



HAWAII STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM AND UPDATES

**Hawaii State Public Charter School
2026 Spring Training
April 15, 2026**

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Office of Campus Operations and Support (OCOS)**



Agenda

- Emergency Management
 - Incident Command System (ICS)
 - Emergency Preparedness
- Natural Threats
 - Flood
 - Tsunamis
 - Wildfire



What do You see?

Response

Emergency Management

Mitigation

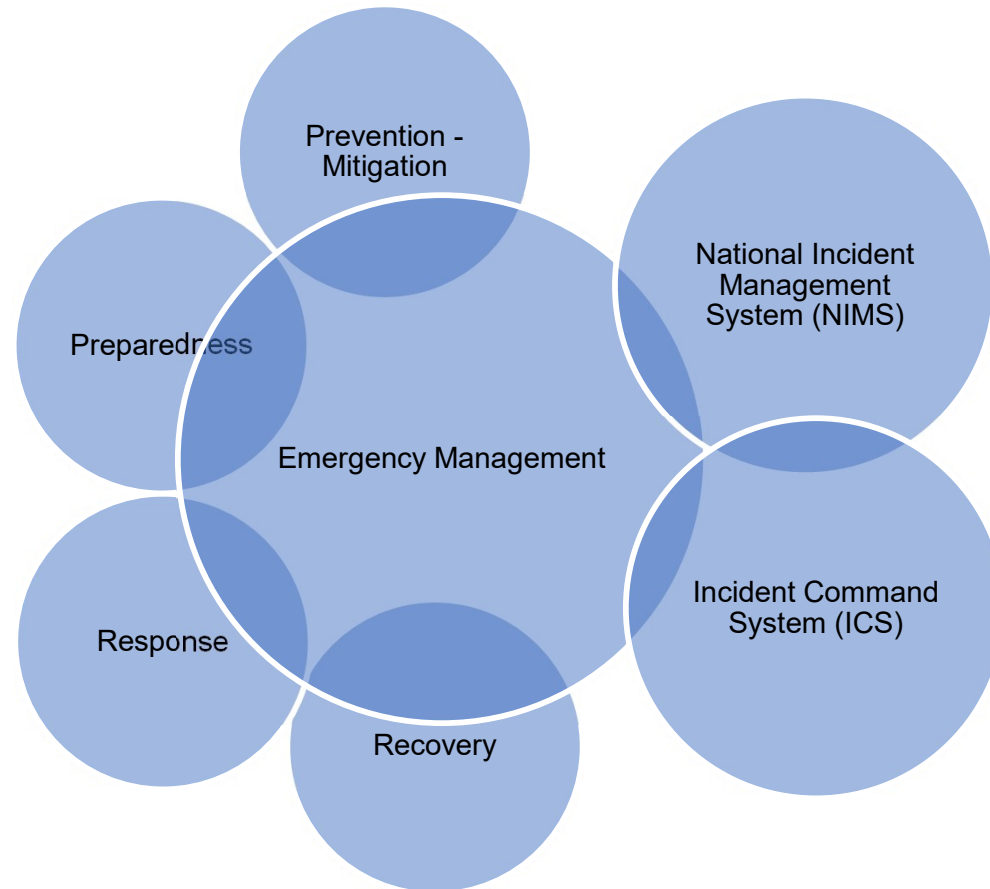
National Incident Management
System (NIMS)

Incident Command System (ICS)

Prevention

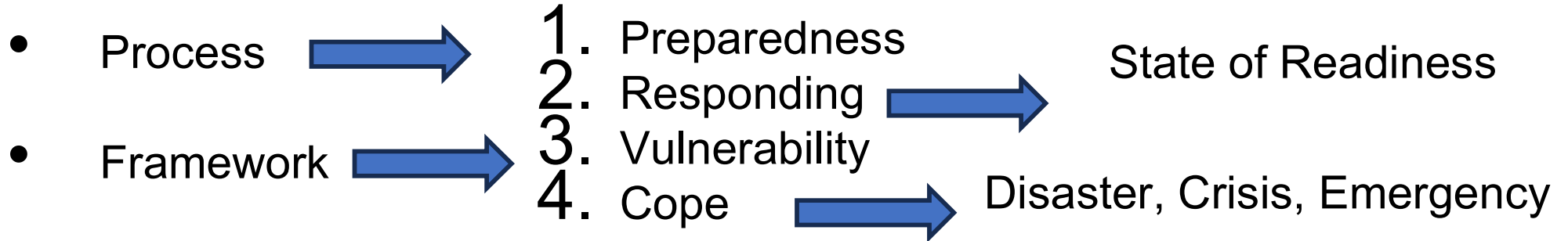
Recovery

Preparedness



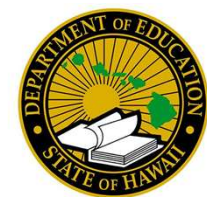
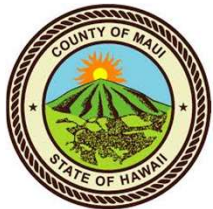
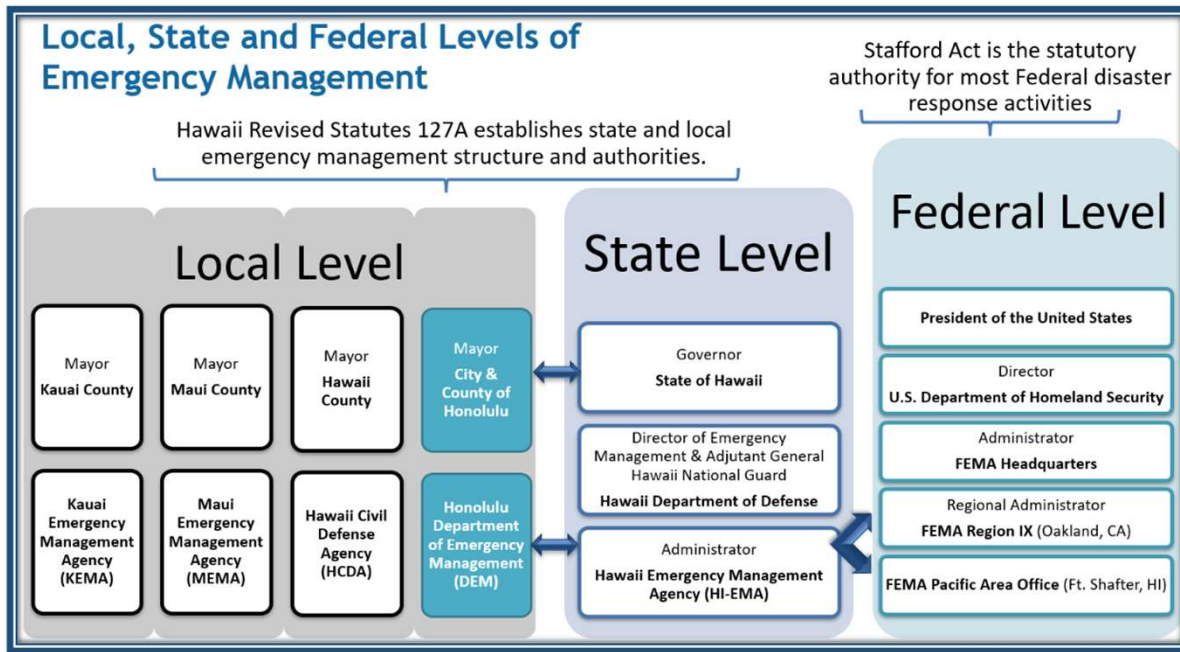


What is Emergency Management?





Emergency Management – Big Picture

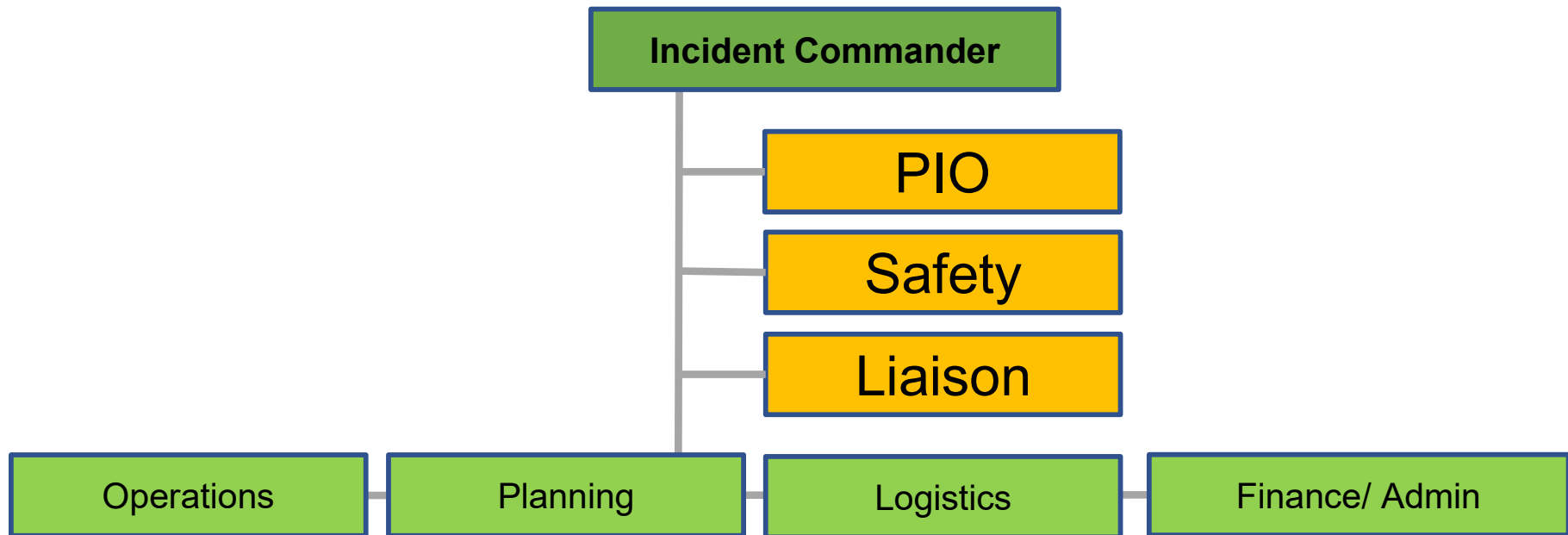


American Red Cross
Hawaii



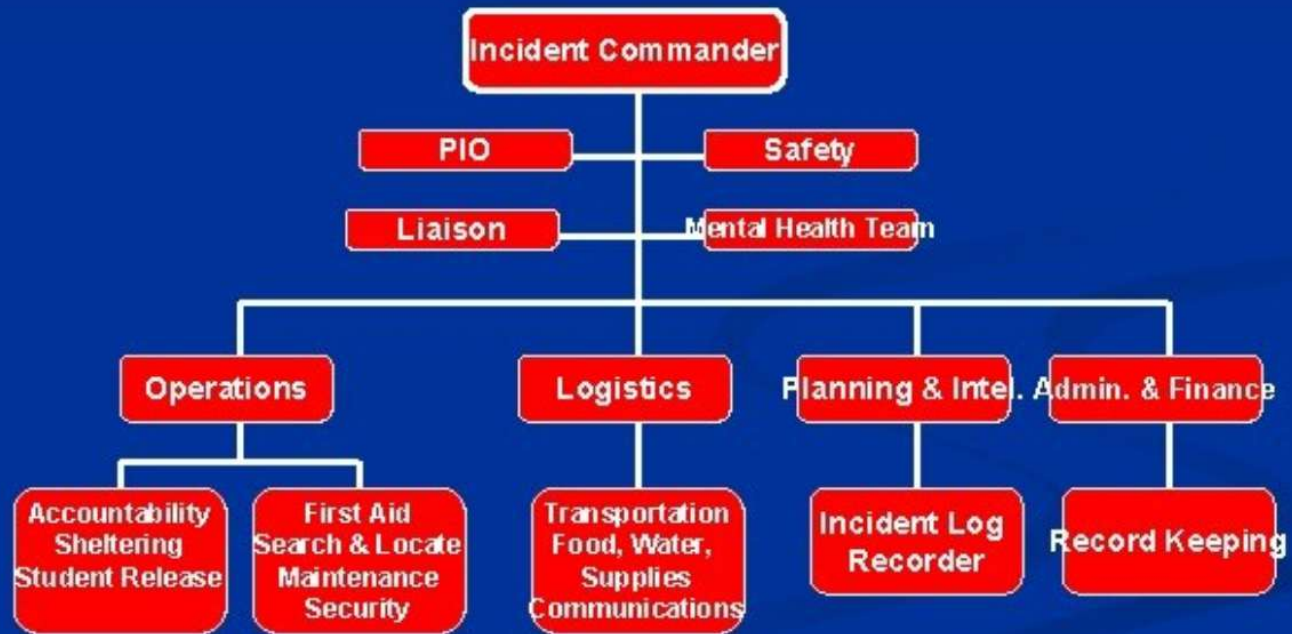
Structure of ICS

Incident Command System: How it is structured.





School Incident Command System





Purpose of ICS

Incident Command System: Why?

- Inadequate management is the leading cause of incident response failures
- Clear and definable command structure ensures unity of purpose during an incident
- The ICS is part of the National Incident Management System — part of a top-down approach
- The use of ICS is a requirement for all schools and school districts receiving emergency preparedness funding



Where You Fit Into ICS

Initial Response:

- Eventually, police, fire, emergency medical services or another external agency will manage response to the incident.
- The people already in the building will respond first: you!
- You must act as a bridge from the time of initial response until first-responders arrive.

Remember:

- Keep the response language simple and in plain English (first responders don't know your acronyms).
- One person only reports to one supervisor.
- Don't overwhelm your team leads or supervisors! Try to keep it to five or fewer people per supervisor.
- Coordinate your activities with your first responders before, during and after.



What is Emergency Preparedness?

- State of readiness to respond to a disaster, crisis or any other type of emergency situation
- Unplanned Event that can happen at any time, any day, or any moment





4 Phases of Emergency Management

Plans & Planning

Reduce Impact

**Restoring &
Stabilization**



Training & Exercises

Reaction



Responses to Emergencies

1. Life Safety
2. Incident Stabilization
3. Property Preservation





Protective Action for Life Safety

- Evacuation
- Sheltering
- Shelter-in-Place (SIP)
- Lock Down





Recovery Phase

- Activities
 - Damage Assessment
 - Debris Cleanup
 - Financial Assistance to individuals and governments
 - Restoration of Services
 - Rebuilding Infrastructure
 - Economic Recovery
 - Community Resilience
- Damage Assessment
 - Document damages
 - Take photos
 - Complete Form RMP-001 and submit to SSEPB
- Repair and/or Rebuilding
 - Complete and submit MAXIMO
- Financial Assistance
 - HIEMA/FEMA Reimbursement



What does Emergency Preparedness got to do with Hawaii Department of Education?

- Safe and Supportive Schools
 - Safety
 - Physical
 - Emotional





What Is Needed?

1. Emergency Action Plan (EAP)
2. Training
3. Annual Review
4. Drills
5. After-Action Report (AAR)

Do the Plan follow the format of the All-Hazards School Security and Safety Plan Template?

- Basic Plan
 - Introductory Materials
 - Purpose and Situation Overview
 - Concept of Operations
 - Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities
 - Direction, Control, and Coordination
 - Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination
 - Training and Exercises
 - Administration, Finance, and Logistics
 - Plan Development and Maintenance
 - Authorities and References
- Functional Annexes
 - Evacuation Annex
 - Lockdown Annex
 - Shelter-in-Place Annex
 - Accounting for All Persons Annex
 - Communications and Warning Annex
 - Family Reunification Annex
 - Continuity of Operations (COOP) Annex
 - Recovery Annex
 - Public Health, Medical, and Mental Health Annex
 - Security Annex
- Threat-and Hazard-Specific Annexes



Components of an Emergency Action Plan (EAP)





Required Annual Drills

- Earthquake
- Evacuation
- Fire
 - Monthly – Elementary
 - Quarterly – Secondary
- Off-Campus
- Tsunami
- Lockdown
- Shelter-in-Place (SIP)



Initial Response

- Immediate Safety: Secure and assess the area, risk, threat, and hazard
- Activate the Response Actions
- Communication: Alert Relevant Stakeholders
- Ensure Safety
-
- Key Principles
 - Stop, Think, Act
 - Check, Call, Care
 - Stay Aware



Understanding Flooding

Flooding Alert Levels



FLASH FLOOD WARNING - TAKE ACTION!

A flash flood is imminent or occurring. If in a flood prone area, move immediately to higher ground



FLOOD ADVISORY - BE AWARE

Flooding may cause significant inconvenience and if caution not exercised, it could threaten lives and/or property.



FLOOD WATCH - BE PREPARED

Conditions are favorable for flooding. Flooding may not occur, but is possible



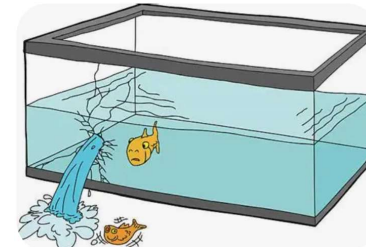
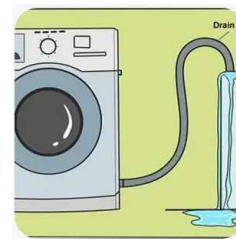
Understanding Water

- **Clean Water:** Clean water is water that comes from inbound water pipes, also known as potable water. This can also include rainwater or snowmelt that could come in through a hole in the roof or a broken window.
- **Gray Water:** Gray water is water that *might* have contaminants or chemicals in it. It may come up from drains (including your showers, bathtubs, sinks, clothes washer or dishwasher drains) aquariums, leaking water beds, and more.
- **Black Water:** Black water is water that has been contaminated by floodwater or sewage. It can wash into your home due to a flooded river or *glug* up out of a backed-up toilet, or clogged sewage line near the facility. This water can contain bacteria, mold, and viruses and can be very dangerous to your health.



Water: Categories

- **Category 1:** Water originating from a sanitary source that poses no substantial risks
- **Category 2:** Water containing significant contamination and has potential to cause sickness. It may contain unsafe levels of microorganisms or other chemical or biological hazards
- **Category 3:** Grossly contaminated, unsanitary water that can contain pathogenic, toxic or other harmful agents.





Water: Response

- **Clean Water:** Dried out within 24 -48 hours
- **Gray Water:** Requires more cleanup. Possible temporary evacuation during water damage remediation. After 48 hours or so, gray water can devolve into black water.
- **Black Water:** Quickly and thoroughly addressed by experts. Professional remediation.

Response to Category 3

- Evacuate anyone from the contaminated area
- Avoid touching or attempting to clean the water yourself
- If the water is near outlets or electrical panels, shut off power from a safe location
- Close doors to affected areas
- Minimize foot traffic: Avoid walking through the water
- Block off vents or air returns nearby to prevent airborne spread



Response: Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- **If you must enter floodwater:**
 - Wear rubber boots
 - Rubber gloves
 - Goggles



Recovery Process

- Damage assessment
 - Floodwater damage
 - Structural damages
 - Foundation damages
- Document damages
 - Take photos of damage before starting the cleanup process
- Wear personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Remove flood-damaged items
- Remove standing water promptly
- Air quality (AQ)
- Clean all surfaces
- Mold clean up



Understanding Wildfire

Wildfire Alert Levels



WILDFIRE WARNING

TAKE IMMEDIATE ACTION! The areas listed must evacuate NOW!



WILDFIRE ADVISORY

BE PREPARED FOR EVACUATION! There is significant threat for the areas listed. Those who wish to leave early should do so now.



WILDFIRE WATCH

STAY INFORMED. There is a heightened threat. Know your evacuation routes and stay tuned to alert systems.



WILDFIRE INFORMATION STATEMENT

NO ACTION SUGGESTED AT THIS TIME. A wildfire incident is occurring but poses no direct threats to any communities at this time.



Wildfire: Before Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness





Understanding Tsunamis

- Local
- Distant
- Extreme





Tsunami: Communication

- Local

- Distant

- Extreme

Learn the Natural Tsunami Warning Signs

FEEL: A strong or long earthquake



SEE: A sudden rise or fall in sea level



HEAR: A loud roar, like a train or jet aircraft



Any of these could mean a tsunami is coming.
Leave quickly for higher ground!





Tsunami: Zones

- Local
- Distant
- Extreme

Know your tsunami evacuation zones:

Red: Tsunami Inundation Zone
Evacuate this area during a tsunami warning.

Yellow: Extreme Tsunami Inundation Zone
If a 9.2-magnitude earthquake occurs in Alaska, this zone needs to evacuate. This is unlikely but plausible.

***Know your zones at home, work and school.**

HIEMA HAWAII EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY



Tsunami: Response

- Move to higher ground
- Move inland
- Move vertical: Move to upper floors on or above the fourth floor. Building with multi-story (10 or more floors), tall, and reinforced concrete.



Tools

- Assess surroundings for existing or possible hazards or threats
 1. Air quality: [State AQI | AirNow.gov](#)
 2. Dam safety: [State of Hawaii Dam Evacuation Zones](#)
 3. Flood zones: [Flood Hazard Assessment Tool \(hawaiiinfip.org\)](#)
 4. Hawaii Wildfire Management Organization (HWMO): [Hawaii Wildfire Management Organization | Protect Hawai'i - Act Now](#)
 5. Tsunami inundation zones: [NOAA: Tsunami Zone Evacuation Map](#)
 6. Volcano hazard zones: [Volcano | Hawaii County Civil Defense Agency \(arcgis.com\)](#)

