning, practicing and achieving a successful reunification.

Crisis recovery starts with the crisis, not after. Without a plan to reunite students and parents, more than just the mental health demands which accompany a crisis are ignored; the responsibility of the school and district in maintaining the chain of custody for every student can be lost. No school is immune to emergencies; fires, floods, tornadoes, blizzards, power outages, bomb threats, acts of violence -- this is just a short list of events that could initiate a release and reunification for a school or district.

II. Scope

Circumstances may occur at the school that require parents to pick up their students in a formalized, controlled release. This process is called a Reunification and may be necessary due to weather, a power outage, hazmat or if a crisis occurs at the school. The Standard Reunification Method is a protocol that makes this process more predictable and less chaotic for all involved. Because a reunification is not a typical end of school day event, a reunification may occur at a different location than the school a student attends. If this location is another school, then those students may be subject to a controlled release as well.

A predetermined, practiced reunification method ensures the reunification process will not further complicate what is probably already a chaotic, anxiety-filled scene. In fact, putting an orderly reunification plan into action will help defuse the emotion building at the site.

A reunification typically occurs because of a crisis or emergency. Consequently, not just students and parents are trying to function at extraordinary stress levels; staff, their families and other first responders also feel the strain. By having a defined process with signage, cards, branding, procedures and protocols, the school presents an organized, calm face to all involved. Fear or uncertainty often results from the unknown. By adopting, communicating and practicing a “known” procedure, the school removes some of that uncertainty.

SRM Operations Guide can be found at: <https://iloveguys.org/The-Standard-Reunification-Method.html>

The SRM Process in a Nutshell

The materials provide the fundamentals for a comprehensive district plan. The beauty of the Standard Reunification Method is its simplicity in the following steps:

- Establish a parent check-in location.
- Deliver the students to the student staging area, beyond the field of vision of parents/guardians.
- Once students are on site, notify parents of location.
- “Greeters” direct parents/guardians to the parent check-in location and help them understand the process.
- Parents/guardians complete Reunification Cards.
- Procedure allows parents/guardians to self-sort during check in, streamlining the process.
- The “Reunifier” recovers students from the student staging area and delivers to the parent.
- Controlled lines of sight allow for an orderly flow, and issues can be handled with diminished drama or anxiety.
- Medical, notification, or investigative contingencies are anticipated.
- Pedestrian “flows” are created so lines don’t cross.
- When it’s all said and done, successful reunification is about managing the student and parent experience.

The Reunification Operations Kit (ROK) which are ready made SRM materials can be found at:

A.L.I.C.E (Alert, Lockdown, Inform, Counter, and Evacuate)

I. Scope

- A. A.L.I.C.E. provides protocols for the school's response to an active threat inside the building. The goal of A.L.I.C.E. is to provide tactics for the occupants of the school that improve the chance of survival in the event of an active threat being on school grounds.

II. Alert

- A. Alert is the first sign of a threat. The sooner a person realizes they are in danger the sooner they can take life saving measures. Alert is overcoming denial and recognizing the signs of danger.

III. Lockdown

- A. If evacuation is not a safe option, lockdown procedures will provide a barrier between the threat and occupants of the school. Lock the doors, shut off the lights, barricade the door if possible, get out of sight, and prepare to counter. Stay in the room until the door is unlocked by law enforcement and follow the instructions for a safe evacuation from the building.

IV. Inform

- A. The purpose of Inform is to continue to communicate information in as real time as possible as long as it is safe to do so. Information should be clear, direct, and in plain language (no code usage). Informing staff, students, visitors, and first responders of the location of the intruder can assist with the decision to lockdown or evacuate.

V. Counter.

- A. Counter is used as a last resort when the threat is in close proximity and evacuation or lockdown is no longer an option. Use of distraction, noise, and movement with the intent of reducing the person's ability to carry out an attack. Creating a dynamic environment decreases the chance of the attacker hitting their targets and can provide precious seconds needed to evacuate.

VI. Evacuate

- A. The purpose of Evacuate is to provide techniques for safe evacuation strategies for school's staff, students, and visitors. When the threat is not in close proximity and it is safe to evacuate the building's occupants should leave the school and go to a safe area.

SRM Staging the

STEP 1

ESTABLISH ONSITE INCIDENT COMMAND

The first step in staging for transport is establishing School Incident Command at the affected school. Integrating with Unified Command should be a priority.



Priorities: Student and staff safety and wellbeing
Student and staff whereabouts and condition
Assemble affected school command staff
Integrate with Unified Command
Joint Information Center established

Objectives: Safe transport of students and staff to reunification site

Strategy: The Standard Reunification Method

Tactics: Will be determined by the environment

STEP 2

CLASSROOM EVACUATION

Classrooms are individually evacuated to the Secure Assembly Area. During a Police Led Evacuation, students and staff will be asked to keep their hands visible.



If it is a Police Led Evacuation after a Lockdown, each room will be cleared by Law Enforcement personnel. This process may take up to several hours. Teacher should take attendance in the classroom, prior to evacuation.

STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

The Individuals with Disabilities Act mandates additional supports for students with special education needs in a school setting. These supports would also function to provide supervision and assistance to students with disabilities during emergency situations.



SRM Actions and

COMMUNITY ACTION PARENTS WILL BEGIN TO ARRIVE

Parents will be arriving at the impacted school. Often with a Lockdown event, adjoining schools will go into Lockout. Parents may be arriving at those schools as well.



REUNIFICATION SITE MOBILIZE REUNIFICATION TEAM

Contacting the Superintendent and determining the Reunification Site are among the first actions taken. If the site is another school, early release may be necessary.

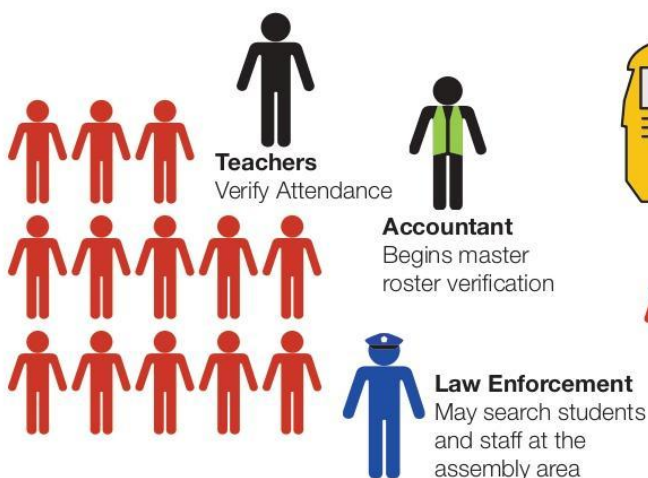


School for Transport

STEP 3

SECURE ASSEMBLY AREA

At the Secure Assembly Area it is preferable that teachers stay with their students. If some teachers are unable to be at the Secure Assembly Area, doubling up classes with "Partner" teachers is appropriate.



STEP 4

STUDENT AND STAFF TRANSPORT

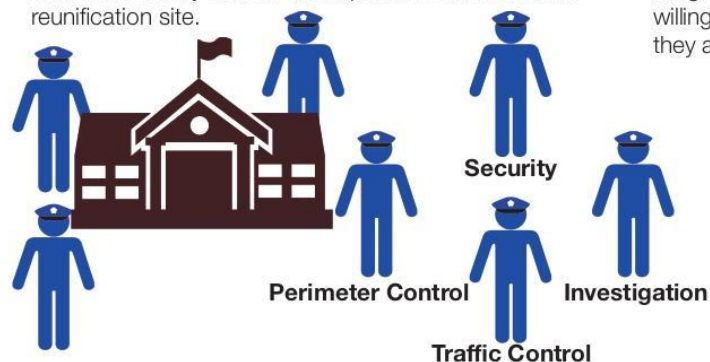
Students and staff board the bus and are transported to the Reunification Site. Buses having audio video systems can be utilized for further accountability by having students face the camera and state their name.



Considerations

LAW ENFORCEMENT SUPPORT AND INVESTIGATIONS

Regardless of criminal activity, law enforcement support will be necessary at both the impacted school and the reunification site.



FIRE AND EMS CASUALTY CARE

If necessary, Fire and EMS will establish Casualty Collection, Triage and Transport areas. Many fire departments are also willing to assist in the transport and reunification process, if they are not actively responding to crisis.



CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS (COOP) PLAN

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) is to ensure that there are procedures in place to maintain or rapidly resume essential operations within the school after an incident that results in disruption of normal activities or services to the school. Failure to maintain these critical services would significantly affect the education and/or service mission of the school in an adverse way.

Continuity of operations planning is required by Nebraska State Statute 79-2,144.

II. SCOPE

It is the responsibility of Fort Calhoun Community School officials to protect students and staff from incidents and restore critical operations as soon as it is safe to do so. This responsibility involves identifying hazards, threats, and incidents, and preparing for and responding to incidents, and managing the recovery. These COOP procedures are written to address these responsibilities before, during, and after times of routine work schedules.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

The COOP plan outlines actions needed to maintain and/or rapidly resume essential academic, business, and physical services after an incident. Fort Calhoun Community Schools relies on strong internal and external communication systems and partnerships with contractors and organizations to quickly recover following an incident.

The delegation of authority and management responsibilities in event of an incident follows the hierarchy outlined in previous sections. Designated school staff/faculty COOP plan personnel, in conjunction with the principal, will perform the essential functions listed below.

Essential Functions Performed by COOP Plan Personnel

Person Responsible	Actions	
Superintendent /Principal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine when to close schools, and/or send students/staff to alternate locations. • Disseminate information internally to students and staff. • Communicate with parents, media, and the larger school community. • Identify a line of succession, including who is responsible for restoring which business functions for schools/districts. 	
Primary Person: Jerry Green		Phone/Email: jgreen@ftcpioneers.org
High School Alternate: Nick Wemhoff		Phone/Email: nwemhoff@ftcpioneers.org
Elementary Alternate: Drew Wagner		Phone/Email: dwagner@ftcpioneers.org
Assistant Principal and/or Department Heads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure systems are in place for rapid contract execution after an incident. • Identify relocation areas for classrooms and administrative operations. • Create a system for registering students. (out of district or into alternative schools) • Brief and train staff regarding their additional responsibilities. • Secure and provide needed personnel, equipment and supplies, facilities, resources, and services required for continued operations. • Identify strategies to continue teaching. (e.g., using the Internet, providing tutors for homebound students, rearranging tests) • Reevaluate the curriculum. 	
High School Primary Person: Jamie Schleifer		Phone/Email: jschleifer@ftcpioneers.org
Elementary Primary Person: P.J. Mallette		Phone/Email: pjmallette@ftcpioneers.org
Custodians/ Maintenance Personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with local government officials to determine when it is safe for students and staff to return to the school buildings and grounds. • Manage the restoration of school buildings and grounds. (e.g., debris removal, repairing, repainting, and/or re-landscaping) 	
Primary Person: Bruce Mattison		Phone/Email: bmattison@ftcpioneers.org
School Secretary/ Office Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain inventory. • Maintain essential records (and copies of records) including the school's insurance policy. • Ensure redundancy of records is kept at a different physical location. • Secure classroom equipment, books, and materials in advance. • Restore administrative and recordkeeping functions • Retrieve, collect, and maintain personnel data. 	
High School Alternate: Tara Greenough		Phone/Email: tgreenough@ftcpioneers.org
Elementary Alternate: Ruby Weaver		Phone/Email: rweaver@ftcpioneers.org

Counselors, Social Workers, Psychologists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all students have electronic access and equipment. • Establish academic and support services for students and staff/faculty. • Implement additional response and recovery activities according to established protocols. • Maintain continual contact with families and students.
High School Primary Person: Mikki Hernandez	Phone/Email: mhernandez@ftcpioneers.org
Elementary Primary Person: Marie Adams	Phone/Email: marieadams@ftcpioneers.org
Alternate: Miranda Adams	Phone/Email: mirandaadams@ftcpioneers.org
School Nurses/Health Assistants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist families with medical questions and concerns. • Connect families/students with medical services.
High School Primary Person: Chris Lloyd	Phone/Email: clloyd@ftcpioneers.org
Elementary Primary Person: Amy Morris	Phone/Email: amorris@ftcpioneers.org
Food Service /Cafeteria Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine how transportation and food services will resume. • Establish food security for any student.
Primary Person: Rachel Mattison	Phone/Email: rmattison@ftcpioneers.org
Teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Continuity of Learning Plan for students. • Alternative Education (web-based, electronic) (I.T.) • Provide educational feedback on completed student work. • Maintain continual contact with families and students. • Continue the learning environment as best possible. • Communicate with counselors any concerns on the well-being of students.
High School is done through canvas	Individual teachers create for their classes
Elementary through Seesaw	Individual teachers create for their classes
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in the distribution of food/lunches. • Assist in transportation of people as needed.
Primary Person: Chris Eastman	Phone/Email: ceastman@ftcpioneers.org
Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the school with any needs. (i.e., state or federal agencies) • Coordinate using NIMS and ICS. • Coordinate personnel to assist in setting up structure.
Primary Person: Dan Douglas	Phone/Email: d.douglas@washingtoncountyne.gov

Law Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the security of off site location. • Set up traffic flow at an off site location. • Provide traffic control at the off site location.
Primary Person: Greg Byelick	Phone/Email: gbyelick@ftcpioneers.org
Alternate: Ashley Judkins	Phone/Email: ash.judkins@washingtoncountyne.gov
Second Alternate: Shane Thallas	Phone/Email: sf.thallas@washingtoncountyne.gov
Parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the educational Continuity of Learning Plan provided by schools. • Provide an environment at home conducive to learning. • Provide support and encouragement to children for their continued learning. • Procure food security if needed.
Students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow the educational Continuity of Learning Plan provided by the school. • Maintain communication with teacher(s).
Payroll, Accounting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore administrative and recordkeeping functions such as payroll, accounting, and personnel records.. • Provide accounts payable and cash management services.
Primary Person: David Relihan	Phone/Email: drelihan@ftcpioneers.org

All core COOP procedures personnel as well as senior staff will undergo annual training on executing the COOP procedures. Training will be designed to inform each participant of his/her responsibilities (and those of others) during implementation of COOP procedures.

Identified COOP procedures personnel will participate in exercises to test academic, physical, and business systems. Training will include testing the information technology (IT) systems and backup data including testing of offsite backup system data and IT operating systems in cooperation with the district office.

School to determine and place statements or charts here. In the table below, list key positions and their associated authorities. For each authority, identify a primary and alternate position that can assume those authorities if necessary. Include any limitations to authority (i.e., financial decisions).

4. GUIDANCE: Identify Alternate Facilities and Locations. Depending on what are considered essential functions of the school or district, alternate locations should be identified that can be used if the primary school or its buildings can't be used. Alternate locations may include schools, administrative buildings, and other facilities. Essential functions or activities that need to be performed at an alternate location should also be identified, such as the provision of lunches through the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) or dispensing of medications. The following procedures will be followed by staff/faculty to assist in the execution of essential functions and the day-to-day operations.

A. Activation and Relocation

The Superintendent, or building principal will determine when to activate and implement the COOP procedures and make the decision to relocate to the alternate site. Authority for activation may be delegated. The activation may occur with or without warning. The Superintendent, building principal, or designee will activate the COOP procedures whenever it is determined the school is not suitable for safe occupancy or functional operation. The principal will also notify the district office and provide contact information for the relocation.

B. Alert, Notification, and Implementation Process

The Superintendent, or building Principal or designee(s) from the school's Safety Team will be part of the telephone tree used to notify employees of COOP procedures activation and provide situation information, as available. Parents/guardians will be alerted and notified using the automated notification system as important information becomes available.

C. Alternate Facilities and Relocation site.

Facility/Site Name	Alternate Sites Name/Location	Alternate Site Contact Information	Existing or Prepositioned Assets & Capabilities at Alternate Facility	Additional Resources Needed at Alternate Facility
HS Primary Facility:	Abiding Faith Baptist Church 710 N 15th Street, Fort Calhoun, NE 68023	Chris Eastman 402-237-0126	Safety and reunification equipment	None at the present time
Elementary Primary Facility:	Schwartley Hall 203 N 12th Street Fort Calhoun, NE 68023	Theresa Gebhardt 402-515-5614	Safety and reunification equipment	None at the present time

RECOVERY: PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALING PROCEDURES/PSYCHOLOGICAL FIRST AID (PFA)

I. PURPOSE

These procedures have been developed to provide an emotional support to students/staff impacted by trauma at school or in the community.

Psychological First Aid (PFA) is an evidence-informed intervention model to assist students, families, school personnel, and school partners in the immediate aftermath of an emergency. PFA is designed to reduce the initial distress caused by emergencies, and to foster short- and long-term adaptive functioning and coping. The principles and techniques of PFA meet five basic standards. They are:

1. Consistent with research evidence on risk and resilience following trauma.
2. Respectful of and consistent with the school administration of the academic setting, school culture, and the behavior (code of conduct) of students.
3. Applicable and practical in field settings.
4. Appropriate for developmental levels across the lifespan.
5. Delivered in a culturally-informed and flexible manner.

PFA assumes that students and staff members may experience a broad range of early reactions (e.g., physical, cognitive, psychological, behavioral, spiritual) following an emergency. Some of these reactions can cause distress that interferes with adaptive coping, but support from informed, compassionate, and caring

professionals can help students and staff members recover from these reactions. PFA has the potential to mitigate the development of severe mental health problems or long-term difficulties in recovery by identifying individuals who may need additional services and linking them to such services as needed.

Following a traumatic event or incident, the following outcomes should be possible through the implementation to assist students, staff, and their families in the healing process.

- To establish a positive connection with students and staff members in a non-intrusive, compassionate manner.
- To enhance immediate and ongoing safety and provide physical and emotional comfort.
- To calm and orient emotionally overwhelmed or distraught students and staff.
- To help students and staff members identify their immediate needs and concerns.
- To offer practical assistance and information to help students and staff members address their immediate needs and concerns.
- To connect students and staff members as soon as possible to social support networks, including family members, friends, coaches, and other school or community groups.
- To empower students, staff, and families to take an active role in their recovery, by acknowledging their coping efforts and strengths, and supporting adaptive coping.
- To make clear your availability and (when appropriate) link the student and staff to other relevant school or community resources such as school counseling services, peer support programs, after-school activities, tutoring, primary care physicians, local recovery systems, mental health services, employee assistance programs, public-sector services, and other relief organizations.

Whether conducting school vulnerability assessments or adopting an intervention such as PFA, schools organize safety initiatives based on the four-part emergency management cycle. The four-part emergency management cycle includes:

A. Prevention phase

Schools both assess and address building security, the safety and integrity of facilities, the culture/ climate of schools, and the need for secondary prevention mental health programs.

B. Preparedness phase

Schools facilitate a rapid, coordinated, and effective response in the event of an actual emergency by taking the following steps:

- Refining emergency management plans and emergency procedures in collaboration with key members of the emergency response community. (fire and police departments, disaster services, and public health)
- Periodically reviewing and reinforcing emergency plans and procedures with staff.
- Defining building-level and district-level Incident Command System (ICS) structures.
- Implementing staff training on various topics, including parent-student reunification and PFA.
- Conducting emergency simulations in collaboration with outside agencies.
- Developing and regularly updating a list of providers trained in PFA.

C. Response phase

Action is taken to effectively contain and resolve an emergency and to decrease the potential for such an emergency to escalate. During this phase, the school executes the emergency management plan and emergency procedures and initiates preliminary activation of the PFA teams. Although the response phase

may have a clear ending point for emergency response agencies, the transition into the fourth phase, recovery, may be less distinct.

D. Recovery phase

Steps are taken to assist students, staff, and their families in the recovery process and to restore educational operations in schools. This phase involves conducting damage assessments and making repairs, implementing business continuity plans, and addressing grief and stress reactions. The very early stages of the recovery phase (hours or days after an emergency) are the most appropriate time to deliver PFA. Depending on the nature of the incident, recovery may be a long-term process. PFA is an acute intervention; for information about longer-term interventions appropriate for students and families who have lingering or severe symptoms, go to www.NCTSN.org for a review of evidence-based interventions and treatments.

II. SCOPE

PFA is most effective immediately following the incident (e.g., from one hour to a couple of weeks after an event). In some circumstances, assuming the safety of students and staff has been ensured, PFA can be initiated while an incident is still occurring, such as in shelter or lockdown situations.

PFA is intended for students, school personnel, and their families who have been exposed to a disaster or other emergencies. Whether an emergency occurs on school grounds or in the community at large, schools serve as a central location for professionals to assist children, families, school personnel, and school partners.

The following procedures outline steps to be taken by staff/students following a trauma, a serious injury or death, and/or a major incident impacting the community. Mental health professionals available in the school community such as nurses and social workers are required to participate in the development, implementation, and evaluation of the School EOP as it relates to this system. Additional advice will be sought from outside psychologists and mental health experts.

- 1. Contact and Engagement Goal:** To initiate contacts or to respond to contacts by students and staff in a non-intrusive, compassionate, and helpful manner.
- 2. Safety and Comfort Goal:** To enhance immediate and ongoing safety, and provide physical and emotional comfort.
- 3. Stabilization (if needed) Goal:** To calm and orient emotionally overwhelmed or disoriented students and staff.
- 4. Information Gathering: Current Needs and Concerns Goal:** To identify immediate needs and concerns, gather additional information, and tailor Psychological First Aid for Schools interventions to meet these needs.
- 5. Practical Assistance Goal:** To offer practical help to students and staff in addressing immediate needs and concerns.
- 6. Connection with Social Supports Goal:** To help establish brief or ongoing contacts with primary support persons or other sources of support, including family, friends, teachers, and other school and/or community resources.
- 7. Information on Coping Goal:** To provide information about stress reactions and coping to reduce distress and promote adaptive functioning.
- 8. Linkage with Collaborative Services Goal:** To link students and staff with available services needed at the time or in the future.

These core actions of Psychological First Aid constitute the basic objectives of providing early assistance within hours, days, or weeks following an event. Be flexible and base the amount of time you spend on each core action on the person's specific needs and concerns.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

To implement the recovery of psychological healing procedures:

- All staff will undergo training to learn how to recognize signs of mental health concerns.
- Staff will undergo training to learn how to assist in managing mental health crisis..
- Parents and guardians will be offered tips on how to recognize signs of trauma following critical stress incidents..
- Mental health experts will review and provide input into the plan.

IV. SPECIALIZED PROCEDURES

The following procedure will be implemented by staff/faculty when directed by the principal or when deemed appropriate by the situation.

Immediately Following a Serious Injury or Death and/or Major Incident:

- Convene a meeting immediately to discuss how the situation is being handled and to discuss what resources are available to staff, students, and families. (refer to the communication procedures in the basic plan)
- Set up support rooms. (include PFA team and outside mental health professionals to assist)
- Encourage teachers to read the script about the incident and allow students to openly discuss feelings, fears, and concerns shortly after the incident. Avoid specific details of the incident, just basic facts. Any students who are excessively distraught should be referred to the PFA Team.
- Designate a place for staff, students, and community members to leave condolences, well-wishes, messages and items, and determine a standard amount of time for those items to remain.

Hospital/Funeral Arrangements:

- Provide staff with information regarding visitation and/or funeral arrangements (time, location, customs) when available. If the funeral is scheduled during a school day, all students and staff will be excused from school.
- Encourage staff and students to attend the funeral to provide support for the family and bring closure to the incident.
- Designate staff person(s) to visit the hospital and/or attend the funeral to represent the school.

Post-Incident Procedures:

- Allow for changes in normal routines or schedule to address injury or death; however, recommend students and staff return to their normal routine as soon as possible after the funeral.
- Follow up with students and staff who receive counseling and refer them to outside mental health professionals as needed.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Command Staff: A group of incident personnel that the Incident Commander or Unified Command assigns to support the command function at an ICP. Command staff often include a PIO, a Safety Officer, and a Liaison Officer, who have assistants as necessary. Additional positions may be needed, depending on the incident.

COOP: The purpose of Continuity of Operations (COOP) procedures is to ensure that there are procedures in place to maintain or rapidly resume essential operations within the school after an incident that results in disruption of normal activities or services to the school. Essential functions include business services (payroll and purchasing), communication (internal and external), computer and systems support, facilities maintenance, safety and security, and continuity of teaching and learning.

Drill: A coordinated, supervised activity usually employed to validate a specific operation or function in a single agency or organization. Drills are commonly used to provide training on new equipment, develop or validate new policies or procedures, or practice and maintain current skills. During drills, school personnel and community partners (i.e., first responders, local emergency management staff) use the actual school grounds and buildings to practice responding to a scenario.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC): An EOC is a facility from which staff provide information management, resource allocation and tracking, and/or advanced planning support to personnel on scene or at other EOCs (e.g., a state center supporting a local center).

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP): (formerly called Safety Plan) An ongoing plan for responding to a wide variety of potential threats and hazards.

Exercise: An instrument to train for, assess, practice, and improve performance in prevention, protection, response, and recovery capabilities in a risk-free environment. Exercises can be used for testing and validating policies, plans, procedures, training, equipment, and interagency agreements; clarifying and training personnel in roles and responsibilities; improving interagency coordination and communications; improving individual performance; identifying gaps in resources; and identifying opportunities for improvement.

Evacuate: is always followed by a location and is used to move students and staff from one location to a different location in or out of the building. (Threat is inside)

Hazards: Hazards include situations to harm students, personnel, and/or facilities. Hazards usually include those things that we cannot control, such as tornadoes, floods, and chemical spills. Hazards may require an interagency response involving law enforcement and/or emergency services depending on the size and scope of the incident.

Hold: means to hold in your classroom or area. Clear the halls. (No threat involved)

Incident: An incident is an occurrence that requires a response to protect life or property. An incident is something that we most likely cannot control, such as car accidents, pandemics, and illness. The superintendent/principal/building administrator shall have the authority to determine when an incident has occurred and to implement the procedures within this EOP.

Incident Command System (ICS): A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.

Incident Management: The broad spectrum of activities and organizations providing effective and efficient operations, coordination, and support applied at all levels of government, utilizing both governmental and nongovernmental resources to plan for, respond to, and recover from an incident, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP): The School EOP has been developed to fit into the larger local county or local EOP in the case of a large-scale incident. Staff members that maintain and exercise the plan are in frequent contact with the County/City Emergency Manager and the County/City Emergency Management Department.

Lockdown: is followed by "Locks, Lights, Out of Sight" and is the protocol used to secure individual rooms and keep students quiet and in place. (Threat is close to or in the building)

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Agreement: A written or oral agreement between and among agencies/organizations and/or jurisdictions that provides a mechanism to quickly obtain assistance in the form of personnel, equipment, materials, and other associated services. The primary objective is to facilitate the rapid, short-term deployment of support prior to, during, and/or after an incident.

National Incident Management System: A set of principles that provides a systematic, proactive approach guiding government agencies at all levels, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life or property and harm to the environment.

Prevention: The capabilities necessary to avoid, prevent, or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism. For the purposes of the prevention framework called for in PPD-8, the term "prevention" refers to preventing imminent threats.

Psychological First Aid Team (PFA): Psychological First Aid for Schools (PFA) is an evidence-informed intervention model to assist students, families, school personnel, and school partners in the aftermath of an emergency. PFA is designed to reduce the initial distress caused by emergencies, and to foster short- and long-term adaptive functioning and coping.

Psychological First Aid Team The school team that assists in carrying out the PFA plan.

Public Information: Processes, procedures, and systems for communicating timely, accurate, and accessible information on an incident's cause, size, and current situation; resources committed; and other matters of general interest to the public, responders, and additional stakeholders (both directly affected and indirectly affected).

Recovery: The capabilities necessary to assist communities affected by an incident to recover effectively.

Response: The capabilities necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred.

Risk: The potential for an unwanted outcome resulting from an incident, event, or occurrence, as determined by its likelihood and the associated consequences.

Section Chiefs: The General Staff consists of the Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration Section Chiefs. These individuals are responsible for the functional aspects of the incident command structure. The Incident Commander or Unified Command activates these section chiefs as needed. These functions default to the Incident Commander or Unified Command until a section chief is assigned. The section chiefs may have one or more deputies as necessary.

Secure is followed by the Directive: "Get Inside. Lock Outside Doors" and is the protocol used to safeguard students and staff within the building. (Threat is outside)

Shelter is always followed by a type and a method and is the protocol for group and self-protection. (Threat is outside)

SRM: Standard Reunification Method: Circumstances may occur at the school that require parents to pick up their students in a formalized, controlled release. This process is called a reunification and may be necessary due to weather, a power outage, hazmat or if a crisis occurs at the school. The SRM is a protocol that makes this process more predictable and less chaotic for all involved.

SRP: Standard Response Protocol: The SRP is based on four actions, Lockout, Lockdown, Evacuate, and Shelter. In the event of an emergency, the action and appropriate direction will be called on the PA system. (new version not on website yet).

Tabletop Exercises: Tabletop exercises are small-group discussions that walk through a scenario and the courses of action a school will need to take before, during, and after an emergency to lessen the impact on the school community. This activity helps assess the plan and resources and facilitates an understanding of emergency management and planning concepts.

Threat: Threats include situations to harm students, personnel, and/or facilities. Threats usually include those things that we can control, such as active killer, bullying, and suicide. Threats may require an interagency response involving law enforcement and/or emergency services depending on the size and scope of the incident.