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School Year: 2016-2017

Comprehensive School Safety Plan

(Education Code Section 32280-32288)

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Introduction

Each school district and county office of education is responsible for the overall development of all school safety plans for its schools operating kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive. The ***OUSD Comprehensive District Safety and Climate Plan*** brings together all of the elements of school safety to help meet our goal of providing a safe environment, both physical and social/emotional, that is conducive to learning. The district safety plan is used as a framework to assist site administrators with the development of their ***School Safety Plan***. As a framework, we encourage site Administrators to enhance and expand their site safety plans that is specific to their site's safety needs.

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School Quality Standards relevant to this Strategic Priority

A quality school...

- is a safe and healthy center of the community, open to community use before, during, and after the school day (Standard 2.1)
- offers a coordinated and integrated system of academic and learning support services, provided by adults and youth(Standard 2.2)
- identifies at-risk students and intervenes early, to help students and their parents develop concrete plans for the future (Standard 2.5)
- creates an inclusive, welcoming and caring community, fostering communication that values individual/cultural differences(Standard 2.6)

Section 1: School Safety / Climate Team

The school site safety team or committee shall be composed of the following members: the principal or designee, one teacher who is a representative of the recognized certificated employee organization, one parent/guardian whose child attends the school, one classified employee who is a representative of the recognized classified employee organization, other members if desired. (Ed Code 32281)

Site Responsibilities:

1. Establish School Safety/Climate Team
2. Update your site map including evacuation routes
3. Create a School Site Safety Plan including:
 - Strategies for improving school safety/climate: goals, data, timeline, evaluation
 - Fire Earthquake Drill Schedule - Once per month at the elementary and middle school level, and two times per year at the high school
 - Lockdown Drill - Twice per year (once a semester)
 - Update School Phone Tree
4. Update the templates in this section of the plan to reflect current areas of responsibilities at your site: (1) Incident Command Team, (2) Goals, Strategies and Activities for School Climate and Physical Environment
5. Work closely with the school site council. Remember the school site council has the responsibility of approving the final plan and must be involved it's development.
6. Submit your Site Safety Plan to the Oakland School Police Department for review and Board submission/approval.

Section 2: School Safety Plan Goals

The school safety committee shall make an assessment of the current status of school crime committed on campus and at school-related functions and of appropriate strategies and programs that will provide or maintain a high level of school safety. (Ed Code 32282)

To be considered:

- Office referrals
- Suspensions
- Expulsions
- Attendance
- Notice of Truancy Letters
- CHKS student and staff data results
- California Safe Schools Assessment
- Surveys
- Observations
- Student and Parent input
- Staff input; including School Safety Officers

Based on data analysis, the Safety/Climate Team identifies one or two safety related goals for the next school year as well as the strategies and/or programs that will be used to meet those goals. The objective is to provide meaningful goals in order to improve the campus climate. **At least one goal must be based on current school crime statistics.** Must address the following areas:

- Discipline
- Voluntary Resolution Plan & Equity Issues
- Attendance
- Parent Involvement

Goal 1: Continue to increase student engagement and attachment to school, building caring and compassionate students; reduce bullying. Reduce suspensions by 2% or more. Continue to increase the physical safety on our Campus.

- Strategy 1.1: Continue developing and building Caring School Community with class meetings, buddy classes and with consistent feedback and community support, to include but not limited to training lessons and resources related to race, ethnicity, class, family structure, religion, physical, mental ability and gender. Implement Peer Mediation into our Caring Schools Community structure. Implement restorative justice meetings/circles to promote student voice and to allow mediation and decrease/eliminate suspensions.
- Strategy 1.2: Back gate at Redwood Road will remain locked at all times. With the exception of the playground center yard entrances, all doors will remain locked to provide egress from the portables to the main building. Everyone must enter through the main entrance, sign-in in the office and secure a badge. Utilize newly purchased School Check-in system, an electronic check-in system that is connected to a national data bank to screen for Megan's Law violations. System also allows us to track with greater efficiency who is on our campus, and the length of time anyone is on campus.

Goal 2: To increase student attendance in an attempt to reach the goal of 98% daily attendance.

- Strategy 2.1: Work more diligently in informing students and parents of the educational and financial loss as a result of excessive absences and tardys. Conduct Monthly SART meetings.
- Strategy 2.2: Utilizing our Munck Monthly Newsletter, PTA meetings and School Messenger system informing parents of the importance of student attendance.

Section 3: Emergency Disaster Procedures and Drills

Earthquake Procedures

In the classroom or office

At the first indication of ground movement, you should **DROP** to the ground. It will soon be impossible to stand upright during the earthquake. Getting to the ground will prevent being thrown to the ground. You should seek protective **COVER** under or near desks, tables, or chairs in a kneeling or sitting position. You should **HOLD** onto the table or chair legs. Holding onto the legs will prevent it from moving away from you during the quake. Protect your eyes from flying glass and debris with your arm covering your eyes.

You should remain in the DROP position until ground movement ends. Be prepared to DROP, COVER and HOLD during aftershocks.

After ground movement ends, check for injuries and safely evacuate the building. Move to a safe, open area, away from power lines and other overhead hazards.

Earthquake procedures in other parts of the building

At the first indication of ground movement, you should DROP to the ground. Take COVER under any available desk, table, or bench. If in a hallway, drop next to an inside wall in a kneeling position and cover the back of the neck with your hands. After ground movement ends, check for injuries and safely evacuate the building. Move to a safe, open area, away from power lines and other overhead hazards.

Earthquake procedures while outside

At the first indication of ground movement, move away from overhead hazards such as power lines, trees, and buildings. DROP to the ground and COVER the back of the neck with your hands. Be aware of aftershocks. Do not re-enter buildings until it is determined safe to do so.

While in a vehicle, you should pull over to the side of the road and stop. If you are on a bridge, overpass, or under power lines, continue on until you are away from the overhead dangers. Wait until the ground movement stops and check for injuries. Be aware of after shocks, downed wires, or roads blocked by debris.

Fire Procedures

- Evacuate the buildings immediately for any fire or suspected fire.
- Sound alarm if it has not already been done.
- Call 9-1-1**, identify problem, school building address and location of fire (if known).

Never attempt to fight a fire larger than a wastebasket size. Even a small fire can generate enough smoke to cause serious injury. Never attempt to fight a fire by yourself. Call for help. Always stay between the fire and the exit.

Fire Extinguisher Instructions:

- P Pull safety pin from the handle
- A Aim at the base of the fire
- S Squeeze the trigger handle
- S Sweep from side to side

If your clothes (or someone else's) catch fire, **STOP, DROP AND ROLL!**

- Upon arrival, the Fire Department will assume command.
- Principal will be accountable for teachers and school district staff. Teachers will be accountable for students.
- Notify State Administrator's Office of incident.

Emergency Lockdown

If it is determined that the safety and health of students and staff are in jeopardy, an announcement will be made to alert of potential danger. The Shelter-In-Place alert shall be given by the District.

All schools will use the following announcement format: "This is a Lockdown!"

A messenger must be sent to outdoor fields and tracks. Upon hearing this announcement, the following steps must be implemented:

- Teachers should quickly check halls and get students into classrooms.
- Lock doors, close blinds.
- Teachers will keep all students in the classroom until an all clear has been sounded.
- Teachers will maintain (as best they can) a calm atmosphere in the classroom, keeping alert to emotional needs of students.
- Staff without students will report to the office for instruction or as otherwise directed.
- Head secretary will operate the phones and radio. Other clerical staff will deliver messages as needed and work with Principal and Police Services.
- Staff will not evacuate or leave their assigned area unless authorized by Principal or Police Services.
- When the emergency is over, a coded "all clear" will be announced.
- The Crisis Response Team will meet to determine needs of school.
- Each staff member will document exactly what occurred in their area of responsibility. This will be done as soon as possible.

Shelter-in-Place

When instructed or when an alerting system triggers to shelter-in-place, please:

- SHELTER.** Go inside the nearest building or classroom and remain there. You are looking for enclosed protection from the outside.
 - Students should also be advised to do the following when possible:
 - Select rooms on higher floor levels and avoid basements.
 - Select an internal room or a room with as few windows as possible.
 - Choose a room with bathroom facilities and water. You may need to shelter in place for an extended period of time.
- SHUT.** Close all doors and windows. The tighter and more complete the seal the better. Close as many windows and doors between the outside and your shelter-in-place room as possible. Close curtains and then stay away from the windows.
- LISTEN.** Remain quiet to hear critical instructions from school officials.

Section 3: Emergency Lockdown

"This is a Lockdown"

Section 3: Fire and Earthquake Drill Schedule

Fire and Earthquake Drill Schedule			
Month	Date	Time	Fire/Earthquake
September	9/29/2016	9:40 AM	Fire
October	10/13/2016	9:40 AM	Both
November	11/10/2016	9:40 AM	Fire
December	12/8/2016	9:40 AM	Both
January	1/12/2017	9:40 AM	Fire
February	2/9/2017	1:20 PM	Both
March	3/9/2017	1:20 PM	Fire
April	4/13/2017	1:20 PM	Fire
May	5/11/2017	1:20 PM	Fire
June	6/1/2017	1:20 PM	Both

Lockdown Drill Schedule		
	Date	Time
Fall	11/15/2016	9:40 AM
Spring	5/9/2017	1:20 PM

Emergency Evacuation: Principal's checklist

- Determine appropriate evacuation areas that have been pre-designated.
- Activate alarm/PA system or send message runner.
- Telephone emergency service personnel:
 - **9-911**
 - **Superintendent's office**
 - **Utilities**

Activate key personnel to:

- Attend to the injured.
- Assure complete evacuation and student/staff are accounted for.
- Ensure special needs students are evacuated accordingly.
- Secure school for specific emergency.
- Clear road/fire lanes for emergency vehicles (pre-assigned).
- Assure that injured students/staff are reported to medical services for care and transportation to hospital/emergency medical center.
- Be contact person for emergency services, District, utility and/or news media personnel and provide needed aid (pre-assigned).
- Direct employees to aid those from the emergency services, District, utilities and other authorities. Avoid entering damaged areas unless specifically asked.
- Assure the facility is thoroughly inspected by the custodian, fire officials and District Operation personnel before re-entry is allowed.
- Seek Superintendent or designee/Assistant Superintendents approval for school closure if damage cannot be immediately restored or repaired.
- If possible, have students/staff re-enter parts of the school that are declared safe.
- Make sure all students/staff are accounted for once outside.

Emergency Evacuation: Employees checklist

- Upon emergency alert, secure work area as advised and depart/report to assigned area.
- Perform duties as pre-assigned by the Principal in cooperation with emergency services personnel.
- DO NOT re-enter the building without permission or request of emergency service authorities.
- Remain in the general assembly areas and calm students if not assigned another duty.
- If dismissed, inform Principal of departure.
- When signaled to re-enter safe areas of the school, quickly do so.
- Upon safe re-entry, report anything amiss to the Principal.

Emergency Evacuation: Teachers checklist

- Upon alert, assemble students for evacuation using designated routes and account for all students
- Secure room as advised
- Upon arrival at the assembly area, account for all students.
- Secure medical treatment for injured students.
- Report any students missing or left behind because of serious injuries.
- Stay with and calm students.
- If closure is ordered with no re-entry, when advised, release walkers and car/passengers (unless drivers are needed to evacuate students from the site) accounting for those who have left. Stay with bus riders until buses arrive.
- If signaled to re-enter school, assure students do so quickly and calmly. Account for all students.
- Check room and report anything amiss to the Principal.
- Debrief students to calm fears about the evacuation.

If it is necessary to evacuate to another school or relief center, the Principal will:

- Contact the Superintendent or designee.
- Cooperate with emergency authorities in enlisting students/staff with cars to help transport evacuees.
- Direct the evacuation, assure all students/staff are accounted for as they depart and arrive.

Emergency Student Release Procedures

1. The Oakland Unified School District will keep and care for all students in an emergency situation (such as loss of electrical power, wind/rain storms, earthquakes, etc.) until the end of the school day or longer if the emergency dictates.
2. It should be noted that elementary students will not be sent home during normal school hours because of an emergency. However, in order to avert adverse affects on elementary level bus transportation, secondary students may be dismissed early.
3. Should conditions exist that make transportation impossible, students will be kept at school until the parent, guardian or an authorized adult comes to check the student out of school. In such conditions it is expected that parents/authorized adults will come as soon as possible to pick up their student(s).
4. If electrical power has not been disrupted, only high school parents/legal guardians may have their student(s) released, as per normal absence/release procedures.
5. In all situations, the superintendent may make other decisions dependent on the type of emergency. During any community-wide emergency, please listen to the radio for pertinent information.
6. Those who arrive during an emergency to check a student out of school will go through the designated release procedures: typically the school will record the time, student's name, and the name of adult to whom the student is being released and address or destination.

If the emergency situation does not extend beyond normal school hours, students will be released as usual at the end of the school day.

Section 6: Safe Ingress and Egress

Your OUSD LID Radio Number.

Beyond planning for daily ingress/egress routes and emergency evacuation routes, schools must plan for assisting students, staff and visitors with disabilities. Under the ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990), individuals who are deaf/hard of hearing, blind/partially sighted, mobility impaired and/or cognitively/emotionally impaired must be assisted.

A. Plan for people with disabilities (ADA) **N/A**(Note: If you do not have any special needs populatoins at your school, please click NA box.)

Please include the following information: 1) How many students with disabilities are there? 2) Where are they located? 3) Description of disabilities. 4) Any other relevant info

Moderate to severe handicapped students full inclusion program(7): (11) students ASIP-Aspergers Syndrom Program.

Special Needs Population In Detail.

List the specific number of each special needs type on site.

Special Needs Type	Abbreviation	Total
Intellectually Disabled	ID	<input type="text" value="3"/>
Hard of Hearing	HH	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Deaf	DEA	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Speech & Language Impairment	SLI	<input type="text" value="4"/>
Visually Impaired	VI	<input type="text" value="2"/>
Emotionally Disturbed	ED	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Orthopedically Impaired	OI	<input type="text" value="2"/>
Other Health Impaired	OHI	<input type="text" value="4"/>
Specific Learning Disability	SLD	<input type="text" value="11"/>
Deaf / Blind	DB	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Multipally Disabled	MD	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Traumatic Brain Injury	TBI	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Est Medical Disability	EMD	<input type="text" value="9"/>

Determine proper signage and equipment.

(What equipment and signage is on-site to help people with disabilities?)

Braille signs outside of bathrooms, signage that indicates hearing apparatus, lift indicator and other signs that are provided by the District. There are also disabled parking places in the parking lot of the school.

Training staff to assist individuals with disabilities.

At least 1 name / title combination must be complete.

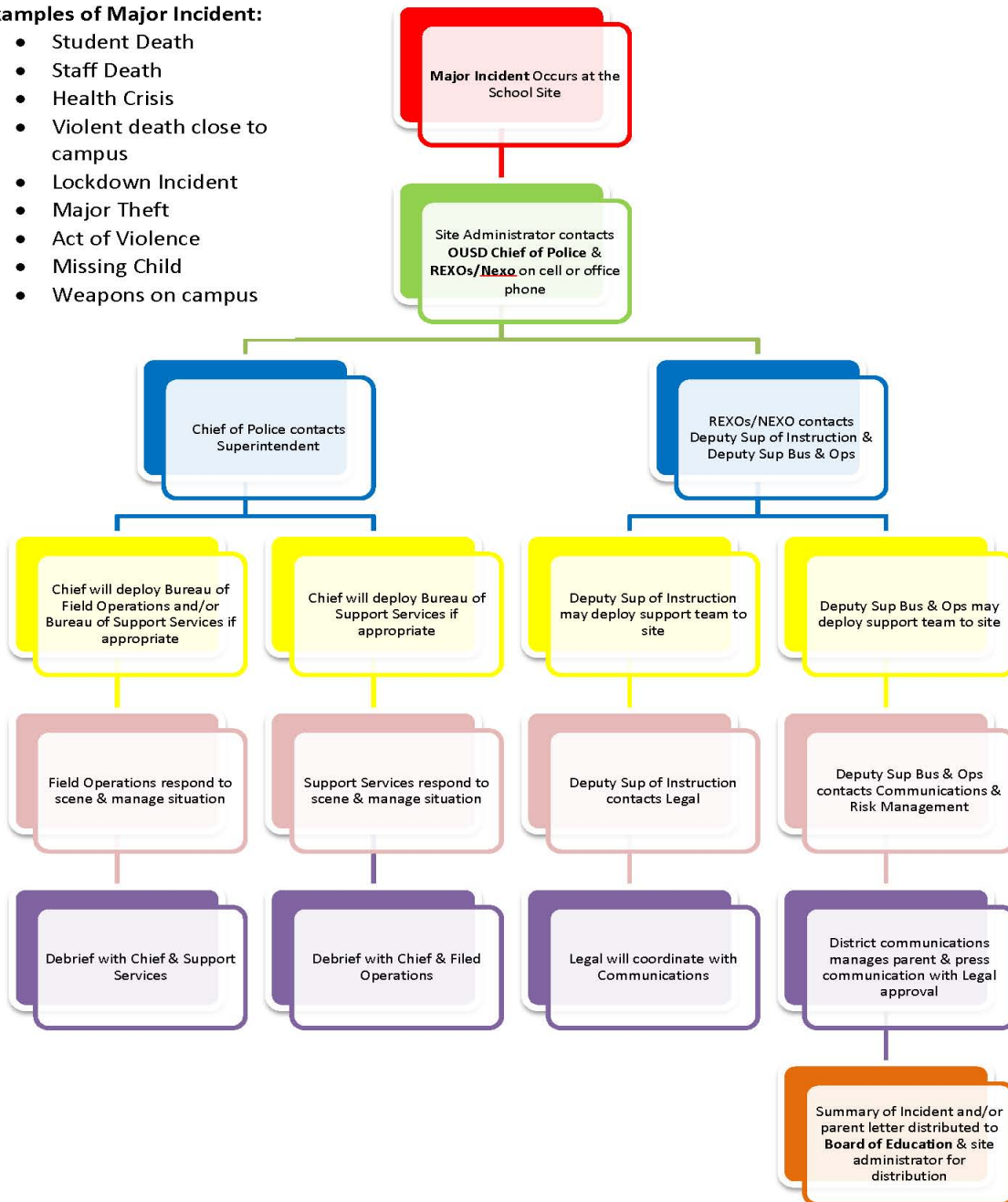
Name: Kimberly Hood	Title: Full Inclusion Teacher
Name: Margret Moore	Title: Para Educator
Name: Kenia Johnson	Title: Para Educator
Name: Kenia Johnson	Title: Para Educator

Section 7: OUSD Emergency Response and Notification Protocol

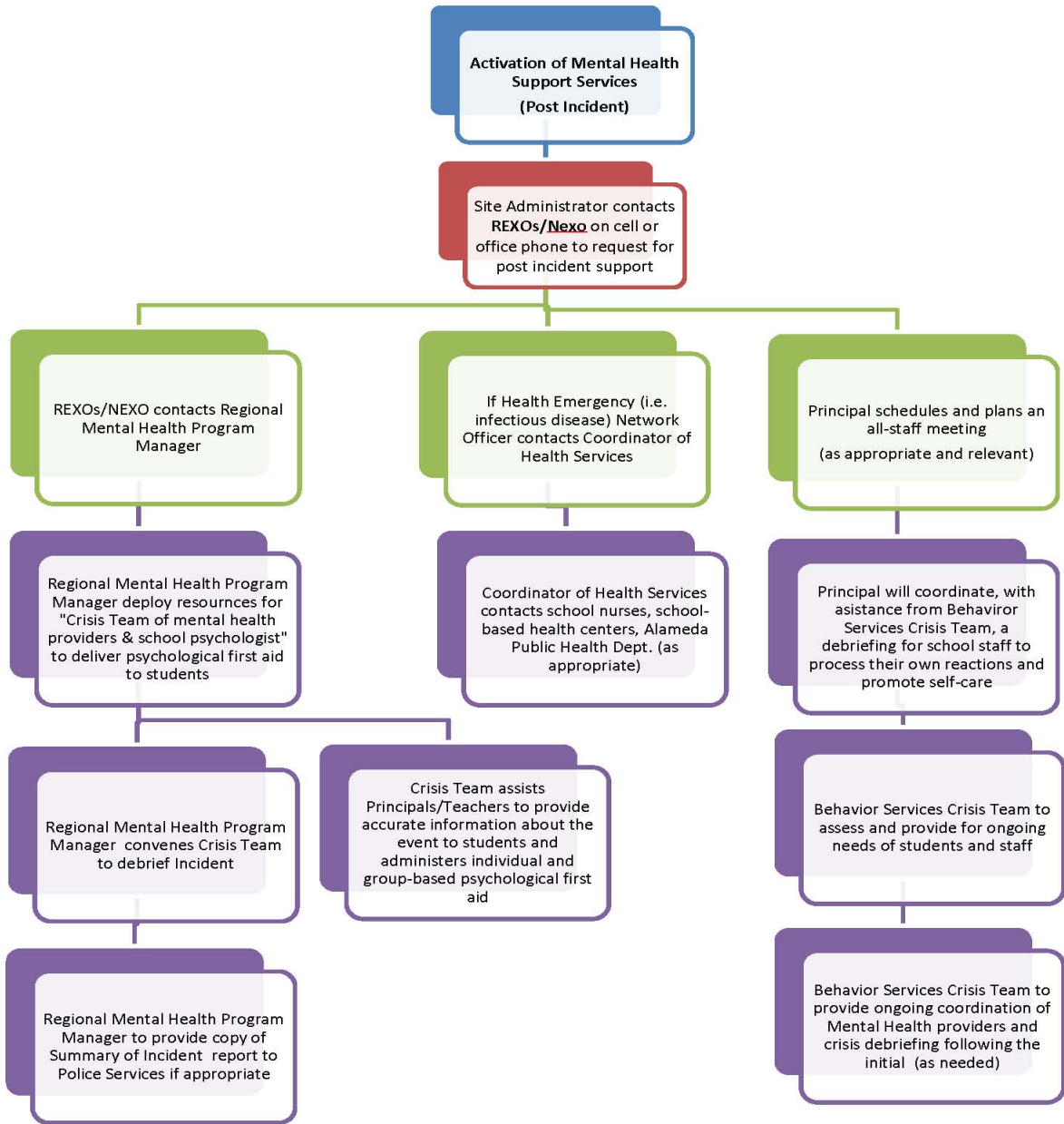
Oakland Unified School District Emergency/Crisis Response and Notification Protocol

Examples of Major Incident:

- Student Death
- Staff Death
- Health Crisis
- Violent death close to campus
- Lockdown Incident
- Major Theft
- Act of Violence
- Missing Child
- Weapons on campus



Oakland Unified School District
 Emergency/Crisis Response and Notification Protocol – Post Incident



Safety Plan Appendix

School Safety Plan

APPENDIX: Safety for Special Needs Populations

OAKLAND UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Safety for Special Needs Populations

Safety for Special Needs Populations

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American with Disabilities Act

Title 29 CFR Part 36 implements Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12181), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability by public accommodations and requires places of public accommodation and commercial facilities to be designed, constructed, and altered in compliance with the accessibility standards established by this part.

Roles and Responsibilities

One of the most important roles of local government is to protect their citizenry from harm, including helping people prepare for and respond to emergencies. Making local government emergency preparedness and response programs accessible to people with disabilities is a critical part of this responsibility. Making these programs accessible is also required by the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA).

Planning

If you are responsible for your community's emergency planning or response activities, you should involve people with disabilities in identifying needs and evaluating effective emergency management practices. Issues that have the greatest impact on people with disabilities include notification, evacuation, emergency transportation, sheltering, access to medical care and medications, access to their mobility devices or service animals while in transit or at shelters, and access to information.

In planning for emergency services, you should consider the needs of people who use mobility aids such as wheelchairs, scooters, walkers, canes or crutches, or people who have limited stamina. Plans also need to include people who use oxygen or respirators, people who are blind or who have low vision, people who are deaf or hard of hearing, people who have a cognitive disability, people with mental illness, and those with other types of disabilities.

Action Step:

Solicit and incorporate input from people with different types of disabilities (e.g. mobility, vision, hearing, cognitive and other disabilities) regarding all phases of your emergency management plan (preparation, notification, response, and clean up).

Notification

Many traditional emergency notification methods are not accessible to or usable by people with disabilities. People who are deaf or hard of hearing cannot hear radio, television, sirens, or other audible alerts. Those who are blind or who have low vision may not be aware of visual cues, such as flashing lights. Warning methods should be developed to ensure that all citizens will have the information necessary to make sound decisions and take appropriate, responsible action. Often, using a combination of methods will be more effective than relying on one method alone. For instance, combining visual and audible alerts will reach a greater audience than either method would by itself.

OAKLAND UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Safety for Special Needs Populations

Action Step:

Provide ways to inform people who are deaf or hard of hearing of an impending disaster if you use emergency warning systems such as sirens or other audible alerts. When the electric power supply is affected, it may be necessary to use several forms of notification. These might include the use of telephone calls, auto-dialed TTY (teletypewriter) messages, text messaging, e-mails, and even direct door-to-door contact with pre-registered individuals. Also, you should consider using open-captioning on local TV stations in addition to incorporating other innovative uses of technology into such procedures, as well as lower-tech options such as dispatching qualified sign language interpreters to assist in broadcasting emergency information provided to the media.

Evacuation

Individuals with disabilities will face a variety of challenges in evacuating, depending on the nature of the emergency. People with a mobility disability may need assistance leaving a building without a working elevator. Individuals who are blind or who have limited vision may no longer be able to independently use traditional orientation and navigation methods. An individual who is deaf may be trapped somewhere unable to communicate with anyone because the only communication device relies on voice. Procedures should be in place to ensure that people with disabilities can evacuate the physical area in a variety of conditions and with or without assistance.

Action Step:

Adopt policies to ensure that your community evacuation plans enable people with disabilities, including those who have mobility impairments, vision impairments, hearing impairments, cognitive disabilities, mental illness, or other disabilities, to safely self-evacuate or to be evacuated by others. Some communities are instituting voluntary, confidential registries of persons with disabilities who may need individualized evacuation assistance or notification. If you adopt or maintain such a registry, have procedures in place to ensure its voluntariness, guarantee confidentiality controls, and develop a process to update the registry. Also consider how best to publicize its availability. Whether or not a registry is used, your plan should address accessible transportation needs for people who use wheelchairs, scooters, or other mobility aids as well as people who are blind or who have low vision.

OAKLAND UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Safety for Special Needs Populations

Both public and private transportation may be disrupted due to overcrowding because of blocked streets and sidewalks, or because the system is not functioning at all. The movement of people during an evacuation is critical, but many people with disabilities cannot use traditional, inaccessible transportation.

Action Step:

Identify accessible modes of transportation that may be available to help evacuate people with disabilities during an emergency. For instance, some communities have used lift-equipped school or transit buses to evacuate people who use wheelchairs during floods.

Sheltering

When disasters occur, people are often provided safe refuge in temporary shelters. Some may be located in schools, office buildings, tents, or other areas. Historically, great attention has been paid to ensuring that those shelters are well stocked with basic necessities such as food, water, and blankets. But many of these shelters have not been accessible to people with disabilities. Individuals using a wheelchair or scooter have often been able somehow to get to the shelter, only to find no accessible entrance, accessible toilet, or accessible shelter area.

Action Step:

Survey your community's shelters for barriers to access for persons with disabilities. For instance, if you are considering incorporating a particular high school gymnasium into your sheltering plan, early in the process you should examine its parking, the path to the gymnasium, and the toilets serving the gymnasium to make sure they are accessible to people with disabilities. If you find barriers to access, work with the facility's owner to try to get the barriers removed. If you are unable to do so, consider another nearby facility for your community sheltering needs.

Until all of your emergency shelters have accessible parking, exterior routes, entrances, interior routes to the shelter area, and toilet rooms serving the shelter area, identify and widely publicize to the public, including persons with disabilities and the organizations that serve them, the locations of the most accessible emergency shelters.

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Safety for Special Needs Populations

Shelter staff and volunteers are often trained in first aid or other areas critical to the delivery of emergency services, but many have little, if any, familiarity with the needs of people with disabilities. In some instances, people with disabilities have been turned away from shelters because of volunteers' lack of confidence regarding the shelter's ability to meet their needs. Generally, people with disabilities may not be segregated or told to go to "special" shelters designated for their use. They should ordinarily be allowed to attend the same shelters as their neighbors and coworkers.

Action Step:

Invite representatives of group homes and other people with disabilities to meet with you as part of your routine shelter planning. Discuss with them which shelters they would be more likely to use in the event of an emergency and what, if any, disability-related concerns they may have while sheltering. Develop site-specific instructions for your volunteers and staff to address these concerns.

Many shelters have a "no pets" policy and some mistakenly apply this policy to exclude service animals such as guide dogs for people who are blind, hearing dogs for people who are deaf, or dogs that pull wheelchairs or retrieve dropped objects. When people with disabilities who use service animals are told that their animals cannot enter the shelter, they are forced to choose between safety and abandoning a highly trained animal that accompanies them everywhere and allows them to function independently.

Action Step:

Adopt procedures to ensure that people with disabilities who use service animals are not separated from their service animals when sheltering during an emergency, even if pets are normally prohibited in shelters. While you cannot unnecessarily segregate persons who use service animals from others, you may consider the potential presence of persons who, for safety or health Reasons, should not be with certain types of animals.

Individuals whose disabilities require medications, such as certain types of insulin that require constant refrigeration, may find that many shelters do not provide refrigerators or ice-packed coolers. Individuals who use life support systems and other devices rely on electricity to function and stay alive and, in many cases, may not have access to a generator or other source of electricity within a shelter.

Action Step:

Ensure that a reasonable number of emergency shelters have back-up generators and a way to keep medications refrigerated (such as a refrigerator or a cooler with ice). These shelters should be made available on a priority basis to people whose disabilities require access to electricity and refrigeration, for example, for using life-sustaining medical devices, providing power to motorized wheelchairs, and preserving certain medications, such as insulin, that require refrigeration. The public should be routinely notified about the location of these shelters. In addition, if you choose to maintain a confidential registry of individuals needing transportation assistance, this registry could also record those who would be in need of particular medications. This will facilitate your planning priorities.

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Safety for Special Needs Populations

People who are deaf or hard of hearing may not have access to audible information routinely made available to people in the temporary shelters. Those who are blind or who have low vision will not be able to use printed notices, advisories, or other written information.

Action Step:

Adopt procedures to provide accessible communication for people who are deaf or hard of hearing and for people with severe speech disabilities. Train staff on the basic procedures for providing accessible communication, including exchanging notes or posting written announcements to go with spoken announcements. Train staff to read printed information, upon request, to persons who are blind or who have low vision.

Returning Home

The needs of individuals with disabilities should be considered, too, when they leave a shelter or are otherwise allowed to return to their home. If a ramp has been destroyed, an individual with a mobility impairment will be unable to get into and out of the house. In case temporary housing is needed past the stay at the shelter, your emergency response plan could identify available physically accessible short-term housing, as well as housing with appropriate communication devices, such as TTY's, to ensure individuals with communication disabilities can communicate with family, friends, and medical professionals.

Action Step:

Identify temporary accessible housing (such as accessible hotel rooms within the community or in nearby communities) that could be used if people with disabilities cannot immediately return home after a disaster if, for instance, necessary accessible features such as ramps or electrical systems have been damaged.

If you contract with another entity, such as the American Red Cross or another local government, to provide your emergency preparedness plans and emergency response services, you should ensure that the other entity follows these steps on your behalf.

OAKLAND UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Safety for Special Needs Populations

Prepare For What Will Happen

Earthquake

1. Not only do breakable things break, the broken pieces and other objects fly off walls and shelves. So, during the shaking move away from windows, mirrors, shelves, and bookcases. Watch out for pictures flying off walls, and loose objects from the top of file cabinets. Cabinet doors may open and stored items spill out; bookcases may topple over if not anchored to a wall or the floor.
2. Large, heavy furniture gets moved. This means file cabinets, desks, televisions, couches, beds and other items you may not be able to move by yourself will shift position by a foot or more. Out-of-position furniture may actually block the pathway out of your office or residence.
3. Many offices have acoustical tile ceilings, and a major quake may shake some out of the ceiling. Fortunately, tiles are not very heavy when they fall. But usually a lot of dust has accumulated above the tiles and this dust will come down as well.
4. Telephone service may be interrupted.
5. Electricity may be lost. This means no lights, air conditioning, electric heating, and elevators. Refrigerators and electric stoves will not work and you may have no hot water. Also, because of lost water pressure toilets may not flush. Without electricity you cannot run mechanical breathing aids; you will not be able to recharge a power wheelchair. Only battery operated clocks, radios, televisions, and other appliances will help you. **AT WORK AND AT HOME -KEEP A FLASHLIGHT, BATTERY OPERATED RADIO AND FRESH BATTERIES HANDY.**
6. A fire is much more possible than under normal conditions. In or near any building or residence, there may be a ruptured gas line, torn electrical wiring, or spilled flammable fluids. **AT HOME, HAVE A FIRE EXTINGUISHER HANDY. AT WORK, KNOW WHERE THE NEAREST TWO EXTINGUISHERS ARE LOCATED. KNOW HOW TO DIRECT SOMEONE TO TURN OFF YOUR GAS IF YOU CANNOT DO SO YOURSELF.**
7. Don't expect help from fire and police personnel for at least 72 hours: they will be busy with the most crucial situations. Some emergency shelters are up and running within hours of a major disaster; others take two or three days to become operational. **BE MENTALLY PREPARED TO RELY ON YOUR OWN RESOURCES AND THE HELP OF NEIGHBORS AND WORK COLLEAGUES DURING THE FIRST 72 HOURS AFTER A MAJOR EARTHQUAKE.**
8. It can take up to three days for emergency water to get to your area. Every person should store at least 3 gallons, and more for those people who need extra water. And still more if you have a service animal. It is best to store filtered water because it will stay fresher during a long storage. (Replace the water every few months.)
9. In the days following a major quake, many people find themselves easily distracted, strangely absent-minded, and occasionally losing track of keys, phone numbers, and other things. If you experience this, don't worry greatly; it is a normal reaction to the stress of a being in a major disaster.

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10. It may take several days before order is restored and you can replace even the simplest disability related items like hearing-aid batteries and prescription medications. Keep spares and backup supplies at home or at school.

Before a Disaster

1. Evacuation plans must provide for problems involved in students with mobility, visual and hearing impairments. Special evacuation transportation provisions may be necessary - both from the school building to the assembly area(s) and away from the school area. And plans must also address assistance that will be provided to mentally retarded students during and after the earthquake.
2. Special needs students should have a back-up supply of vital medication, equipment or supplies with them, at school or enroute. Those students or their teachers should be prepared to bring the extra medication or supplies if evacuation from the school premises is ordered.
3. Parents or guardians of these students should be consulted concerning care considerations if the student is isolated at school for both a short term or long term basis.
4. These students should have in their possession an individual emergency card describing their special needs. The cards should list information such as; disability, medications and their application frequencies, mobility constraints, attendant needs allergies, primary physician, etc.
5. Any power requirements for special sustaining equipment, if normal power is off for a long period of time, should be considered.
6. Special Needs Teachers and Aids should be kept with their students.
7. Allow for individual self sufficiency of these students as much as possible by getting them involved in preparedness and response activities. Include in response planning obvious ways in which special needs students can assist others in response to disastrous conditions -include them in your drill. As an example, in the dark (due to power loss and no outside light), sighted people could depend on the blind students to navigate through debris laden evacuation routes. Blind people are experienced at being placed in new, unfamiliar environments and finding their way.
8. Also communicate preparedness and response information and instructions (according to need) to these students with braille, audio cassette, visual aids, large print, etc. Don't let them out of the process.
9. Alarm systems for fire, etc. will benefit most people if they incorporate both audible and visual elements. The hearing impaired and deaf students would be best alerted by flashing light alarms.
10. Emergency back-up lighting systems, especially in stairwells and other dark areas would benefit those students with limited visual acuity.
11. Students with hypertension, dyslexia or learning disabilities will have difficulty reading complicated directions for evacuation or response plans. Simple diagrams or pictures will give non-reading or overstressed students sufficient information to get to safety.
12. Hearing impaired students should practice some basic hand signals with the teachers and other students for emergency communication.

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13. Mobility impaired students should practice moving their wheel chairs into designated safe areas, locking their wheels and covering their heads with a book or with their arms or hands.
14. Partnerships should be established between the able bodied and special needs students. The able bodied partners should be prepared (and practice during drills) to assist the special need student.
15. Rescue teams should be made aware of the best way to rescue special needs students. As an example, mobility impaired students should be allowed to instruct rescue team members on the best way to move them from the hazardous area. The fireman's carry may be dangerous to someone with respiratory problems.
16. Special response provisions may have to be made for ensuring duck and cover protection for these students. Barriers to earthquake safety are highly individual for them and accommodation plans may have to fit the requirements. The guidance provided by this document should be modified to fit each special situation of each special needs student. NOTE: ANY SPECIAL RESPONSE PROCEDURE MUST BE TESTED DURING EARTHQUAKE DRILLS.
17. Visually impaired or blind students should have an extra cane at school even if they have a Seeing Eye dog. They should be informed of alternate evacuation routes.

During the Earthquake

Special needs students or able bodied partners should implement special duck and cover actions. An example; mobility impaired students should know how (through practice) lock wheel chair wheels and cover head with book, arms or hands.

After the Earthquake

1. Hearing impaired or deaf students need face to face contact in order to read lips. Writing on a note pad is only practical if there is enough light to see.
2. During evacuation from classroom, sight impaired or blind students need to be informed about obstacles that may be in their paths and require verbal or physical guidance through hazardous areas.
3. In total darkness, sight impaired or blind students may be more capable of guiding sighted students and staff.
4. For mobility impaired students, evacuation by themselves may be extremely difficult or impossible because of obstacles in their paths or because electric dependant machines are not functioning (i.e., elevator). Special preplanned assistance must be provided.
5. Any special medications, supplies and equipment for the special needs students must be transported with them during evacuation.
6. If evacuation from school area is called for, utilize special transportation arrangements.
7. Re-establish special power requirements for the equipment of special needs students as soon as possible.

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Rescue of special needs students should be accomplished utilizing special techniques as practiced.

Training for Rescue Service During an Emergency

1. Train personnel to regard a disabled person as the best expert in his or her disability and to ask a disabled person for advice before lifting or moving that person.
2. Train personnel to take extra time when communicating with people who are deaf, hearing impaired, or speech impaired.
3. Train personnel to never separate a disabled person from his or her assistive aids: wheelchairs, canes, hearing aids, medications, special diet food, urinary supplies, etc. Also, a service animal, usually a dog, is an assistive aid used by some blind, deaf and mobility impaired people.
4. Train personnel to realize that a disabled person's equipment may not be working after a disaster occurs, or it may be insufficient for emergency circumstances.
5. Train personnel to realize that a disaster may temporarily confuse service animals and they may not be able to help their owners as effectively as before the disaster.
6. Train rescue workers to know that some individuals with emotional and developmental disabilities may be too unsettled to respond appropriately to instructions and directions, such as a public address announcement to evacuate a building. Some disabled individuals may need to be in a quiet place for a while to regain their composure; others may even try to hide from rescue workers.
7. Train personnel to realize that some individuals with significant mental or learning disabilities might not understand the significance of "Keep Out" signs and barricade tape.

Evacuating Wheelchair Users

All Wheelchair Users

1. Discuss with the user of the wheelchair how to lift the user and the wheelchair either together or separately. When circumstances necessitate separating the user and the wheelchair, keep the period of separation to a minimum.
2. Some parts of a wheelchair are safe to lift from, others will come off when lifted. Always ask the user to confirm where it is safe to lift. Also, ask the user what else about his or her wheelchair you should know in order to lift it safely.
3. Wheelchairs with four wheels (not three-wheeled scooters) usually have handbrakes on each side of the chair. When the wheelchair is to remain stationary, set both brakes.
4. When more than one flight of stairs is traversed, helpers may need to switch positions since one person may be doing most of the lifting. Switch positions only on a level landing.

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5. When the lifting is complete, follow the instructions of the chair's user and restore the manual or motorized wheelchair to full operation; then direct the user to a safe area.

Manual (non-motorized) Wheelchairs

1. Manual chairs weigh between 20 and 60 pounds. Two people are required to lift a manual wheelchair when occupied by the user.
2. Generally, the best way to lift the chair and user together is to position one helper behind the chair and the other helper in front. The helper behind the wheelchair tips it backwards to a balance angle that is tolerable to the user. The other helper grasps the front of the wheelchair and guides its movement. The two helpers lower or raise the wheelchair one step at a time, making sure both rear tires hit step edges evenly.

Motorized Wheelchairs

1. Motorized wheelchairs can weigh up to 100 pounds (un-occupied), and may be longer and heavier to push than manual wheelchairs. Some motorized chairs have additional electrical equipment such as a respirator or a communications device.
2. Lifting a motorized chair and user up or down stairs requires two to four helpers. Before lifting, discuss with the user if some heavy parts of the chair can be detached temporarily, how to position the helpers, where they should grab hold, and at what if any angle to tip the chair backward. Turn the chair's power off before lifting the chair.
3. If the chair's power drive is temporarily detached, the chair becomes "free wheeling". Helpers must realize they are entirely responsible for the safety of the user since the user of a motorized wheelchair generally lacks the arm function to control the chair's movement.

School Safety Plan Recommendations and Assurances

School Site Name: Carl B. Muncie Elementary Site Number 168

The School Site Council (SSC) recommends this comprehensive School Site Safety Plan to the district governing board for approval, and assures the board of the following:

1. The School Site Council is correctly constituted, and was formed in accordance with district governing board policy and state law, per Education Code 52012. Under California Education Code 32281, the School Site Council or its delegates formed a School Site Safety committee with the minimum of the following members:
 - The Principal or designee
 - One teacher who is a representative of the recognized certificated employee organization
 - One parent whose child attends the school
 - One classified employee who is a representative of the recognized classified employee organization
 - Other members, if desired
2. The school plan and safety plan is based upon a thorough analysis of student safety goals/data. The actions and strategies proposed herein form a sound, comprehensive, and coordinated plan to reach stated safety goals and to meet all safety planning procedures.
3. The School Site Council reviewed the content requirements of the Site Safety Plan and assures all requirements have been met.
4. The safety plan was communicated to the public, per Education Code section 35294.2 (e): "...an updated file of all safety related plans and materials shall be readily available for inspection by the public."
5. Opportunity was provided for this school's Safety Plan (per Education Codes Sections 35294.8(b), 35294.2(e), and 32288) for public input and adopted by the School Site Council at a public meeting (s) on: October 27, 2015 & November 12, 2015.

In your Site Safety Plan, include documentation of how you provided an opportunity for public review and how the public can access or review the plan

The public was alerted about the meeting through one of the following:

Fliers in students' home languages (date) _____

Announcement at the public meeting (date) _____

Other - School Messenger (date) October 26, 2015
Please specify the type of notice/media announcements

Signatures

Denise J. Barroughs
Print name of school principal

Denise J. Barroughs
Signature

12/10/15
Date

Kim Hyde
Print name of SSC chairperson

Kim Hyde
Signature

12/02/2015
Date

Sara Stone
Print name of Network Superintendent

Sara Stone
Signature

12/4/15
Date