Susan Shutrump OTR/L, Supervisor OT/PT Services

Trumbull County Educational Service Center

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#### **School Bus Evacuation Planning:**

1. Must be a team effort.
2. Students with special needs often excluded or waived from
participation despite their:
need for repetitive practice to become proficient
$\square$ concern that there is no plan for them
additional challenges to quick egress
evacuation plans being more customized with the need for
additional training to implement
<ul> <li>Specialized procedures</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Adapted Equipment</li> </ul>

#### **Child Assessment**

#### Planning Phase: Creating the Initial Emergency Evacuation Plan

✓ Mark each field below when reviewed and completed.

Individual Student:			
All relevant information must be made available to driver	Yes	No	Notes
and substitutes who are trained in confidentiality.			
1. Physical Concerns:			
Can this student get to this exit independently in a time			
efficient and safe manner?			
If not, what supervision or assistance is necessary?			
2. Communication Concerns:			
Is this student verbal?			
Can the student communicate their needs?			
Does the student benefit from alternate modes of			
communication (i.e. pictures, sign language)?			
What can the student understand?			
Does the student need modified evacuation instructions?			
3. Emotional/Behavioral Concerns:			
Will this student need supervision outside the bus?			
Will participation in the evacuation drill be comforting or			
alarming?			
4. Sensory Concerns:			
Light touch sensitivity?			
Sound/noise sensitivity?			
Visual sensitivity?			
5. Medical Concerns:			
Medication side effects?			
Life threatening conditions (seizures, medically fragile, allergies,			
DNR, asthma, use of Oxygen or other respiratory conditions, etc)			
Brittle Bones?			
□ Shunts?			
Spinal Rods?			
Decreased physical endurance?			

# $\checkmark$ Mark each field below when reviewed and completed.

Individual Student:			
All relevant information must be made available to driver	Yes	No	Notes
and substitutes who are trained in confidentiality.			
6. Equipment Concerns:	-		
Child Safety Restraint System (CSRS):			
□ In or out of CSRS?			
If out, how to remove from CSRS?			
Provides support at destination?			
Assists in managing/guiding?			
CSRS specific evacuation methods			
<ul> <li>Use of child-safe belt cutter</li> </ul>			
Canes/Crutches/Walkers:			
Plan cannot rely on devices			
Wheelchairs:			
Transporters must know how to remove student from their			
wheelchair to transfer to the floor (or firm surface) to			
evacuate from bus.			
In true time-sensitive emergency evacuation, student is			
removed from wheelchair.			
Individual evacuation plans specify type of lift.			

Additional Child Notes:

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Route Specific Planning	Notes
1. Deciding the order of evacuation:	
Emphasis on evacuating the most students in shortest period of time	
$\Box$ Very difficult to do	
Shared responsibility- shouldn't fall solely on transporters	
2. Geographic Area:	
On-route medical support	
Length of ride	
<ul> <li>Medically Fragile/At-Risk of medical emergency-adjusted route</li> </ul>	
3. Student Interaction:	
Can they assist?	
Will interaction hinder or stall process?	
4. Specialized Equipment Concerns:	
Location of student emergency information	
Location of emergency equipment	
5. Environmental Considerations	
Compartmentalized seating	
Width of aisle	
Stairwell: Step height/Span of handrails	
Location of emergency exits	
Emergency rear door:	
<ul> <li>Return of assisting adults</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Alarm may trigger difficulty maintaining hold on student and/or</li> </ul>	
reduce student independence	
Wheelchair Lift:	
Can it be used as step down and/or alternate plan?	

Notes:

✓ Mark each field when addressed.	
Implementing the Plan	Notes
1. Daily Follow-Through	
Individual evacuation plans documented on ITP and carried in vehicle	
Checked during pre-trip	
2. Student and Staff Training	
Emergency Evacuation Drills	
Team decides extent of physical involvement of students	
Physical Preparedness	
<ul> <li>Demonstrate ability to perform all lifts required</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Use of proper body mechanics and safe lifting</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>General safety principles taught by interdisciplinary team and</li> </ul>	
considered in the planning and implementation:	
<ul> <li>Avoid use of stairs</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Do not attempt to do a full lift of a student who weighs more than</li> </ul>	
50 pounds by yourself	
<ul> <li>Never jump out of rear exit door</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>When lifting:</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Keep students as close to your body as possible;</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Maintain normal curves of back;</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Keep knees and hips bent;</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Do not twist-lift straight up;</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Maintain a wide base of support.</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Safe lifting:</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>One-person lift:</li> </ul>	
Less than 50 pounds reasonable?	
<ul> <li>One-person drag:</li> </ul>	
No monitor? Will it work?	
<ul> <li>Two-person lift/drag:</li> </ul>	
Necessary equipment on board?	
Hands-On Training	Notes
Physical involvement builds confidence	
Opportunity to evaluate routes/responsibilities/skills	
□ Keeps staff safe and reduces injuries	

Notes: