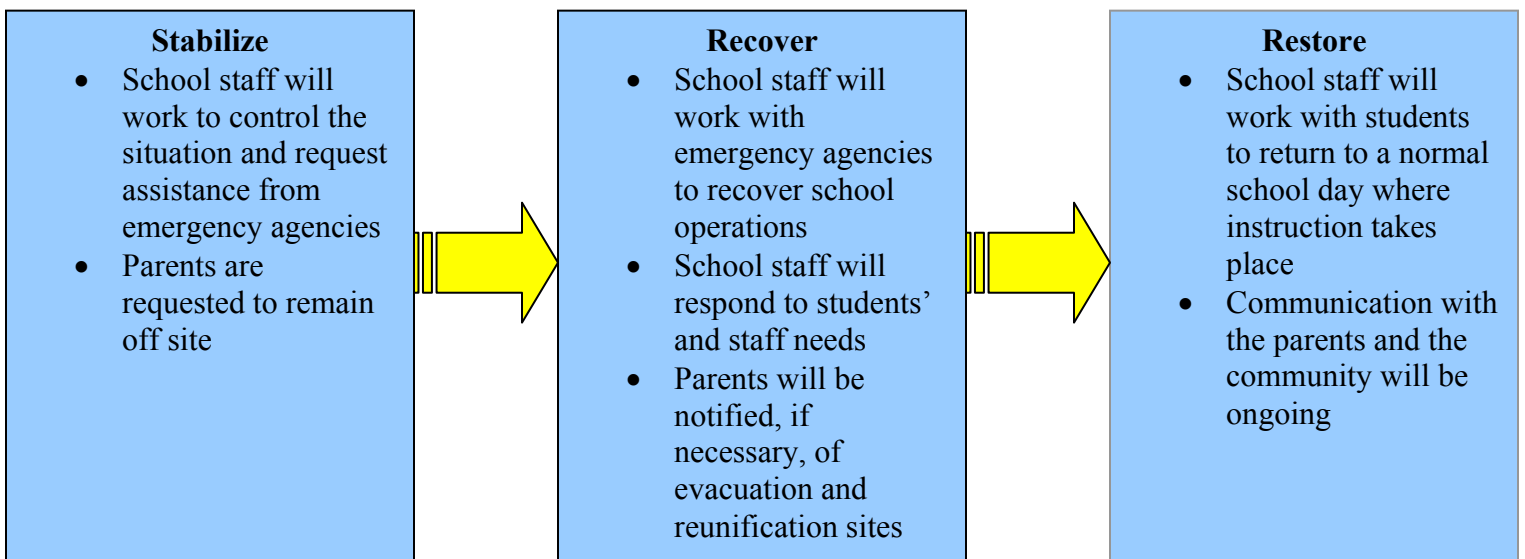


Emergency v Crisis

An **emergency** calls for immediate action because it is an unforeseen circumstance. This incident may disrupt a single classroom or involve the entire school or building. The leader calls for assistance and relief to restore the school or building back to normal.

A **crisis** involves multiple resources, which may include internal departments and external agencies. A crisis causes instability on a larger scale and usually takes longer to resolve.

In both instances, the Site Manager (principal or administrative building coordinator) **stabilizes** the situation, provides for **recovery** of normal activities, and implements a plan for **restoring** normal operations.



In the event of an emergency or crisis, the school system will make every effort to ensure parents receive accurate information in a timely manner. However, parents should make sure they read the student or parent handbooks. Parents should also know the following:

School Phone Number: _____

School's Web Address: _____

School System's Web Address: www.fulton.k12.ga.us _____

School's Alternate Site _____



School Safety Plans

The *Official Code of Georgia, Annotated*, **20-2-1185**

(**Senate Bill 74**) **mandates** that all public schools must have a comprehensive safety plan that involves students, parents, teachers, community leaders, school employees, district employees, law enforcement, fire, public safety and emergency management. The statute reads as follows:

29 (a) Every public school shall prepare a school safety plan
30 to help curb the growing incidence of violence in school
31 schools, to respond effectively to such incidents, and to
32 provide a safe learning environment for Georgia's
33 children, and teachers, and other school personnel. Such
34 plans shall also address preparedness for **natural**

35

S. B. 74

SB74/AP

1 **disasters, hazardous materials or radiological accidents,**
2 **acts of violence, and acts of terrorism.** School safety
3 plans of public schools shall be prepared with input from
4 students enrolled in that school, parents or legal
5 guardians of such students, teachers in that school,
6 community leaders, other school employees and school
7 district employees, and local law enforcement, fire

8 service, public safety, and emergency management agencies.

9 School safety plans of private schools may be prepared
10 with input from students enrolled in that school, parents
11 or legal guardians of such students, teachers in that
12 school, other school employees, and local law enforcement,
13 fire service, public safety, and emergency management
14 agencies. Such plans shall be reviewed and, if necessary,
15 updated annually. Such plans of public schools shall be
16 submitted to the local emergency management agency.

17 (b) A public school may request funding assistance from
18 the state for the installation of safety equipment
19 including, but not limited to, video surveillance cameras,
20 metal detectors, and other similar security devices.
21 Funding may be provided to a public school in accordance
22 with a school safety plan prepared by the school and
23 approved by the local board of education, and the
24 Department of Education, and the Georgia Emergency
25 Management Agency.

26 (c) **School safety plans prepared by public schools shall**
27 **address security issues in school safety zones** as defined
28 in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of Code Section
29 16-11-127.1. **School safety plans should also address**
30 **security issues involving the transportation of pupils to**
31 **and from school and school functions when such**
32 **transportation is furnished by the school or school**
33 **system**
34 **and school functions held during non-instructional hours.**

34 (d) The Georgia Emergency Management Agency shall
provide

35 training and technical assistance to public school
36 systems, and may provide this same training and technical
37 assistance to private school systems, and independent
38 private schools throughout this state in the area of
39 emergency management and safe school operations. This
40 training and technical assistance shall include, but not
41 be limited to, crisis response team development, site
42 surveys and safety audits, crisis management planning,
43 exercise design, safe school planning, emergency

-2-

SB74/AP

1 operations planning, search and seizure, bomb threat
2 management, and model school safety plans."



School Safety Legal Mandates

Official Code of Georgia, Annotated, 16-11-127.1.

(a) As used in this Code section, the term:

(1) "**School Safety Zone**" means in, on, or within 1,000 feet of any real property owned by or leased to any public or private elementary school, secondary school, or school board and used for elementary or secondary education and in, on, or within 1,000 feet of the campus of any public or private technical school, vocational school, college, university, or institution of postsecondary education.

(2) "**Weapon**" means and includes any pistol, revolver, or any weapon designed or intended to propel a missile of any kind, or any dirk, bowie knife, switchblade knife, ballistic knife, any other knife having a blade of two or more inches, straight-edge razor, razor blade, spring stick, metal knucks, blackjack, any bat, club, or other bludgeon-type weapon, or any flailing instrument consisting of two or more rigid parts connected in such a manner as to allow them to swing freely, which may be known as a nun chahka, nun chuck, nunchaku, shuriken, or fighting chain, or any disc, of whatever configuration, having at least two points or pointed blades which is designed to be thrown or propelled and which may be known as a throwing star or oriental dart, or any weapon of like kind, and any stun gun or taser as defined in subsection (a) of Code Section 16-11-106. This paragraph excludes any of these instruments used for classroom work authorized by the teacher.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c) of this Code section, **it shall be unlawful for any person to carry to or to possess or have under such person's control while within a school safety zone or at a school building, school function, or school property or on a bus or other transportation furnished by the school any weapon or explosive compound**, other than fireworks the possession of which is regulated by Chapter 10 of Title 25. Any person who violates this subsection shall be guilty of a **felony** and, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than **\$10,000.00**, by imprisonment for not less than two nor more than ten years, or both; provided, however, that upon conviction of a violation of this subsection involving a firearm as defined in paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of Code Section 16-11-131, or a dangerous weapon or machine gun as defined in Code Section 16-11-121, such person shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000.00 or by imprisonment for a period of not less than five nor more than ten years, or both. A child who violates this subsection shall be subject to the provisions of Code Section 15-11-63.

(c) The provisions of this Code section **shall not apply to:**

- (1) Baseball bats, hockey sticks, or other sports equipment possessed by competitors for legitimate athletic purposes;
- (2) Participants in organized sport shooting events or firearm training courses;
- (3) Persons participating in military training programs conducted by or on behalf of the armed forces of the United States or the Georgia Department of Defense;

(4) Persons participating in law enforcement training conducted by a police academy certified by the Peace Officer Standards and Training Council or by a law enforcement agency of the state or the United States or any political subdivision thereof;

(5) The following persons, when acting in the performance of their official duties or when en route to or from their official duties:

(A) A peace officer as defined by Code Section 35-8-2;

(B) A law enforcement officer of the United States government;

(C) A prosecuting attorney of this state or of the United States;

(D) An employee of the Georgia Department of Corrections or a correctional facility operated by a political subdivision of this state or the United States who is authorized by the head of such correctional agency or facility to carry a firearm;

(E) A person employed as a campus police officer or school security officer who is authorized to carry a weapon in accordance with Chapter 8 of Title 20; and

(F) Medical examiners, coroners, and their investigators who are employed by the state or any political subdivision thereof;

(6) A person who has been authorized in writing by a duly authorized official of the school to have in such person's possession or use as part of any activity being conducted at a school building, school property, or school function a weapon

which would otherwise be prohibited by this Code section. Such authorization shall specify the weapon or weapons which have been authorized and the time period during which the authorization is valid;

(7) A person who is licensed in accordance with Code Section 16-11-129 or issued a permit pursuant to Code Section 43-38-10, when such person carries or picks up a student at a school building, school function, or school property or on a bus or other transportation furnished by the school or any weapon legally kept within a vehicle in transit through a designated school zone by any person other than a student;

(8) A weapon which is in a locked compartment of a motor vehicle or one which is in a locked container in or a locked firearms rack which is on a motor vehicle which is being used by an adult over 21 years of age to bring to or pick up a student at a school building, school function, or school property or on a bus or other transportation furnished by the school, or when such vehicle is used to transport someone to an activity being conducted on school property which has been authorized by a duly authorized official of the school; provided, however, that this exception shall not apply to a student attending such school;

(9) Persons employed in fulfilling defense contracts with the government of the United States or agencies thereof when possession of the weapon is necessary for manufacture, transport, installation, and testing under the requirements of such contract;

(10) Those employees of the State Board of Pardons and Paroles when specifically designated and authorized in writing by the members of the State Board of Pardons and Paroles to carry a

weapon;

(11) The Attorney General and those members of his or her staff whom he or she specifically authorizes in writing to carry a weapon;

(12) Probation supervisors employed by and under the authority of the Department of Corrections pursuant to Article 2 of Chapter 8 of Title 42, known as the "State-wide Probation Act," when specifically designated and authorized in writing by the director of the Division of Probation;

(13) Public safety directors of municipal corporations;

(14) State and federal trial and appellate judges;

(15) United States attorneys and assistant United States attorneys;

(16) Clerks of the superior courts; or

(17) Teachers and other school personnel who are otherwise authorized to possess or carry weapons, provided that any such weapon is in a locked compartment of a motor vehicle or one which is in a locked container in or a locked firearms rack which is on a motor vehicle.

(d)(1) This Code section shall not prohibit any person who resides or works in a business or is in the ordinary course transacting lawful business or any person who is a visitor of such resident located within a school safety zone from carrying, possessing, or having under such person's control a weapon within a school safety zone; provided, however, it shall be unlawful for any such

person to carry, possess, or have under such person's control while at a school building or school function or on school property, a school bus, or other transportation furnished by the school any weapon or explosive compound, other than fireworks the possession of which is regulated by Chapter 10 of Title 25.

(2) Any person who violates this subsection shall be subject to the penalties specified in subsection (b) of this Code section.

(3) This subsection shall not be construed to waive or alter any legal requirement for possession of weapons or firearms otherwise required by law.

(e) It shall be no defense to a prosecution for a violation of this Code section that:

(1) School was or was not in session at the time of the offense;

(2) The real property was being used for other purposes besides school purposes at the time of the offense; or

(3) The offense took place on a school vehicle.

(f) In a prosecution under this Code section, a map produced or reproduced by any municipal or county agency or department for the purpose of depicting the location and boundaries of the area on or within 1,000 feet of the real property of a school board or a private or public elementary or secondary school that is used for school purposes or within 1,000 feet of any campus of any public or private technical school, vocational school, college, university, or institution of postsecondary education, or a true copy of the map, shall, if certified as a true copy by the custodian of the record, be admissible and shall constitute prima-

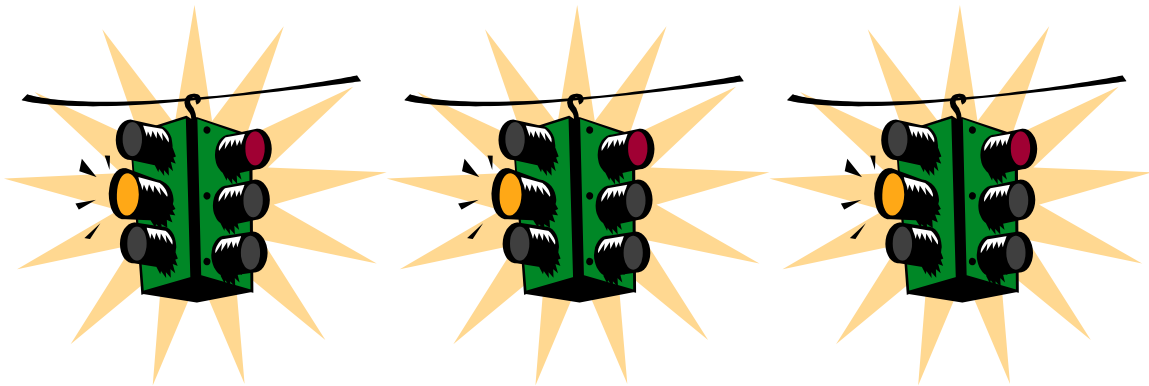
facie evidence of the location and boundaries of the area, if the governing body of the municipality or county has approved the map as an official record of the location and boundaries of the area. A map approved under this Code section may be revised from time to time by the governing body of the municipality or county. The original of every map approved or revised under this subsection or a true copy of such original map shall be filed with the municipality or county and shall be maintained as an official record of the municipality or county. This subsection shall not preclude the prosecution from introducing or relying upon any other evidence or testimony to establish any element of this offense. This subsection shall not preclude the use or admissibility of a map or diagram other than the one, which has been approved by the municipality or county.

(g) A county school board may adopt regulations requiring the posting of signs designating the areas within 1,000 feet of school boards and private or public elementary and secondary schools as "Weapon-free and Violence-free School Safety Zones."

Disrupting School

Official Code of Georgia, Annotated, 20-2-1182, mandates the following:

Any parent, guardian, or person other than a student at the public school in question who has been advised that minor children are present and who continues to **upbraid, insult, or abuse** any public school teacher, public school administrator, or public school bus driver in the presence and hearing of a pupil while on the premises of any public school or public school bus may be ordered by any of the above-designated school personnel to leave the school premises or school bus, and upon failure to do so such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by 20-2-1182.



Loitering

Article 27 of Chapter 2 of Title 20 of the *Official Code of Georgia, Annotated*, relating to **loitering at, or disrupting schools, 20-2-1180**;

(a) It shall be **unlawful for any person to remain upon the premises or within the school safety zone** as defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of Code Section 16_11_127.1 **of any public or private school in this state or to remain upon such premises or within such school safety zone when that person does not have a legitimate cause or need to be present thereon.** Each principal or designee of each public or private school in this state shall have the authority to exercise such control over the buildings and grounds upon which a school is located so as to prohibit any person who does not have a legitimate need or cause to be present thereon from loitering upon such premises. Each principal or designee of each public or private school in this state shall notify the appropriate law enforcement agency to prohibit any person who does not have a legitimate need or cause to be present therein from loitering within the school safety zone.

(b) Any person who shall not have any legitimate cause or need to be present upon the premises or within the school safety zone of any public or private school in this state who shall willfully fail to remove himself or herself from such premises after the principal or designee of such school shall request him or her to do so shall be guilty of a **misdemeanor of a high and aggravated nature.**

(c) Upon entering any elementary or secondary school building between the official starting time and the official dismissal time, any person who is not a student at such school, an employee of the school or school system, a school board member, an approved

volunteer following the established guidelines of the school, or a person who has been invited to or otherwise authorized to be at the school by a principal, teacher, counselor, or other authorized employee of the school shall check in at the designated location as stated on posted signs and provide a reason for his or her presence at the school. Failure to check in at the designated location as provided in this subsection shall be prima facie evidence that such person is in violation of subsection (b) of this Code section. This subsection shall not apply to law enforcement officers, firefighters, emergency medical technicians or paramedics, or any public safety or emergency management officials in the performance of an emergency call or to other persons making authorized deliveries to the school. This subsection shall not apply to any person entering a school which serves as an official polling place for the purpose of voting on election day or attending or participating in an academic or athletic event while remaining in the authorized area or parent, grandparent or guardian listed on a child's pick-up list who fails to sign-in while delivering school supplies, food, clothing, or other legitimate business and who has not previously been sanctioned by school officials for disrupting a school.

(d) A school administrator or his or her designee may ask any visitor to explain his or her presence in the school building at any time when the school is in official session.

(e) If the school posts signs on entrances to the school requiring visitors to check in at the designated location, such signs shall be deemed prima facie evidence that persons entering the school were on notice of the requirements of this Code section.

(f) Nothing in this Code section shall be construed to prohibit school administrators from prohibiting the admission of any person who has violated school policy or state law."

Bullying

Official Code of Georgia, Annotated, 20-2-751.4, reads as follows:

(a) As used in this Code section, the term "bullying" means:

(1) Any willful attempt or threat to inflict injury on another person, when accompanied by an apparent present ability to do so; or

(2) Any intentional display of force such as would give the victim reason to fear or expect immediate bodily harm.

(b) Each local board of education shall adopt policies, applicable to students in grades six through 12, that prohibit bullying of a student by another student and shall require such prohibition to be included in the student code of conduct for middle and high schools in that school system. Local board policies shall require that, upon a finding that a student has committed the offense of bullying for the third time in a school year, such student shall be assigned to an alternative school. Each local board of education shall ensure that students and parents of students are notified of the prohibition against bullying, and the penalties for violating the prohibition, by posting such information at each middle and high school and by including such information in student and parent handbooks.

(c) Any school system which is not in compliance with the requirements of this Code section shall be ineligible to receive state funding pursuant to Code Sections 20-2-161 and 20-2-260.

Mandatory Reporting

Official Code of Georgia, Annotated, 20-2-1184, reads as follows:

(a) Any **teacher or other person employed at any public or private elementary or secondary school** or any dean or public safety officer employed by a college or university **who has reasonable cause to believe that a student at that school has committed any act upon school property or at any school function**, which act is prohibited by any of the following:

- (1) Code Section 16-5-21, relating to **aggravated assault** if a **firearm** is involved;
- (2) Code Section 16-5-24, relating to **aggravated battery**;
- (3) Chapter 6 of Title 16, relating to **sexual offenses**;
- (4) Code Section 16-11-127, relating to **carrying deadly weapons** at public gatherings;
- (5) Code Section 16-11-127.1, relating to **carrying weapons at school functions or on school property or within school safety zones**;
- (6) Code Section 16-11-132, relating to the illegal **possession of a pistol or revolver by a person under 18 years of age**; or
- (7) Code Section 16-13-30, relating to **possession and other activities regarding marijuana and controlled substances**, shall immediately report the act and the name of the student to the principal or president of that school or the principal's or

president's designee.

(b) The principal or designee who receives a report made pursuant to subsection (a) of this Code section who has reasonable cause to believe that the report is valid shall make an **oral report** thereof immediately by telephone or otherwise to the appropriate school system superintendent and to the appropriate police authority and district attorney.

(c) Any person participating in the making of a report or causing a report to be made as authorized or required pursuant to this Code section or participating in any judicial proceeding or any other proceeding resulting there from, shall in so doing be immune from any civil or criminal liability that might otherwise be incurred or imposed, providing such participation pursuant to this Code section is made in good faith.

(d) Any person required to make a report pursuant to this Code section who knowingly and willfully fails to do so shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

