



Emergency Plan Template for Faith Based Organizations



This document is intended as a starting point or template for faith based organization leaders in developing a site-specific plan for their organization's property. Every organization will have different needs and should adapt these recommendations to fit the needs of their particular site. The Alabama Emergency Management Agency, Division C makes no representations and assumes no responsibility for the adequacy, or lack thereof, of this planning template.

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EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

For All Emergencies Dial 9-1-1

OTHER IMPORTANT NUMBERS

(Provide names and contact numbers for both daytime/business hours as well as night time /24 hr emergency contact)

Building Maintenance/Trustees: _____

Pastor/Minister(s): _____

Building Coordinator: _____

Medical Response Team Members: _____

Emergency Response Team Members: _____

Other Emergency Contacts: _____

District Superintendent: _____

Conference: _____

County Emergency Management Agency: _____

ROLE OF A SAFETY RESPONSE TEAM

The following are guidelines for creating a safety response team within your congregation should you deem it necessary. The positions listed are recommendations and can be adapted to the needs of your particular site. We recommend that several people be designated and trained for each position and that each position be represented at every possible worship service or event.

Building Coordinator

A building coordinator is a staff member or volunteer trained to know the floor plans of each building and the emergency evacuation procedures for any emergency—medical, fire, tornado, etc. The building coordinator may be involved in long-range planning. *(Your organization disaster response coordinator or building trustee might be appropriate for this position.)*

A building coordinator may be responsible for:

- Receiving status reports from the Incident Coordinator.
- Relaying status report information to the emergency agency/agencies involved (e.g., fire department, police, paramedics, emergency management, etc.).
- Coordinating with the emergency agency/agencies any needed evacuations or other emergency actions.

A building coordinator may work with the emergency response team to:

- Coordinate emergency planning activities.
- Assist with recruiting team members.
- Schedule training.
- Communicate ongoing plans.

Incident Coordinator

(It should be noted that the Incident Coordinator is not the same as the “Incident Commander”)

The incident coordinator on duty assumes responsibility for implementing the building emergency plan at the time of the incident, providing leadership until personnel with more experience arrive on scene. *(Greeters, ushers, or other leaders might be appropriate for this position.)* Responsibilities may include the following:

- Ensuring that all safety response team members are assigned duties and understand all emergency procedures.
- Working with other emergency response team members to evaluate an emergency.
- Ensuring proper emergency communication.
- Delegating needed emergency actions.

The incident coordinator may also be called upon by the emergency agency/agencies involved to aid in crowd control and building evacuation. The incident coordinator should immediately identify her/himself as such to maintenance personnel and emergency agency personnel responding to an incident.

Medical Response Team Members

Medical response team members are members of the emergency response team who have been trained in medical emergencies. Responsibilities include the following:

- Providing “first aid” to those incurring a medical emergency until medical personnel with higher training arrives on scene.
- Conducting a primary assessment of the medical emergency situations and reporting this assessment to appropriate personnel.
- Providing medical assistance and support until professional help arrives.
- Remaining “in charge” of a medical emergency situation until professional help arrives.

Medical response team members should immediately identify themselves as such to any personnel responding to the incident.

Safety Response Team Members

The safety response team members are staff members or volunteers who understand and are prepared to facilitate a safe and effective response to any emergency situation. Safety response team members know the location of approved tornado shelter areas in the building. Responsibilities include the following:

- Building evacuations—responsible for reporting to the incident coordinator that their assigned section has been cleared during an evacuation.
- Lock down/shelter in place procedures
- Other intervention procedures as the situation dictates.
- Work in coordination with the building maintenance/trustees to minimize hazards.
- If available, maintain hand-held radios to coordinate with incident coordinator or other team members.

Safety response team members should immediately identify themselves as such to any personnel responding to the incident.

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BUILDING EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Leader Responsibilities

In the event of an emergency, leader responsibilities may include the following:

- Knowing how to correctly respond to and summon help for a medical emergency.
- Knowing how to correctly report a fire or smoke emergency using the 911 emergency numbers.
- Knowing the locations of the manual fire alarm pull stations in their area.
- Knowing the locations of the fire extinguishers in their area and how to use them.
- Knowing how to correctly respond to a fire warning alarm.
- Knowing the facilities lock-down/shelter in place procedure.
- Knowing designated shelter areas and precautions to take in the event of a tornado emergency.
- Becoming familiar with exit routes and knowing alternate exits to correctly respond to a call for an evacuation.
- Closing all opened doors as they evacuate an area.

Medical Emergency

Call 911 or other appropriate emergency response activation number. Be prepared to give the following information:

- Name and extension.
- Location.
- Number of people involved.
- Nature of injury or illness.
- Remember to stay on the line until help arrives, if at all possible.

Note: Treat minor injuries from supplies in the first aid kits. The kits are located **(provide location here)**.

While waiting for professional help do not move the ill or injured person, unless safety considerations necessitates movement or transportation to a safer location. When professional help arrives:

- Allow responding units to take control of situation.
- Emergency response team members will stand by to assist as needed

Regular CPR/First Aid training is recommended for all leaders, especially pre-school and Sunday School teachers.

Fire and Smoke Emergencies

If you detect smoke and/or fire:

- Activate the manual fire alarm
- Initiate evacuation procedures for any occupants of the affected building(s)
- Call 911 (move to a safe area before making this call).
- Give your name, telephone number, and location.
- Describe the situation.
- If you know how to use a fire extinguisher and feel the best course of action is to attempt to extinguish the fire, locate an extinguisher and, without risking injury attempt to extinguish the fire.
- If the fire is beyond the point of a safe attempt to extinguish it, isolate the fire by closing doors in the area before evacuating.

If the Fire Warning Alarm Sounds

- Do not use the elevator.
- Immediately initiate evacuation procedures.

Note: Evacuation route and holding areas should be checked/secured prior to the evacuation, if at all possible, noting a fire alarm could be a ruse to get people to evacuate to an area where they are more accessible or vulnerable to someone wanting to harm them. Evacuation should be toward ground level. If you encounter smoke or heat in a stairwell, proceed across that floor to another stairwell and continue evacuation to ground level.

- Assist disabled persons in your area.
- If you encounter smoke, take short breaths through your nose and crawl along the floor to the nearest exit.
- Feel all doors with your hand before opening. If the door is hot, do not open it. If the door is cool, open it slowly, keeping behind the door in case you have to quickly close it to protect yourself from oncoming smoke or fire.
- Proceed to the ground level and outdoors.
- Move **upwind** of the building at least 75 feet away from the building and beyond designated fire lanes. Go to your designated assembly area (if possible).
- Do not go to your automobile or attempt to move it from the parking lot. This could hinder access by emergency vehicles.
- Do not congregate near building exits, driveways, or roadways.
- Do not reenter the building until an “all clear” is issued by the incident coordinator. (Note: The “all clear” should be initially issued by the Fire Department.)

Building Evacuation Emergency

All leaders should know the emergency evacuation routes and procedures for the building, and their designated assembly area outside the building. Memorize the exit route closest to your work area or office.

The designated assembly areas are located: *(provide primary and alternate locations here)*.

Should the designated assembly area be deemed unsafe, an alternate assembly area will be located *(provide location here)*.

If a Building Evacuation is initiated, important “dos” and “don’ts” are:

- Remain calm.
- Follow the instructions of the incident coordinator or emergency response team, if applicable.
- If you occupy an enclosed office, close the door as you leave.
- Use stairwells (do not use elevator) for evacuation. Be alert for other staff, members, and emergency agency personnel who might also be using the stairwells.
- Do not return for coats, purses, briefcases, etc, after you have left the area.
- Do not smoke.
- Do not return to your area until the “all clear” signal is given.

Note: Ensure that *(identify appropriate leader here)* has planned with disabled leaders or members a procedure to assist each disabled person in evacuating. Emergency evacuation procedures should be provided to all members (e.g. in member orientations).

Tornado & Severe Weather Emergency

The National Weather Service has developed a method of identifying storm conditions that foster the development of tornadoes. The classification and definitions of storm conditions are:

- Tornado watch
- Tornado warning
- Other severe weather watch or warning

A “**tornado watch**” status indicates that weather conditions are favorable for the development of tornadoes. The “watch areas” are usually large geographic areas, covering many counties or even states that could be affected by severe weather conditions including tornadoes.

A “**tornado warning**” is an alert issued by the National Weather Service after a tornado has been detected by radar or sighted by weather watchers or by the public. The National Weather Service provides the approximate time of detection, the location of the storm and the direction of movement. A tornado can move from 25 to 40 miles per hour so prompt emergency action must be taken.

During a tornado warning, a battery-powered radio should be used and tuned to the National Weather Service and local weather watchers radio frequency. Should a tornado develop which threatens our area, emergency response team members should initiate actions to notify and protect all staff, members, and visitors in the facility.

If a Tornado Warning is announced

When you hear the announcement for a tornado warning:

- Shelter in place by moving to a designated tornado shelter area immediately. Move quickly, but do not run.
- Do not use elevators.
- Assist disabled personnel in your area.
- Shelter in place until you hear an announcement from a member of the safety response team and/or a hand-held radio system station (if applicable) that it is safe to return to your area.

Tornado Safety Basics

Tornadoes and tornado-producing weather conditions are common in Missouri. Familiarize yourself with the basics of protecting yourself wherever you may be.

If you are indoors, the general responses to a tornado warning are:

- Move away from windows. If you have time, close any window blinds or shades to help prevent flying glass and debris—the cause of most injuries in office buildings.
- Warn others. Encourage them to get to safety immediately.
- Move away from large expanses of unsupported ceilings.
- Move away from building perimeter area.
- Move to an interior room away from windows—to an enclosed room or conference room, a rest room, an interior stairwell.
- If in an interior hallway, away from windows, crouch down as low as possible.
- If you are in an elevator, stop and get off at the next floor and take cover in an interior hallway or interior room. Do not use elevators during tornado warnings.
- If moving to a safer location in the building is not possible, get under a desk or table in an interior office.
- Once you’ve situated yourself in the safest place you can find, protect your face and head, and stay where you are until an “all clear” signal is given. (If circumstances change and new dangers are present, seek a different safe place.)
- In general, gymnasiums are not good “shelter in place” locations for severe weather.

If you are outdoors, the general responses to a tornado warning are:

- If at all possible, move indoors to an interior room.
- If moving indoors is not possible, take cover near objects that are low and securely anchored to the ground, such as culverts or low retaining wall.

Intruder/Active Shooter Emergency Action Plan

When a hostile person(s) is actively causing deadly harm or the imminent threat of deadly harm or is barricaded within a building, the following procedures should be followed:

- Lock yourself in the room you are in at the time of the threatening activity.
 - If communication is available, call **911** or other appropriate emergency #'s.
 - Don't stay in open areas.
 - Do not sound the fire alarm. A fire alarm would signal the occupants in the rooms to evacuate the building and thus place them in potential harm as they attempted to exit.
 - Lock the window and close blinds or curtains.
 - Stay away from windows.
 - Turn all lights and audio equipment off.
 - Try to stay calm and be as quiet as possible.
 - If for some reason you are caught in an open area, such as a hallway or main congregation area, you must decide what action to take.
1. You can try to hide, but make sure it is a well-hidden space or you may be found as the intruder moves through the building looking for victims.
 2. If you think you can safely make it out of the building by running, then do so. If you decide to run, do not run in a straight line. Keep any objects you can between you and the hostile person(s) while in the building. Use trees, vehicles or any other object to block you from view as you run. When away from the immediate area of danger, summon help any way you can and warn others.
 3. If the person(s) is causing death or serious physical injury to others and you are unable to run or hide, you may choose to play dead if other victims are around you.
 4. The last option you have, if caught in an open area, may be to fight back. This is dangerous, but depending on your situation, this could be an option.
 5. If you are caught by the intruder and are not going to fight back, follow their directions and don't look the intruder in the eyes.
 6. Once law enforcement arrives, obey all commands. This may involve your being handcuffed or made to put your hands in the air. This is done for safety reasons, and once circumstances are evaluated by law enforcement, they will give you further directions to follow.

This Emergency Action Plan cannot cover every possible situation that might occur.

Nevertheless, it is a training tool that can reduce the number of injuries or death if put into action as soon as a situation develops. Time is a critical factor in the management of a situation of this manner.

Warning Signs

It must be stressed that if you have had contact with ANY INDIVIDUALS who display the following tendencies, that you may contact law enforcement, and certainly notify leaders in your organization:

- Threatens harm or talks about killing others.
- Constantly starts or participates in fights.
- Loses temper and self-control easily.
- Swears or uses vulgar language most of the time.
- Possesses or draws artwork that depicts graphic images of death or violence.
- Frequently initiates domestic violence.
- Becomes frustrated easily and converts frustration into uncontrollable physical violence.

Basic safety information specifically related to other disasters likely to occur in your area may be included here (i.e. flooding, hazardous material spills, etc.).

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APPENDIX 1: THREATS

In the event you receive a threat call (i.e. bomb threat, armed assault, custody issues), remain calm; if possible, have a pre-arranged signal to alert other personnel to listen to the caller also. If possible, advise the caller that the detonation of a bomb could maim or injure innocent people.

Threat Checklist

Complete this list if you receive a threat.

Exact time of call: _____ Date: _____

Exact words of caller:

Caller's voice: (circle)

Male Female Adult Youth

Estimate Age: _____

Black White Hispanic Asian Other: _____

Calm Disguised Nasal Rapid Accent

Nervous Angry Sincere Slurred Loud

Excited Giggling Stressed Crying

If voice is familiar, whose did it sound like? _____

Background Noise: (circle)

Music Children Typing Airplanes Machinery Cars/Trucks

Other:

Do not hang up! Obtain as much information as possible:

- When is the bomb going to explode? _____
- Where is the bomb? _____
- What does it look like? _____
- What kind of bomb is it? _____
- Method of activation: mechanical, clock, movement/chemical action?

- Method of deactivation? _____
- Did you place the bomb? _____
- Why? _____
- Where are you calling from? _____
- What is your address? _____
- What is your name? _____

Call received by: _____ Department: _____ Ext: _____

Note: In the event you receive a bomb threat:

- Call 911 immediately.** Provide the following information:
 - ✓ Identify yourself
 - ✓ State: "I have received a bomb threat."
 - ✓ Give your office location and extension.

TAKE A DEEP BREATH - REMAIN CALM!

APPENDIX 2: EMERGENCY EVACUATION MAPS

(Copy of this appendix in each room in the building - with directions to “evacuation location/shelter in place locations”) Highlight all evacuation exits doors and routes.

Insert Evacuation Location/Shelter in Place maps here.

APPENDIX 3: EMERGENCY EVACUATION MAPS

(Copy of this appendix in each room in the building - with directions to “Outside Triage Area”) Definition of Triage: A process for sorting injured people into groups based on their need for or likely benefit from immediate medical treatment down to those in least need of medical attention. Triage is used in hospital emergency rooms, on battlefields, and at disaster sites when limited medical resources must be allocated.

Insert outside Triage Area maps here.

APPENDIX 4: EMERGENCY EVACUATION MAPS

(Copy of this appendix in each room in the building with directions to “Evacuation Rally Points”)

Insert Evacuation Rally Points maps here.

APPENDIX 5: INJURY/INCIDENT REPORT

The following form is a sample that may be helpful should an injury occur during an evacuation or other emergency procedure. It is important to maintain accurate records of any injuries incurred during an emergency in case of insurance or liability questions.

Date: _____

Injured Person: _____

Completed by: _____

Where were you when injury occurred?

Description of injury and how it occurred: (Use back if more space is needed)

Witnesses:

Action Taken/Medical Treatment Provided:

APPENDIX 6: BUILDING EMERGENCY SYSTEMS

This appendix may include information about the location of emergency equipment and information about warning systems for your particular site. Such systems may include, but are not limited to, the following:

Fire/Smoke Detection and Warning

Recommended information: automatic sprinklers, location of fire extinguishers (including maps), lighting

Emergency Power System

Recommended information: emergency power backup equipment

Recognizing an Alarm System Warning

Recommended information: description of warnings (sound, light)

APPENDIX 7: CONDUCTING A HAZARD ANALYSIS

Purpose

The purpose of a hazard analysis is to determine the hazards a site is most susceptible and vulnerable to experiencing. By determining those hazards prior to development, the site emergency plan will be realistic.

Starting Point

A good place to look for information regarding potential hazards is the local emergency management office. This office can describe the disaster history of the community, the location of flood plains, frequency of tornadoes, and so on. The local library may also provide some insight on local disasters.

Considerations

Look at disasters or emergencies that have occurred in the community, for example: tornadoes, wind storms, severe winter weather, heavy rains, forest fires, flooding, utility problems, transportation accidents, etc. Consider the geographic location of the site to flood plains, nuclear power plants, heavy forest, major transportation routes, and neighboring sites with might be hazardous. Look into past emergency events onsite. Consider technological problems that could occur due to problems on the site, such as heating and cooling systems, incinerator problems, power failure, etc. Consider the construction of buildings on the site. Do the buildings pose any hazards, such as building collapse?

Hazard Analysis Worksheet

Using the worksheet on the next page, examine the listed hazards. List any other possible hazards that the site may face under the first column labeled “Hazards”. Cross off any hazards that are not possible, for example, the “onsite hazardous material” incident.

Using a scale of 1 to 3, estimate the possibility of each listed hazard.

- 1. Unlikely or low possibility**
- 2. Maybe or average possibility**
- 3. Likely or high possibility**

In the next three columns labeled, “Employee Impact,” “Property Impact,” and “Economic Impact” use a 1 to 3 scale. Using the 1 to 3 scale estimate the possible impact of each hazard on the employees, property and business. Use a worse case scenario to estimate the probable impact.

- 1. Low impact** (few hours lost productivity, nick and scratch injuries, slight property damage.)
- 2. Moderate impact** (loss of wage, loss of short term productivity, serious bodily injury, moderate property damage.)
- 3. High impact** (loss of employment, loss of life, destruction of property and business.)

After factoring each impact area, total the row for each hazard. Using the totals, prioritize the hazards to determine which hazards to plan for first. Depending on the needs and resources of the organization, complete the low priorities as possible, or not at all.

HAZARD ANALYSIS WORKSHEET

| Hazards | Possibility | Employee Impact | Property Impact | Economic Impact | Total Possible Impact |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Fire | | | | | |
| Tornado | | | | | |
| Severe Winter Storm | | | | | |
| Flood | | | | | |
| Onsite Haz/Mat* | | | | | |
| Off-site Haz/Mat* | | | | | |
| Bomb Threat | | | | | |
| Civil Unrest | | | | | |
| Utility | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

* Haz/Mat means Hazardous Materials

ATTACHMENTS

Plan Review Attachment:

This plan was reviewed and approved by:

Copies of this plan (including floor plans, evacuation routes, and sample site map) were provided to:

Police Chief: _____ Date: _____

Fire Chief: _____ Date: _____

Sheriff: _____ Date: _____

Emergency Management Director: _____ Date: _____

Emergency Medical Services: _____ Date: _____

Attachments:

(Scan or digitally capture floor plans, maps, staging areas, alternate approach routes, etc. into a low-resolution “jpeg” or pdf format and attach to the plan. List attachments in the table of contents.)