

## **ISD 110 School Board Policy Committee**

Monday, July 12, 2021 6:30 PM

Waconia Public Schools - District Office - Conf Rm A, 512 Industrial Blvd.,  
Waconia, MN 55387

### **1. POLICIES BROUGHT BACK FOR REVIEW**

#### 1.A. 610 Fieldtrips

Committee had requested language modification:

- ..."these trips may be financed".....
- Add "opt out" or "voluntary" language

Adopted: \_\_\_\_\_

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 610

Orig. 1995

Revised: \_\_\_\_\_

Rev. 2012

## 610 FIELD TRIPS

### I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for student trips and to identify the general process to be followed for review and approval of trip requests.

### II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

The general expectation of the school board is that all student trips will be well planned, conducted in an orderly manner and safe environment, and will relate directly to the objectives of the class or activity for which the trip is requested. Student trips will be categorized within three general areas:

A. Instructional Trips , assistant principal or special education director

Trips that take place during the school day, relate directly to a course of study, and require student participation shall fall in this category. These trips shall be subject to review and approval of the building principal and ~~shall~~ be financed by school district funds within the constraints of the school building budget. Fees may not be assessed against students to defray direct costs of instructional trips. (Minn. Stat. § 123B.37, Prohibited Fees)

may

B. Supplementary Trips which may include support from booster clubs or similar organizations

This category pertains to those trips in which students voluntarily participate and which usually take place outside the regular school day. Examples of trips in this category involve student activities, clubs, and other special interest groups. These trips are subject to review and approval of the activities director, and/or the building principal. Financial contributions by students may be requested. (Minn. Stat. § 123B.36, Authorized Fees)

Comm Ed director

C. Extended Trips community education activities

1. Trips that involve one or more overnight stops fall into this category. Extended trips may be instructional or supplementary and must be requested well in advance of the planned activity. An extended trip request form must be completed and approved at each level: student, principal, superintendent, and school board. Exceptions to the approval policy may be granted or expedited to accommodate emergencies or contingencies (e.g., tournament competition).

and are not considered part of a predetermined school district competition schedule

All extended trips are voluntary and participation or non-participation status may not influence grades, or future placement, treatment or opportunity for students.

2. Participation in Extended Trips is optional, students and families may choose to opt-out.

2. 3. The school board acknowledges and supports the efforts of booster clubs and similar organizations in providing extended trip opportunities for students.

### III. REGULATIONS

A. Rules of conduct and discipline for students and employees shall apply to all student trip activity.

B. The school administration shall be responsible for providing more detailed procedures, including parental involvement, supervision, and such other factors deemed important and in the best interest of students.

C. Transportation shall be furnished through a commercial carrier or school-owned vehicle. ~~In the event a private vehicle is approved for use, a certificate of insurance must be on file in the school district office and such use must be approved in accordance with Policy 710, Extracurricular Transportation.~~

D. An employee may use a personal vehicle to transport staff or personal property for purposes of a field trip upon prior, written approval from administration.

E. An employee must not use a personal vehicle to transport one or more students for purposes of a field trip.

1. If immediate transportation of a student is required due to an emergency or unforeseen circumstance, such as the illness or injury of a child, and the transportation does not constitute regular or scheduled transportation, a personal vehicle may be used. To the extent a personal vehicle is used, the vehicle must be properly registered and insured.

2. An employee must obtain preapproval by administration of student transportation by a personal vehicle, pursuant to Section III.E.1, if practicable. If preapproval by administration of use of a personal vehicle cannot be obtained in a reasonable time given the circumstances, an employee shall report the relevant facts and circumstances justifying the need for use of a personal vehicle to administration as soon as practicable. The relevant facts and circumstances for use of a personal vehicle shall be documented by administration.

### IV. SCHOOL BOARD REVIEW

The superintendent shall at least annually report to the school board upon the utilization of trips under this policy.

**Legal References:** Minn. Stat. § 123B.36 (Authorized Fees)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.37 (Prohibited Fees)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.49 (Cocurricular and Extracurricular Activities;

Insurance)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.011, Subd. 71\(a\) \(Definition of a School Bus\)](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.454, Subd. 13 \(Type III Vehicle Standards – Exemption\)](#)

*Sonkowsky v. Board of Educ. for Indep. Sch. Dist. No. 721*, 327 F.3d 675 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003)

*Lee v. Pine Bluff Sch. Dist.*, 472 F.3d 1026 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2007)

***Cross References:*** MSBA/MASA Model Policy 403 (Discipline, Suspension, and Dismissal of School District Employees)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 423 (Employee – Student Relationships)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 506 (Student Discipline)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 707 (Transportation of Public School Students)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 709 (Student Transportation Safety Policy)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 710 (Extracurricular Transportation)

1.B. 713 Student Activity Accounting

Adopted: \_\_\_\_\_

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 713

Orig. 2004

Revised: \_\_\_\_\_

Rev. 2019

## 713 STUDENT ACTIVITY ACCOUNTING

### I. PURPOSE

The school board recognizes the need to provide alternative paths to learning, skill development for its students, and activities for student enjoyment. It also understands its commitment to and obligation for assuring maximum accountability for public funds and student activity funds. For these reasons, the school board will assume control over and/or oversee funds for student activities as set forth in this policy.

### II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

#### A. Curricular and Cocurricular Activities

The school board shall take charge of, control over, and account for all student activity funds that relate to curricular and cocurricular activities.

*[Note: The school board is required by Minn. Stat. § 123B.49, Subd. 2, to take charge of and control over all cocurricular activities, including all money received for such activities.]*

#### B. Extracurricular Activities

##### *[Options 1 and 2]*

The school board shall ~~*[take charge of, control over, and account for]*~~ or *[review and account for]* take charge of and control over all student activity accounting that relates to extracurricular activities.

*[Note: The school board is required by Minn. Stat. § 123B.49, Subd. 4, to take charge of and control over all extracurricular activities, including all money received for such activities.]*

~~or~~

##### *[Option 3]*

~~1. The school board shall take charge of, control over, and account for the following student extracurricular activities:~~

~~a. Any student extracurricular activity related to a contract which must be ratified by the school board or its designee *[Note: The*~~

~~school board must take charge of, control over, and approve all contracts entered into for the purchase of items related to an extracurricular activity (i.e., contracts for the purchase of items for a fundraising event.);~~

b. ~~Student activities or transactions that have a fee which the school district is statutorily authorized to charge [Note: The school board may, but is not required to, take charge of and control over these activities or transactions.];~~

e. ~~Student activities or transactions that have a taxable sale related to them [Note: The school board may, but is not required to, take charge of and control over these activities or transactions.];~~

d. ~~All student class activity accounts of graduated classes where a residual balance remains in the account at the start of the school year following graduation;~~

e. ~~[The school board may take control over a student activity it otherwise is not required to control. All other extracurricular activities over which the school board chooses to take control, such as class activity funds, should be listed in this section.]~~

2. ~~The school board shall review and account for the following student extracurricular activities:~~

~~[List extracurricular activities over which the school board will review and account; i.e., class activity funds.]~~

~~[A school board may, but is not required to, take charge of and control over extracurricular activities in accordance with Minn. Stat. § 123B.49, Subd. 4. Board control includes powers and responsibilities, such as: board approval of a budget; receipt, review, and approval of revenue; and preparation of expenditure reports. If the school board takes charge of and control over extracurricular activities, any or all costs of these activities may be provided from school revenues and all revenues and expenditures must be recorded in the same manner as other revenues and expenditures of the school district in accordance with the Uniform Financial Accounting and Reporting Standards (UFARS).]~~

~~To the extent a school board does not take control over such activities, these activities must be self-sustaining with all expenses (except direct salary costs and indirect costs of the use of school facilities) met by dues, admissions, or other student fundraising events. Extracurricular activities which are not under school board control still may be directed by the school board, but the fiscal transactions for such activities may only be presented to the school board for review and receipt, not approval. Accordingly, the school board may take charge of all~~

~~extracurricular activities (Option 1), no extracurricular activities (Option 2), or may choose to take charge of and control over some extracurricular activities (which are not required to be under its control, such as activities which are not related to a graduation requirement or credit or a board-ratified contract) and only review and account for other extracurricular activities (Option 3).]~~

C. Non-Student Activities

In overseeing student activity accounts under this policy, the school board shall not maintain or account for funds generated by non-students including, but not limited to, convenience funds of staff members, booster club funds, parent-teacher organization or association funds, or funds donated to the school district for specified purposes other than student activities.

### III. DEFINITIONS

A. Cocurricular Activity

A “cocurricular activity” means those portions of the school-sponsored and directed activities designed to provide opportunities for students to participate in such experiences on an individual basis or in groups, at school and at public events, for improvement of skills (i.e., interscholastic sports, band, etc.). Cocurricular activities are not offered for school credit, cannot be counted toward graduation, and have *one or more* of the following characteristics:

1. They are conducted at regular and uniform times during school hours, or at times established by school authorities;
2. They are directed or supervised by instructional staff in a learning environment similar to that found in courses offered for credit; and
3. They are partially, primarily, or totally funded by public moneys for general instructional purposes under direction and control of the school board.

B. Curricular Activity

A “curricular activity” means those portions of the school program for which credit is granted, whether the activity is part of a required or elective program.

C. Extracurricular (Noncurricular/Supplementary) Activity

An “extracurricular (noncurricular/supplementary) activity” means all direct and personal services for students for their enjoyment that are managed and operated under the guidance of an adult or staff member. Extracurricular activities have *all* of the following characteristics:

1. They are not offered for school credit nor required for graduation;
2. They generally are conducted outside school hours or, if partly during school hours, at times agreed by the participants and approved by school authorities;
3. The content of the activities is determined primarily by the student participants under the guidance of a staff member or other adult.

D. Public Purpose Expenditure

A “public purpose expenditure” is one which benefits the community as a whole, is directly related to the functions of the school district, and does not have as its primary objective the benefit of private interest.

IV. **MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF ACTIVITY FUNDS**

A. Curricular and Cocurricular Activities

1. All money received on account of cocurricular activities shall be turned over to the treasurer, who shall deposit such funds in the general fund, to be disbursed for expenses and salaries connected with the activities, or otherwise, by the school board upon properly allowed itemized claims.
2. The treasurer shall account for all revenues and expenditures related to curricular and cocurricular activities in accordance with the Uniform Financial Accounting and Reporting Standards (UFARS), ~~the Manual for Activity Fund Accounting (MAFA) to the extent applicable,~~ and school district policies and procedures.

B. Extracurricular Activities

~~1. Extracurricular Activities Under Board Control~~

- ~~a~~1. Any and all costs of extracurricular activities ~~under board control~~ may be provided from school revenues.
- ~~b~~2. All money received or expended for extracurricular activities ~~under board control~~ shall be recorded in the same manner as other revenues and expenditures of the school district and shall be turned over to the treasurer, who shall deposit such funds in the general fund, to be disbursed for expenses and salaries connected with the activities, or otherwise, by the school board upon properly allowed itemized claims.
- ~~e~~3. The treasurer shall account for all revenues and expenditures related to extracurricular activities ~~under board control~~ in accordance with UFARS ~~and MAFA~~ and school district policies and procedures. *[Note: UFARS is*

~~required to be used when transactions of an activity are under school board control in accordance with Minn. Stat. §§ 123B.49 and 123B.77.]~~

~~2. Extracurricular Activities Not Under Board Control~~

~~a. All extracurricular activities not under board control shall be self-sustaining with all expenses, except direct salary costs and indirect costs of the use of school facilities, met by dues, admissions, or other student fundraising events. The general fund shall reflect only those salaries directly related to and readily identified with the activity and paid by public funds.~~

~~b. Revenues and expenditures for extracurricular activities not under board control shall be recorded and be managed according to MAFA and shall be reviewed for compliance with and accepted by the school board in accordance with school district policies and procedures. [Note: MAFA is required to be used when transactions of an extracurricular activity are not under school board control in accordance with Minn. Stat. § 123B.49, Subd. 4(e).]~~

~~e~~4. All student activity funds will be collected and expended:

~~(1)~~a. in compliance with school district policies and procedures;

~~(2)~~b. under the general direction of the principal and with the participation of students and faculty members who are responsible for generating the revenue;

~~(3)~~c. in a manner which does not produce a deficit or an unreasonably large accumulation of money to a particular student activity fund;

~~(4)~~d. for activities which directly benefit the majority of those students making the contributions in the year the contributions were made whenever possible; and

~~(5)~~e. in a manner which meets a public purpose.

~~d~~5. Activity accounts of a graduated class will be terminated prior to the start of the school year following graduation. Any residual money from a graduating class activity fund will ~~be removed from the terminated student activity account and deposited into~~ remain in the general fund and may be used for any school district purpose. Prior to depositing such accounts, all donations or gifts accepted for the specific purpose of the student activity account shall be administered in accordance with the terms of the gift or donation and school district policy.

~~[Note: The school board may take control over residual funds from a graduating class activity account only if it has taken board control over such activities and transactions. The school board then has authority to transfer these terminated accounts to its general fund. The school district may then transfer this money from its general fund to those extracurricular activities over which the board has taken control in accordance with Section IV.B.1.a., above. Unless the school board has taken class activity accounts under its control, it would not be authorized to transfer funds from a graduating class activity account to an existing class activity fund for another class. If the school board has not taken control over these accounts, however, the principal and student representatives of the class may choose to transfer residual accounts to another existing class activity account prior to graduation.]~~

## V. DEMONSTRATION OF ACCOUNTABILITY

### ~~A. Semi Annual Activity Fund Reports~~

~~The school board shall appoint a Student Finance Advisory Committee at the commencement of each school year. The Committee will review all new student activity funds and continuing student activity funds for conformity with state law, MAFA requirements, and school district policies and procedures. The Committee will provide the school board with a summary accounting of student activity accounts at least semi-annually, including a report on transactions within each account of the student activity funds. The Committee will make recommendations to the school board on any recommended internal controls regarding student activity funds.~~

~~[Note: MAFA recommends that the school board conduct periodic reviews of student activity funds for conformity with state law, MAFA requirements, and school district policies and procedures. The manner in which such reviews are conducted is in the discretion of the school board. The foregoing procedure is the practice suggested by MAFA. It could also be done by a different standing or special committee appointed by the school board.]~~

### ~~BA. Annual External Audit~~

The school board shall direct its independent certified public accountants to audit, examine, and report upon student activity accounts as part of its annual school district audit in accordance with state law.

### ~~CB. Fundraiser Report~~

The ~~Committee~~ administration will ~~prepare~~ present a ~~fundraising~~ proposals report semi-annually which will be reviewed by the school board in ~~May and November~~. The report will list the activity, type of fundraisers, timing, purpose, and results.

*[Note: ~~MAFA recommends that the~~ The school board should conduct periodic reviews of student fundraising. The manner in which such reviews are conducted is in the discretion of the school board. ~~The foregoing procedure is the practice suggested by MAFA.~~]*

**Legal References:** Minn. Stat. § 123B.02, Subd. 6 (General Powers of Independent School Districts)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.09 (Boards of Independent School Districts)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.15, Subd. 7 (Officers of Independent School Districts)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.35 (General Policy)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.36 (Authorized Fees)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.37 (Prohibited Fees)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.38 (Hearing)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.49 (Extracurricular Activities; Insurance)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.52 (Contracts)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.76 (Expenditures; Reporting)  
Minn. Stat. § 123B.77 (Accounting, Budgeting, and Reporting Requirement)  
Minn. Rules Part 3500.1050 (Definitions for Pupil Fees)  
*Visina v. Freeman*, 252 Minn. 177, 89 N.W.2d 635 (1958)  
Minn. Op. Atty. Gen. 159a-16 (May 10, 1966)

**Cross References:** Uniform Financial Accounting and Reporting Standards (UFARS)  
~~Manual for Activity Fund Accounting (MAFA)~~  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 510 (School Activities)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 511 (Student Fundraising)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 701 (Establishment and Adoption of School District Budget)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 701.1 (Modification of School District Budget)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 702 (Accounting)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 703 (Annual Audit)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 704 (Development and Maintenance of an Inventory of Fixed Assets and a Fixed Asset Accounting System)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 706 (Acceptance of Gifts)

1.C. 806 Crisis Management

Committee requested additional language be added  
for debriefing the school board about crisis  
impact (physical, financial, etc.)

see green highlight for newest language

Adopted: \_\_\_\_\_

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 806

Orig. 1999

Revised: \_\_\_\_\_

Rev. 2014

## 806 CRISIS MANAGEMENT POLICY

~~*[Note: The Commissioner of Education is required to maintain and make available to school boards and charter schools a Model Crisis Management Policy. See Minn. Stat. § 121A.035. School boards and charter schools must adopt a Crisis Management Policy to address potential crisis situations in their school districts or charter schools. Id. This Model Crisis Management Policy was originally the result of a collaborative effort between the Minnesota Department of Education, Division of Compliance and Assistance; the Minnesota Department of Public Safety, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management; and the Minnesota School Boards Association.]*~~

### I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this ~~Model~~ Crisis Management Policy is to act as a guide for ~~school district and building administrators,~~ school district administration, school employees, students, school board members, and community members to address a wide range of potential crisis situations in the school district. ~~For purposes of this Policy, the term, “school districts,” shall include charter schools.~~ The step-by-step procedures suggested by this policy will provide guidance to each school building in drafting crisis management plans to coordinate protective actions prior to, during, and after any type of emergency or potential crisis situation. ~~Each school district should develop tailored building-specific crisis management plans for each school building in the school district, and sections or procedures may be added or deleted in those crisis management plans based on building needs.~~

The school district will, to the extent possible, engage in ongoing emergency planning within the school district and with emergency responders and other relevant community organizations. The school district will ensure that relevant emergency responders in the community have access to their building-specific crisis management plans and will provide training to school district staff to enable them to act appropriately in the event of a crisis.

### II. GENERAL INFORMATION

#### A. The Policy and Plans

The school district’s Crisis Management Policy has been created in consultation with local community response agencies and other appropriate individuals and groups that would likely be involved in the event of a school emergency. It is designed so that each building administrator ~~can~~ has tailored building-specific crisis management plans to meet that building’s specific situation and needs.

The school district's administration and/or the administration of each building shall ~~present~~ maintain tailored building-specific crisis management plans. ~~to the school board for review and approval.~~ The building-specific crisis management plans will include general crisis procedures and crisis-specific procedures. ~~Upon approval by the school board,~~ Such crisis management plans shall be presented to the school board yearly. ~~an addendum to this Crisis Management Policy.~~ This policy and the plans will be maintained and updated on an annual basis.

B. Elements of the District Crisis Management Policy

1. General Crisis Procedures. The Crisis Management Policy includes general crisis procedures for securing buildings, classroom evacuation, building evacuation, campus evacuation, and sheltering. The policy designates the individual(s) who will determine when these actions will be taken. These district-wide procedures may be modified by building administrators when creating their building-specific crisis management plans. A communication system will be in place to enable the designated individual to be contacted at all times in the event of a potential crisis, setting forth the method to contact the designated individual, the provision of at least two designees when the contact person is unavailable, and the method to convey contact information to the appropriate staff persons. The alternative designees may include members of the emergency first responder response team. A secondary method of communication should be included in the plan for use when the primary method of communication is inoperable. Each building in the school district will have access to a copy of the Comprehensive School Safety Guide (2011 Edition) to assist in the development of building-specific crisis management plans.

All general crisis procedures will address specific procedures for the safe evacuation of children and employees with special needs such as physical, sensory, motor, developmental, and mental health challenges.

~~*[Note: More specific information on planning for children with special needs can be found in the Comprehensive School Safety Guide (2011 Edition) and United States Department of Education's document entitled, "Practical Information on Crisis Planning, a Guide for Schools and Communities." A website link is provided in the resource section of this Policy.]*~~

- a. Lock-Down Procedures Lock-down procedures will be used in situations where harm may result to persons inside the school building, such as a shooting, hostage incident, intruder, trespass, disturbance, or when determined to be necessary by the building administrator or his or her designee. The building administrator or

designee will announce the lock-down over the public address system or other designated system. Code words will not be used. Provisions for emergency evacuation will be maintained even in the event of a lock-down. Each building administrator will submit lock-down procedures for their building as part of the building-specific crisis management plan.

~~*[Note: State law requires a minimum of five school lock-down drills each school year. See Minn. Stat. § 121A.035.]*~~

- b. Evacuation Procedures Evacuations of classrooms and buildings shall be implemented at the discretion of the building administrator or his or her designee. Each building's crisis management plan will include procedures for transporting students and staff a safe distance from harm to a designated safe area until released by the building administrator or designee. Safe areas may change based upon the specific emergency situation. The evacuation procedures should include specific procedures for children with special needs, including children with limited mobility (wheelchairs, braces, crutches, etc.), visual impairments, hearing impairments, and other sensory, developmental, or mental health needs. The evacuation procedures should also address transporting necessary medications for students that take medications during the school day.

~~*[Note: State law requires a minimum of five school fire drills, consistent with Minn. Stat. § 299F.30, and one school tornado drill each school year. See Minn. Stat. § 121A.035.]*~~

- c. Sheltering Procedures Sheltering provides refuge for students, staff, and visitors within the school building during an emergency. Shelters are safe areas that maximize the safety of inhabitants. Safe areas may change based upon the specific emergency. The building administrator or his or her designee will announce the need for sheltering over the public address system or other designated system. Each building administrator will submit sheltering procedures for his or her building as part of the building-specific crisis management plan.

~~*[Note: The Comprehensive School Safety Guide (2011 Edition) has sample lock-down procedures, evacuation procedures, and sheltering procedures.]*~~

2. Crisis-Specific Procedures. The Crisis Management Policy includes crisis-specific procedures for crisis situations that may occur during the school day or at school-sponsored events and functions. These district-wide procedures are designed to enable building administrators to

tailor response procedures when creating building-specific crisis management plans.

*~~[Note: The Comprehensive School Safety Guide (2011 Edition) includes crisis-specific procedures.]~~*

### 3. School Emergency Response Teams

- a. Composition The building administrator in each school building will select a school emergency response team that will be trained to respond to emergency situations. All school emergency response team members will receive on-going training to carry out the building's crisis management plans and will have knowledge of procedures, evacuation routes, and safe areas. For purposes of student safety and accountability, to the extent possible, school emergency response team members will not have direct responsibility for the supervision of students. Team members must be willing to be actively involved in the resolution of crises and be available to assist in any crisis situation as deemed necessary by the building administrator. Each building will maintain a current list of school emergency response team members which will be updated annually. The building administrator, and his or her alternative designees, will know the location of that list in the event of a school emergency. A copy of the list will be kept on file in the school district office. ~~or in a secondary location in single building school districts.~~

*~~[Note: The Comprehensive School Safety Guide (2011 Edition) has a sample School Emergency Response Team list.]~~*

- b. Leaders The building administrator or his or her designee will serve as the leader of the school emergency response team and will be the primary contact for emergency response officials. In the event the primary designee is unavailable, the designee list should include more than one alternative designee and may include members of the emergency response team. When emergency response officials are present, they may elect to take command and control of the crisis. It is critical in this situation that school officials assume a resource role and be available as necessary to emergency response officials.

## III. PREPARATION BEFORE AN EMERGENCY

### A. Communication

1. District Employees Teachers generally have the most direct contact with

students on a day-to-day basis. As a result, they must be aware of their role in responding to crisis situations. This also applies to non-teaching school personnel who have direct contact with students. All staff shall be aware of the school district's Crisis Management Policy and their own building's crisis management plan. Each school's building-specific crisis management plan shall include the method and dates of dissemination of the plan to its staff. Employees will receive a copy of the relevant building-specific crisis management plans and shall receive periodic training on plan implementation.

2. Students and Parents Students and parents shall be made aware of the school district's Crisis Management Policy and relevant tailored crisis management plans for each school building. Each school district's building-specific crisis management plan shall set forth how students and parents are made aware of the district and school-specific plans. Students shall receive specific instruction on plan implementation and shall participate in a required number of drills and practice sessions throughout the school year.

B. Planning and Preparing for Fire

1. Designate a safe area at least 50 feet away from the building to enable students and staff to evacuate. The safe area should not interfere with emergency responders or responding vehicles and should not be in an area where evacuated persons are exposed to any products of combustion. (Depending on the wind direction, where the building on fire is located, the direction from which the fire is arriving, and the location of fire equipment, the distance may need to be extended.)

~~*[Note: Evacuation areas at least 50 feet from school buildings are recommended but not mandated by statute or rule. Evacuation areas should be selected based on safety and the individual school site's proximity to streets, traffic patterns, and other hazards.]*~~

2. Each building's facility diagram and site plan shall be available in appropriate areas of the building and shall identify the most direct evacuation routes to the designated safe areas both inside and outside of the building. The facility diagram and site plan must identify the location of the fire alarm control panel, fire alarms, fire extinguishers, hoses, water spigots, and utility shut offs.
3. Teachers and staff will receive training on the location of the primary emergency evacuation routes and alternate routes from various points in the building. During fire drills, students and staff will practice evacuations using primary evacuation routes and alternate routes.

4. Certain employees, such as those who work in hazardous areas in the building, will receive training on the locations and proper use of fire extinguishers and protective clothing and equipment.
5. Fire drills will be conducted periodically without warning at various times of the day and under different circumstances, e.g., lunchtime, recess, and during assemblies. State law requires a minimum of five fire drills each school year, consistent with Minn. Stat. § 299F.30. See Minn. Stat. § 121A.035.

~~*[Note: The State Fire Marshal advises schools to defer fire drills during the winter months.]*~~

6. A record of fire drills conducted at the building will be maintained in the building administrator's office.

~~*[Note: The Comprehensive School Safety Guide (2011 Edition), under the Preparedness/Planning section, has a sample fire drills schedule and log.]*~~

7. The school district will have prearranged sites for emergency sheltering and transportation as needed.
8. The school district will determine which staff will remain in the building to perform essential functions if safe to do so (e.g., switchboard, building engineer, etc.). The school district also will designate an administrator or his or her designee to meet local fire or law enforcement agents upon their arrival.

~~*[Note: The Comprehensive School Safety Guide (2011 Edition), under the Response section, has a sample fire procedure form, evacuation/relocation and student reunification/release procedures, and planning for student reunification.]*~~

#### C. Facility Diagrams and Site Plans

All school buildings will have a facility diagram and site plan that includes the location of primary and secondary evacuation routes, exits, designated safe areas inside and outside of the building, and the location of fire alarm control panel, fire alarms, fire extinguishers, hoses, water spigots, and utility shut offs. All facility diagrams and site plans will be updated regularly and whenever a major change is made to a building. Facility diagrams and site plans will be maintained by the building administrator and will be easily accessible and on file in the school district office. Facility diagrams and site plans will be provided to first responders, such as fire and law enforcement personnel.

~~*[Note: For single building school districts, such as charter schools, a secondary location for the diagrams and site plans will be included in the district's Crisis Management Policy and may include filing documents with a charter school sponsor, or compiling facility diagrams and site plans on a CD-Rom and distributing copies to first responders or sharing the documents with first responders during the crisis planning process.]*~~

~~*[Note: To the extent data contained in facility diagrams and site plans constitute security information pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 13.37, school districts are advised to consult with appropriate officials and/or legal counsel prior to dissemination of the facility diagrams or site plans to anyone other than first responders.]*~~

D. Emergency Telephone Numbers

Each building will maintain a current list of emergency telephone numbers and the names and addresses of local, county, and state personnel who may be involved in a crisis situation. The list will include telephone numbers for local police, fire, ambulance, hospital, the Poison Control Center, county and state emergency management agencies, local public works departments, local utility companies, the public health nurse, mental health/suicide hotlines, and the county welfare agency. A copy of this list will be kept on file in the school district office, or at a secondary location for single building school districts, and updated annually.

School district employees will receive training on how to make emergency contacts, including 911 calls, when the school district's main telephone number and location is electronically conveyed to emergency personnel instead of the specific building in need of emergency services.

School district plans will set forth a process to internally communicate an emergency, using telephones in classrooms, intercom systems, or two-way radios, as well as the procedure to enable the staff to rapidly convey emergency information to a building designee. Each plan will identify a primary and secondary method of communication for both internal and secondary use. It is recommended that the plan include several methods of communication because computers, intercoms, telephones, and cell phones may not be operational or may be dangerous to use during an emergency.

~~*[Note: The Comprehensive School Safety Guide (2011 Edition), under the Preparedness/Planning section, has a sample Emergency Phone Numbers list.]*~~

E. Warning and Notification Systems

The school district shall maintain a warning system designed to inform students, staff, and visitors of a crisis or emergency. This system shall be maintained on a

regular basis under the maintenance plan for all school buildings. The school district should consider an alternate notification system to address the needs of staff and students with special needs, such as vision or hearing.

The building administrator shall be responsible for informing students and employees of the warning system and the means by which the system is used to identify a specific crisis or emergency situation. Each school's building-specific crisis management plan will include the method and frequency of dissemination of the warning system information to students and employees.

F. Early School Closure Procedures

The superintendent will make decisions about closing school or buildings as early in the day as possible. The early school closure procedures will set forth the criteria for early school closure (e.g., weather-related, utility failure, or a crisis situation), will specify how closure decisions will be communicated to staff, students, families, and the school community (designated broadcast media, local authorities, e-mail, or district or school building web sites), and will discuss the factors to be considered in closing and reopening a school or building.

Early school closure procedures also will include a reminder to parents and guardians to listen to designated local radio and TV stations for school closing announcements, where possible.

~~*[Note: The Comprehensive School Safety Guide (2011 Edition), under the Response section, provides universal procedures for severe weather shelter.]*~~

G. Media Procedures

The superintendent has the authority and discretion to notify parents or guardians and the school community in the event of a crisis or early school closure. The superintendent will designate a spokesperson who will notify the media in the event of a crisis or early school closure. The spokesperson shall receive training to ensure that the district is in strict compliance with federal and state law relative to the release of private data when conveying information to the media.

~~*[Note: The Comprehensive School Safety Guide (2011 Edition), under the Response section, has a sample Media Procedures form.]*~~

H. Behavioral Health Crisis Intervention Procedures

Short-term behavioral health crisis intervention procedures will set forth the procedure for initiating behavioral health crisis intervention plans. The procedures will utilize available resources including the school psychologist, counselor, community behavioral health crisis intervention, or others in the community. Counseling procedures will be used whenever the superintendent or the building

administrator determines it to be necessary, such as after an assault, a hostage situation, shooting, or suicide. The behavioral health crisis intervention procedures shall include the following steps:

1. Administrators will meet with relevant persons, including school psychologists and counselors, to determine the level of intervention needed for students and staff.
2. Designate specific rooms as private counseling areas.
3. Escort siblings and close friends of any victims as well as others in need of emotional support to the counseling areas.
4. Prohibit media from interviewing or questioning students or staff.
5. Provide follow-up services to students and staff who receive counseling.
6. Resume normal school routines as soon as possible.

#### I. Long-Term Recovery Intervention Procedures

Long-term recovery intervention procedures may involve both short-term and long-term recovery planning:

##### Recovery Team

Recovery is an important part of a district emergency plan. Core team members are key administrators, and, depending on the incident, may include all or some of the following: superintendent; communications; human resources; business and finance; buildings and grounds; teaching and learning; student support services.

##### 1. Physical/structural recovery

Ensuring the safety and usability of a building is the primary goal of physical and structural recovery. Physical damages must be assessed to determine the cost and feasibility of repairing or replacing structures or contents. Building and grounds personnel working with the district business/risk manager and insurance carrier will help to lead this function.

##### 2. Fiscal recovery

Following a disaster, critical business functions of a school must be restored as soon as possible. Payroll systems, accounting and access to personnel and student data need to be available and operational.

Fiscal/business recovery also involves planning for lines of succession

for key administrators. Schools must have “continuity of operations plans” to ensure a smooth transition of authority and responsibility should top leadership be unable to function in their role due to a disaster or traumatic incident.

Fiscal and business recovery planning considerations:

- Assign responsibilities and determine who is in charge of fiscal services restoration
- Develop continuity of operations or succession plans
- Track expenditures and payments for the incident. Track overtime hours, rentals, supplies and equipment.
- Expedite contracting services needed immediately (clean up, debris removal, utility restoration)
- Apply for and administer recovery grant programs
- Back up electronic data files. Determine who is responsible, where the files will be stored and how the school’s technological functions will be restored

### 3. Academic recovery

Restoring the structure and routine of learning is the goal of academic recovery. Returning to the normal school day enhances the healing process. While changes in routine may occur due to the disaster or emergency, staff, students, and families working through the event will create a “new normal.”

### 4. Social/emotional recovery

Planning for social/emotional recovery is the responsibility of student support staff (nurses, school social workers, counselors, school psychologists) working with teachers, school administrators, and key community mental health agencies. This planning involves establishing partnerships and developing agreements between the school and community agencies, providing training for staff and recommending policies for school board consideration. Community-based resources need to be identified before an emergency or disaster so they are available for families needing assistance.

### 5. Recovery communications

There are many school stakeholders -- school board, staff, parents, students, and vendors -- that need information after an emergency response is over. Communication is key to getting timely, accurate information to a wide variety of audiences.

When the school is actively responding to an emergency, the district's public information officer (PIO) works closely with the community's PIO to coordinate statements and press releases with emergency responders.

During recovery, the district PIO works with school administrators and recovery team members to plan for the school's continuing communication with internal and external audiences. Timeliness and accuracy are critical in disseminating recovery messages and controlling rumors.

The district may also designate a phone number for all "recovery" calls and/or provide an email contact on the web site for recovery inquiries. Communications staff monitors trends coming from these inquiries to help identify rumors and possible misinformation so corrective messages can be sent out immediately.

Recovery communication considerations:

- Identify and prioritize stakeholders and their need for information from the district
- Consider internal and external audiences, the kind of information each will need and the form and method of delivery used.
- Coordinate news briefings and parent meetings when necessary
- Determine authorship of communications from school administrators or subject matter experts
- Send frequent updates to key audiences in a timely manner
- Provide resources
- Communications staff controls rumors to the best of their ability by tracking down rumors and misinformation and respond with corrections
- Convey messages of resilience and a return to normalcy
- Keep school board members informed throughout and post incident

*[Note: The Comprehensive School Safety Guide (2011 Edition), under the Recovery section, addresses the recovery components in more detail.]*

#### IV. SAMPLE PROCEDURES INCLUDED IN THIS POLICY

Sample procedures for the various hazards/emergencies listed below are attached to this Policy for use when **drafting articulating** specific crisis management plans. ~~Additional sample procedures may be found in the Response section of the Comprehensive School Safety Guide (2011 Edition). After approval by the school board, an adopted procedure will become an addendum to the Crisis Management Policy.~~

A. Fire and hazardous materials, including biological and chemical threats

B. Natural disasters, including severe weather, shelter in place procedures

C. Bomb threats

D. Utility emergencies

E. Disturbances and medical emergencies

F. Intruders and lock-down procedures

~~D. Medical Emergency~~

~~E. Fight/Disturbance~~

~~F. Assault~~

~~G. Intruder~~

~~H. Weapons~~

~~I. Shooting~~

~~J. Hostage~~

~~K. Bomb Threat~~

~~L. Chemical or Biological Threat~~

~~M. Checklist for Telephone Threats~~

~~N. Demonstration~~

~~O. Suicide~~

~~P. Lock-down Procedures~~

~~Q. Shelter-In-Place Procedures~~

~~R. Evacuation/Relocation~~

~~S. Media Procedures~~

~~T. Post-Crisis Procedures~~

~~A. School Emergency Response Team~~

~~V. Emergency Phone Numbers~~

~~W. Highly Contagious Serious Illness or Pandemic Flu~~

## V. MISCELLANEOUS PROCEDURES

### A. Chemical Accidents

Procedures for reporting chemical accidents shall be posted at key locations such as chemistry labs, art rooms, swimming pool areas, and janitorial closets.

~~*[Note: School buildings must maintain Material Safety Data Sheets (M.S.D.S.) for all chemicals on campus. State law, federal law, and OSHA require that pertinent staff have access to M.S.D.S. in the event of a chemical accident.]*~~

### B. Visitors

The school district shall implement procedures mandating visitor sign in and visitors in school buildings. See MSBA/MASA Model Policy 903 (Visitors to School District Buildings and Sites).

The school district shall implement procedures to minimize outside entry into school buildings except at designated check-in points and assure that all doors are locked prior to and after regular building hours.

### C. Student Victims of Criminal Offenses at or on School Property

The school district shall establish procedures allowing student victims of criminal offenses on school property the opportunity to transfer to another school within the school district.

~~*[Note: The Every Student Succeeds Act, 20 U.S.C. § 6301, et seq.; Title IX, 20 U.S.C. § 1681, et seq.; and the Unsafe School Choice Option, 20 U.S.C. § 7912, require school districts to establish such transfer procedures.]*~~

### ~~D. Radiological Emergencies at Nuclear Generating Plants [OPTIONAL]~~

~~School districts within a 10 mile radius of the Monticello or Prairie Island nuclear power plants will implement crisis plans in the event of an accident or incident at the power plant.~~

~~Questions relative to the creation or implementation of such plans will be directed to the Minnesota Department of Public Safety.~~

**Legal References:** Minn. Stat. Ch. 12 (Emergency Management)  
Minn. Stat. Ch. 12A (Natural Disaster; State Assistance)  
Minn. Stat. § 121A.035 (Crisis Management Policy)  
Minn. Stat. § 121A.06 (Reports of Dangerous Weapon Incidents in School Zones)  
Minn. Stat. § 299F.30 (Fire Drill in School)  
Minn. Stat. § 326B.02, Subd. 6 (Powers)  
Minn. Stat. § 326B.106 (General Powers of Commissioner of Labor and Industry)  
Minn. Stat. § 609.605, Subd. 4 (Trespasses on School Property)  
Minn. Rules Ch. 7511 (Fire Safety)  
20 U.S.C. § 1681, *et seq.* (Title IX)  
20 U.S.C. § 6301, *et seq.* (Every Student Succeeds Act)  
20 U.S.C. § 7912 (Unsafe School Choice Option)  
42 U.S.C. § 5121 *et seq.* (Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance)

**Cross References:** MSBA/MASA Model Policy 407 (Employee Right to Know – Exposure to Hazardous Substances)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 413 (Harassment and Violence)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 501 (School Weapons Policy)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 506 (Student Discipline)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 532 (Use of Peace Officers and Crisis Teams to Remove Students with IEPs from School Grounds)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 903 (Visitors to School District Buildings and Sites)  
<https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/sfm/documents/2011comprehensiveschoolsafetyguide.pdf>

1.D. 911 School and Booster Club Communications

School District 110 affirms support for booster clubs in the school district. The purpose of the clubs is to provide a 'boost' to specific extra-curricular programs, through volunteer and financial support. The Activities Director is the district liaison for Booster Clubs. All booster groups must be sanctioned by the school district.

**I. ADMINISTRATION**

The Board of Education will establish the district extra-curricular programs. The school district will administer them, including the recruiting, hiring, and firing of all personnel. The administration will execute programs offered at grade levels, squad levels, by gender, and by season. The administration has the sole communications responsibility with other schools and school officials on matters of interscholastic athletic business. The activity director and the administration will establish schedules and calendars of school events.

Policy Adopted: May 10, 1982/Amended: October 14, 1991/Amended: June 14, 1993/Amended: June 9, 1997/Amended: September 2004

Independent School District No. 110  
Waconia MN 55387

2. TALK THROUGH SCHEDULE AND WHAT IS AHEAD