
Administrative Procedure - Comprehensive Safety and Crisis Program

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A. Safety and Security Related Policies, Administrative Procedures, and Forms

Administrative material on school safety and security may be implemented under this plan, including, without limitation, any in the following list.

- 4.60-AP3 Criminal History Records Check of Contractor Employees
- 4.110-AP1 School Bus Post-Accident Checklist
- 4.110-AP3 School Bus Safety Rules
- 4.110-E Emergency Medical Information for Students Having Special Needs or Medical Conditions Who Ride School Buses
- 4.160-AP Environmental Quality of Buildings and Grounds
- 4.170-AP1, E1 Accident or Injury Form
- 4.170-AP1, E2 Memo to Staff Members Regarding Contacts by Media About a Crisis
- 4.170-AP2 Routine Communications Concerning Safety and Security
- 4.170-AP2, E1 Letter to Parents/Guardians Regarding Student Safety
- 4.170-AP2, E2 Letter to Parents/Guardians Regarding the Dangers of Underage Drinking
- 4.170-AP2, E3 Letter to Parents/Guardians About Disruptive Social Media Apps; Dangers
- 4.170-AP4 National Terrorism Advisory System
- 4.170-AP5 Unsafe School Choice Option
- 4.170-AP6 Plan for Responding to a Medical Emergency at a Physical Fitness Facility with an AED
- 4.170-AP6, E1 School Staff AED Notification Letter
- 4.170-AP6, E2 Notification to Staff and Parents/Guardians of CPR and AED Video
- 4.170-AP8 Movable Soccer Goal Safety
- 4.175-AP1 Criminal Offender Notification Laws; Screening
- 4.175-AP1, E1 Informing Parents/Guardians About Offender Community Notification Laws
- 4.180-AP1 School Action Steps for Pandemic Influenza
- 4.180-AP2 Pandemic Influenza Surveillance and Reporting
- 4.190 Targeted School Violence Prevention Program
- 4.190-AP1 Targeted School Violence Prevention Program
- 4.190-AP1, E1 Targeted School Violence Prevention Program Resources
- 4.190-AP2 Threat Assessment Team (TAT)
- 4.190-AP2, E1 Principles of Threat Assessment
- 4.190-AP2, E2 Threat Assessment Documentation
- 4.190-AP2, E3 Threat Assessment Key Areas and Questions; Examples
- 4.190-AP2, E4 Responding to Types of Threats
- 4.190-AP2, E5, Threat Assessment Case Management Strategies

Adopted: October 28, 2009

Reviewed: April 2020

Amended: May 13, 2020

4.190-AP2, E6,	Targeted School Violence Prevention and Threat Assessment Education
6.235-E4	Keeping Yourself and Your Kids Safe On Social Networks
6.235-E5	Children's Online Privacy Protection Act
7.280-AP	Managing Students with Communicable or Infectious Diseases
7.290-AP	Resource Guide for Implementation of Suicide and Depression Awareness and Prevention Program

B. Definitions

EOP is an all hazards Emergency Operations Plan (formerly Crisis Plan). Each school or facility has an EOP.

First responders are local law enforcement, fire department officials, emergency medical services personnel, and any other entity in the community that provides emergency assistance.

Incident means any event or occurrence that threatens the safety and security of individuals on school property or at school events.

Director of Safety and Security is the individual who manages the District's safety and security efforts, chairs District's Safety Team meetings, and coordinates the District's response during an emergency.

District Safety Team is the Superintendent's administrative committee that is responsible for planning, development, review, implementation, and revision of the District's safety initiatives.

SRO means school resource officer, defined as a law enforcement officer who has been primarily assigned to a school or school district under an agreement with a local law enforcement agency.

C. Director of Safety and Security and District Safety Team; Responsibilities

The Director of Safety and Security:

1. ensures compliance with laws related to safety including the School Safety Drill Act, Joint Rules of the Office of the State Fire Marshall and the Illinois State Board of Education: School Emergency and Crisis Response Plans, NIMS;
2. manages the District's safety and security efforts, remaining current on best practices;
3. chairs District Safety Team meetings; and
4. coordinates the District's response during an emergency.

The Superintendent appoints members of the District's Safety Team, with input from the Director of Safety and Security. The District Safety Team is a multi-disciplinary team consisting of the Director of Safety and Security, the Attorney for the District, and representatives from the following groups:

1. District administration;
2. Building administration;
3. Teachers;
4. Nurses;
5. School resource officers;
6. Local law enforcement;
7. Local fire department;
8. Emergency management officials;
9. District Technology Department;
10. Paraprofessionals;
11. Maintenance and custodians;
12. Food Service; and

13. Other school and community partners.

The District Safety Team:

1. advises and assists the Director of Safety and Security on safety and emergency issues;
2. plans, develops, implements, reviews, and revises the District's all-hazards Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) template consistent with Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) 8, the National Incident Management System (NIMS), Incident Command System (ICS), the Guide for Developing High-Quality School Emergency Operations Plans;
3. plans, develops, and conducts training exercises, including tabletop exercises, drills, functional exercises, and full-scale exercises; and
4. conducts the Annual Safety Review.

District Safety Team meetings are held as determined by the Director of Safety and Security but no less than once per year. The following matters are suggested agenda items:

- Review purposes of District Safety Team
- Review planning principles and process
- Review and revise threats and hazards, goals and objectives, and courses of action in District EOP template
- Review and revise goals and objectives for threats and hazards
- Review and revise courses of action for threats and hazards
- Committee reports
- Plan training exercises
- Safety Team training

D. Annual Safety Review

The Director of Safety and Security facilitates the annual safety review meeting conducted by the School Board or its designee, as required by 105 ILCS 128/25, amended by P.A. 101-455, and 128/30. During the annual safety review, the law requires the School Board or its designee to "review each school building's emergency and crisis response plans, protocols, and procedures, including procedures regarding the District's threat assessment team, and each building's compliance with the school safety drill programs." If the school board uses a designee, it should preferably be someone other than the Director of Safety and Security to assure an unbiased audit. The Director of Safety and Security assists the Board or its designee to comply with annual review requirements, including without limitation, the completion of a report certifying that the review took place. See ISBE's website for an annual review checklist and report at www.isbe.net/Pages/School-Emergency-and-Crisis-Response-Plan-Guide.aspx. The Open Meetings Act (OMA) allows the Board to enter closed session to discuss security procedures, school building safety and security, and the use of personnel and equipment to respond to an actual, a threatened, or a reasonably potential danger to the safety of employees, students, staff, the public, or public property (5 ILCS 120/2(c)(8)). Consult the Attorney for the District for assistance with this OMA exception.

E. School Safety Drill Plan

The School Safety Drill Act (105 ILCS 128/) and any implementing State administrative rules contain the requirements for the District's safety drills and shall supersede this procedure in the event of a conflict.

The Building Principal shall keep the Director of Safety and Security informed of when drills are scheduled and/or accomplished. ISBE's fillable School Drill Documentation form for documenting the completion of minimum drill requirements may be used (see www.isbe.net/Documents/91-02_school_drill_documentation.pdf).

Each academic year, each school building that houses school children must conduct a minimum of:

Three school evacuation drills - These drills prepare students and personnel for situations that occur when conditions outside of a school building are safer than inside a school building. Evacuation may be necessary, depending on the circumstances, in the event of fire, presence of a suspicious item or person, incident involving a hazardous material, including but not limited to a chemical, incendiary, explosive, and bomb threat.

One of the three school evacuation drills requires the participation of the appropriate local fire department or district, unless waived as provided below. A date is selected according to the following timeline:

- No later than September 1 of each year, each local fire department or fire district must contact the Building Principal in order to make arrangements.
- No later than September 14 of each year, the Building Principal or designee and the local fire department or fire district may agree to waive the provisions concerning participation by the local fire department or district in a school evacuation drill.
- No later than September 15 of each year, each Building Principal or designee must contact the responding local fire official and propose to the local fire official four dates within the month of October, during at least two different weeks of October, on which to hold the drill. The fire official may choose any of the 4 available dates, and if he or she does so, the drill occurs on that date.
- Alternatively, the Building Principal or designee and the local fire official may, by mutual agreement, set any other date for the drill, including a date outside of the month of October.
- If the fire official does not select one of the four offered dates in October or set another date by mutual agreement, the school does not need to include the local fire service in one of its mandatory school evacuation drills.

After a drill in which the local fire service participated, the principal should request certification from the local fire service that the school evacuation drill was conducted. Additional school evacuation drills for fire incidents may involve the participation of the appropriate local fire department or district. In addition, schools may conduct additional school evacuation drills to account for other evacuation incidents, including without limitation, suspicious items or bomb threats.

One bus evacuation drill - This drill prepares students and school personnel for situations that occur when conditions outside of the bus are safer than inside the bus. Evacuation may be necessary, depending on the circumstances, in the event of a fire, presence of suspicious items, and incidents involving hazardous materials. Schools may conduct additional bus evacuation drills.

In addition, instruction on safe bus riding practices should be provided for all students. See 4.110-AP3, *School Bus Safety Rules*.

One severe weather and shelter-in-place drill - This drill prepares students for situations involving severe weather emergencies or the release of external gas or chemicals. Severe weather and shelter-in-place drills must address and prepare students and school personnel for possible tornado incidents. Other drills shall be based on the needs and environment of particular communities, including severe weather (such as, tornadoes, wind shears, lightning, and earthquakes), incidents involving hazardous materials, and incidents involving weapons of mass destruction.

One law enforcement drill - This drill addresses a school shooting incident and evaluates the preparedness of school personnel and students for situations calling for the involvement of law enforcement when there is an active threat or an active shooter within a school building. A law enforcement drill must occur no later than 90 days after the first day of each school year. This drill must be conducted: (a) according to the District's emergency operations and crisis response plan(s), (b) on days and times when students are normally present in the school building, and (c) with the participation of all school personnel and students present at school at the time of the drill, except for those exempted at the discretion of administrators or school support personnel. The appropriate local law enforcement agency must observe administration of the drill. In addition, a law enforcement drill must meet each of the following criteria:

- During each calendar year, the appropriate local law enforcement agency contacts the Building Principal to request participation in the law enforcement drill. The Building Principal and the local law enforcement agency shall set, by mutual agreement, a date for the drill.
- The drill involves the onsite participation of the local law enforcement agency, provided that an agreeable date can be reached between the Building Principal and the local law enforcement agency. If the parties cannot reach an agreeable date, the school shall hold the drill without participation from the local law enforcement agency.
- After a drill in which local law enforcement participated, the Building Principal should request a certification from local law enforcement that the law enforcement drill was conducted. The local law enforcement agency shall also notify the school of any deficiencies noted during the drill.

The Director of Safety and Security, in cooperation with the Building Principal, shall encourage local law enforcement agencies to establish a school walk-through program. This program encourages local law enforcement officials to walk through school properties during their patrols with the goal of increasing security (school districts are encouraged, but not mandated, to do this by House Resolution 153 (98th General Assembly, 2013)).

F. District Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) Template

The District Safety Team shall develop, implement, and maintain a District EOP template using the process below, as explained in FEMA's Guide to Developing High-Quality School Emergency Operations Plans (2013), at www.rems.ed.gov/docs/REMS_K-12_Guide_508.pdf:

1. Develop a schedule and invite the participation of first responders.
2. Identify threats and hazards, assess risks, and prioritize threats and hazards.
3. Determine goals and objectives.
4. Develop, review, evaluate, and maintain the EOP.
5. Share the EOP with stakeholders and train them. This includes, without limitation, having the EOP accessible in a digital format.

The EOP shall be in the format suggested by and explained in FEMA's Guide for Developing High-Quality School Emergency Operations Plans (2013), at www.rems.ed.gov/docs/REMS_K-12_Guide_508.pdf. See the **Attachment** to this procedure.

G. Material to be Included in Each Building EOP

The District Safety Team annually gathers and/or renews the following material for inclusion in the EOP:

1. District-level Targeted School Violence Prevention Plan. See Board policy 4:190, *Targeted School Violence Prevention Program*, and 4:190-AP1, *Targeted School Violence Prevention Program*.
2. Building-level Threat Assessment Team procedures. See 4:190-AP2, *Threat Assessment Team (TAT)*.
3. Building evacuation protocol. The Building Principal or designee shall: (a) keep a comprehensive evacuation map - describing main and alternate routes - in the main office, (b) post signs containing main and alternate evacuation routes for each occupied area in a conspicuous place, preferably near the exit, (c) prepare evacuation plans for outdoor areas (playgrounds and stadiums), and (d) keep all staff informed of the evacuation plans.
4. Documents concerning safety drills. The Principal shall schedule, execute, and document safety drills as per the School Safety Drill Act (105 ILCS 128/, amended by P.A.s 100-996 and 101-455) and this procedure.
5. Maps and layouts, including: (a) campus map, (b) building floor plan, (c) location of first aid kits, AEDs, bleeding control kits, and fire extinguishers, and (d) map or plan describing the areas to be used in the event of an emergency or crisis for triage, emergency helicopter landing, media center, non-victim students, and parents/guardians. The Safety Team or Principal shall annually give a copy of these to first responders.
6. A protocol to secure a list of people present in the building at any time.

7. Tornado response plan, including a map showing tornado wall locations (105 ILCS 128/25).
8. Carbon monoxide alarm or detector activation plans, protocols and procedures (105 ILCS 5/10-20.57 and 430 ILCS 135/).
9. The safety equipment's maintenance schedule and the person(s) responsible.
10. An emergency early dismissal protocol.
11. A plan for inviting warnings or tips, e.g., a hotline or website for individuals to make anonymous tips.
12. A protocol for student supervision in the event of an emergency or crisis.
13. A safety patrol plan (105 ILCS 5/10-22.28).
14. Bicycle use rules.
15. Roadway and parking rules.
16. Procedures on student illness and injuries at school and school events (23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.530(c)).
17. A plan for giving students instructions on safe school bus riding practices, including the operation and use of emergency doors and windows (as a means of escape), seat belts, and fire extinguisher (105 ILCS 128/20(b)). The District's parent-teacher advisory committee, in cooperation with school bus personnel, establishes and maintains bus safety rules (105 ILCS 5/10-20.14). See 4:110-AP3, School Bus Safety Rules.
18. Safety and security related administrative material. See section A, above.
19. The location of any door security locking means and the use of the locking and unlocking means from within and outside the room(s) (105 ILCS 5/10-20.69 (final citation pending), added by P.A. 101-548).
20. Other documents identified by the Safety Team.

H. Managing Communications About an Emergency

The Director of Safety and Security, with assistance from the District Safety Team, is responsible for compiling information and preparing communications concerning an emergency. The Director of Safety and Security serves as the spokesperson during an emergency. All District communications should come from this source to ensure accuracy, creditability, and compliance with laws granting confidentiality to student records.

The spokesperson shall follow best practices for spokespersons during an emergency and receive training on public relations. The Attorney for the District serves as a resource to the spokesperson. The objective is:

- To provide the maximum amount of verified information to staff members, students' family members, and the media as quickly as possible,
- While simultaneously respecting student privacy and complying with laws granting confidentiality to student records (Ill. School Student Records Act, 105 ILCS 10/; Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, 20 U.S.C. §1232g). See 7:340-AP1, School Student Records.

All staff members are requested to refrain from spreading information about an emergency unless the information is from the Director of Safety and Security. All inquiries should be directed to the spokesperson.

Everyone in the school community can positively affect an emergency situation by:

1. Avoiding speculation as to the cause.
2. Avoiding allocation of blame.
3. Helping school and law enforcement officials gather the facts.
4. Sticking to the facts during discussions.
5. Deferring all media requests to the spokesperson.
6. Comforting and supporting each other.

I. Required Notices

A school staff member shall immediately notify the Building Principal when he or she:

1. Observes any person in possession of a firearm on or around school grounds; however, such action may be delayed if immediate notice would endanger students under his or her supervision. 105 ILCS 5/10-27.1A(a).
2. Has reason to suspect that any person on school grounds is or was involved in a drug-related incident. 105 ILCS 5/10-27.1B.
3. Observes an attack on any staff member or is subject to an attack. 105 ILCS 5/10-21.7

Upon receiving a report on any of the above, the Building Principal or designee shall immediately notify local law enforcement. See 3:60-E, Event Reporting and Notice Requirements for Building Principals Concerning School Safety and Security. In addition, he or she must notify the Superintendent and, within one to three days of the incident's occurrence, one or both of them must notify the Ill. Dept. of State Police (ISP). Notification to the ISP may be accomplished using ISBE's web-based School Incident Reporting System (SIRS) to report incidents electronically. SIRS is available at www.isbe.net/Pages/School-Incident-Reporting-System.aspx or by going to ISBE's home page and accessing the District's Web Application Security (IWAS) account.

J. Resources

Readiness and Emergency Management for Schools (REMS) Technical Assistance (TA) Center; Guides for Developing Emergency Operations Plans www.rems.ed.gov/EOPGuides.aspx

Guide for Developing High-Quality School Emergency Operations Plans: At a Glance
www.rems.ed.gov/K12GuideForDevelHQSchool.aspx

Guide for Developing High-Quality School Emergency Operations Plans www.rems.ed.gov/docs/REMS_K-12_Guide_508.pdf

Readiness and Emergency Management for Schools (REMS) Technical Assistance (TA) Center
www.rems.ed.gov/toolbox.aspx

ALICE (Alert, Lockdown, Inform, Counter, Evacuate) Training Institute www.alicetraining.com

SBE/OSFM All Hazard Preparedness Guide for Illinois Schools www.isbe.net/Pages/School-Emergency-and-Crisis-Response-Plan-Guide.aspx

Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) www2.illinois.gov/ready/Pages/default.aspx

Schools/Campus - Resources www2.illinois.gov/ready/plan/Pages/Schools.aspx

School Safety Information Sharing Program (SSISP) www2.illinois.gov/ready/plan/Pages/Schools.aspx

Illinois Terrorism Task Force www2.illinois.gov/iema/ITTF/Pages/default.aspx

National Association of School Psychologists (NASP) - Recommendations for Comprehensive School Safety Policies www.nasponline.org/resources-and-publications/resources/school-safety-and-crisis

U.S. Secret Service (USSS) Active Shooter Related Research Prior Knowledge of Potential School-Based Violence: Information Students Learn May Prevent a Targeted Attack
www.secretservice.gov/data/protection/ntac/bystander_study.pdf

Bomb Threat Response Planning Tool, developed by the U.S. Dept. of Justice's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives and the U.S. Dept. of Education's Office of Safe and Drug Free Schools
www.threatplan.org/default.htm

School Crisis Guide - Help and Healing in a Time of Crisis, published by NEA Health Information Network
www.nea.org/assets/docs/NEA%20School%20Crisis%20Guide%202018.pdf

Attachment A

School Emergency Operations and Crisis Response Plan Format

Basic Plan

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Introductory Material | 3. Concept of Operations |
| 1.1 Promulgation Document and Signatures | 4. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities |
| 1.2 Approval and Implementation | 5. Direction, Control, and Coordination |
| 1.3 Record of Changes | 6. Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination |
| 1.4 Record of Distribution | 7. Training and Exercises |
| 1.5 Table of Contents | 8. Administration, Finance, and Logistics |
| 2. Purpose, Scope, Situation Overview, and Assumptions | 9. Plan Development and Maintenance |
| 2.1 Purpose | 10. Authorities and References |
| 2.2 Scope | |
| 2.3 Situation Overview | |
| 2.4 Planning Assumptions | |

Functional Annexes

Note: This is not a complete list, but it is recommended that all SEOCRPs include at least the following functional annexes:

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|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Communications | 6. Reunification |
| 2. Evacuation | 7. Continuity of Operations (COOP) |
| 3. Shelter-in-Place | 8. Security |
| 4. Lockdown | 9. Recovery |
| 5. Accounting for All Persons | 10. Health and Medical |

Threat- or Hazard-Specific Annexes

Note: This is not a complete list. Each school's annexes will vary based on its hazard analysis.

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|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Hurricane or Severe Storm | 5. Mass Casualty Incident |
| 2. Earthquake | 6. Active Shooter |
| 3. Tornado | 7. Pandemic or Disease Outbreak |
| 4. Hazardous Materials Incident | |