

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE/SUBJECT FILE 8672
2146 SCOMM 80: HOUSE SPEC. COMM. MILITARY & VET. AFFAIRS, 1991-92

1) This bill would insure that public and private schools have an operational plan in place to react to and respond to earthquakes. This plan could also be used in other disasters, i.e. floods. The costs to the State is minimal.

The funds needed to implement this statute will be used as follows:

Travel	Travel to and from public hearings and/or state board meetings
Contractual	Advertising for public comment on the adoption of proposed regulations
Supplies	Cost of materials to send to districts regarding planning and development of procedures

Note: This fiscal note assumes that the Department of Education is not responsible for enforcing section 14.45.100 as it relates to this bill.

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

COMMITTEES
CHAIRMAN
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON
MILITARY & VETERANS AFFAIRS

MEMBER
LABOR & COMMERCE
RESOURCES

FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEES
MILITARY & VETERANS AFFAIRS
PUBLIC SAFETY



P.O. BOX 886
BETHEL, AK 99559
(907) 543-3541

DURING SESSION
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, AK 99801-1182
(907) 465-4527

Representative Juan M. Juan

HOUSE BILL 556 SUMMARY

House Bill 556 is an effort to have school districts prepared in the event of an earthquake disaster.

Currently, school districts are required to have drills to evacuate school buildings, which is cited in A.S. 14.03.140. However, in the event of an earthquake, simply leaving the building may not be the best prescribed method for the safety of school children.

The bill requires the Division of Emergency Services to work with local school boards in order to have plans and procedures in place for emergency earthquake procedures. The extent of planning and adoption of procedures will be developed by local school boards. In areas where the risk of earthquake is not as high as other portions of our state, the Division and local school boards would be able to adopt less stringent plans than areas where there is high earthquake probability.

Funding for plan implementation would be provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The agency would provide for materials and other related expenses needed for plan and procedure implementation.

DISTRICT 25

AKIACHAK, AKIAK, ATMAUTLUAK, BETHEL, CHEFORNAK, EEK, GOODNEWS BAY, KASIGLUK, KIPNUK, KONGIGANAK, KWETHLUK, KWIGILLINGOK, MEKORYUK, NAPIAKIAK, NAPASKIAK, NEWTOK, NIGHTMUTE, NUNAPITCHUK, OSCARVILLE, PLATINUM, QUINHAGAK, TOKSOOK BAY, TUNTUTULIAK, TUNUNAK

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Rep. Ivan, Chair
Rep. Davidson
Rep. Foster
Rep. Gonzales
Rep. Gruenberg
Rep. M.W. Miller
Rep. Parnell



State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
(907) 465-4527

Special Committee on Military & Veterans Affairs

House Bill 556 is an effort to have school districts prepared in the event of an earthquake disaster.

Currently, school districts are required to have drills to evacuate school buildings, which is cited in A.S. 14.03.140. However, in the event of an earthquake, simply leaving the building may not be the best prescribed method for the safety of school children.

The bill requires the Division of Emergency Services to work with local school boards in order to have plans and procedures in place for emergency earthquake procedures. The extent of planning and adoption of procedures will be developed by local school boards. In areas where the risk of earthquake is not as high as other portions of our state, the Division and local school boards would be able to adopt less stringent plans than areas where there is high earthquake probability.

Funding for plan implementation would be provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The agency would provide for materials and other related expenses needed for plan and procedure implementation.

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Rep. Ivan, Chair
Rep. Davidson
Rep. Foster
Rep. Gonzales
Rep. Gruenberg
Rep. M.W. Miller
Rep. Parnell



State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
(907) 485-4527

Special Committee on Military & Veterans Affairs

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS - CS for HOUSE BILL 556 (HES)

SECTION ONE - Amends 14.14.090 (Additional duties of a school board) to prescribe adoption of elements of earthquake preparedness plans in consultation with the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs.

SECTION TWO - Requires each public school within a school district to establish an earthquake emergency plan and to implement emergency earthquake procedures. This section also requires private or religious schools, with enrollments of at least 50 students, to implement plans and procedures. The school district boards, in consultation with the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, shall adopt regulations to prescribe the plans and procedures.

SECTION THREE - Exempts earthquake plans and procedures from the provisions allowing exemptions for religious or private schools.

SECTION FOUR - Effective date of July 1, 1993.

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Rep. Ivan, Chair
Rep. Davidson
Rep. Foster
Rep. Gonzales
Rep. Gruenberg
Rep. M.W. Miller
Rep. Parnell



State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
(907) 465-4527

Special Committee on Military & Veterans Affairs

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS - HOUSE BILL 556

SECTION ONE - Requires each public school within a school district to establish an earthquake emergency plan and to implement emergency earthquake procedures. This section also requires private or religious schools, with enrollments of at least 50 students, to implement plans and procedures. The school district boards, in consultation with the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, shall adopt regulations to prescribe the plans and procedures.

SECTION TWO - Exempts earthquake plans and procedures from the provisions allowing exemptions for religious or private schools.

SECTION THREE - Effective date of July 1, 1993.

Earthquake Bill

To minimize the Department of Education's involvement and to reduce the Department's fiscal note to zero, the Earthquake bill could be modified as follows:

Instead of directing the State Board of Education to work with the Division of Emergency Services to develop an earthquake plan; the language of the bill could be changed to direct the local boards of education to work with the Division of Emergency Services to establish earthquake plans. This addition to the law could be included under AS 14.14.090. This change would provide specific directions to school districts by the State Legislature, bypassing the Department of Education's involvement. The school district would then become the agency responsible for carrying out this section of the law. The Department of Education's involvement would be minimal and limited to providing assistance and support as requested by school districts.

Please incorporate into HB 556.
Thanks

7-LS1982D -

Ford

4/10/921

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 556 ()
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY

Offered:

Referred:

Sponsor(s): HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AND VETERANS' AFFAIRS

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to earthquake safety plans and procedures in public and private schools;
2 and providing for an effective date."

3 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

4 * **Section 1.** AS 14.14.090 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

5 (11) in consultation with the Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs,
6 prescribe the elements of an earthquake emergency plan and earthquake procedures, including
7 building safety, student and staff safety, and a required educational program.

8 * **Sec. 2.** AS 14.33 is amended by adding a new section to read:

9 **ARTICLE 2. EARTHQUAKE EMERGENCY PLAN AND PROCEDURES.**

10 **Sec. 14.33.100. REQUIRED EARTHQUAKE EMERGENCY PLAN AND**
11 **PROCEDURES.** (a) The governing body of a district shall provide for and require each public
12 school in the district to establish an earthquake emergency plan and implement emergency
13 earthquake procedures. In this subsection, "district" has the meaning given in AS 14.17.250.

14 (b) The chief administrator of a religious or other private school shall establish an

1 earthquake emergency plan and implement earthquake emergency procedures in the school. The
2 Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs shall cooperate with private schools in providing
3 technical assistance in developing an earthquake emergency program. A religious or other private
4 school is exempt from the requirements of this subsection if the school has an average daily
5 enrollment of less than 50 students in October and February of each school year. A private
6 school exempt under this subsection is encouraged to initiate and conduct earthquake safety
7 emergency drills and to develop plans suitable to the school.

8 * Sec. 3. AS 14.45.100 is amended to read:

9 Sec. 14.45.100. EXEMPTION. A religious or other private school that complies with
10 AS 14.45.100 - 14.45.130 is exempt from other provisions of law and regulations relating to
11 education except law and regulations relating to physical health, fire safety, earthquake
12 emergency plans and procedures, sanitation, immunization, and physical examinations.

13 * Sec. 4. This Act takes effect July 1, 1993.

7-LS1982A

Ford

2/20/921

HOUSE BILL NO. 556

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AND VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Introduced:

Referred:

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to earthquake safety plans and procedures in public and private schools;
2 and providing for an effective date."

3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

4 * Section 1. AS 14.33 is amended by adding new sections to read:

5 ARTICLE 2. EARTHQUAKE EMERGENCY PLAN AND PROCEDURES.

6 Sec. 14.33.100. REQUIRED EARTHQUAKE EMERGENCY PLAN AND
7 PROCEDURES. (a) The governing body of a district shall provide for and require each public
8 school in the district to establish an earthquake emergency plan and implement emergency
9 earthquake procedures. In this subsection, "district" has the meaning given in AS 14.17.250.

10 (b) The chief administrator of a religious or other private school shall establish an
11 earthquake emergency plan and implement earthquake emergency procedures in the school. The
12 Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs shall cooperate with private schools in providing
13 technical assistance in developing an earthquake emergency program. A religious or other private
14 school is exempt from the requirements of this subsection if the school has an average daily

1 enrollment of less than 50 students in October and February of each school year. A private
2 school exempt under this subsection is encouraged to initiate and conduct earthquake safety
3 emergency drills and to develop plans suitable to the school.

4 (c) The board, in consultation with the Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs,
5 shall by regulation prescribe the elements of an earthquake emergency plan and earthquake
6 emergency procedures, including building safety, student and staff safety, and a required
7 educational program.

8 * Sec. 2. AS 14.45.100 is amended to read:

9 Sec. 14.45.100. EXEMPTION. A religious or other private school that complies with
10 AS 14.45.100 - 14.45.130 is exempt from other provisions of law and regulations relating to
11 education except law and regulations relating to physical health, fire safety, earthquake
12 emergency plans and procedures, sanitation, immunization, and physical examinations.

13 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect July 1, 1993.

HOUSE BILL NO.

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AND VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Introduced:

Referred:

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to earthquake safety plans and procedures in public and private schools;
2 and providing for an effective date."

3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

4 [* Section 1. PURPOSE. The purpose of this Act is to minimize loss of life and property by
5 requiring the establishment of earthquake emergency plans and procedures for students, teachers, and
6 staff in Alaska public and private schools and by encouraging and supporting efforts to reduce
7 earthquake hazards.]

8 * Sec. 2. AS 14.33 is amended by adding new sections to read:

9 ARTICLE 2. EARTHQUAKE EMERGENCY PLAN AND PROCEDURES.

10 Sec. 14.33.100. REQUIRED EARTHQUAKE EMERGENCY PLAN AND
11 PROCEDURES. ^{OK (14.33)} (a) The governing body of a district shall provide for and require each public
12 school in the district to establish an earthquake emergency plan and implement emergency
13 earthquake procedures. In this subsection, "district" has the meaning given in AS 14.17.250.

14 (b) [Unless the school is exempt under (d) of this section,] the chief administrator of a

1 religious or other private school shall establish an earthquake emergency plan and implement
2 earthquake emergency procedures in the school. ←

3 ~~OR~~ ~~6.1.1.1~~ The board, in consultation with the Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs,
4 shall, by regulation, prescribe the elements of an earthquake emergency plan and earthquake
5 emergency procedures, including building safety, student and staff safety, and a required
6 educational program.

7 (d) A religious or other private school is exempt from the requirements of this section
8 if the school has an average daily enrollment of less than 50 students in October and February
9 of each school year. A private school exempt under this subsection is encouraged to initiate and
10 conduct earthquake safety emergency drills and to develop plans suitable to the school. The
11 Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs ^{shall} ~~may~~ cooperate with private schools in providing
12 technical assistance in developing an earthquake emergency program.

13 * Sec. 3. AS 14.45.100 is amended to read:

14 Sec. 14.45.100. EXEMPTION. A religious or other private school that complies with
15 AS 14.45.100 - 14.45.130 is exempt from other provisions of law and regulations relating to
16 education except law and regulations relating to physical health, fire safety, earthquake
17 emergency plans and procedures, sanitation, immunization, and physical examinations.

18 * Sec. 4. This Act takes effect July 1, 1992

1993

WORK ORDER REQUEST FORM

W.O. [17] LS-1982

KEYWORDS: DISASTER ASSIGNED: Ford

EDUCATION

SAFETY

REQUEST FOR: New Bill TAKEN BY: Barnes

SUBJECT: Earthquake Safety Education in Schools

REQUESTED FOR: HC MLV BY: Rep. Ivan PHONE: 465-4527

DELIVER TO: Rep. Ivan, Cap 405

INSTRUCTIONS: Draft bill relating to earthquake safety education and preparedness in Alaska schools.

OBTAIN

SPECIAL DRAFTING INSTRUCTIONS ATTACHED []

AUTHORIZED TO CONFER WITH _____

RETURN _____

_____ TO REQUESTOR

APPROVED: X DIRECTOR, LEGAL SERVICES

REVIEWED _____

IN 02/07/92 DUE _____

TYPED: Draft _____ Date _____

Final _____ Date _____

PROOFED _____ DELIVERED _____

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS to TYPING/PROOFING

Request for DRAFT

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

WORK ORDER REQUEST FORM

W.O. [17] LS-1982

KEYWORDS: DISASTER ASSIGNED: Ford

EDUCATION

SAFETY

REQUEST FOR: New Bill TAKEN BY: Barnes

SUBJECT: Earthquake Safety Education in Schools

REQUESTED FOR: HC MLV BY: Rep. Ivan PHONE: 465-4527

DELIVER TO: Rep. Ivan, Cap 405

INSTRUCTIONS: Draft bill relating to earthquake safety education and preparedness in Alaska schools.

OBTAIN

SPECIAL DRAFTING INSTRUCTIONS ATTACHED []
AUTHORIZED TO CONFER WITH _____

RETURN _____
_____ TO REQUESTOR

APPROVED: X DIRECTOR, LEGAL SERVICES

REVIEWED _____

IN 02/07/92 DUE _____

TYPED: Draft _____ Date _____

Final _____ Date _____

PROOFED _____ DELIVERED _____

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS to TYPING/PROOFING

Request for DRAFT

**DMVA
ALASKA DIVISION OF EMERGENCY SERVICES**

**Earthquake Safety: Alaska Schools
(HB 556/SB 447)**

The State of Alaska is located in the most seismically active region of the nation; Alaska has no mandatory earthquake safety program statewide in our schools, ergo earthquake safety in school districts is without uniformity or standardization, or in many cases does not exist at all. It is inevitable that Alaska will experience more earthquakes and it only makes sense to protect our most valuable resource--our children.

A 1988 survey (by DMVA/ADES) of Alaska school districts revealed illuminating results:

- * 82% return of survey (45 out of 55 school districts);
- * 24 school districts had no written emergency operations plan to deal with disasters, much less earthquakes;
- * 32 school districts did not conduct earthquake drills;
- * 33 school districts requested earthquake awareness training;
- * 23 school districts requested additional assistance including teacher-in-service training.

Our safety objectives are the same for schools as they are for individuals, government agencies and private enterprise. Because schools can only release a student to an authorized parent or guardian, they should be prepared to sustain themselves and take care of students for 72 hours. Additionally, they should be prepared to take care of their injured and dead. Schools should not expect immediate help from emergency responders.

The legislation as originally proposed by this department was very simple and straight forward. The statute would require:

- (a) A school building disaster plan;
- (b) A drop procedure with practices at least once a quarter in elementary schools and at least once a semester in secondary schools;
- (c) Protective measures to be taken before, during and following an earthquake;
- (d) A program to ensure that students and, both the certificated and the classified staff are aware of, and properly trained in, the earthquake emergency procedure.

Over the past three years, we have developed a training course and materials that accomplishes most of the objectives of this legislation. Based upon our experience, the proposed program can be accomplished

with a minimal outlay of funds by the State, the school districts and the schools.

ADES is the only agency in the State that has a full-time staff (two-persons at this time) with a primary responsibility for earthquake safety and preparedness. The Division's Earthquake Preparedness (EP) Program contracts annually with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for 50/50 matching funds under the National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program (NEHRP). The State's program is viewed as one of the best in the nation and is frequently used as a model. The Division is represented and plays an active role on a number of regional and national earthquake related boards and committees including education.

Each year, more and more of the EP Program contract has targeted schools. More than 500 teachers and principals have been trained in our 3-hour teacher-in-service programs. Another 120 teachers have received training in "Quake & Shake" graduate course in education that we developed in cooperation with the Anchorage School District. We have put another 200 or more people through portions of this program at meetings, seminars and workshops. This does not even take into consideration the training being done by other preparedness officials and the American Red Cross.

The proposed earthquake safety program for schools is relatively simple to implement and it can save lives. By comparison, the State of New York's school disaster program has very specific and detailed criteria which places a very heavy burden on the school districts. New York's strong legislation was imposed after a major disaster in which nine children lost their lives.

Attached are some materials that you might find interesting:

- * Opinion column, "Taking a Stand: State disaster exercise prepares us for inevitable earthquake" by Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Cox from Anchorage Times of Feb. 24, 1992;
- * Excerpts from "Guidebook for Developing a School Earthquake Safety Program" (FEMA 88);
- * Copy of "Coping with Children's Reactions to Earthquakes and Other Disasters" (FEMA 48);
- * Excerpts from "School Emergency Preparedness" from New York State Disaster Preparedness Commission, October 1991;
- * Letter from FEMA to serve on committee for National Earthquake Education Program.

Co-Chair
Health, Education and
Social Services Committee

Resources Committee

Legislative Budget and Audit

Special Committee
on Oil and Gas

Alaska State Legislature



Representative Patrick J. Carney

During Session:
State Capitol
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-2186

During Interim:
P.O. Box 87-1746
Wasilla, Alaska 99687
(907) 373-2518

April 15, 1992

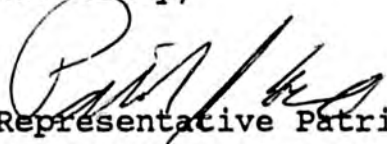
Rodney A. Combellick
Chief, Engineering Geology Section
Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys
794 University Avenue, Suite 200
Fairbanks, Alaska 99709

Dear Mr. Combellick:

Thank you for your written testimony in support of HB 556. Unfortunately your statement was received today, and HB 556 passed out of the House HESS Committee on Monday, April 13th. Your statement raised points which were not discussed in the HESS committee. I have, therefore, taken the liberty of forwarding your statement to the House Finance Committee, which will hear the bill next, and to Erv Martin of Division of Emergency Services. I am also including a copy in the historical file for the bill.

Again, thank you for taking the time to send us your written comments.

Sincerely,


Representative Patrick J. Carney

pjc/jrm
cc: Erv Martin

Date: April 9, 1992

To: House of Representatives
Health, Education, and Social Services Committee

From: Rod Combellick *Rod Combellick*
Chief, Engineering Geology Section
Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys
Department of Natural Resources, Fairbanks

Subject: House Bill 556, "An Act relating to earthquake safety plans and procedures in public and private schools"

This is important legislation that would improve earthquake preparedness of one of the segments of our population that is most vulnerable to earthquake casualties-- school children and personnel. In view of the frequent occurrence of major earthquakes in Alaska, we are far behind in basic earthquake education and preparedness. During quiescent times, people naturally forget about the devastating power of earthquakes and neglect to prepare for the future on their own accord. Historic and geologic evidence indicates that major earthquakes are a long-term reality in Alaska and we must continue to prepare for them. Consider how fortunate we were that the great 1964 earthquake occurred at 5:30 in the evening when children were not at school. The severe damage at Government Hill School in Anchorage could have resulted in tragic injuries or death of children and teachers. I don't think we want a situation in which our children are killed or hurt during a future earthquake when knowledge of a few simple procedures could protect them.

There may be some concern that the bill would unnecessarily require earthquake-preparedness procedures to be implemented at schools in areas perceived to be at low risk from earthquakes. I urge the Committee to consider these points:

- 1) All but the farthest northern and western areas of the state are subject to a significant earthquake hazard. Areas of low vulnerability comprise less than 5% of the state's population.
- 2) Few people in these areas don't spend part of their lives in earthquake-prone areas of Alaska or western U.S., either going to school, living in other areas, or just passing through. This bill would result in a population that is better educated and prepared for earthquakes anywhere.
- 3) The bill does not require the program to be identical in all areas; regulations can provide for appropriately scaled-back programs in less vulnerable areas.

I urge you to pass House Bill 556.

LEGISLATOR'S COPY -- If you have modifications, please contact the assigned staff immediately

Legislative Research Agency
Phone: 465-3991 Fax: 463-3351

WORK ORDER

No. 92.186

Short Title: Emergency Earthquake Measures in California Schools

Legislator: Representative Ivan M. Ivan Phone: 465-4527

Requested By: Tom Wright ☒ Phone ☐ Memo

Date Requested: February 26, 1992

Staff Assignment: Carol R. Vandor

Date Assigned: February 27, 1992

QUESTIONS ASKED/INFORMATION SOUGHT:

Obtain information about earthquake safety preparedness in California schools. What emergency plan and procedures are required? Is anything required by statute or state regulation? What is the cost of this emergency planning? Is federal funding available?

PURPOSE:

REGARDING BILL NUMBER HB 556

INFORMATION GATHERED/SOURCES CONTACTED:

COMPLETION DATE: March 16, 1992

Discard Earlier Pocket Supplement

1992 POCKET SUPPLEMENT

ISSUED IN JANUARY, 1992

COVERING LEGISLATION THROUGH THE 1991
SESSION OF THE 1991-92 LEGISLATURE

DEERING'S EDUCATION CODE

ANNOTATED

OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

§§ 18000-38999

Annotated and Indexed by the Publisher's Editorial Staff

Note—An updated analysis of the Education Code appears at the beginning of the supplement to the first volume.

FEB 03 1992

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
Reference Library



BANCROFT-WHITNEY
Law Publishers
3250 Van Ness Avenue
P.O. Box 7005
San Francisco, CA 94120-7005
800-848-4000

ITEM-45

activity" is not part of the regular school day place during classroom time.

defined as a program that may be associated or a course which satisfies the entrance or the University of California, is not an "educational activity." "Educational progress" shall include, but not be limited

as at least a 2.0 grade point average in all

school graduation requirements prescribed

"does not include any grading period in the grading period due to absences excused travel, or work. In that event, "previous" is prior to the grading period or periods

of academic or educational achievements of a student as defined by this section.

part of its policy established pursuant to achieve satisfactory educational progress, remain eligible to participate in extracurricular probationary period shall not exceed one determined by the governing board of the school district, as defined in paragraph (4), to participate in extracurricular and cocurricular

board of a school district from imposing a probationary period. If the governing board of a school district shall establish the criteria for probationary period open to the public pursuant to the school district policies adopted

view the school district policies adopted

subdivisions (b)(4)-(b)(8) to be subdivisions (b)(5)-(b)(9).

control of, and be responsible for, all aspects of its district, including, but not limited to, sports facilities. In addition, the board shall ensure that its district are in compliance with state

a with other boards for the purpose of ensuring that the public schools under the jurisdiction of the board of education or schools for the purpose of enacting and implementing interscholastic athletic programs among and

the individual schools located within its jurisdiction pursuant to this section.

any public school is a member, shall ensure that no person on the basis of race, sex, or ethnic

relationships, and activities that are formulated or conducted between two or more schools, either

as of that date is repealed, unless a later statute extends that date.

of qualifications for persons supervising

in establishing minimum qualifications for persons employed by school districts to serve in a limited assignment supervising the athletic activities of pupils shall include, but not be limited to, standards which will ensure that these

employees are qualified to provide supervision and instruction of pupils participating in interscholastic athletic programs and activities.

The rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this section shall include, but shall not be limited to, a requirement that persons who are employed by school districts under subdivision (b) of Section 44919 to serve in a limited assignment supervising the athletic activities of pupils shall be qualified in the subject of substance abuse prevention, including, but not limited to, tobacco, alcohol, steroids, and human growth hormones. Competency in substance abuse prevention for this purpose shall be evidenced by completion of a college level course, workshop, or seminar that includes instruction on substance abuse prevention and the physical and psychological effects of steroids and human growth hormones.

(b) The governing board of each school district shall comply with the rules and regulations establishing minimum qualifications for persons employed in a limited assignment supervising the athletic activities of pupils adopted by the State Board of Education under subdivision (a).

(c) Each school district shall annually file a certification to the State Board of Education, on forms designated by the department for that purpose, that it is in compliance with the requirements of this section.

(d) This section shall apply to all credentialed persons and staff providing instruction in or supervision of athletic activities.

(e) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 1994, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, which is chaptered before January 1, 1994, deletes or extends that date.

Amended Stats 1990 ch 1212 § 1 (AB 2063), operative until January 1, 1994.

Amendments:

1990 Amendment: (1) Added the second paragraph in subd (a); (2) added subd (d); (3) redesignated former subd (d) to be subd (e); and (4) substituted "January 1, 1994" for "January 1, 1992".

NOTES OF DECISIONS

The state Department of Education regulation requiring school districts to conduct annual searches among certificated employees to fulfill district's athletic coaching needs, which was otherwise unauthorized, was not authorized under Ed. Code, § 35179.5, applicable to minimum qualifications of temporary employees. Other aspects of employment not embraced within the meaning of "qualifications," such as duration of employment, selection process, and terms and conditions of employment, are, therefore, outside the statute's scope. The statute cannot be read without reference to Ed. Code, § 35179, which vests control over interscholastic athletics in the school district. Because Ed. Code, § 35179.5, is the exception to the general rule stated in Ed. Code, § 35179, it should be strictly and narrowly construed, under the rule that a proviso or exception carved out of a general enactment must be construed strictly, and one who relies on the exception must establish it within the words as well as the reason. Therefore, to the extent that the regulation required an annual search by school districts, it was beyond the scope of Ed. Code, § 35179.5, and thus void. *San Jose Teachers' Assn. v. Barozzi* (1991, 6th Dist) 230 Cal App 3d 1376, 281 Cal Rptr 724.

§ 35230. Corrupt practices as misdemeanor

Collateral References:

Witkin & Epstein, Criminal Law (2d ed) §§ 1124, 1147.

Witkin Summary (9th ed) Agency and Employment § 470.

§ 35233. Prohibitions applicable to board members

Collateral References:

Witkin Summary (9th ed) Contracts § 624.

§ 35256.1. School Accountability Report Card; Required information

In addition to the information required under Section 35256, each School Accountability Report Card shall include the information required under Section 41409.3. *Added Stats 1989 ch 1463 sec 1.*

§ 35271. (First of two; Operative until June 30, 1993) Power to acquire and construct on adjacent property

(a) The governing board of any school district may acquire property, construct buildings, and maintain classes outside its boundaries on any site that either is immediately adjacent to a school site of the district located within its boundaries or is acquired from an adjacent school district.

(b) This section shall remain in effect only until June 30, 1993, and as of that date is repealed.

Amended Stats 1989 ch 135 sec 1, effective July 13, 1989.

Amendments:

1989 Amendment: Substituted the section for the former section.

§ 35271. (Second of two; operative June 30, 1993) Power to acquire and construct on adjacent property

(a) The governing board of any school district may acquire property, construct buildings, and maintain classes outside its boundaries on sites immediately adjacent to school sites of the district within its boundaries.

(b) This section shall become operative June 30, 1993.

Added Stats 1989 ch 135 sec 2, effective July 13, 1989.

ARTICLE 10.3

School Safety Plans

[Added Stats 1989 ch 1253 sec 1.]

Section

35294. Legislative intent

- 35294.1. Contents of plans
 35294.3. Workshops on development of plans
 35294.5. Grant to implement plan; Criteria

§ 35294. Legislative intent

It is the intent of the Legislature that all California public schools, in kindergarten, and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, operated by school districts, in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies, community leaders, parents, pupils, teachers, administrators, and other persons who may be interested in the prevention of campus crime and violence, develop a comprehensive school safety plan that addresses the safety concerns identified through a systematic planning process. For the purposes of this section, law enforcement agencies include local police departments, county sheriffs' offices, school district police or security departments, probation departments, and district attorneys' offices. For purposes of this section a "safety plan" means a plan to develop strategies aimed at the prevention of, and education about, potential incidents involving crime and violence on the school campus.

Added Stats 1989 ch 1253 sec 1.

§ 35294.1. Contents of plans

(a) School safety planning may include, but not be limited to:

(1) Assessing the current status of school crime committed on school campuses and at school-related functions.

(2) Identifying appropriate strategies and programs that will provide or maintain a high level of school safety.

(3) Developing an action plan, in conjunction with local law enforcement agencies, for implementing appropriate safety strategies and programs and determining the fiscal impact of executing the strategies and programs. The action plan may identify available resources which will provide for implementation of the plan.

(b) Existing schoolsite councils may be responsible for developing a safety plan. In any event, the plan may be developed with the participation of teachers, classified employees, parents, law enforcement, school administrators, and, if deemed appropriate, students.

(c) It is the intent of the Legislature that schools develop school safety plans using existing resources, including the materials and services of the School Safety Partnership, pursuant to Chapter 2.5 (commencing with Section 32260) of Part 19. It is also the intent of the Legislature that schools use the handbook developed and distributed by the School/Law Enforcement Partnership Program entitled "Safe Schools: A Planning Guide for Action" in conjunction with developing their plan for school safety.

(d) It is the intent of the Legislature that schools shall not contract with private consultants to develop school safety plans.

(e) Grants to assist schools in implementing their school safety plan shall be made available through the School Safety Partnership as authorized by Section 32262 of the Education Code.

Added Stats 1989 ch 1253 sec 1.

Former Sections:

Former § 35294.1 was added Stats 1989 ch 82 sec 3, effective June 30, 1989, ch 83 sec 3, effective June 30, 1989, amended Stats 1989 ch 92 sec 2, effective July 5, 1989, and renumbered § 35294.5 Stats 1989 ch 1253 sec 2.

§ 35294.3. Workshops on development of plans

The Department of Justice and the State Department of Education, in accordance with Section 32262, shall contract with one professional law enforcement trainer and one professional educator trainer, respectively, to coordinate and present statewide workshops for school districts, county offices of education, and schoolsite personnel, and in particular school principals, to assist them in the development of their respective school safety plans. The Department of Justice and the State Department of Education shall work in cooperation with regard to the workshops coordinated and presented pursuant to these two contracts. The enactment of this section of this act shall be subject to the availability of funds in the Budget Act of 1990.

Added Stats 1989 ch 1253 sec 1.

Note—Stats 1989 ch 1253 provides:

SEC. 4. Section 35294.3 of the Education Code shall be operative only to the extent funds are made available in the annual Budget Act for purposes of that section.

§ 35294.5. Grant to implement plan; Criteria

(a) The governing board of a school district, on behalf of one or more schools within the district that have developed a school safety plan, may apply to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for a grant to implement school safety plans. The School Safety Partnership shall award grants for school safety plans that include, but are not limited to, the following criteria:

(1) Assessment of the recent incidence of crime committed on the school campus.

(2) Identification of appropriate strategies and programs that will provide or maintain a high level of school safety.

(3) Development of an action plan, in conjunction with local law enforcement agencies, for implementing appropriate safety strategies and programs, and determining the fiscal impact of executing the strategies and programs. The action plan shall identify available resources which will provide for implementation of the plan.

(b) In the 1989-90, 1990-91, and 1991-92 fiscal years, the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall award

Beginning in 1992.

italics indicate changes or additions. *** indicate omissions.

[2 Ed C]

schools, in kindergarten, and grades 1 to 12, local law enforcement agencies, community persons who may be interested in the prevention of school safety plan that addresses the safety of the purposes of this section, law enforcement offices, school district police or security offices. For purposes of this section a "safety revention of, and education about, potential

ll provide or maintain a high level of school

law enforcement agencies, for implementing the fiscal impact of executing the strategies and which will provide for implementation of the

school safety plans using existing resources, pursuant to Chapter 2.5 (commencing with the Legislature that schools use the handbook Partnership Program entitled "Safe Schools: A their plan for school safety.

contract with private consultants to develop

ety plan shall be made available through the the Education Code.

1989, ch 83 sec 3, effective June 30, 1989, amended 4.5 Stats 1989 ch 1253 sec 2.

ation, in accordance with Section 32262, shall one professional educator trainer, respectively, districts, county offices of education, and to assist them in the development of their and the State Department of Education shall nated and presented pursuant to these two bject to the availability of funds in the Budget

only to the extent funds are made available in the

or more schools within the district that have tendent of Public Instruction for a grant to ip shall award grants for school safety plans

n the school campus. will provide or maintain a high level of school

law enforcement agencies, for implementing the fiscal impact of executing the strategies ces which will provide for implementation of

erintendent of Public Instruction shall award

grants pursuant to this section to school districts for the implementation of individual school safety plans in an amount not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each school. No grant shall be made unless the school district makes available, for purposes of implementing the school safety plans, an amount of funds equal to the amount of the grant. Grants should be awarded through a competitive process, based upon criteria including, but not limited to, the merit of the proposal and the need for imposing school safety, based on school crime rates.

(c) Any school receiving a grant under this section shall submit to the Superintendent of Public Instruction verified copies of its schoolsite crime report annually for three consecutive years following the receipt of the grant to study the impact of the implementation of the school safety plan on the incidence of crime on the campus of the school.

Added Stats 1989 ch 82 sec 3, effective June 30, 1989, ch 83 sec 3, effective June 30, 1989, as § 35294.1. Amended Stats 1989 ch 92 sec 2, effective July 5, 1989, Renumbered Stats 1989 ch 1253 sec 2.

Amendments:

1989 Amendment (Ch 1253): (1) Substituted the last sentence for the former last sentence which read: "A grant shall be awarded only for school safety plans that include the following criteria: in the introductory clause of subd (a); (2) added "In the 1989-90, 1990-91, and 1991-92 fiscal years." at the beginning of subd (b); (3) amended the last sentence in subd (b) by deleting (a) "(1)" after "not limited to," and (b) "(2)" after "the proposal and"; and (4) amended subd (c) by (a) deleting "district" after "Any school"; (b) substituting "submit" for "report" after "this section shall"; (c) adding "verified copies of its schoolsite crime report" after "Public Instruction"; and (d) substituting "to study" for "concerning" after "of the grant".

Editor's Notes—For application of constitutional provision on school funds, see Note following Ed C § 41200.

§ 35296. Establishment of earthquake emergency procedure system

The governing board of each school district and the county superintendent of schools of each county shall establish an earthquake emergency procedure system in every public school building under its jurisdiction having an occupant capacity of 50 or more pupils or more than one classroom. The governing board of each private school shall establish an earthquake emergency procedure system in every private school building under its jurisdiction having an occupant capacity of 50 or more pupils or more than one classroom. Governing boards and county superintendents may work with the Office of Emergency Services and the Seismic Safety Commission to develop and establish the earthquake emergency procedure systems. Amended Stats 1990 ch 1263 § 9 (AB 2875).

Amendments:

1990 Amendment: (1) Amended the first sentence by (a) deleting "private school and" after "board of each" in the first sentence; (b) deleting "or private" after "every public" in the first sentence; and (c) substituting "pupils" for "students" after "50 or more"; and (2) added the second sentence.

§ 35331. Provision for medical or hospital service for pupils

(a) The governing board of any school district conducting excursions and field trips pursuant to this article shall provide, or make available, medical or hospital service, or both, for pupils of the district injured while participating in any excursion or field trip under the jurisdiction of, or sponsored or controlled by, the district or the authorities of any school of the district.

(b) (1) The medical or hospital service, or both, described in subdivision (a) shall be provided, or made available, through any of the following:

(A) One or more nonprofit membership corporations defraying the cost of medical or hospital service, or both.

(B) One or more group, blanket, or individual policies of accident insurance from an authorized insurer.

(C) A self-insurance program of the school district.

(2) The cost incurred by the school district pursuant to this subdivision may be paid from the funds of the district, or by the insured pupil or his or her parent or guardian.

(3) The membership may be taken in, or the insurance may be purchased from, only those corporations or insurers that are authorized to do business in this state. If the coverage described in this subdivision is to be provided through a self-insurance program of the school district, claims may be paid from a fund established for that purpose pursuant to Section 39602.

Amended Stats 1989 ch 25 sec 1.

Amendments: 1989 Amendment: (1) Designated the former first sentence to be subd (a); (2) amended subd (a) by (a) deleting "through nonprofit membership corporations defraying the cost of medical service or hospital service, or both, or through group, blanket or individual policies of accident insurance from authorized insurer," after "service, or both"; and (b) substituting "any excursion or field trip" for "such excursions and field trips"; (3) deleted the former second sentence which read: "The cost of the insurance or membership may be paid, from the funds of the district, or by the insured pupil, his parent or guardian."; and (4) added subd (b).

ARTICLE 14

Costs of Accreditation

[Article 14, consisting of § 35340, was enacted Stats 1976 ch 1010 § 2, operative April 30, 1977. The article heading was repealed Stats 1989 ch 1360 § 21.]

ARTICLE 15

Authority to Transport Pupils

Collateral References:

Witkin Summary (9th ed) Constitutional Law § 653.

Deering's California Codes
annotated

EDUCATION
18000--38999

§ 35292

ELEMENTARY/SECONDARY EDUCATION

§ 35292. Visits to schools

The governing board of any school district shall visit each school in its district at least once each term, and examine carefully into the management, needs, and conditions of the schools. In any school district which employs district or city superintendents of schools, it shall either visit the schools or provide that they shall be visited by the district or city superintendent of schools or his assistants.

Enacted Stats 1976 ch 1010 § 2, operative April 30, 1977.

§ 35293. Maintenance with equal rights and privileges

The governing board of any school district shall maintain all of the elementary day schools established by it, and all of the day high schools established by it with equal rights and privileges as far as possible.

Enacted Stats 1976 ch 1010 § 2, operative April 30, 1977.

ARTICLE 10.5

Earthquake Emergency Procedures

[Title 2, Elementary and Secondary Education—Division 3, Local Administration—Part 21, Local Educational Agencies—Chapter 2, Governing Boards—Article 10.5, Earthquake Emergency Procedures; Article added Stats 1984 ch 1659 § 1.]

§ 35295. Legislative findings and declarations

§ 35296. Establishment of emergency procedure system

§ 35297. Elements of emergency procedure system

§ 35295. Legislative findings and declarations

The Legislature finds and declares the following:

(a) Because of the generally acknowledged fact that California will experience moderate to severe earthquakes in the foreseeable future, increased efforts to reduce earthquake hazards should be encouraged and supported.

(b) In order to minimize loss of life and disruption, it is necessary for all public or private elementary schools and high schools to develop school disaster plans and specifically an earthquake emergency procedure system so that students and staff will act instinctively and correctly when an earthquake disaster strikes.

(c) It is therefore the intent of the Legislature in enacting this article to authorize the establishment of earthquake emergency procedure systems in kindergarten and grades 1 through 12 in all the public or private schools in California.

Added Stats 1984 ch 1659 § 1.

§ 35296. Establishment of emergency procedure system

The governing board of each private school and school district and the county superintendent of schools of each county shall establish an earthquake emergency procedure system in every public or private school building under its jurisdiction having an occupant capacity of 50 or more students or more than one classroom. Governing boards and county superintendents may work with the Office of Emergency Services and the Seismic Safety Commission to develop and establish the earthquake emergency procedure systems.

Added Stats 1984 ch 1659 § 1.

§ 35297. Elements of emergency procedure system

The earthquake emergency procedure system shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:

(a) A school building disaster plan, ready for implementation at any time, for maintaining the safety and care of students and staffs.

LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES

§ 35310

(b) A drop procedure. As used in this article, "drop procedure" means an activity whereby each student and staff member takes cover under a table or desk, dropping to his or her knees, with the head protected by the arms, and the back to the windows. A drop procedure practice shall be held at least once each school quarter in elementary schools and at least once a semester in secondary schools.

(c) Protective measures to be taken before, during, and following an earthquake.

(d) A program to ensure that the students and that both the certificated and classified staff are aware of, and properly trained in, the earthquake emergency procedure system.

Added Stats 1984 ch 1659 § 1. Amended Stats 1988 ch 448 sec 1.

Amendments:

1988 Amendment: Added "that both the certificated and classified" in subd (d).

ARTICLE 11

[Title 2, Elementary and Secondary Education—Division 3, Local Administration—Part 21, Local Educational Agencies—Chapter 2, Governing Boards—Article 11, Counseling Services; Article added Stats 1986 ch 1175 § 2. Repealed Stats 1987 ch 1452 § 211.]

Note—See Note following § 35160.1.

§ 35300. [Section repealed 1987.]

Added Stats 1986 ch 1175 § 2. Repealed Stats 1987 ch 1452 § 211.

Former Section: Former § 35300, similar to the repealed section, was enacted Stats 1976 ch 1010 § 2, operative April 30, 1977, amended Stats 1977 ch 36 § 131, effective April 29, 1977, operative April 30, 1977, and repealed Stats 1986 ch 1175 § 1. The repealed section related to educational counseling program.

§ 35300.5. [Section repealed 1987.]

Added Stats 1985 ch 711 § 1. Repealed Stats 1987 ch 1452 § 211. The repealed section related to career guidance model for science and technology.

§ 35301. [Section repealed 1987.]

Added Stats 1980 ch 401 § 1. Amended Stats 1981 ch 1152 § 1. Repealed Stats 1987 ch 1452 § 211. The repealed section related to confidentiality.

ARTICLE 12

Scholarship and Loan Funds

[Title 2, Elementary and Secondary Education—Division 3, Local Administration—Part 21, Local Educational Agencies—Chapter 2, Governing Boards—Article 12, Scholarship and Loan Funds; Enacted Stats 1976 ch 1010 § 2, operative April 30, 1977.]

- § 35310. Establishment and maintenance
- § 35311. Chairman and executive officer
- § 35312. Meetings
- § 35313. Gift, donation, bequest, or devise
- § 35314. Deposit of fund money
- § 35315. Loans, scholarships, and grants-in-aid; Eligibility
- § 35316. Application for loan
- § 35317. Administrative expenses
- § 35318. Annual audit
- § 35319. Reports

§ 35310. Establishment and maintenance

The governing board of any school district may establish and maintain a scholarship and loan fund, to be administered by a committee composed of the members of the governing board of

SCHOOL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

A Summary of Emergency Preparedness Activities Implemented by the
Disaster Preparedness Commission

New York State Disaster Preparedness Commission

October 1991

C O N T E N T S

Executive Summary.....	i
I. Introduction.....	1
II. Highlights of Activities.....	3
III. Current Status.....	7
IV. Conclusions.....	11
V. Recommendations.....	13

Appendices:

1. Map of New York State BOCES
2. Emergency Plans Reviewed by the School Emergency Preparedness Working Group
3. BOCES Emergency Planning Survey
4. BOCES Emergency Notification Survey
5. Survey of County Emergency Management Offices on School Emergency Planning
6. DPC Agency Comments on School Emergency Preparedness Report

Attachments:

1. Section 155.13 of the Commissioner of Education's Regulations
2. "Planning Manual and Guidelines for School Emergency/ Disaster Preparedness Plans"
3. "Checklist for School Emergency Plans"
4. "Exercising School Emergency Plans"

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The devastating loss of the lives of nine children due to a wall collapse at the East Coldenham School, in Orange County, on November 16, 1989 tragically spotlighted the need for improved emergency preparedness in schools. Beginning in the mid-1980's, the Chairman of the Disaster Preparedness Commission (DPC) and the Commissioner of the State Education Department (SED) indicated that this is an issue of vital concern. This concern culminated in the issuance of Section 155.13 of the Commissioner of Education's Regulations, effective April 7, 1989, which strengthened the emergency management ties between education agencies and other local government entities and required local school districts and Boards of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES) to have emergency plans developed by October 1, 1990.

The East Coldenham disaster heightened public awareness of the importance of school emergency preparedness. In response to this terrible tragedy, the DPC Chairman authorized the State Emergency Management Office (SEMO) to form a Working Group, in conjunction with the Education Department, to implement the DPC's school safety initiative.

Since March 1990, the School Emergency Preparedness Working Group has initiated a number of emergency readiness and response activities. These included: the conduct of meetings among SED, SEMO and other DPC member agencies; the update of SED's Emergency Planning Manual; the development of a checklist for school emergency plans; the presentation of a series of seminars on school emergency preparedness; the initiation of two school emergency planning pilot projects; the conduct of surveys of BOCES safety and health managers; review and comment on school plans submitted by local school or BOCES districts; the development of a brochure on conducting tests of school emergency plans; and the establishment of a school exercise pilot project. Presently, a videotape on conducting school emergency drills is in production.

Four surveys of BOCES safety and health managers were conducted between July 1990 and June 1991. The responses to these surveys have been analyzed by the Working Group and helped to form the basis for a series of conclusions and recommendations.

Among the conclusions reached are:

- At least 10% of the school districts risk losing critical funding administered by the Education Department because they have not completed and tested emergency plans.
- The adequacy of school emergency plans cannot be affirmed, with confidence, by the State.
- The involvement of private educational facilities in the emergency planning process is not uniformly high.
- While New York City is exempted from the SED regulation, school officials there have shown interest in increasing their focus on emergency management.

- The American Red Cross has encountered difficulties in formalizing emergency shelter agreements with some school district leaders.
- The present school emergency warning system often requires a minimum of one hour to convey urgent information from the National Weather Service to potentially affected schools.
- The degree of involvement among BOCES districts as emergency response coordinators for the education network varies from region to region.
- Many schools have no formal procedures with local public safety agencies regarding emergency warnings.
- A majority of school drills occur without the participation of local governments and emergency services groups.

The Working Group recognizes that, in these financially trying times it may be difficult for school districts to commit funds to non-classroom activities. Nevertheless, for the sake of students and school employees alike, school safety must remain a priority.

The Working Group makes a number of recommendations involving the Disaster Preparedness Commission, the State Education Department, the State Emergency Management Office, local school districts and local emergency management offices. They are:

A. Disaster Preparedness Commission:

1. The DPC should continue to monitor school emergency management issues.
2. The DPC should continue to encourage the active participation of State agencies in school emergency management activities.

B. State Education Department:

1. Given the scope of the Commissioner's regulation, the Education Department should expand its level of emergency management services to school districts and should dedicate staff, full time, to emergency management.
2. The Education Department should more actively monitor the status of school emergency management activities statewide.
3. The BOCES districts should be encouraged to implement innovative methods of assuring efficient emergency warnings to schools.
4. The Commissioner of Education's Regulations should be amended to require that BOCES and school district emergency plans be submitted to and reviewed by the State.

C. State Emergency Management Office:

1. SEMO should continue to work with the State Education Department to assist in the training of SED personnel in all aspects of emergency management.
2. SEMO should take steps to ensure that local emergency management offices fully participate in the school planning and training effort.

D. Local School Districts:

1. Each school district must ensure that it has complied with all provisions of Section 155.13 of the Commissioner of Education's Regulations.
2. A special effort should be made to ensure that effective emergency notification procedures exist for all school districts and individual schools.
3. School district officials should fully integrate those private schools within their boundaries into the district's emergency management activities.
4. Municipal and local emergency officials should concur in and receive copies of school district emergency plans.
5. School districts should have their emergency plans reviewed by State or local emergency management officials.

E. Local Emergency Management Offices:

1. Local emergency management offices should be fully involved in the emergency management activities of all school districts within their jurisdictions.

The tragic collapse of a wall at the East Coldenham School in Orange County on November 16, 1989, killing nine children, focused attention on the subject of school safety and the necessity of integrating the emergency response capabilities of education agencies and local municipalities. Pictures of the incident disseminated by the media portrayed the horror of frightened children, grieving parents, and stunned emergency responders. Sad and predictable questions of "Why did it happen?" and "Could the tragedy have been avoided?" continue to haunt residents of that community.

At the time of the disaster in East Coldenham, New York's school districts and local emergency services groups were beginning the process of complying with a comprehensive State Education Department (SED) regulation on school emergency management. Effective April 7, 1989, Section 155.13 of the Regulations of the Commissioner of Education (Attachment 1) placed new requirements on the state's 41 Boards of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES) (Appendix 1) and the more than 700 local school districts*. The regulation mandated: the development of emergency plans, in consultation with host municipal governments and local emergency response agencies, by October 1, 1990; cooperation with appropriate government agencies in developing agreements for the use of school-owned facilities and vehicles during emergencies; relinquishing control of facilities and other resources to the State and county in accordance with county emergency plans; conducting annual drills on elements of emergency procedures; and the incorporation of non-public schools into district emergency response structures.

Section 155.13 had its origins in the mid-1980's, when then-Education Commissioner Gordon Ambach and Disaster Preparedness Commission (DPC) Chairman David Axelrod jointly initiated discussions on the need for improved school emergency preparedness. Major crisis situations, such as Hurricane Gloria in 1985, further underscored the need for better planning and stronger emergency management ties between education and other government agencies. Finally, in early 1989, the Board of Regents' passage of the emergency management regulation affirmed Commissioner Thomas Sobol's concern for an improved level of school emergency readiness and his commitment to integrating his agency's efforts with those of the DPC.

As the Education Department began the task of implementing the new regulation, it became apparent that the expertise of the DPC, and the relationships of its member agencies with local public safety organizations, would be required. The catastrophe at the East Coldenham School reinforced the need for a multi-agency effort in support of SED. On the heels of the Commission's January 1990 report on the East Coldenham disaster, DPC Chairman Axelrod authorized the State Emergency Management Office (SEMO) to form a Working Group, in conjunction with the Education Department, to assist the State's education community, county and municipal governments, and local emergency services providers in improving the level of school emergency preparedness.

*New York City schools, exempt from this regulation, are required to develop emergency plans under City Board of Education policy.

Beginning in March 1990, a team of seven SEMO staff members was assigned on a part-time basis to implement the DPC's school safety initiative. Since then, the Working Group has been active in a number of emergency planning, training and response activities. It has consulted with and implemented the recommendations of DPC-member agencies, Federal and local government managers, education officials, and representatives of private associations. It has truly been a collegial effort.



Federal Emergency Management Agency

Washington, D.C. 20472

February 21, 1992

Mike Webb
Earthquake Program
Alaska Division of Emergency
Services
P.O. Box 5750, Suite B-210
Fort Richardson, AK 99505-5750

Dear Mike:

I am happy to confirm your participation on the Educational Steering Committee of the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP). The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is establishing this committee to support its responsibility under Public Law 101-614, Section 5 (b)(2), which requires the Director of FEMA to:

[P]repare and execute, in conjunction with the Program agencies, the Department of Education, other Federal agencies, and private sector groups, a comprehensive earthquake education and public awareness program, to include development of materials and their wide dissemination to schools and the general public.

In accord with the 5-Year Plan for NEHRP, the Committee's primary objective is to produce a Plan of Action for a National Earthquake Education Program (NEEP) before the end of this fiscal year (September 30). The Steering Committee will meet on three occasions to direct the design and development of the Action Plan.

We will hold our first meeting on Monday, March 23 (from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.), at the Crescent Hotel, 2620 W. Dunlap Avenue (adjacent to I-17) in Phoenix. We reserved lodging for you on the nights of March 21, 22, and 23. If you need to change these accommodations, contact the hotel at (602) 943-8200. We will reimburse you for travel and per diem (see enclosed memo).

The purpose of the March 23 Workshop is to solicit feedback on program vision and planning process from Committee members. Neither the legislation nor the legislative history of P.L. 101-614 provides parameters for a NEEP. The Steering Committee has considerable latitude! At this stage, there are no limitations on the NEEP or the target audiences it may serve.

Here are some questions I'd like the Committee to consider:

How do you envision a National Earthquake Education Program?

What are your views on the planning assumptions and parameters of this project?

What's out there? What are your suggestions for obtaining and compiling information from Federal agencies, States, and professional associations concerning their earthquake education activities?

How might we identify appropriate points of contact within Federal agencies, States, and professional associations?

How might we reach representatives of various groups within the Natural Hazards Research and Applications community to determine their interest/role in this project?

What are your expectations concerning the outcome of the start-up meeting?

Since your travel plans will permit our meeting prior to the March 23 event, I'll be sending along some topics for our March 21 discussion. In both cases, please feel free to call or fax your suggestions.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

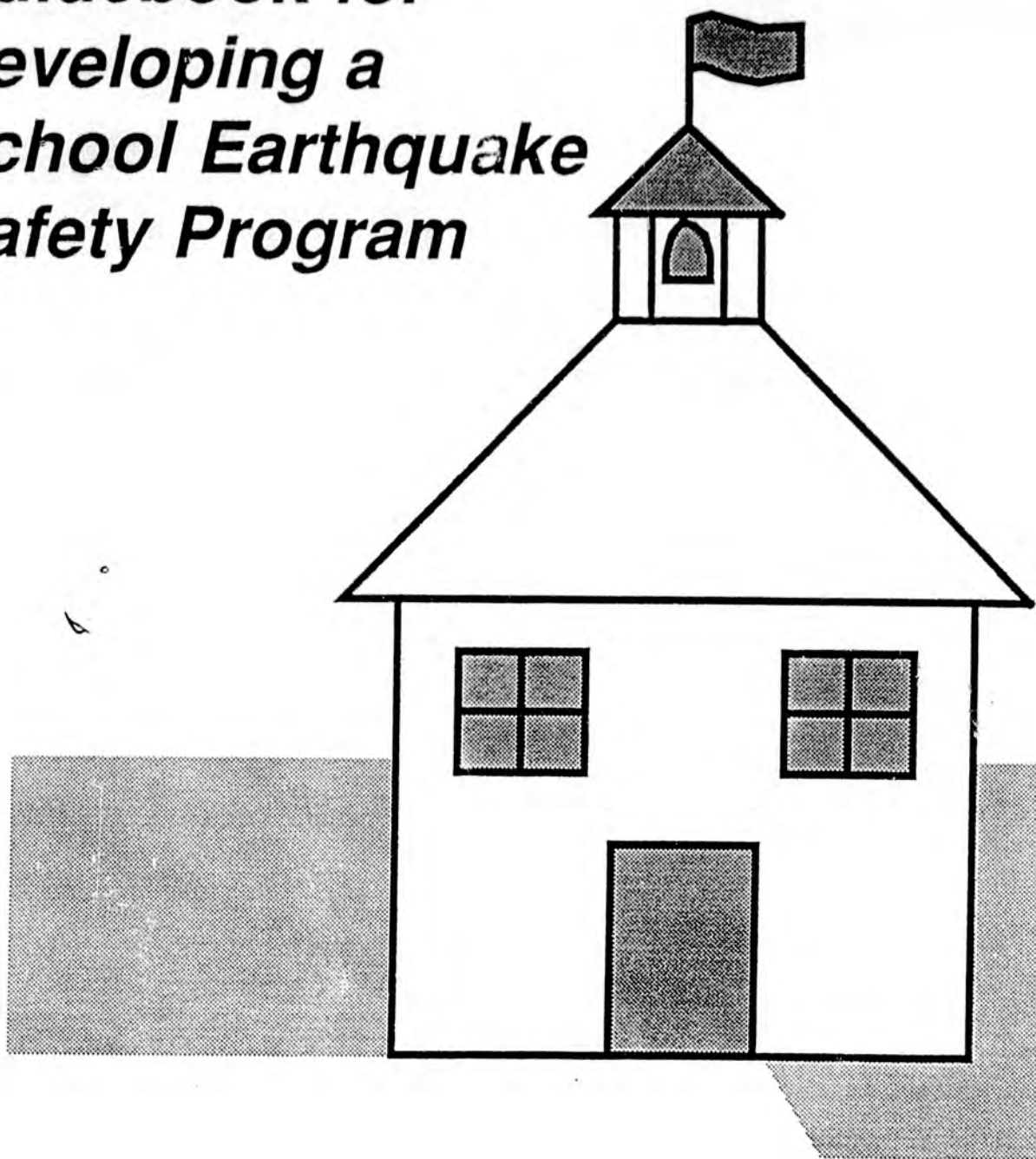


Marilyn P. MacCabe, Manager
Earthquake Education Program
(202) 646-2812, 3104 (FAX)

Enclosure

NEHRP 5-Year Plan

Guidebook for Developing a School Earthquake Safety Program



CONTENTS

Section	Page
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. THE PLANNING PROCESS	3
3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION	11
— In classrooms	14
— Throughout school buildings	16
— Along building evacuation routes	16
— In neighborhood	19
— In community	19
4. EARTHQUAKE DRILLS	21
— What to expect	22
— Response guidelines	23
— Teacher/student preparations	24
— Classroom drill	25
— Evacuation	26
— Evaluation	27
5. IMMEDIATE RESPONSE AND CARE REQUIREMENTS	29
— First-hour priorities	30
— Staff skills and training requirements	30
— Procedures, roles, and responsibilities	35
6. COMMUNICATION	37
— On-site needs	38
— Off-site communication resources	38
— Emergency information to parents	39
7. POST-EARTHQUAKE SHELTER PLANNING	43
— Planning assumptions	44
— Short-term care and shelter requirements	46
— Long-term care and shelter requirements	48

Introduction

This guidebook is designed to assist the school community of principal, teachers, staff, parents, and students to develop and tailor an earthquake safety program for their school.

An earthquake safety program involves more than preparing a response plan. It is an ongoing activity that includes identifying the hazards in your school; conducting earthquake drills; and involving teachers, parents, and students in developing a plan for providing students with care and shelter until they can be reunited with their parents. An effective program also includes training and exercises, as well as classroom discussions and activities to help students understand the importance of taking quake-safe actions.

The need for an individual school earthquake safety program and an effective earthquake response plan is based on the following assumptions:

- A major earthquake can occur without warning and could occur during school hours.
- This event would cause widespread damage resulting from ground shaking and other hazards triggered by the earthquake (e.g., fires and the release of toxic materials).
- Transportation routes, telephone communications, and other utility services would be disrupted.
- Medical, fire, and rescue personnel would be severely overtaxed and would not be able to respond to every school within the affected area for several hours.

Individual school communities should prepare to be self-sufficient — capable of relying on their own resources to protect and care for the school population until outside help is available. The guidebook provides the foundation for developing this capability. **It is intended to be used by the school principal and a committee of teachers, parents, and students** as a guide and workbook for developing action plans for their school's earthquake safety program.

Because earthquakes occur less frequently than other disasters, the extra time it takes to plan for this event is often weighed against the "odds" that it will not occur in this decade, or that it will not happen while school is in session. Although many planning issues in this guidebook apply only to earthquakes, most also apply to other hazards such as fires, floods, hurricanes, and tornadoes. Therefore, the extra time you spend on earthquake planning is also time well spent in enhancing your general emergency plans.

Steps leading to the creation of action plans are outlined in **Section 2, The Planning Process**. Each remaining section of the guidebook addresses a specific program area:

Section 3, Hazard Identification, focuses on how to estimate the potential impact of a major earthquake on your city, town, school, and classrooms, and how to identify hazards you can eliminate, reduce, or only anticipate.

Section 4, Earthquake Drills, discusses immediate dangers to expect and to avoid during an earthquake, the importance of earthquake drills, and appropriate protective measures to take.

Section 5, Immediate Response and Care Requirements, assumes that principals, teachers, and other staff members will be required to carry out first aid, search and rescue, fire control, and other first-hour priority actions without assistance from emergency response personnel.

Section 6, Communication, addresses the need to develop alternative plans for communicating when electrical power and telephone services are disrupted. The section also includes suggestions for conveying emergency information to parents.

Section 7, Post-Earthquake Shelter Planning, considers the aftermath of a major earthquake and the extraordinary responsibilities you may have to assume to care for and shelter the student population beyond the normal dismissal hour.

The Guidebook supplement, (FEMA 88a) **Earthquake Safety Activities for Children**, is designed to help classroom teachers prepare their students to cope safely with earthquakes. The supplement contains excerpts from (FEMA 159) **EARTHQUAKES - A Teacher's Package for K-6**, developed for FEMA by the National Science Teachers Association.

The Planning Process

The planning approach described in this section is one way to work toward developing action plans for your earthquake safety program. The best way to proceed, however, is your way. Consider the steps in this section as suggestions to help you get started. These steps cover:

- How to generate interest and recruit support.
- How to divide your planning program into manageable components.
- How to get started.

Take one step at a time. As you move forward, each action you take to increase the earthquake safety of your school's population will be worthwhile. Benefits derived from your efforts will extend beyond the school setting into the home and community. The preparations learned and practiced by staff members, students, and parents will help these individuals cope more effectively — no matter when or where an unpredictable emergency occurs.

STEP ONE: Generate Interest.

If an earthquake took place during school hours, would administrators, teachers, students, and parents know how to react appropriately? Or would there be uncertainty, confusion, and needless injuries?

The following assumptions and the problems they are likely to cause reflect the current state of preparedness at most schools in high or moderate earthquake risk areas. This account is offered to help you generate interest in the need to prepare all members of the school community to cope safely and effectively during and following an earthquake.

Emergency Planning

In many communities, emergency response plans are prepared on the assumption that schools will look after themselves. In these same communities, school plans are generally developed on the assumption that essential services and emergency assistance will be provided by community agencies. Earthquake plans, as well as plans for other potential disasters, are often based on the assumption that water, gas, electricity, food supplies, communication systems, and transportation systems will remain available and operative.

Little effective attention has been given to the necessity for self-sufficiency and the state of isolation that could realistically confront schools in case of a major earthquake.

Teacher Training

It is generally unclear just what teachers are expected to do in an earthquake emergency, and teachers are untrained for some of the responsibilities most often expected of them. For example, it is assumed that teachers will give first aid in an emergency, but few teachers are trained in first aid and there is usually no requirement for such training. Further, teachers are not systematically briefed on the many problems that must be dealt with in case of an earthquake, nor on the special needs of children on such occasions.

It is often assumed that teachers will stay with their students in an emergency until parents arrive. Some parents, however, may not be able to reach the school for many hours. From the first hour following an earthquake, teachers will be torn between responsibilities toward their students and concern for their own families.

Student Education

There is little evidence of programs for training children to understand and deal with the earthquake hazard at school, at home, and in the community. The defense that some children are frightened by thinking about earthquake danger could just as well be made against educating children for fire safety.

Parent Education

The respective responsibilities and authorities of school personnel and parents in the case of an emergency are rarely addressed. Too often, school emergency plans provide, and/or parents assume that students will be dismissed.

When moderate earthquakes have occurred during school hours, major problems were created by anxious parents telephoning schools and flooding areas in autos seeking to remove their children. In many instances, traffic jams were so bad that no emergency vehicles could reach the schools.

Fortunately, in many cases following these actual events, school administrators directed that no student be allowed to venture home alone. Throughout one school district, there were reports of home damage, leaking gas, broken water pipes, and downed power lines. To send students home would have forced some 12,000 children onto the city streets. Approximately 54 percent of these children would have been sent to homes where both parents were at work, many at a considerable distance from home. Children as young as age five would have been alone and in severe danger.

These and similar concerns reflecting your own state of earthquake preparedness, as well as your expectations of what could be accomplished, might be raised at faculty meetings, at district-level conferences with principals, safety officers, or board members, and at parent-teacher meetings at your school.

Once you've generated interest, keep it positive and active. With time and patience, interest should evolve into concern and ultimately, into action.

STEP TWO: Recruit support

At the initial stage of your planning effort, form an earthquake safety committee to recommend the course for your program and to get the program moving

Members of this committee might include:

- The principal;
- The assistant principal or head teacher;
- Teachers with current first aid/CPR training certificates;
- School secretary, nurse, custodian;
- Parent representatives; and
- Student representatives (from upper grades in an elementary school)

As you go through this guidebook and begin to develop an action plan for your program, don't hesitate to call on some experts for more information and advice. Eventually, you'll have your own support network, which might include:

- Local emergency services officials (e.g., fire, police, city emergency managers);
- Community American Red Cross chapter representatives;
- Experts on geology, structural engineering, and architecture at your local college or university or in private practice;
- School district and/or city building inspectors;
- Members of local environmental groups, civic organizations, and retirement associations;
- Community/neighborhood representatives with special skills (e.g., ham radio operators, building engineers, doctors, nurses, and medical paraprofessionals); and
- Safety experts in business and industry.

STEP THREE: Divide your planning activity into manageable components.

The components of your school's earthquake safety program should reflect plans and activities that will meet your expectations of what could be accomplished over a period of several years.

Figure 1 is a list of possible program components that you may want to consider. Several of these components can be further divided into planning units as shown under **EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE PLAN.**

- **HAZARD IDENTIFICATION**
- **EARTHQUAKE DRILLS**
- **EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE PLAN**
 - A chain of command.
 - A set of procedures for:
 - Post-earthquake building evacuation;
 - Student and staff safety (search and rescue, first aid, and record keeping);
 - Building security (fire control, utilities check, damage assessment); and
 - Communication (on- and off-site).
 - Staff roles and responsibilities.
 - Simple lists of specific actions to be taken by all staff members during and immediately following an earthquake.
- **EARTHQUAKE EDUCATION**
- **TRAINING PROGRAMS**
- **HAZARD REDUCTION PROJECTS**
- **SHELTER PLANS**
- **EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES**

Figure 1. SUGGESTED PROGRAM COMPONENTS

STEP FOUR: Get Started

The following STEP-BY-STEP CHECKLIST is an outline of the planning steps covered in Sections 3 to 7.

- (a) Use the Checklist to estimate **WHAT** could be accomplished during your first year of planning by selecting two or more steps from two or more sections.
- (b) Decide **WHO** (individual or subcommittee) will take each step.
- (c) Add a manageable deadline **WHEN** each step will be completed.
- (d) At the end of your first year, use the Checklist again to chart your progress and project future year plans.

Step-by-Step Checklist

SECTION 3: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

WHAT	WHO	WHEN
☐ STEP ONE: Obtain or draw a map of the school and school grounds.	_____	_____
☐ STEP TWO: Identify potential earthquake hazards in classrooms.	_____	_____
☐ STEP THREE: Identify earthquake (and other hazards throughout school buildings).	_____	_____
☐ STEP FOUR: Identify potential hazards along building evacuation routes.	_____	_____
☐ STEP FIVE: Identify potential hazards in the neighborhood surrounding your school.	_____	_____
☐ STEP SIX: Determine the vulnerability of your community to earthquake effects.	_____	_____

SECTION 4: EARTHQUAKE DRILLS

WHAT	WHO	WHEN
☐ STEP ONE: Hold a staff meeting to discuss earthquake dangers and response actions.	_____	_____
☐ STEP TWO: Hold a special meeting or workshop with teachers to discuss student preparation activities.	_____	_____
☐ STEP THREE: Develop procedures for holding classroom earthquake drills.	_____	_____
☐ STEP FOUR: Determine and discuss procedures for evacuating the building.	_____	_____
☐ STEP FIVE: Plan for the unexpected.	_____	_____
☐ STEP SIX: Designate an outdoor evacuation assembly area.	_____	_____
☐ STEP SEVEN: Practice and evaluate the effectiveness of your earthquake drills.	_____	_____

SECTION 5: IMMEDIATE RESPONSE AND CARE REQUIREMENTS

WHAT	WHO	WHEN
☐ STEP ONE: Anticipate first-hour priorities.	_____	_____
☐ STEP TWO: Assess staff skills and identify training requirements.	_____	_____
☐ STEP THREE: Develop procedures and assign roles and responsibilities.	_____	_____
☐ STEP FOUR: Prepare simple response checklists for each staff member.	_____	_____
☐ STEP FIVE: Discuss and coordinate your plan with school district and local emergency services officials.	_____	_____
☐ STEP SIX: Inform parents of your earthquake response plan and their role in an emergency (see Section 6).	_____	_____
☐ STEP SEVEN: Discuss your earthquake response plan with students.	_____	_____
☐ STEP EIGHT: Exercise your response plan.	_____	_____

SECTION 6: COMMUNICATION

WHAT	WHO	WHEN
☐ STEP ONE: Determine on-site communication needs.	_____	_____
☐ STEP TWO: Determine off-site communication resources and develop reporting procedures.	_____	_____
☐ STEP THREE: Submit a copy of your communication plan to your school district and local emergency response offices.	_____	_____
☐ STEP FOUR: Develop procedures for conveying emergency information to parents.	_____	_____

SECTION 7: POST-EARTHQUAKE SHELTER PLANNING

WHAT	WHO	WHEN
☐ STEP ONE: Develop a list of care and shelter planning assumptions.	_____	_____
☐ STEP TWO: Estimate the number of students requiring care and shelter.	_____	_____
☐ STEP THREE: Determine short-term care and shelter requirements.	_____	_____
☐ STEP FOUR: Identify additional requirements for long-term care and shelter.	_____	_____

Earthquake Drills

Because earthquakes strike without warning, life-protecting actions must be taken immediately at the first indication of ground shaking. There will not be time to think through what to do. Therefore, of all earthquake preparedness measures, earthquake drills are the most important. Their purpose is to help students (and staff) learn how to REACT immediately and appropriately.

The essential components of earthquake drills are classroom discussions, demonstrations, and exercises designed to help students learn and practice WHERE to seek shelter and HOW to protect their heads and bodies from falling objects (e.g., debris from ceilings, light fixtures, and shattered glass).

Effective earthquake drills simulate (1) actions to be taken during an actual earthquake and (2) actions to be taken after the ground shaking stops. Building evacuation following an earthquake is imperative due to the potential danger of fires or explosions.

This section will help you determine:

- What dangers to expect during an earthquake.
- What quake-safe actions to take during an earthquake.
- How to conduct classroom drills.
- How to develop procedures for evacuating the school building after an earthquake.
- How to practice and evaluate the effectiveness of your earthquake drills.

The companion to this section is the Guidebook supplement, Earthquake Safety Activities for Children. The supplement is designed for classroom teachers and covers both physical and psychological preparedness through student activities and simulation exercises.

STEP ONE: Hold a staff meeting to discuss earthquake dangers and earthquake response actions.

This step is intended to help you emphasize the need for earthquake safety planning to all school staff members—teachers, secretaries, custodians, and other support personnel. (You may wish to let classroom teachers know that you will hold another meeting with them to discuss student earthquake safety.)

At this meeting, give staff an opportunity to express and discuss their concerns about personal safety. Encourage them to prepare their families to cope safely and effectively during and following an earthquake, especially if family members are separated when this event occurs.

What to Expect During an Earthquake

The first indication of a damaging earthquake may be a gentle shaking. You may notice the swaying of hanging plants and light fixtures, or hear objects wobbling on shelves. Or, you may be jarred first by a violent jolt (similar to a sonic boom). Or, you may hear a low (and perhaps very loud) rumbling noise. A second or two later, you'll really feel the shaking; and by this time, you'll find it very difficult to move from one place to another.

It's important to take "quake-safe" action at the first indication of ground shaking. Don't wait until you are certain an earthquake is occurring. As the ground shaking grows stronger, danger increases. For example:

- Free-standing cabinets and bookshelves are likely to topple. Wall-mounted objects (such as clocks and artwork) may shake loose and fly across the room.
- Suspended ceiling components may pop out, bringing light fixtures, mechanical diffusers, sprinkler heads, and other components down with them.
- Door frames may be bent by moving walls and may jam the doors shut. Moving walls may bend window frames, causing glass to shatter and sending dangerous shards into the room.

The noise that accompanies an earthquake cannot cause physical harm. However, it may cause considerable emotional stress—especially if you're not prepared to expect the noisy clamor of moving and falling objects, shattering glass, wailing fire alarms, banging doors, and creaking walls. The noise will be frightening, but a little less so if it is anticipated.

Earthquake Response Guidelines

During a major or moderate earthquake, the greatest immediate hazard to people in or near a building is the danger of being hit by falling objects. During the ground shaking, the school population is safest finding immediate shelter under desks, tables, or counters.

If INDOORS:

Stay inside; move away from windows, shelves, and heavy objects and furniture that may fall. **Take cover** under a table or desk, or in a strong doorway.

Although doorways have traditionally been regarded as safe locations, it's important to anticipate that doors may slam shut during an earthquake.

In halls, stairways, or other areas where no cover is available, move to an interior wall. Turn away from windows, kneel alongside wall, bend head close to knees, cover sides of head with elbows, and clasp hands firmly behind neck.

In library, immediately move away from windows and bookshelves, and take appropriate cover.

In laboratories and kitchens, all burners should be extinguished (if possible) before taking cover. Stay clear of hazardous chemicals that may spill.

There are no uniform guidelines for protecting students in other areas inside school buildings (e.g., gymnasium and auditorium). DETERMINE PROCEDURES FOR YOUR SCHOOL WITH ADVICE FROM EXPERTS (structural engineers and fire officials.)

IF OUTDOORS:

Move to an open space, away from buildings and overhead power lines. Lie down or crouch low to the ground (legs will not be steady). Keep looking around to be aware of dangers that may demand movement.

On the school bus, stop the bus away from power lines, bridges, overpasses, and buildings. Students should remain in their seats and hold on.

Indoors or outdoors, when an earthquake occurs:

TAKE ACTION AT THE FIRST INDICATION OF GROUND SHAKING.

STEP TWO: Hold a special meeting or workshop with teachers to discuss student preparation activities.

Give each K-6 grade classroom teacher a copy of the Guidebook supplement, **Earthquake Safety Activities for Children** to review and discuss. The supplement contains information on earthquake dangers and response actions, along with several classroom activities and earthquake simulation exercises. The activities and exercises are designed to reduce anxiety and increase students' confidence in their ability to cope in an emergency.

An earthquake may not occur during the childhood of your students. However, the earthquake safety lessons they learn at school will stay with them. If other priorities limit the scope of your earthquake safety program and the most you can do is conduct earthquake drills, you will make a difference.

STEP THREE: Develop procedures for holding classroom earthquake drills.

The following earthquake drill is an example of standard response actions to take in classrooms. The complete earthquake drill includes post-earthquake building evacuation to a safe, open-space area. In the event of an actual earthquake, building evacuation takes place after the ground stops shaking.

Sample Classroom Earthquake Drill

Objective: During an earthquake drill or at the first sign of ground shaking, students demonstrate their ability to react immediately and appropriately.

DROP AND COVER

TURN AWAY FROM WINDOWS

STAY UNDER SHELTER UNTIL SHAKING STOPS

LISTEN FOR INSTRUCTIONS

Following the teacher's command, students will:

1. Immediately TAKE COVER under desks or tables, and TURN AWAY from windows.
2. Remain in sheltered position for at least 60 seconds.
3. Be silent and listen to instructions.

During the earthquake drill, teachers will:

1. Take cover.
2. Talk calmly to students.
3. Review procedure for evacuating classroom.

STEP FOUR: Determine and discuss procedures for evacuating building.

Building evacuation following an earthquake is IMPERATIVE due to the possibility of secondary hazards, such as explosions and fires.

Through repeated fire drills, your students undoubtedly have demonstrated their ability to exit the school building in a quick and orderly manner. Building evacuation following an earthquake should also be quick and orderly. It is, however, difficult to estimate how long it will take or how hard it will be for students to maneuver through the debris that might have fallen in their path to safety.

Because surprises lead to confusion and anxiety, students and staff should be told what to expect and how to navigate safely. To emphasize that evacuation takes place only after ground shaking ceases, building evacuation should be practiced as an extension of classroom "drop-and-cover" drills.

- _____ Have you determined who will give the command to evacuate building?
- _____ Have you determined how the evacuation command will be given if PA system is not working?
- _____ Do classrooms exit into an enclosed common hallway?
- *An aftershock may occur while students are evacuating through a crowded hallway. Discuss advantages and disadvantages of sequentially evacuating classes through hallway. Occasionally practice "drop-and-cover" along evacuation routes.*
- _____ Does your post-earthquake building evacuation route coincide with the route used during fire drills? If not, discuss this with the Fire Department.
- _____ Have you identified potential hazards along building evacuation route? (See Section 3, Hazard Identification.)

STEP FIVE: Plan for the Unexpected.

Identify all possible emergencies you might have to handle during an earthquake evacuation and generate alternative response procedures. For example, discuss what to do if:

- The power fails.
- The door jams.
- An alternate exit route must be sought.
- Hallway and stairway are littered with debris. (Do your fire drills occasionally simulate blocked corridors?)
- An aftershock occurs.
- There's smoke in the hallway.
- Students are injured and cannot be moved.

STEP SIX: Designate outdoor evacuation assembly area.

Locate a safe assembly area on the school site map.

_____ Is this area away from buildings and overhead power lines?

_____ Is this area away from underground gas and sewer lines?

_____ Does your outdoor, post-earthquake assembly area coincide with fire drill assembly area?

If you answered no to the last question, discuss this with the Fire Department. Both earthquake and fire drill evacuation routes and outdoor assembly areas should be the same to avoid confusion.

However, if you answered no to the first two questions, you should consider an alternative open-space area if the earthquake causes extensive damage (or you suspect potential danger).

STEP SEVEN: Evaluate the effectiveness of your earthquake drills.

Use the following checklist to assess the effectiveness of your current earthquake drill procedures. If you have not, as yet, initiated earthquake drills in your school, use the checklist as a guide for developing and conducting meaningful earthquake drills.

Earthquake Drill Evaluation

- _____ Are all students and staff familiar with the "drop-and-cover" procedure?
- _____ Have all students demonstrated their ability to take immediate and correct actions?
- _____ Do teachers take cover with students during drills?
- _____ Is there sufficient shelter space under tables, desks, and counters for all students?
- _____ Do all students know how to protect themselves if no shelter is available?
- _____ Are teachers and students prepared to remain in quake-safe positions for up to 60 seconds?
- _____ Are students encouraged to be silent during drills?
- _____ Are teachers prepared to maintain relative calm and reassure their students?
- _____ Are students evacuated from classrooms to a safe outdoor area following a simulated earthquake?
- _____ Does your post-earthquake building evacuation procedure consider the very real possibility that strong aftershocks may occur within minutes after the main event?
- _____ Do teachers remember to take class roster and response checklists to outdoor assembly area during earthquake drills?
- _____ Have maintenance staff and all others assigned earthquake response duties practiced their roles during your earthquake drills?
- _____ Have students been given ample opportunity to discuss their fears and concerns about earthquakes?
- _____ Have students been instructed on how they can help each other?
- _____ Are earthquake drills viewed as an opportunity to discuss earthquake preparedness in the home?
- _____ Have parents been informed about your earthquake safety procedures?
- _____ Have teachers and other staff members been encouraged to prepare their families to cope effectively during and after an earthquake?

COPING WITH CHILDREN'S REACTIONS TO EARTHQUAKES AND OTHER DISASTERS



This pamphlet has been prepared to help parents deal with children's fears and anxieties following a disaster. When we use the word "parents" here and throughout the pamphlet, we are also including teachers and other adults having responsibility for the child.



For more information on Earthquake Preparedness please contact your local Office of Emergency Management or local Red Cross. Or, contact the Division of Emergency Services, Earthquake Program, P.O. Box 5750, Fort Richardson, Alaska 99505-5750.

This manuscript was developed by
SAN FERNANDO VALLEY CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC
9650 Zelzah Avenue, Northridge, California 91325



American
Red Cross 

THE EARTHQUAKE

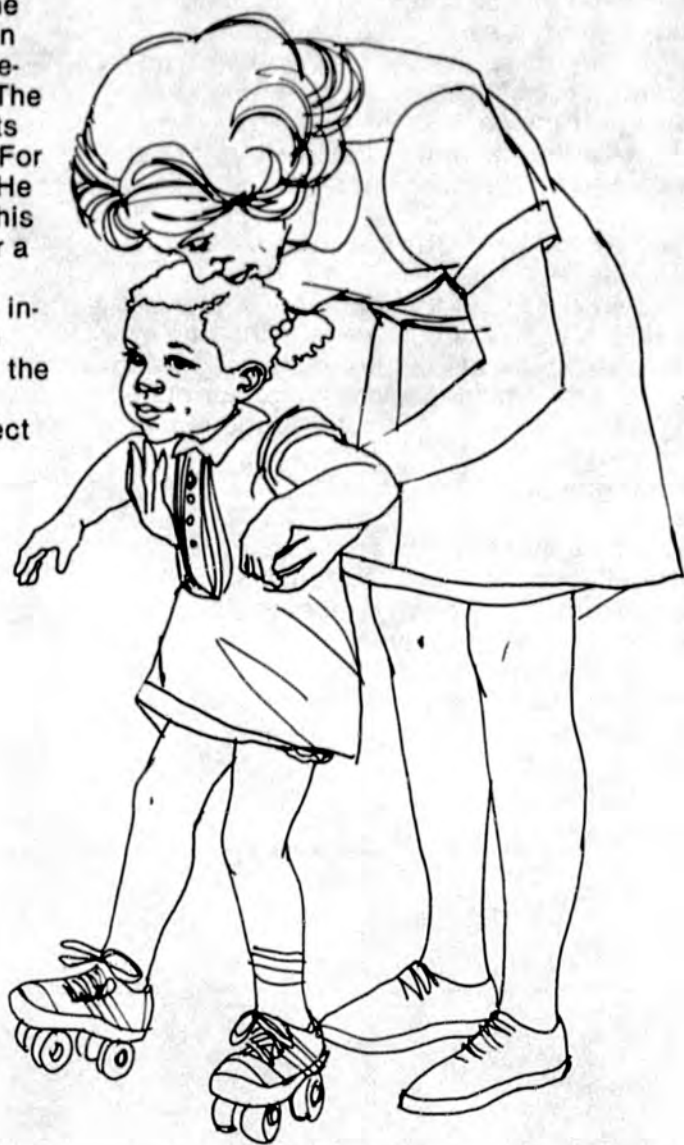
The February 1971 earthquake was one of the most dramatic and unpredictable events that had ever occurred to many children in the Los Angeles area. They were awakened at 5:59 a.m. by a frightening shaking of the earth, their beds rocking—sometimes moving across the room, furniture tumbling over, walls rattling, toys falling off the shelves. In many instances they saw their parents upset and frightened and perhaps clutching them.

An earthquake is a "natural disaster." Other such events are fire, flood, or tornadoes. These are traumatic or frightening events that may occur in some children's lives. These events result in families having to leave their homes and familiar surroundings. A child does not usually understand such events and feels confused, anxious, and frightened.

In the concern for the physical safety of the child and family, attention to and awareness of the emotional consequences to the child are frequently neglected. We cannot control these events. However, they need not result in permanent emotional damage to the child.

UNDERSTANDING THE CHILD

The course of growing up for the average child consists of certain regularities. For most school age children regularity involves the presence of parents, awakening in the morning, preparing for school, meeting with the same teacher, the same children, playing with friends, sleeping in his own bed, essentially being able to depend on a series of predictable events. The child expects a dependability from adults and certainly from the forces of nature. For the pre-schooler life is much the same. He spends his day within the familiarity of his world, be it at home, with babysitters, or a nursery school, etc. His family remains more or less constant. When there is an interruption in this natural flow of life, the child experiences anxiety and fear. How the adults help the child to resolve these "problem times" may have a lasting effect on the child.



FEAR AND ANXIETY

Fear is a normal reaction to any danger which threatens life or well-being.

What is a child afraid of after a disaster?

He is afraid of recurrence, or injury, or death.

He is afraid of being separated from his family.

He is afraid of being left alone.

Parents should recognize, however, that there are fears that stem from within the child, his imagination or his fantasies, as well as those fears that are stimulated by a real event. Even after the event has passed, his anxiety will sometimes remain. The child may not be able to describe his anxious feelings. Even though he is intensely afraid, he may be genuinely unable to give an explanation that makes rational sense.

The child, who is dependent on adults for love, care, security—even food, fears most the loss of his parents and being left alone. In a disaster, even the child who is usually competent and unafraid may react with fear and considerable anxiety to an event which threatens the family. Since adults also react emotionally with normal and natural fear to disaster, the child becomes terrified, taking parental fears as a proof that the danger is real. A child having less experience in distinguishing a real threat is likely to be plagued by fears with no basis in reality. It is important to note that fantasized danger can be as real and threatening as “real danger.”

A child experiences similar fear in other situations; for example, when parents separate, or divorce, when a child goes to the hospital or when there is a death in the family. *Parents all recognize these more familiar fears and attempt to deal with them.*

In natural disasters like fires, floods, tornadoes, or earthquakes, our first concern is with and our first attention goes to physical safety. This is as it should be.

However, parents tend to ignore the emotional needs of the child once they are relieved that nothing "serious" has happened to members of the family.

When there has been no physical injury, they may be surprised about the persistence of the child's fears. They may even feel resentment, particularly if the child's behavior disrupts or interferes with the daily routine of the family.

One must recognize that a child who is afraid is afraid!

He is not trying to make life more difficult for himself or his parents. His fear is uncomfortable to him. He would like nothing better than to be rid of his fears. If the child feels that parents are not understanding of his fear, he feels ashamed, rejected, unloved and consequently, even *more* afraid.

A first step for parents is to understand the kinds of fear and anxiety a child experiences.

Parental understanding and helpful intervention can reduce the severity of fears and can prevent more serious problems from developing. This is not a new role; parents routinely and effectively help children cope with fears encountered in day-to-day situations. However, when an unusual situation occurs, the ability of some parents to reassure their child, particularly when they themselves have been frightened, may be impaired. The child feels even more fearful or anxious when suddenly he is unable to turn to the adults for reassurance.



ADVICE TO PARENTS

What can parents do to help their child?

It is of great importance for the family to remain together.

Being together with the family provides immediate reassurance to a child. Fears of being abandoned and unprotected are immediately alleviated. For example, immediately after a disaster parents should not leave the child in a "safe" place while they themselves go elsewhere to inspect possible damage. They should not leave the child alone in the evacuation center while they go back to the damaged area; they should not leave the child to go shopping, but should take him along. With no opportunity to experience the fear of being left alone, the child is less likely to develop clinging behavior.

The child needs reassurance by the parents' words as well as their actions!

"We are all together and nothing has happened to us."

You don't have to worry, we will look after you."

Realistically, parents are also experiencing fear. However, they have the maturity to cope with the stresses upon them. A demonstration of strength should be apparent to the child who will feel more secure and reassured; however, it will not harm the child to let him know that you are also afraid. As a matter of fact, it is good to put these feelings into words. This sharing will encourage him to talk about his own feelings or fears. Communication is most helpful in reducing the child's anxiety and, for that matter, the adult's anxiety. The child may then express some fears which are not real and the parents will have an opportunity to explore these fears and reassure the child.

Listen to what the child tells you about his fears.

Listen when he tells about how he feels, what he thinks of what has happened.

Explain to the child, as well as you can, about the disaster (the fear-inducing event), about the known facts and, again, listen to him.

A child may express his fears in play or in actions. If these are unrealistic, explain and reassure him. You may have to repeat yourself many times. Don't stop explaining just because you have told him this once before.

Encourage him to talk.

The silent child needs to be encouraged to talk. His difficulty in expressing himself may be very frustrating to the parents. It can be helpful to include other members of the family, neighbors, and their children in a talk about reactions to the disaster. Through the sharing of common experiences, fears are further reduced. It is essential that an attempt should be made to provide an atmosphere of acceptance where a child will feel free to talk about his fears (be it at home or at school). Adults are often reluctant to encourage the child to talk about fears and anxieties. They believe that this will only increase the fears and anxieties. Also, parents may feel helpless in reassuring the child, and may be afraid of actually harming the child by continued discussions. Statements like, "I know you are afraid," or, "It is a scary feeling," are helpful and should be used. Being told it is normal and natural to be afraid is also reassuring.



A child's fears do not need to completely disrupt his and the family's activities.

It is apparent that there will be important concerns and things to do after a disaster: checking on the damage, cleaning up broken glass or fallen furniture. A child can and should be included in these activities. It is actually reassuring for a child if he is involved with the parent in these jobs. It is reassuring to see progress being made in bringing the house back to order and the routine of the household resumed: meals prepared, dishes washed, beds made, playmates coming over. For the parents of a very young child, the task is more difficult. Such a child may need more physical care, more holding; and this makes it harder for parents to attend to the other things that should be done. Unfortunately, there is no short-cut. If the child's needs are not met, the problem will persist for a longer period.

SETTLING DOWN

When things begin to settle down, after the "excitement" of the event has passed, some degree of lethargy may set in for both the parents and children. It is very important that parents make a deliberate effort to avoid inactivity and to get back to routine.

Parents should indicate to the child that they are maintaining control: they should be understanding but firm, supportive and make decisions for the child.

Parents may become appropriately more permissive, but discipline has to be maintained. If the family is evacuated, there will be a delay in a return to normal. Planned activities in such centers will increase the morale of all and prevent immobilization of the child's own resources.

BEDTIME PROBLEMS

The most frequently reported problem that parents encounter with their children occurs at bedtime.

The child may refuse to go to his room to sleep by himself. When he does go to bed, he may have difficulty falling asleep. He may wake up often during the night; he may have nightmares.

Parents question if they should make changes. Should they allow the child to sleep in the parents' bed, or in their bedroom or in another child's bed, or should the parent sleep in their child's room? It is necessary to become somewhat flexible. Bedtime may be delayed when the child is more anxious or wants to talk longer, but a limit should be set.

It is natural for a child to want to be close to his parents, and for the parents to want to have the child near them.



Some children, who are more anxious than others, can be allowed to move into a room with another child, or sleep on a mattress in the parents' bedroom. For another child it may be sufficient for the parent, at bedtime, to spend a little extra time in the child's bedroom reassuring him. All such arrangements, however, should return to normal after a few days. The parents and the child together should agree on the day for the return to his own bed (ideally not longer than 3-4 days hence) and the parents should abide by the decision. It is important for the child's independence that the parent be firm about his commitment.

Parents should also be aware of their own fears and their own uncertainty and of the effect these have upon the child.

If parents question—Is it going to be safe there? Will he be frightened?—they contribute to the child's continuing fear and his inability to go back to his room. Reassurance with firmness is an effective approach. Getting angry at the child, punishing, spanking, or shouting at him will rarely help. If the child comes out of his room, calmly return him to it and reassure him of your presence nearby. It may be helpful to leave a nightlight on in the room, or in the hall, and leave his door ajar. Spending more time with the child during the day will make him feel more secure in the evening and at night.

SPECIFIC FEARS

Following a traumatic event, such as a natural disaster, irrational fears may develop in which some particular thing or situation evokes great anxiety to the point of panic, and is, therefore, strongly avoided. The child may become afraid of beds, his house, or darkness. A younger child may explain that imaginary monsters are threatening him. An older child may be afraid to go to school or even to leave his home. Reassurance to the younger child regarding monsters can be done by words, explanations, pointing out to the child the difference between his fantasy and reality. With school phobias (refusal to go to school), it is essential to see to it that the child gets to school. In this instance, firmness is necessary and the child should know that you do expect him to attend school. The teacher or the school counselor can be of help to you.

REGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR

A child may sometimes revert to "childish" behavior which he has outgrown. Wetting his bed, clinging to the parents, thumb sucking, and other problems may occur temporarily, and should not alarm parents. They are normally of short duration. These behaviors are only signs of the child's anxiety, and parents' acceptance will reassure the child and shorten the duration of such behaviors. When parents over-react to these behavior patterns (become over-concerned, punish, or nag the child) these symptoms will persist much longer.

Children respond to praise, and parents should make a deliberate effort not to focus upon the child's immature behavior.

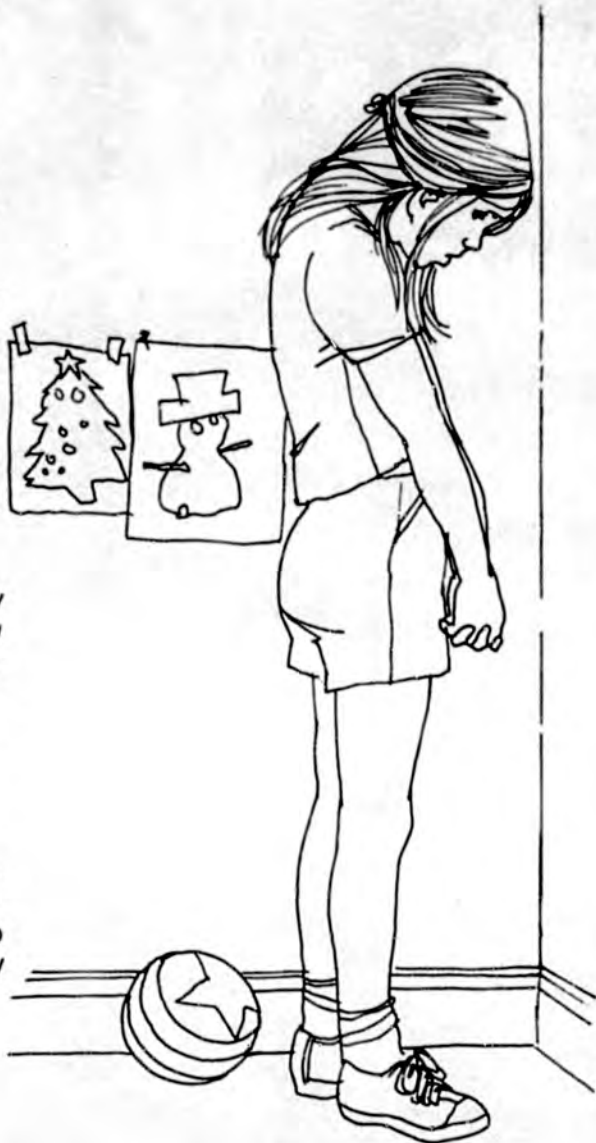
HOW CAN THE PARENTS RECOGNIZE WHEN TO SEEK PROFESSIONAL HELP?

Most parents are capable of helping their child overcome fears and anxiety. However, it is not a sign of failure if the parents find that they are unable to help their child by themselves. A telephone call to a pediatrician, family physician, the local mental health center or clinic could be helpful. In some cases, advice can be given on the telephone. In other instances, parents will be counseled to bring their child for an interview. In cases of severe anxiety, early action will result in a return to normal. Parents will recognize rather soon whether or not their attempts to help their child have been successful.

If the sleeping problem continues for more than a few nights, if the clinging behavior does not diminish, if the fears become worse, it is time to ask for professional advice.

Mental health professionals are specially trained to help people in distress. They can help parents cope with and understand the unusual reactions of their child. By talking to the parents and child either individually or in groups, a child's fears can be overcome more easily.

Some parents are reluctant to consider seeking the help of a mental health professional or a clinic. However, more and more people are becoming aware that there is no stigma attached to seeking help. It is a way to avoid severe problems.



No portion of this pamphlet may be reprinted or reproduced without permission from the San Fernando Valley Child Guidance Clinic.

OPINION

TAKING A STAND

State disaster exercise prepares us for the inevitable earthquake

I'm sure that many people who read this column were living in Alaska in 1964, when we experienced the biggest earthquake on record to ever hit the North American continent. I was living in Anchorage at the time and I will never forget it. But of even more concern to me is that we're overdue for another real shaker. And that leads me to the purpose of this piece which is to tell about an upcoming disaster exercise called Shaker III.

Shaker III is an exercise of our ability to respond to potentially catastrophic earthquakes that have high potential for loss of life and property. When I say "our ability," I'm speaking about local government, business, state and federal agency ability to react to these occurrences.

My department, the Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (DMVA), that includes Emergency Services, has designed exercise Shaker III to exercise the State of Alaska Emergency Plan, the Federal Response Plan and relevant local government and private sector plans.

Shaker III will begin in early March with notifications to the exercise players that a simulated earthquake of 8.5 on the Richter scale has occurred in Southcentral Alaska and that major damage has occurred on the Kenai Peninsula and surrounding area.

This simulated notification will cause emergency operations centers to be activated in many areas of the state to begin



Hugh L. Cox

disaster assessment and simulated response to loss of life and injury.

Upon notification of the magnitude of the earthquake, the state Emergency Operations Center will be activated by the DMVA's Division of Emergency Services and will be the focal point for state and federal support to local government in coping with the disaster.

The exercise will last for almost three days and the players will respond to requests for assistance while exercising the vital emergency communications capabilities and cataloging available emergency resources.

The bottom line is Shaker III is meant to realistically exercise most levels of emergency response so that we maximize "our" capability to minimize loss of Alaska life and property. It is a preparedness

exercise to make sure we're ready when the real shaker occurs.

It needs to be said that the front line of defense against disasters is local government and its emergency infrastructure. When a disaster occurs, they are the first responders and they are in charge. If the disaster is such that it overwhelms the local capability to cope, then the state will respond upon request with appropriate support. Additionally, there are provisions to bring in federal support if needed, and that is an option that would undoubtedly be exercised in the event of a major earthquake.

You will note that I say "when" the real shaker occurs. There is no doubt as to whether one will occur, just when. John N. Davies, state seismologist for Alaska in an article in the Northern Engineer says: "Approximately 11 percent of the world's earthquakes occur in Alaska." He also notes that of the 10 largest earthquakes in the world since 1904, three have occurred in Alaska. This quote is not meant to alarm but to underline the seriousness of the threat and the potential for serious damage.

Alaskans should be ever-mindful and aware that the potential is high and precaution is advised. But we should be comforted by the mere fact that exercise Shaker III will occur, so that local, state and federal entities are prepared to help and reconstitute needed support infrastructure.

Most people will not even be aware

that Shaker III is taking place. The activity will mostly be confined to the respective emergency operations center from Cordova, to Kodiak, to the Valley, to the Kenai, in the facilities predesignated for emergency response.

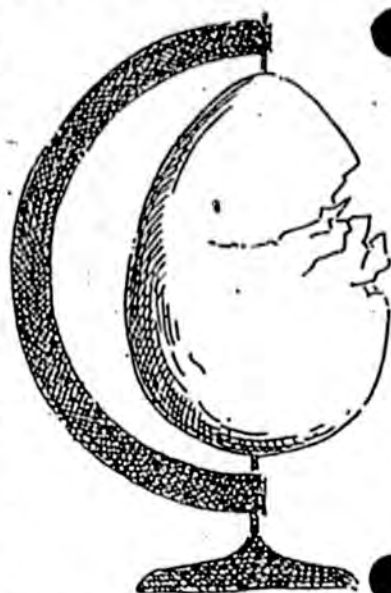
The Anchorage Municipality, Kenai Borough including Seward, Kodiak Borough, Mat-Su Borough and other Emergency Operations Centers, will be beehives of activity as they assess, communicate and simulate response to the scripted events.

The news media is expected to cover the exercise and serve its rightful function in reporting the simulated events of the exercises. So we should not expect to hear sirens blowing and emergency vehicle traffic that would characterize a real event.

The State Emergency Operations Center will likewise be very busy in reacting to requests for whatever assistance may be required.

By Alaskans knowing about Shaker III, my hope is that they will be assured that local authorities and the state are concerned about being prepared for an earthquake of the magnitude of the one in 1964. And by knowing that we are exercising our preparedness, they will be comforted by the fact that we care and we're here to serve.

As a side benefit, it is enhancing the awareness that we are vulnerable and should individually be prepared. Local government offices have reading materi-



als that advise individuals and families on what to do and how to prepare for the consequences of an earthquake.

I commend the reading of those materials to all, because the real shaker is sometime in our future.

Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Cox III is commissioner of the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs. Opinions expressed in Taking a Stand do not necessarily reflect the editorial position of The Anchorage Times.

STATE OF ALASKA THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

Copies of minutes listed below were originally included in this file. The minutes are available on the STAIRS database CMPR. In order to save space copies of minutes have not been left in the files.

Mary Van Nimwegen

HB 556

HHES

3/24/92

SCOMM

80:13

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
BILL NO. HCR 46

Revision Date: February 11, 1992 **Department Affected:** None
Title: Declaring April 24, 25, and 26 as **BRU:** None
 Disabled American Veterans Days **Component:** None
Sponsor: House Special Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs
Requestor: House State Affairs Committee **COMPONENT SERIAL NO.**

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES	0					
TRAVEL	0					
CONTRACTUAL	0					
SUPPLIES	0					
EQUIPMENT	0					
LAND & STRUCTURES	0					
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0					
MISCELLANEOUS	0					
TOTAL OPERATING	0					

CAPITAL	0					
---------	---	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE	0					
FUND SOURCE:	0					

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0					
FEDERAL FUNDS	0					
OTHER	0					
FUND SOURCE:	0					
TOTAL	0					

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0					
PART-TIME	0					
TEMPORARY	0					

Estimate of current year impact: 0
ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared By: Thomas W. Wright Committee Staff **Phone:** 465-4527
Division: House Special Committee on Military and **Date:** February 11, 1992
 Veterans Affairs
Approved by Commissioner: Representative Ivan M. Ivan, Chair Thomas Wright for DM
Agency: House Special Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs **Date:** February 11, 1992

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Fin., Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB/DBR, Gov. Legis. Ofc., & Impacted Agency(ies).

Rev 10/7/91

 Page 1 of 1

Alaska State Legislature
House of Representatives

COMMITTEES
CHAIRMAN
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON
MILITARY & VETERANS AFFAIRS

MEMBER
LABOR & COMMERCE
RESOURCES

FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEES
MILITARY & VETERANS AFFAIRS
PUBLIC SAFETY



P.O. BOX 886
BETHEL, AK 99559
(907) 543-3541

DURING SESSION
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, AK 99801-1182
(907) 465-4527

Representative Juan M. Ivan

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Fred Zharoff, Chair
Senate Rules Committee

FROM: Representative Ivan M. Ivan, Chair *[Signature]*
House Special Committee on Military and
Veterans Affairs

DATE: March 2, 1992

RE: Request for Calendaring - SCS for CS for HCR 46 (STA)

Please consider this request to schedule SCS for CS HCR 46 (STA) at your earliest possible convenience.

This resolution requests the Governor to declare April 24, 25 and 26, 1992, as Disabled American Veterans Day in Alaska.

HCR 46 was introduced by the House Special Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs as a request of the Alaska Disabled American Veterans organization.

Thank you for considering this request. Please do not hesitate to contact me or Tom Wright, committee staff, if you need further information or have any questions.

IMI:tw

DISTRICT 25

AKIACHAK, AKIAK, ATMAUTLUAK, BETHEL, CHEFORNAK, EEK, GOODNEWS BAY, KASIGLUK, KIPNUK, KONGIGANAK, KWETHLUK, KWIGILLINGOK, MEKORYUK, NAPAIAK, NAPAŠKIAK, NEWTOK, NIGHTMUTE, NUNAPITCHUK, OSCARVILLE, PLATINUM, QUINHAGAK, TOKSOOK BAY, TUNTUTULIAK, TUNUNAK

Patrick M. Rodey
Senator

Alaska State Legislature

3111 C. St., Suite 510
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 561-7618

During Session:
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3793

FEB 25 1992

Senate

M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: February 24, 1992

TO: Representative Ivan Ivan, Chairman
House Special Committee on Military
and Veterans' Affairs

FROM: Senator Pat Rodey, Chairman *Pat*
Senate State Affairs Committee

SUBJ: HCR 46

HCR 46 will be heard in the Senate State Affairs Committee on Wednesday, February 26th. If you have any additional support material beyond what has been submitted, please contact Tim Benintendi of my staff.

PMR/tb/memo013

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Rep. Ivan, Chair
Rep. Davidson
Rep. Foster
Rep. Gonzales
Rep. Gruenberg
Rep. M.W. Miller
Rep. Parnell



State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
(907) 465-4527

Special Committee on Military & Veterans Affairs

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Senator Pat Rodey, Chair
Senate State Affairs Committee

FROM: Representative Ivan M. Ivan, Chair
House Special Committee on Military and
Veterans Affairs

DATE: February 21, 1992

RE: Request for Hearing - CS for HCR 46 (STA)

Please consider this request to schedule CS for HCR 46 (STA) at your earliest possible convenience.

This resolution requests the Legislature to declare April 24, 25 and 26, 1992, as Disabled American Veterans Days in Alaska.

HCR 46 was introduced by the House Special Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs by request from the Alaska Disabled American Veterans organization.

Thank you for considering this request. Please do not hesitate to contact me or Tom Wright, committee staff, if you need further information or have any questions.

IMI:tw

Attachments

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Rep. Ivan, Chair
Rep. Davidson
Rep. Foster
Rep. Gonzales
Rep. Gruenberg
Rep. M.W. Miller
Rep. Parnell



State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
(907) 465-4527

Special Committee on Military & Veterans Affairs

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Representative Johnny Ellis, Chair
House Rules Committee

FROM: Representative Ivan M. Ivan, Chair 
House Special Committee on Military and
Veterans Affairs

DATE: February 15, 1992

RE: Request for Calendaring - CS for HCR 46 (STA)

Please consider this request to schedule CS for HCR 46 (STA) at your earliest possible convenience.

This resolution requests the Legislature to declare April 24, 25 and 26, 1992, as Disabled American Veterans Day in Alaska.

HCR 46 was introduced by the House Special Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs as a request of the Alaska Disabled American Veterans organization.

Thank you for considering this request. Please do not hesitate to contact me or Tom Wright, committee staff, if you need further information or have any questions.

IMI:tw

Alaska State Legislature
House of Representatives

COMMITTEES
CHAIRMAN
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON
MILITARY & VETERANS AFFAIRS
MEMBER
LABOR & COMMERCE
RESOURCES

FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEES
MILITARY & VETERANS AFFAIRS
PUBLIC SAFETY



P.O. BOX 886
BETHEL, AK 99559
(907) 543-3541

DURING SESSION
P.O. BOX V
JUNEAU, AK 99811
(907) 465-4527

Representative Ivan M. Ivan

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Representative Gene Kubina, Chair
House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Representative Ivan M. Ivan, Chair *CMK*
House Special Committee on Military and
Veterans Affairs

DATE: January 27, 1992

RE: Request for Hearing - HCR 46

Please consider this request to hear House Concurrent Resolution 46 at your earliest possible convenience.

This resolution asks that the legislature declare April 17, 18 and 19, 1992, as Disabled American Veterans Day in Alaska.

HCR 46 was introduced by the House Special Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs on request of the Disabled American Veterans organization. A copy of the resolution is attached.

Thank you for considering this request. Please do not hesitate to contact me or committee staff, Tom Wright, if you need further information or have any questions.

IMI:tw

DISTRICT 25

AKIACHAK, AKIAK, ATMAUTLUAK, BETHEL, CHEFORNAK, EEK, GOODNEWS BAY, KASIGLUK, KIPNUK, KONGIGANAK, KWETHLUK, KWILLINGOK, MEKOYAK, NAKAKIAK, NAPASKIAK, NEWTOK, NIGHTMUTE, NUNAPITCHUK, OSCARVILLE, PLATINUM, QUINHAGAK, TOOKSOOK BAY, TUNTUTULIAK, TUNUNAK

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Rep. Ivan, Chair
Rep. Davidson
Rep. Foster
Rep. Gonzales
Rep. Gruenberg
Rep. M.W. Miller
Rep. Parnell



State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1180
(907) 465-4527

Special Committee on Military & Veterans Affairs

SUMMARY - CS FOR HCR 46 (STA)

This resolution requests the Legislature to declare April 24, 25 and 26, 1992, as Disabled American Veterans Day in Alaska. These are the dates the D.A.V. is holding its state convention in Anchorage.

HCR 46 was introduced by the House Special Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs as a request of the Alaska Disabled American Veterans organization.

7-LS1840ND

Bannister

2/5/92

CS FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 46 ()**IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA****SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION****BY****Offered:****Referred:****Sponsor(s): HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE MILITARY AND VETERAN'S AFFAIRS****A RESOLUTION****1 Declaring April 24, 25, and 26, 1992, as Disabled American Veterans Days.****2 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

3 WHEREAS the Disabled American Veterans, a national organization, first chartered a chapter
4 in Anchorage on March 5, 1959; and

5 WHEREAS, in October 1988, the Anchorage chapter opened the first veterans' crisis center in
6 the state and, since that time, has served more than 3,000 veterans and their widows and dependents;
7 and

8 WHEREAS, in June 1989, through the combined efforts of chapters in Anchorage, Fairbanks,
9 and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, the Alaska Department of the Disabled American Veterans was
10 established and first elected chapter officers on September 9, 1989; and

11 WHEREAS the Alaska Department of the Disabled American Veterans will convene its third
12 annual convention in Anchorage on April 24 - 26, 1992;

13 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature declares April 24, 25, and 26, 1992, as
14 Disabled American Veterans Days in Alaska.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 46
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AND VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Introduced: 1/24/92

Referred: State Affairs

A RESOLUTION

1 Declaring April 17, 18, and 19, 1992, as Disabled American Veterans Days.

2 **BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

3 **WHEREAS** the Disabled American Veterans, a national organization, first chartered a chapter
4 in Anchorage on March 5, 1959; and

5 **WHEREAS**, in October 1988, the Anchorage chapter opened the first veterans' crisis center in
6 the state and, since that time, has served more than 3,000 veterans and their widows and dependents;
7 and

8 **WHEREAS**, in June 1989, through the combined efforts of chapters in Anchorage, Fairbanks,
9 and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, the Alaska Department of the Disabled American Veterans was
10 established and first elected chapter officers on September 9, 1989; and

11 **WHEREAS** the Alaska Department of the Disabled American Veterans will convene its third
12 annual convention in Anchorage on April 17 - 19, 1992;

13 **BE IT RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature declares April ^{24 25 26}17, 18, and 19, 1992, as
14 Disabled American Veterans Days in Alaska.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO.**IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA****SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION****BY THE HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AND VETERANS' AFFAIRS**

Introduced:

Referred:

A RESOLUTION**1 Declaring April 17, 18, and 19, 1992, as Disabled American Veterans Days.****2 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:****3 WHEREAS** the Disabled American Veterans, a national organization, first chartered a chapter
4 in Anchorage on March 5, 1959; and**5 WHEREAS**, in October 1988, the Anchorage chapter opened the first veterans' crisis center in
6 the state and, since that time, has served more than 3,000 veterans and their widows and dependents;
7 and**8 WHEREAS**, in June 1989, through the combined efforts of chapters in Anchorage, Fairbanks,
9 and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, the Alaska Department of the Disabled American Veterans was
10 established and first elected chapter officers on September 9, 1989; and**11 WHEREAS** the Alaska Department of the Disabled American Veterans will convene its third
12 annual convention in Anchorage on April 17 - 19, 1992;**13 BE IT RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature declares April 17, 18, and 19, 1992, as
14 Disabled American Veterans Days in Alaska.

D
A
V*Malta: "If I cannot speak good of my comrade, I will not speak ill of him."*

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS

DEPARTMENT OF ALASKA

HEADQUARTERS
4040 Mt. View Dr.
Anchorage, Alaska 99506
(907) 276-2844 or 276-2848

VETERANS CRISIS CENTER
(907) 276-2848
1-800-476-2848

Rep. Ivan
Chairman, House Veterans Committee
Juneau, Alaska 99511

Dear Rep. Ivan,

Thank you for giving the Disabled American Veterans the opportunity to address the resolution coming before your committee today, 26 February, 1992.

We, in the Disabled American Veterans, Department of Alaska, wish to thank the committee and Rep. Max Gruenberg for considering the Disabled American Veterans during our State Convention. We are in support of your efforts for veteran's organizations statewide and stand ready to help/assist in any way possible.

Sincerely,

Joseph W. Murdy
Joseph W. Murdy
Legislative Chairman
Disabled American Veterans
Department of Alaska

SCOMM

80:14

**STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

FISCAL NOTE

No. 1
 ill Version: HCR 56
 (H) Publish Date: 4/10/92

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: Military & Veterans Affairs
 Title: Resolution: Arkansas Beach on BRU: N/A
Hog Island Component: N/A
 Sponsor: Governor
 Requestor: Governor COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

--	--	--	--

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
FUND SOURCE:						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
FUND SOURCE:						
TOTAL	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Zero fiscal impact

Prepared By: Jeff Morrison Phone: 465-4600
 Division: Administrative Support and Services Date: April 3, 1992
 Approved by Commissioner: *Jeff Morrison for* Hugh L. Cox III
 Agency: Military & Veterans Affairs Date: April 3, 1992

WALTER J. HICKEL
GOVERNOR

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

April 10, 1992

The Honorable Ben Grussendorf
Speaker of the House
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

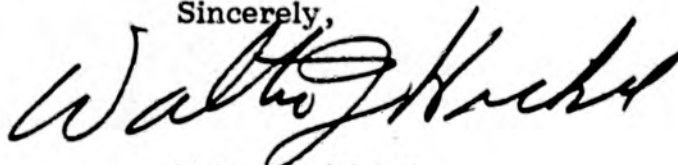
Dear Speaker Grussendorf:

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 18, of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting a resolution that would request the State Geographic Board to name as "Arkansas Beach" the beach on Hog Island in Dutch Harbor.

The young men of the 206 Coast Artillery of the Arkansas National Guard formed a part of the defense of the Aleutian Islands during World War II. Battery B of the 206 Coast Artillery occupied Hog Island, in Dutch Harbor. The men of the 206 Coast Artillery were at Dutch Harbor when the Japanese launched their raid in 1942. While on Hog Island, three of the Guardsmen lost their lives during an unusually fierce wind storm, while trying to protect supplies on a temporary dock serving the island.

This resolution acknowledges the contribution made by the men of the 206 Coast Artillery in the defense of this country. I urge your prompt and favorable consideration of the resolution.

Sincerely,



Walter J. Hickel
Governor

Alaska State Legislature

Legislative Research Agency



P.O. Box Y
Juneau, AK 99811-3100
Phone: (907) 465-3991
Fax: (907) 463-3331

January 24, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO:

FROM: Dale Brandt
Legislative Analyst

RE: Verification of Arkansas Resolution Regarding Hog Island
Research Request 90.170

You requested information regarding the Arkansas Senate Concurrent Resolution proposing the renaming of Hog Island in Dutch Harbor, Alaska. Our research indicates that the facts set forth in the resolution are accurate. There are published sources as well as individuals who can verify the presence and the supportive activity of the Arkansas National Guardsmen in defense of Dutch Harbor during the summer of 1942. The published sources include *Military Postmark*, and *The U.S. Army in Alaska*, by the 172d Infantry Brigade (Alaska) p. 96. Individuals who can verify the information are Jo Antonson of the State of Alaska History and Archeology Office in Anchorage (telephone 762-2727), Captain Talmage Deeter of the Arkansas National Guard (telephone 501-771-5101), and Lyman Woodman, an Anchorage resident who is currently writing a book on the military in Alaska from 1867 to present. You are welcome to call Jo Antonson regarding the history pertinent to the resolution.

You also asked for information regarding previous suggested or actual name changes of Hog Island. According to Jo Antonson, the *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names* is the only known source of the written history of that island, and that the information in the dictionary is considered complete and accurate. No name changes have been proposed since the Russians placed hogs on the island in the early 1800s, an event from which its present name derives.