

Administrative Procedure - Comprehensive Safety and Security 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 Incident Report 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-AP2, E4 Letter to Parents/Guardians About Preventing and Reducing Incidences of Sexting
- 4.170-AP2, E5 Notice to Parents/Guardians of Lockdown Drill; Opt-out
- 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 or Other Virus/Disease
- 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
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
7:140-E1	Letter to Parents/Guardians Regarding the Right to Privacy in the School Setting Act
7:150-AP	Agency and Police Interviews
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 and recommendations including:

- Safety and security data from incidents, investigations, audits, etc.
- Recommendations received from stakeholders and first responders
- Emerging issues
- Status of EOPs
- Status of safety and security communication systems

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.s 101-455 102-395 and 103-608, eff. 1-1-25 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, procedures regarding the District's cardiac emergency response plan, the efficacy and effects of law enforcement drills, 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 the Ill. State Board of Education (ISBE) 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/, amended by P.A. and 102-395, 102-791, 103-104, 103-197, and 103-780) 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 school 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 Administrative Procedure 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 lockdown 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 lockdown 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.

Schools must notify parents/guardians in advance of any lockdown drill that involves student participation, and must allow parents/guardians to exempt their child from participating for any reason. The District may, at its discretion, exempt a student from participating in a lockdown drill. 105 ILCS 128/20(c)(4), added by P.A. 102-395. When deciding whether to exempt a student, the District must include the student's individualized education program team or 504 plan team, if any, in the decision. 105 ILCS 128/20(c)(4), amended by P.A. 103-197. For students who do not participate in the lockdown drill, districts must provide alternative safety education and instruction related to an active threat or active shooter event. For students who do participate in the lockdown drill, districts must allow them to ask questions related to it. See Exhibit 4.170-AP2, E5, *Notice to Parent/Guardian of Lockdown Drill; Opt-Out*. In addition, a law enforcement lockdown 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 lockdown drill. The Building Principal and the local law enforcement agency shall set, by mutual agreement, a date for the drill.
- The lockdown 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 lockdown drill was conducted. The local law enforcement agency shall also notify the school of any deficiencies noted during the drill.
- The lockdown drill cannot include any simulations that mimic an actual school shooting incident or active shooter event. Law enforcement may only run an active shooter simulation, including simulated gun fire drills, on school days when students are not present.
- All lockdown drills must be announced in advance to all school personnel and students prior to the commencement of the drill.
- Lockdown drill content must be age and developmentally appropriate, and must include trauma-informed approaches to address the concerns and well-being of school personnel.
- Lockdown drills must include and involve school personnel, including school-based mental health professionals.

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 include a plan for local law enforcement to rapidly enter a school building in an emergency. 105 ILCS 128/55, added by P.A. 103-194 and renumbered by P.A. 103-605.

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 also *The Role of Districts in Developing High-Quality School Emergency Operations Plans: A Companion to the School Guide (2019)*, at: https://rems.ed.gov/docs/District_Guide_508C.pdf; and 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 Administrative Procedure 4.190-AP1, *Targeted School Violence Prevention Program*.
2. Building-level Threat Assessment Team procedures. See Administrative Procedure 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 Building Principal shall schedule, execute, and document safety drills as per the School Safety Drill Act (105 ILCS 128/, amended by P.A.s 102-395, 102-791, 103-104, 103-197, and 103-780) 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, automated external defibrillators (AEDs), fire extinguishers, and any trauma kits (105 ILCS 5/10-20.85, added by P.A. 103-128), 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. Emergency procedures to be followed in cases of injury to or sudden illness of students and/or staff at school and school events (23 Ill. Admin. Code §1.530(c)).
17. A cardiac emergency response plan in accordance with guidelines set forth by the American Heart Association or other nationally recognized, evidence-based standard that addresses the appropriate response to incidents involving an individual experiencing sudden cardiac arrest or a similar life-threatening emergency (105 ILCS 128/60, added by P.A. 103-608, eff. 1-1-25). The plan must include:

- a. Procedures to follow during a cardiac emergency;
- b. A list of every AED that is present and clearly marked or easily accessible at school athletic venues and events and at school, and the maintenance schedule for the AEDs; and
- c. The provision of information on hands-only cardiopulmonary resuscitation and use of AEDs to teachers, administrators, coaches, assistant coaches, and other school staff as identified by administrators, in accordance with 105 ILCS 110/3. Id.

See the American Heart Association's cardiac emergency response plan template and implementation materials, at www.heart.org/CERP.

18. 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 Administrative Procedures 4.110-AP3, *School Bus Safety Rules*.
19. Safety and security related administrative material. See section A, above.
20. 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 5/10-20.72, renumbered by P.A. 102-558).
21. Other documents identified by the Safety Team.

H. Managing Communications About an Emergency

The Director of Communications and Community Relations, with assistance from the Director of Safety and Security and District Safety Team, is responsible for compiling information and preparing communications concerning an emergency. The Director of Communications and Community Relations 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 Director of Safety and Security and Attorney for the District serve as resources 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 Administrative Procedure 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 Communications and Community Relations. 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. Observes or 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 a battery committed against any staff member or is subject to a battery. 105 ILCS 5/10-21.7

Upon receiving a report of No. 1, above, the Building Principal or designee shall immediately notify local law enforcement. 105 ILCS 5/10-27.1A(b), 5/10-27.1B, and 5/10-21.7. In addition, upon receiving a report on any of the above Nos. 1-3, the Building Principal or designee must notify the Superintendent or designee and any involved student's parent/guardian. See the **Required Notices** subhead of Board Policy 7.190, *Student Behavior*, and Exhibit 3.60-E1, *Event Reporting and Notice Requirements for Building Principals Concerning School Safety and Security*.

Upon receiving a report on any of the above, the Building Principal or designee shall immediately notify local law enforcement. 105 ILCS 5/10-27.1A, amended by P.A.s 103-34, 103-609 (first to pass both houses) and 103-780 (second to pass both houses and controlling); 105 ILCS 5/10-27.1B, amended by P.A.s 103-609 (first to pass both houses) and 103-780 (second to pass both houses and controlling); and 105 ILCS 5/10-21.7. The Superintendent or designee will also report these incidents to ISBE through its web-based School Incident Reporting System (SIRS) as they occur during the year but no later than July 31 for the preceding school year. Id. 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. Reporting on SIRS does not satisfy the requirement to report incidents to local law enforcement authorities.

J. Resources

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

The Role of Districts in Developing High-Quality School Emergency Operations Plans: A Companion to the School Guide
https://rems.ed.gov/docs/District_Guide_508C.pdf

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

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

ISBE/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, including School Safety Information Sharing
<https://ready.illinois.gov/plan/schools.html>

Safe2Help Illinois, designed to offer students a safe, confidential way in which to share information that might help prevent suicides, bullying, school violence, or other threats to school safety,

www.safe2helpil.com/

Illinois Terrorism Task Force

<https://ready.illinois.gov/hazards/terrorism.html>

National Association of School Psychologists (NASP) - Recommendations for Comprehensive School Safety Policies

www.nasponline.org/resources-and-publications/resourcesand-podcasts/school-safety-and-crisis

U.S. Secret Service (USSS) National Threat Assessment Center

www.secretservice.gov/protection/ntac

Improving School Safety Through Bystander Reporting: A Toolkit for Strengthening K-12 Reporting Programs, developed by the USSS NTAC and the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA)

www.secretservice.gov/sites/default/files/reports/2023-05/cisa-ussk-12-bystander-reporting-toolkit-508_final_0.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.ojp.gov/ncjrs/virtuallibrary/abstracts/bomb-threat-response-interactive-planning-tool-schools-cd-rom

School Crisis Guide - Help and Healing in a Time of Crisis, published by NEA Health Information Network

www.nea.org/resource-library/neas-school-crisis-guide

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 | |