



U.S. INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN ACADEMY

Serving students since 2001

Owner and Operator by Teachers

with 25 years of experience in Teaching and Administration

www.usicahs.org

admin@USICAHS.ORG



U.S. International Christian Academy is based on the concept that "God is the source of all life, truth, and knowledge. Therefore, true learning begins by knowing God".

Disaster Emergency Plan

Our School and Students

Instructing students what to do in the event of an emergency can help save lives at our school.

Preparedness Research Findings

The School Preparation

- During times of crisis, schools must function temporarily as a parent. They must do so until families can be reunited. Feeding, sheltering, administering First Aid and handling mental health needs could become extended school responsibilities.
- Conducted an evacuation every year.

Employees Ready

- Prepared for a catastrophic event.
- Emergency supply kit and training in First Aid

Preparedness Essentials

1. Commit to preparedness

This step indicates our commitment to increasing level of emergency preparedness during the course of the calendar year. **U.S. International Christian Academy** is more prepared and to enhance overall community preparedness. Key actions for this step include:

- Make preparedness a priority by having senior leadership involved
- Appointing a liaison dedicated to completing the 123 Assessment

2. Conduct a Hazard Vulnerability Assessment

This step involves gathering information about possible emergencies that could impact or school and our facility's capabilities to respond to and recover from a disaster or other emergency.

- Obtaining a Hazard Vulnerability Assessment from your local emergency management agency
- Considering which hazards your facility is most likely to experience, based on proximity and past events
- Capacity to prepare for, respond to and recover from a disaster
- Assessing the physical capacity, supplies, equipment and human resources to resist damage during a disaster

3. Develop an emergency response plan

An emergency response plan describes the steps will take to protect or students and employees before, during and after an emergency. Key actions for this step include:

- Identifying an emergency planning committee that is responsible for developing and implementing an emergency response plan
- Developing a written plan describing how respond during a disaster or medical emergency

4. Implement your emergency response plan

This step involves continuing to work with the planning committee to implement the emergency response plan with employees. Include:

- Training employees on a regular basis about what to do during a disaster or emergency
- Acquiring and maintaining needed safety equipment and emergency preparedness supplies
- Showing employees how to be prepared at work so they are better equipped to help the business respond to and recover from an emergency
- Conducting and assessing regular drills and exercises to determine the readiness of employees and facilities

Information about alerts and emergencies visit our website:

<http://www.usicahs.org/News.html>

Miami Dade county emergency Center: <http://www.miamidade.gov/emergency>

Your Family Disaster Plan

Disaster can strike quickly and without warning. It can force you to evacuate your neighborhood or confine you to your home. What would you do if basic services -- water, gas, electricity or telephones -- were cut off? Local officials and relief workers will be on the scene after a disaster, but they cannot reach everyone right away.

Families can--and do--cope with disaster by preparing in advance and working together as a team. Follow the steps listed in this brochure to create your family's disaster plan. Knowing what to do is your best protection and your responsibility.

Where will your family be when disaster strikes? They could be anywhere--at work, at school or in the car.

How will you find each other? Will you know if your children are safe?

Four Steps to Safety

1. Find Out What Could Happen to You

Contact your local emergency management or civil defense office and American Red Cross chapter--be prepared to take notes:

Ask what types of disasters are most likely to happen. Request information on how to prepare for each.

Learn about your community's warning signals: what they sound like and what you should do when you hear them.

Ask about animal care after disaster. Animals may not be allowed inside emergency shelters due to health regulations.

Find out how to help elderly or disabled persons, if needed.

Next, find out about the disaster plans at your workplace, your children's school or daycare center and other places where your family spends time.

2. Create a Disaster Plan

- Meet with your family and discuss why you need to prepare for disaster. Explain the dangers of fire, severe weather and earthquakes to children. Plan to share responsibilities and work together as a team.
Discuss the types of disasters that are most likely to happen. Explain what to do in each case.
- Pick two places to meet:
 - ❖ Right outside your home in case of a sudden emergency, like a fire.
 - ❖ Outside your neighborhood in case you can't return home. Everyone must know the address and phone number. Ask an out-of-state friend to be your "family contact." After a disaster, it's often easier to call long distance. Other family members should call this

person and tell them where they are. Everyone must know your contact's phone number.

Discuss what to do in an evacuation. Plan how to take care of your pets.

3. Complete This Checklist

Post emergency telephone numbers by phones (fire, police, ambulance, etc.).

Teach children how and when to call 911 or your local Emergency Medical Services number for emergency help.

Show each family member how and when to turn off the water, gas and electricity at the main switches.

Check if you have adequate insurance coverage.

Teach each family member how to use the fire extinguisher (ABC type), and show them where it's kept.

Install smoke detectors on each level of your home, especially near bedrooms.

Conduct a home hazard hunt.

Stock emergency supplies and assemble a Disaster Supplies Kit.

Take a Red Cross first aid and CPR class.

Determine the best escape routes from your home. Find two ways out of each room.

Find the safe spots in your home for each type of disaster.

4. Practice and Maintain Your Plan

Quiz your kids every six months so they remember what to do.

Conduct fire and emergency evacuation drills.

Replace stored water every three months and stored food every six months.

Test and recharge your fire extinguisher(s) according to manufacturer's instructions.

Test your smoke detectors monthly and change the batteries at least once a year.

EMERGENCY SUPPLIES

Keep enough supplies in your home to meet your needs for at least three days.

Assemble a Disaster Supplies Kit with items you may need in an evacuation. Store these supplies in sturdy, easy-to-carry containers such as backpacks, duffle bags or covered trash containers.

Include:

A three-day supply of water (one gallon per person per day) and food that won't spoil.
One change of clothing and footwear per person, and one blanket or sleeping bag per person.

A first aid kit that includes your family's prescription medications.

Emergency tools including a battery-powered radio, flashlight and plenty of extra batteries.

An extra set of car keys and a credit card, cash or traveler's checks.

Sanitation supplies.

Special items for infant, elderly or disabled family members.

An extra pair of glasses.

Keep important family documents in a waterproof container. Keep a smaller kit in the

trunk of your car.

UTILITIES

Locate the main electric fuse box, water service main and natural gas main. Learn how and when to turn these utilities off. Teach all responsible family members. Keep necessary tools near gas and water shut-off valves.

Remember, turn off the utilities only if you suspect the lines are damaged or if you are instructed to do so. If you turn the gas off, you will need a professional to turn it back on.

HOME HAZARD HUNT

During a disaster, ordinary objects in your home can cause injury or damage. Anything that can move, fall, break or cause a fire is a home hazard. For example, a hot water heater or a bookshelf can fall. Inspect your home at least once a year and fix potential hazards.

Contact your local fire department to learn about home fire hazards.

EVACUATION

Evacuate immediately if told to do so:

Listen to your battery-powered radio and follow the instructions of local emergency officials.

Wear protective clothing and sturdy shoes.

Take your family disaster supplies kit

Lock your home.

Use travel routes specified by local authorities--don't use shortcuts because certain areas may be impassable or dangerous.

If you're sure you have time:

Shut off water, gas and electricity before leaving, if instructed to do so.

Post a note telling others when you left and where you are going.

Make arrangements for your pets.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency's Family Protection Program and the **American Red Cross' Disaster Education Program** are nationwide efforts to help citizens prepare for disasters of all types. For more information, please contact your local emergency management or civil defense office, and your local American Red Cross chapter. Start planning now.

Request free family protection publications by writing to: FEMA, P.O. Box 70274, Washington, D.C. 20024

www.usicahs.org/NEWS