Major Facets of Crises Response

**During the emergency**

- communication (e.g., sounding the alarm if necessary; clarifying additional steps and providing information about the event, location of first aid stations if needed, etc.; rumor control; dealing with the media; keeping track of students and staff; responding to parents; interfacing with rest of the district and community)

- direction and coordination (e.g., running an emergency operations center; monitoring problems; problem solving)

- health and safety (e.g., mitigating hazards to protect students and staff; providing them with medical and psychological first aid; providing for search and rescue, security, evacuation)

**Immediate aftermath**

- communication (e.g., clarifying causes and impact and debunking rumors; providing information about available resources for medical and psychological help)

- direction and coordination (e.g., determining need to maintain emergency operations center; continuing to monitor problems and problem solve)

- health and safety (e.g., continuing with activities initiated during the event)

**Days/weeks following**

- communication (e.g., providing closure to students, staff, parents, district, community)

- direction and coordination (e.g., continuing to monitor problems and problem solve)

- health and safety (e.g., providing for those in need of longer-term treatment either through provision of direct services or referral; case management)

**Prevention**

- communication (e.g., holding debriefing meetings to clarify deficiencies in response to the crisis)

- direction and coordination (e.g., using debriefing analyses to plan ways to prevent, if feasible, similar events from occurring, to minimize the impact of unavoidable events, to improve crisis response procedures, to enhance resources)

- health and safety (e.g., providing education for students, staff, parents)