District Basic Safety Plan

2023-2024



INTRODUCTION

School safety is the job of the entire school community. This effort requires leadership and coordination by school administration, and involvement and participation from all sectors of the school community. Planning, conducting drills and participating in exercises with law enforcement, fire, emergency officials and other members of the school community ensures a comprehensive, unified approach to school emergency response planning. Building relationships and community engagement are vital to building a safer school community.

The purpose of the school Emergency Response Plan (ERP) is to help school officials identify and respond to potential emergencies by assigning responsibilities and duties of the school employees, students, families, and community stakeholders. It is important to develop, maintain, train and exercise ERPs in order to respond quickly before, during and after an incident. A well developed and practiced ERP provides parents/guardians and the community reassurance that the school has established guidelines and procedures to respond to threats and hazards efficiently and effectively. Using this suggested planning format assists schools in meeting legislative mandates contained in 8 NYCRR Section 155.17 and provides the use of best practice to improve outcomes following emergency situations.

The content, organization, and terminology provided in the New York State Guide to School Emergency Response Planning aligns with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's "Guide for Developing High-Quality School Emergency Operations Plans (2013)". The organization of this guide supports two key practices being adopted in New York State. First, the Guide provides standardized language that is consistent with current national emergency response protocols. Secondly, consistent formatting aligns critical information necessary to improve rapid response to emergencies together in the following sections:

- The Basic Plan
- Functional Annexes
- Threat/Hazard Specific Annexes
- Appendices

The Basic Plan standardizes language and provides a structured framework for school ERPs statewide. Individualized policies and procedures should be developed locally based on each school's unique circumstances and resources. Tools to manage an emergency must include response procedures that are developed through threat assessments, safety audits, planning and training before an incident occurs. The New York State Guide to School Emergency Response Planning provides for the development of annexes to meet each school's unique circumstances.

Functional Annexes focus on critical operational functions and the courses of action developed to carry them out. In New York State, to ensure consistency, we provide schools with standardized definition and suggested best practice of the following Functional Annexes:

- Shelter-In-Place
- Hold-In-Place
- Evacuation
- Lockout
- Lockdown

These five Functional Annexes provide a common foundation for response to all emergencies and should not be modified. The intent is to create an environment where students, school staff, and emergency responders recognize the language and procedures provided no matter where they are in the State. Additional examples of core Annexes to consider are provided with suggestions for planning consideration.

Actions and best practices outlined in the Threat/Hazard Annexes section, detail what to do in the event of various emergencies. Suggestions are provided to assist schools in the development of their own customized Annexes that best fit their School ERP. With this in mind, it is important to create and insert appropriate floor plans for each building and provide current information about school response team members, students and staff with special needs and any other information critical to each school building. It is also important to identify appropriate staff to fill specific roles related to incident command and appropriate response teams. Once you have developed your school ERP, appropriate training and drilling is required to ensure that all district personnel, and school personnel, and students understand the plan and their roles and responsibilities.

SUMMARY OF LAWS

The following is a summary of New York State law pertaining to building level school emergency response plans. In 2000, Chapter 181 enacted Education Law §2801-a (Project SAVE) requiring the implementation of certain school safety plans. Education Law §2801-a required that every school district, Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES) and county vocational education extension board, as well as the Chancellor of the City School District of the City of New York, develop a building-level school safety plan regarding crisis intervention and emergency response ("school emergency response plan"). Section 2801-a prescribed minimum requirements of a school emergency response plan, which included policies and procedures relating to responding to certain threats. These plans were designed to prevent or minimize the effects of emergencies and to facilitate the coordination of schools and school districts with local and county resources in the event of such emergencies. The Commissioner of the New York State Education Department, prescribed requirements into regulation 8 NYCRR Section 155.17. Regulations are hyperlinked within this document.

155.17 (b) Development of school safety plans. Every board of education of a school district, every board of cooperative educational services and county vocation education and extension board and the chancellor of the City School District of the City of New York Shall adopt by July 1, 2001, and shall update by July 1st of each succeeding year, a district wide school safety plan and building level school safety plans regarding crisis intervention and emergency response and management.

155.17 (e)(2) School Emergency Response Plan. A school emergency response plan shall be developed by the building-level school safety team and shall include the following elements:

 155.17 (e)(2)(i) 	Policies and Procedures for Safe Evacuation
• 155.17 (e)(2)(ii)	Designation of Response Teams
• 155.17 (e)(2)(iii)	Procedures for Emergency Responder Access to Building Plans and Road Maps
 155.17 (e)(2)(iv) 	Communication in Emergencies
 155.17 (e)(2)(v) 	Definition of the chain of Chain of Command Consistent with NIMS/ICS
 155.17 (e)(2)(vi) 	Coordinated Plan for Disaster Mental Health Services
 155.17 (e)(2)(vii) 	Procedures for Annual Review
 155.17 (e)(2)(vii) 	Procedures for the Conduct of Drills
• 155.17 (e)(2)(viii)	Procedures for Restricting Access to Crime Scenes

155.17 (e)(3) A copy of each building level safety plan and any amendments thereto, shall be filed with the appropriate local law enforcement agency and with the State Police within 30 days of adoption.

155.17 (j) Drills. Each school district and board of cooperative educational services shall, at least once every school year, and where possible in cooperation with local county emergency preparedness officials, conduct one test of its emergency plan or its emergency response procedures under each of its building level school safety plans, including sheltering or early dismissal.

Table of Contents

INT	FRODUCTION	i
SUI	MMARY OF LAWS	iii
THE	E BASIC PLAN	1
1.	Introductory Material	
2.	Purpose and Situation Overview	
3.	Concept of Operations	6
4.	Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities	7
5.	Direction, Control, and Coordination	
6.	Information Collection, Analysis and Dissemination	14
7.	Training and Exercises	15
8.	Administration, Finance and Logistics	17
9.	Authorities and References	18

HOLLEY CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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THE BASIC PLAN

1. Introductory Material

Plan Development and Maintenance

8 NYCRR Section 155.17 (b) and 155.17 (c)(11) - requires that each school shall have a Building Level School Safety Team that consists of representatives from the following groups: teacher, administrator, and parent organizations, school safety personnel and other school personnel, community members, local law enforcement officials, local ambulance or other emergency response agencies, and any other representatives the board of education, chancellor or other governing body deems appropriate.

The Building Level School Safety Team is responsible for the overall development, maintenance, and revision of the Emergency Response Plan (ERP) and for coordinating training and exercising the School ERP. Team members are expected to work closely together to make recommendations for revising and enhancing the plan.

Name	Title	Agency	Contact Information
Brian Bartalo	Superintendent of Schools	HCSD	585-638-6316 x 2000
Matthew Feldman	MSHS Principal	HCSD	585-638-6316 x 5505
Dan Courtney	MSHS Assistant Principal	HCSD	585-638-6316 x 5505
Samantha Zelent	Social Worker / HTA	HCSD	585-638-6316 x 5513
Erin Reed	EMT	Murray Joint Fire	585-802-9002 cell
John Sherman	Dir. of Facilities	HCSD	585-638-6316 x 2014
Don Penna	Working Supervisor	HCSD	585-472-2281 cell
Orissa Hill	School Nurse (RN)	HCSD	585-638-6316 x 5100
Richard Cary	Fire Chief	Murray Joint Fire	585-704-3811 cell
Bob Barton	Police Chief	Holley PD	585-368-8475 cell

Various agencies and services are involved in responding to school incidents, including emergency responders from law enforcement, fire, emergency medical services, mental health and other community organizations. An important component of the School ERP is advanced planning with various federal, state, county and/or local agencies, as well as community service providers to aid in a timely response to an incident. Advance planning may or may not include written agreements to help coordinate services between the agencies and school Advanced planning should specify the type of communication and services provided by one agency to another.

Distribution of the Plan

8 NYCRR Section 155.17 (e)(3) mandates that a copy of the ERP and any amendments shall be filed with the appropriate local law enforcement agency <u>and</u> with the New York State Police within thirty days of adoption.

Send Building Level Safety Plans to: New York State Police Headquarters – Field Command Attn: Safe Schools NY Or by email to: info@safeschools.ny.gov

HOLLEY CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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1220 Washington Avenue, Building 22 Albany, NY 12226

School ERPs are confidential and shall not be subject to disclosure under Article VI of the Public Officers Law or any other provision of law.

Record of Distribution

Copies of the emergency response plan, including appendices and annexes are recommended to be distributed to your School Safety Team, local fire department, area law enforcement (including village, town, county and state police), local and county emergency management, the district superintendent and any other persons deemed appropriate by the School Safety Team.

Agency	Name of Receiving Party	Date
Murray Joint Fire Dept.	Richard Cary	
Village of Holley Police Dept.	Robert Barton	
Orleans County Sheriffs Dept.	Christopher Bourke	
NYS Police	John Campanella	
Orleans County Emergency Mgmt.	Dale Banker	
C.O.P. Security	Jack Barton	

Plan Review and Updates

8 NYCRR Section 155.17 (b) requires the School Safety Team to review its ERP <u>annually</u> and update it by July 1st as needed.

Revision/Update/ Amendment	Name	Date
Annual Review	School Safety Committee	5/10/23

2. Purpose and Situation Overview

Schools are exposed to many threats, hazards, and vulnerabilities. All of these have the potential for disrupting the school community, exposing students/staff to injury, and causing damage to public or private property.

Once a year a representative from GV BOCES Health /Safety/Risk Management comes out and does a fire risk assessment.

Utica Insurance does a risk assessment once a year. Every year it is moved up to the month before the last assessment. (June last year would mean they would come in May the next year).

The interior and exterior portions of all school buildings, school grounds and surrounding neighborhoods should be assessed for potential threats/hazards that may impact the site, staff, and students. A threat/hazard assessment will be conducted annually.

Included in the Threat and Hazard Specific Annex section are examples of formats you may utilize while developing these ANNEXES.

The table on the following page provides a list of potential threats that schools should consider when conducting a threat/hazard assessment.

HOLLEY CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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Threat and Hazard Types Examples

Threat and Hazard Type	Examples
Natural Hazards:	 Earthquakes Tornadoes Lightning Severe wind Hurricanes Floods Wildfires Extreme temperatures Landslides or mudslides Winter precipitation Wildlife
Technological Hazards:	 Explosions or accidental release of toxins from industrial plants Accidental release of hazardous materials from within the school, such as gas leaks or laboratory spills Hazardous materials releases from major highways or railroads Radiological releases from nuclear power stations Dam failure Power failure Water failure
Biological Hazards:	 Infectious diseases, such as pandemic influenza, extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis, <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>, and meningitis Contaminated food outbreaks, including <i>Salmonella</i>, botulism, and <i>E. coli</i> Toxic materials present in school laboratories
Adversarial, Incidental, and Human-caused Threats:	 Fire Active shooters Criminal threats or actions Gang violence Bomb threats Domestic violence and abuse Cyber attacks Suicide

Planning Assumptions and Limitations

Stating the planning assumptions allows the school to deviate from the plan if certain assumptions prove not to be true during operations. The School ERP is established under the following assumptions:

- The school community will continue to be exposed and subject to threats/hazards and vulnerabilities described in the Threat/Hazards Assessments Annex, as well as lesser threats/hazards 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, most emergency situations occur with little or no warning.
- A single site incident 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.
- There may be a number of injuries of varying degrees of seriousness to faculty, staff, and/or students. Rapid and appropriate response can reduce the number and severity of injuries.
- Outside assistance from local fire, law enforcement and emergency services 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 emergency responders arrive at the incident scene.
- Actions taken before an incident can stop or reduce incident-related losses.
- Maintaining the School ERP and providing frequent opportunities for training and exercising the plan for stakeholders (staff, students, parents/guardians, first responders, etc.) can improve the school's readiness to respond to incidents.

3. Concept of Operations

The overall strategy of a School ERP is to execute effective and timely decisions and actions that prevent harm, protect lives and property, mitigate damages, restore order and aid recovery. This plan is based upon the concept that the incident management functions that must be performed by the school generally parallel some of their daily routine functions. To the extent possible, the same personnel and material resources used for daily 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 from those routine functions will be redirected to accomplish assigned incident management tasks.

Implementation of the Incident Command System (ICS)

The Incident Command System (ICS) will be used to manage all incidents and major planned events/drills. The Incident Commander at the 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 emergency responders, 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 more qualified Incident Commander. 8 NYCRR Section 155.17 (e)(2)(v) requires a definition of a chain of command consistent with the Incident Command System. This chain of command shall be documented in the table included in Appendix B.

Initial Response

School personnel are likely to be the first on the scene of an incident in a school setting. Staff and faculty are expected to respond as appropriate and notify the Principal, or designee until command is transferred to someone more qualified and/or to an emergency response agency with legal authority to assume responsibility (Police, Fire or EMS dependent upon the nature of the incident). Staff will seek guidance and direction from the school district and emergency responders.

Any staff person or faculty in a building that sees or is aware of an emergency shall activate the ERP.

4. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

This section establishes the operational organization that will be relied on to manage an incident and includes examples of the types of tasks that may be performed by different positions.

The Incident Commander is not able to manage all of the aspects associated with an incident without assistance. The school relies on other key school personnel to perform tasks that will ensure the safety of students and staff during a crisis or incident. The Incident Command System (ICS) uses a team approach to manage incidents. It is difficult to form a team while a crisis or incident is unfolding. Roles should be preassigned based on training and qualifications. Each staff member and volunteer must be familiar with his or her role and responsibilities before an incident occurs.

Superintendent

The Superintendent (or their designee) will serve as the **Incident Commander** and designate a minimum of two qualified individuals to serve as alternates in the event that the Superintendent is unable to serve in that role. At all times, the Superintendent still retains the ultimate responsibility for the overall safety of students and staff.

Responsibilities include:

- Provide direction over all incident management actions based on procedures outlined in this ERP
- Take steps necessary to ensure the safety of students, staff and others
- Determine which emergency protocols to implement as described in the functional annexes of this ERP
- Coordinate/cooperate with emergency responders

<u>Teachers / Substitute Teacher / Student Teachers</u>

Teachers shall be responsible for the supervision of students and shall remain with students unless directed to do otherwise.

Responsibilities include:

- Supervise students under their charge
- Take steps to ensure the safety of students, staff, and other individuals.
- Take attendance when class relocates to an inside or outside designated area or to an evacuation site
- Report missing students to the appropriate Emergency Response Team Member
- Execute assignments as directed by the Incident Commander.
- Obtain first aid services for injured students from the school nurse or person trained in first aid.
 Arrange for first aid for those who are unable to be moved
- Render first aid or CPR if certified and deemed necessary

Teaching Assistants & Instructional Aides

Responsibilities include assisting teachers as directed and actions to ensure the safety of students.

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NYS BLS version 2 - 4/2022

Counselors, Social Workers & School Psychologists

Responsibilities include:

- Take steps to ensure the safety of students, staff and other individuals during the implementation of the ERP
- Provide appropriate direction to students as described in this ERP for the incident type
- Render first aid or CPR and/or psychological aid if trained to do so
- Assist in the transfer of students, staff and others when their safety is threatened by an emergency
- Administer counseling services as deemed necessary during or after an incident
- Execute assignments as directed by the Incident Commander

School Nurse/Health Assistant

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
- Execute assignments as directed by the Incident Commander

Custodians/Maintenance Staff

Responsibilities include:

- Survey and report building damage to the Incident Commander
- Control main shutoff valves for gas, water, 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
- Control locks and physical security as directed by the Incident Commander
- Keep Incident Commander informed of the condition of the school
- Execute assignments as directed by the Incident Commander

Principal's Secretary/Office Secretaries

Responsibilities include:

- Answer phones and assist in receiving and providing consistent information to callers
- Provide for the safety of essential school records and documents
- Provide assistance to the Incident Commander/Principal
- Monitor radio emergency broadcasts
- Execute assignments as directed by the Incident Commander

Food Service/Cafeteria Workers

Responsibilities include:

- 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

Bus Drivers

Responsibilities include:

- Supervise the care of students if disaster occurs while students are on the bus
- Transfer students to new location when directed
- Execute assignments as directed by the Incident Commander

Other Staff

Responsibilities include:

Execute assignments as directed by the Incident Commander

Students

Responsibilities include:

- Cooperate during emergency drills, exercises and during an incident
- Follow directions given by facility and staff.
- Know student emergency actions and assist fellow students in an incident
- Report situations of concern (e.g. "If you see something, say something.")
- Develop an awareness of the high priority threats/hazards and how to take measures to protect against and mitigate those threats/hazards

Parents/Guardians

Responsibilities include:

- Encourage and support school safety, violence prevention and incident preparedness programs within the school
- Participate in volunteer service projects for promoting school incident preparedness
- Provide the school with requested information concerning the incident, early/late dismissals and other related release information
- Listen to and follow directions as provided by the School District.

HOLLEY CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

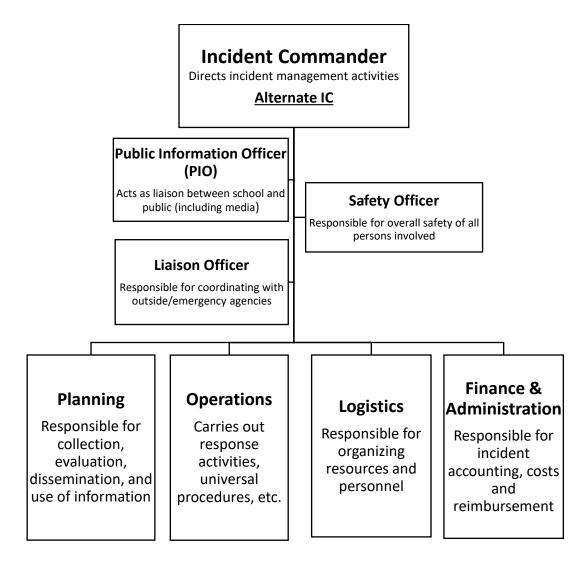
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5. Direction, Control, and Coordination

School Incident Command System

To provide for effective direction, control and coordination of an incident, the School ERP will be activated through the implementation of the Incident Command System (ICS).

Staff are assigned to serve within the ICS structure based on their expertise, training and the needs of the incident. Roles should be pre-assigned based on training and qualifications. The School ICS is organized as follows:



See <u>Appendix B: Incident Command System</u> for a listing of individuals designated to fill the Command Staff roles.

School Incident Command System (ICS) Roles Defined

The Incident Command System is organized into the following functional areas:

Incident Command

Directs the incident management activities using strategic guidance provided by the Superintendent or his designee.

Responsibilities and duties include:

- Establish and manage the Command Post, establish the incident organization and determine strategies to implement protocols (adapt as needed)
- Monitor incident safety conditions and develop measures for ensuring the safety of building occupants
- Coordinate media relations and information dissemination with the Superintendent/Principal/ Incident Commander
- 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
- Document all significant activities

Operations

Directs all tactical operations (actions) of an incident including the implementation of response/recovery activities according to ICS, care of students, first aid, psychological first aid, search and rescue, site security, damage assessment, evacuations and the release of students to parents.

Responsibilities and duties include:

- Monitor site utilities (i.e. electric, gas, water, heat/ventilation/air conditioning) and shut off only if danger exists or directed by the Incident Commander and assist in securing the facility.
- Establish medical triage with staff trained 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/guardians.
- 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 Logistics Section.
- Document all activities

As needed, Emergency Response Teams may be activated within the Operations Section. 8 NYCRR Section 155.17 (e)(2)(ii) requires the designation of individuals assigned to emergency response teams. Appendix C includes tables for documenting those designated individuals.

Planning

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

Responsibilities and duties include:

- Assist Incident Commander in the collection and evaluation of information about an incident as it develops (including site map and area map), assist with ongoing planning efforts and maintain incident log
- · Document all activities

Logistics

Supports ICS by securing and providing needed personnel, equipment, facilities, resources and services required for incident resolution. Coordinates personnel, assembling and developing volunteer teams and facilitates communication among incident responders. This function may involve a major role in an extended incident.

Responsibilities and duties include:

- Establish and oversee communications and activities during an incident (two-way radio, written updates, etc.) and develop telephone tree 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

Finance/Administration

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.

Responsibilities and duties include:

- Assume responsibility for overall documentation and recordkeeping activities; when possible, photograph and videotape damage to property
- Develop a system to monitor and track expenses.
- Account for financial losses in accordance with district policy and secure all records

Coordination with Responders

The School ERP may have a set of interagency agreements with various agencies to aid in timely communication. Agreements with these agencies and services (including, but not limited to, mental health, law enforcement and fire departments) could help coordinate services between the agencies and the school. The agreements could specify the type of communication and services provided by one agency to another

In the event of an incident involving outside agencies, a transfer of command from the school Incident Commander to a responding agency will occur.

Source and Use of Resources

The school will use its own resources and equipment to respond to incidents until emergency responders arrive.

It is suggested that the school establish memoranda of understanding with local organizations and businesses to provide necessities in the event of an emergency. Examples include local grocery stores for food and water or county health departments for counseling services.

See Appendix-D: Memoranda of Understanding, include copies of all MOU's.

6. Information Collection, Analysis and Dissemination

The School will collect, analyze, and disseminate information during and after an incident.

Types of Information

During an incident, the school will assign administrative staff to monitor weather and local law enforcement alerts. This information will be analyzed and shared with the Incident Commander.

After an incident, the school will assign staff to monitor websites and hotlines of mental health, emergency management and relief agencies. The school will also monitor the school district information portal, to determine any information pertinent or critical to the school's recovery effort.

Information Documentation

The assigned staff member will document the information gathered including:

- Source of information
- Staff member who collected and analyzed the information
- Staff member to receive and use the information
- Format for providing the information
- Date and time the information was collected and shared

7. Training and Exercises

The school understands the importance of training, drills, and exercises in being prepared to deal with an incident. To ensure that school personnel and community responders are aware of their responsibilities under the School ERP, the following training and exercise actions should occur.

Training

All school staff, students, and others deemed appropriate by the school should receive training during the school year to better prepare them for an incident.

- Roles and Responsibilities Deliver at start of school year
- Incident Command System (ICS) Training Training should be completed prior to assignment to an ICS role. Online training is available through the FEMA Independent Study Program at www.training.fema.gov. ICS classes are offered through the NYS Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services (DHSES) at www.dhses.ny.gov. Or by contacting your local emergency management agency.
- Annual training
 - o Review ERP with staff
 - Conduct full staff briefings on roles to perform during an emergency
 - Ensure all staff have been briefed in the communications and notifications requirements set forth in the ERP
 - Conduct student briefings on roles they perform during an emergency

Drills & Exercises

At a minimum, the school will conduct the following exercises/drills annually:

- Section 807 of the Education Law mandates that pupils must receive instruction on how to exit the building in the shortest possible time without confusion or panic. The instruction must be in the form of drills or rapid dismissals and must include a minimum of 8 fire/evacuation drills and 4 lock down drills each school year.
- 8 NYCRR Section 155.17 (e)(3) each building level emergency response plan shall be tested including sheltering and early dismissal (no earlier than 15 minutes before normal dismissal).

The following is recommended and coordinated with local law enforcement agencies when possible:

- 1 Lockdown drill Announced (first marking period)
- 3 Lockdown drills Unannounced (quarterly following first announced drill)

Lockdown drills will be conducted internally to ensure that school staff have the ability to secure the facility and students against an immediate threat to life and safety. Such drills will cause minimal interruption to academic activities and will involve the clearance of hallways, locking of classrooms and positioning of students and staff in pre-designated "safe areas" within each room. Where possible, the school should seek out opportunities to conduct full-scale response exercises with law enforcement.

Whenever a lockdown drill will be conducted, whether announced or unannounced, the school will notify local law enforcement and/or the regional 911 Emergency Dispatch Center prior to **and at the conclusion of the drill**. This will be done to ensure that law enforcement does not receive a false report that the school is in actual lockdown. Any announcements made during a drill will be preceded and ended with the phrase "this is a drill". This will ensure that all involved recognize that this is a drill and not a real incident (i.e. "may I have your attention, this is a drill – LOCKDOWN – this is a drill"). Additionally, a sign or notice will also be placed at all public entrances indicating that a drill is in progress and to wait for service "SAFETY DRILL IN PROGRESS - PLEASE WAIT." This will serve to notify any uninformed parents or visitors and prevent unwarranted panic.

- Trainings are conducted as mandated and the Principal of each building keeps the records on the trainings conducted in their perspective buildings.
- A record of the drills is also kept with the Director of Facilities.

8. Administration, Finance and Logistics

Agreements and Contracts

If school resources prove to be inadequate during an incident, the school will request assistance from local emergency agencies, other agencies and industry in accordance with existing Memoranda of Understanding. Such assistance includes equipment, supplies and/or personnel. All agreements are entered into by authorized school district and school officials. Copies of these agreements are located in Appendix D.

Documentation

The ICS Section Chiefs will maintain accurate logs recording key incident management activities including:

- Activation or deactivation of incident facilities
- Significant changes in the incident situation
- Major commitments of resources or requests for additional resources from external sources
- Issuance of protective action recommendations to staff and students
- Evacuations
- Casualties
- Containment or termination of the incident

Incident Costs

The ICS Finance/Administration Section is responsible for maintaining records summarizing the use of personnel, equipment and supplies to obtain an estimate of incident response costs that can be used in preparing future school budgets and to share these costs with the Superintendent and District Business Office. These records may be used to recover costs from the responsible party or insurers or as a basis for requesting financial assistance for certain allowable response and recovery costs from the State and/or Federal government.

Preservation of Records

In order to continue normal school operations following an incident, records such as legal documents and student files must be protected (i.e. in the event of a fire and flood).

9. Authorities and References

The following are State and Federal authorizations upon which this School ERP is based. These authorities and references provide a legal basis for emergency management operations and activities.

- The New York State Safe Schools Against Violence in Education (Project SAVE) and 8 NYCRR Section 155.17 require that school emergency plans define the chain of command in a manner consistent with the Incident Command System (ICS). Refer to Appendix B for the defined chain of command.
- New York State Executive Order 26.1 (2006), established ICS as the state's standard command and control system that will be utilized during emergency operations.
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5 required the development of National Incident Management System (NIMS), of which ICS is a critical component.