



## **EMERGENCY PROCEDURES MANUAL**

This Emergency Procedures Guide is designed as handy reference to inform our Highpoint community about our procedures in case of any emergency situations that may occur. The nature of any school emergency is hard to predict and usually catches everyone by surprise, so it's important for everyone to always be prepared as best as possible. In addition, each crisis is unique and requires an individualized, thoughtful response that has to be determined within a limited time frame.

Although we have to make the most reasonable judgment calls when there is a crisis, pre-established emergency procedures can be invaluable in handling a crisis. CPR/First Aid training is offered at the Main Campus every year and all Faculty Meeting Agendas include Health and Safety issues. The safety and well being of our Students, Faculty and Staff is a priority at our School!

**For Police, Fire or Medical Emergencies: DIAL 911**

### **FIRE/MEDICAL**

Non-emergency (Fire Dept.) .....	<b>911</b>
Ambulance/Rescue Dispatch.....	<b>911</b>
CPR Info-line.....	<b>911</b>

### **POLICE**

Metro-Dade Fire and Police Service (Non-Emergency).....	305-595-6263
Miami-Dade Police (Hammocks Station) .....	305-583-6499
Florida Highway Patrol.....	305-470-2500

### **OTHER IMPORTANT NUMBERS**

Florida Poison Information Center.....	1-800-222-1222
Missing Children Information Clearing House.....	1-888-FL-MISSING
National Certified Crisis Hotline.....	1-800-SUICIDE
National Response Center (Toxic and Chemical Oil Spills).....	1-800-424-8802
Drug Enforcement Administration.....	305-590-4870
Florida Power & Light.....	305-442-8770
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).....	305-944-9101
Federal Information Center.....	1-800-688-9889
Abuse, Neglect or Exploitation of Children .....	1-800-962-2873

## NOTIFICATION METHODS

At Highpoint, we use a **DIGITAL VOICE DIALER** mass notification system designed to quickly deliver recorded voice, SMS text and e-mail messages to all our Highpoint Families. It is essential for everyone to provide us with accurate contact information and notify us immediately of any changes so that you can stay informed at all times.

## EMERGENCY AND NON-EMERGENCY CLOSURE OF SCHOOL

Florida Residents know the dangers of inclement weather especially during the hurricane season. While very infrequent, there may be times when our school may have to close to protect our students. The Principal, in consultation with Administration members, makes decisions regarding the closing of schools.

Parent Notification of school closing:

1. Parents will be notified of school closings by voicemail recording, SMS text message and e-mail.
2. Typically, our Campus will be closed when the neighbor Public Schools are closed. These public schools include Village Green Elementary, Greenglade Elementary and W.R. Thomas Middle School for Main Campus and Coral Way Elementary for Coral Way Campus.
3. When possible, local television stations will be informed when a weather-related closing occurs.

*Should our school close during the day when students are already in attendance, Parents will be informed by voicemail recording, text message and e-mail.*

## EMERGENCY CLOSINGS

### **A. Purpose**

During the course of the school year, there may be times when the school must close for all or part of the day as a result of emergency conditions.

### **B. Decision Making**

The decision to close the school, to delay the opening of a school day or to close the school early is made only by the Principal in consultation with members of the Administration (and appropriate local emergency operations personnel if needed.)

### **D. Preparation for Emergency Closings**

Parents are urged to make plans for the emergency supervision of their children if no one is likely to be home if an all-day closing or if a delayed opening is necessary.

### **E. General Procedures**

- ◆ **Plan A:** All-Day Closing of School – If the Principal determines that an all-day closing is necessary, this decision will be transmitted to the school's voice mail system, local television stations and select radio stations, and our school's website, as early as possible, normally before 6:00 a.m.
- ◆ **Notification:** The Principal or member of the Administration will initiate the emergency school closing procedure. They are the only ones permitted to contact media outlets to provide specific information to the public regarding the closings. Everyone will be notified via voicemail recording, text message and e-mail.
- ◆ **Employees:** Unless the emergency situation deems it impossible, all Administration, Faculty and Staff members are expected to report to work. Maintenance and custodial personnel will also be required to report to work as usual.
- ◆ **Delayed Opening:** Should inclement weather make it impossible to open at the regular time or if it is not possible to re-open as planned, this decision will be e-mailed to all Parents and posted on the Highpoint website.
- ◆ **Early Closing:** If emergency conditions dictate an early closing, this decision will be e-mailed to all Parents and posted on the Highpoint website.
- ◆ **Immediate Dismissal:** If it becomes necessary to dismiss students from school due to an emergency situation, equipment malfunction, safety situation, etc., Parents will be informed via e-mail (and phone calls if possible). Decision may also be posted on the Highpoint website.

## FIRE DRILLS

Fire Drills are conducted monthly and the results are timed and evaluated. Each classroom has a FIRE DRILL EVACUATION MAP posted by the door. The Map shows the primary Route and the Alternate Route that must be followed when the fire alarm is heard. All teachers are responsible for practicing their exit route on a regular basis.

The following are the Fire Drill requirements:

Once the fire alarm is sounded, ALL students must immediately stand up and line up in silence, leaving behind all their belongings, including handbags and book bags. (*One student may be assigned to take the U.S.A. flag out with him/her, if there is enough time.*)

- Students must **walk** out, **not run**, in SILENCE and in an orderly manner and go directly and quickly to the designated waiting area. There they must **line up quietly** with their backs facing the main building, (or the building that is on fire).
- Students **cannot** look at the building at any time.
- Teacher must make sure that classrooms and bathrooms are empty before leaving.
- Teacher must take the Attendance Record book with him/her, turn off all lights and close the door before leaving.
- Once class is lined up outside with teacher, teachers must **take roll and do a head count** in order to verify that all students are present.
- Students must wait quietly until the Principal or Assistant Principal personally indicates that it is safe to return to class. At this time, students must once again walk in absolute silence, in line, back to the class.

## FIRE SAFETY

All Highpoint employees are responsible for the safety of the students and school property. Fire code requires that all fire and life safety system, including fire detection and alarms, sprinklers, fire hydrants, fire pumps and others be inspected, maintained and tested regularly. To prevent fires, everyone must abide by the following:

- Materials, supplies, bookbags, etc. cannot be stored in a/c closets, EXIT routes or corridors at any time.
- Combustible materials are prohibited to be stored inside the buildings.
- Decorations in hallways must be minimal and must be spaced appropriately to prevent the spread of fire.

## FIRE ALARM SYSTEM

The fire alarm system will be activated either manually for our monthly Fire Drills or automatically when a heat or smoke detector detects a fire or smoke condition – protecting both people and property even when an individual does not notice the fire. Once the alarm is activated, notification goes to the local fire department through a fire alarm monitoring company. Everyone's awareness and prompt use of the fire alarms system can minimize the loss of life and property due to fire. To ensure that the system will protect us, everyone needs to be familiar with our building's fire alarm system and pull stations, which are located throughout the campus.

- In case of visible fire or smoke, the alarm should be activated by pulling down on the red pull box nearest you.
- Everyone must respond to all alarms equally. Never assume that it is a test or a drill or a false alarm.
- Do not panic and do not alarm the students.

## FIRE SPRINKLERS

Per Fire Dept. code, fire sprinklers are located throughout the Middle School Building only. In case of fire, each sprinkler detects temperature in the room and begins spraying water as soon as the room temperature exceeds a pre-determined value. Teachers must always maintain a minimum of 2 feet clearance between the ceiling and any stored material, boxes, cabinets, etc. This clearance allows the sprinkler head to spray water uniformly and extinguish a fire effectively. Sprinkler heads cannot be painted, dusted, blocked or broken so these conditions must be immediately reported to the Administration when observed.

## ELECTRICAL SAFETY

To protect building occupants and property from direct electric shock injury and/or indirect hazards (heat, fire and explosion) of electricity, everyone must comply with electrical safety procedures, which include:

- Use all equipment in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
- Report immediately all defective/damaged wiring, including plugs, switches, cables, etc.
- Do not substitute extension cords for permanent wiring. Do not extend cords through windows or doors or under carpeting at any time.

- Use only multiple outlet strips with built-in fuses or circuit breaker protection having a minimum of 12/3 (gauge/wire) labels, maximum length of 6 feet and “UL” (Underwriter’s Laboratory) listed for the use.
- Never connect additional plug or plugs into the main plug that is inserted in the outlet or a power strip to connect multiple devices.
- Secure all wiring, cords, cables and conduits and keep them away from students at all times.

### HOLDING/DISPERSING STUDENTS/LOCKDOWN PROCEDURES

When potentially hazardous conditions exist in the vicinity of the school, consideration will be given to the best means of protecting students, including keeping them in school. Once authorities have notified the school of a potential danger, the Principal or a member of the Administration shall use reasonable judgment to make the most appropriate decision. Faculty and Staff have been provided with the protocol and procedures to follow in case of necessary lockdowns. Lockdown “drills” take place twice a year.

### TRANSPORTATION OF STUDENTS

Highpoint does not own any busses or vans for transporting students. All transportation is sub-contracted and arrangements are made directly by the Parents. A licensed and insured school bus or van will be sub-contracted for all Field trips. All students must be driven in motorized vehicles to/from our school. Students are not allowed to walk or ride their bicycle to/from our school at any time. Highpoint employees are prohibited from transporting a student to/from any location, including field trips or their home, under any circumstances. Unless an employee is transporting a student at the direction of the Principal during an emergency or during an officially approved trip in accordance with school Policy and Procedures, such transportation shall be furnished at the employee’s own risk and liability. Any employee who transports a student, except for an emergency or an officially approved trip, shall do so outside the scope of their employment and Highpoint Academy, Inc. will not be liable for any accidents or incidents as a result of this employee violation.

### EMERGENCY LOCK-DOWNS

There are a number of emergency situations where an evacuation of a building and/or classroom is not advisable. A lock down or “shelter-in-place” may be ordered when there is no danger presented by remaining in the building. This may include severe situations, local police emergency, intruder nearby or on grounds, etc.

**CODE BLUE.** Although there is no imminent threat, administration has determined that there needs to be an emergency lock-down and this will be communicated to everyone via our intercom system. In order for children not to panic, the message will state: **“Teachers please make sure you close your windows now. We will notify you when you can reopen them.”**

**CODE RED.** When there is a possibility for imminent danger, the words **CODE RED** will be announced via the intercom. Teachers must immediately look carefully outside and bring all students inside the classroom. Doors must be locked once all students are safely inside. Students should be encouraged to continue with their normal academic activities. At this time, Teachers must brief the students that the school has been placed on a heightened security status as a precaution and that no imminent danger has been detected. While CODE RED is in effect, teachers and staff members may only open the classroom doors for persons they know or authorized emergency police/fire personnel. Teachers must report any suspicious or dangerous activity to the main office immediately via the intercom system. Nobody will be allowed to leave the classroom until Code Red has been lifted.

### SEVERE WEATHER CONDITIONS

#### **Weather Alerts**

Weather alerts require everyone to remain behind doors but does not require locking the doors. When the words **“A Weather Alert has been issued”** are heard through the intercom, students must be quickly and carefully gathered and everyone must immediately proceed to a classroom or an indoor area until an all-clear signal is given.

When weather conditions indicate that severe thunderstorms are possible, a **Severe Thunderstorm Watch** is issued for the area of concern. In other words, a storm may be likely to occur in the general vicinity.

### **What is a Severe Thunderstorm?**

A thunderstorm is classified as SEVERE when it contains winds 58 mph or higher, hail  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch or greater in diameter, or a tornado develops. A severe thunderstorm may contain a combination of the two elements as well as heavy downpours of rain and frequent lightning. Advance warning is not always possible. Downdrafts occur along the leading edge of almost all thunderstorms. This same process that can bring a cool breeze on a hot summer day can also produce winds as great as those of a strong tornado. Strong localized downdrafts are called "downbursts." These are intense concentrations of sinking air, which fan out, on striking the earth's surface and produce damaging straight winds and wind shear. These winds may be accompanied by a roaring sound similar to the sound often reported with tornadoes.

A **Severe Thunderstorm Warning** means that a severe thunderstorm has been reported by a reliable source or indicated by radar. A warning means that a storm is imminent for the immediate area.

The occurrence of downbursts makes it imperative that the threat of severe thunderstorms be taken seriously, and that our plans include a means to safeguard ourselves from this threat.

#### **What to do:**

- ◆ Take shelter upon signs of threatening conditions. Do not stand under trees for shelter.
- ◆ Remain indoors until the storm completely passes
- ◆ Stay away from windows and glass doors.
- ◆ Go to the lowest floor of the building you are in.
- ◆ Office staff and Administration will monitor the Weather before, during and after the storm.
- ◆ After the storm, be aware of possible downed power lines.
- ◆ **Most importantly, Stay Calm.**

### **What is Lightning?**

The dual character of lightning--it is a carrier of high currents and produces destructive thermal effects---makes it doubly dangerous. The current peaks, which may reach magnitudes of 200,000 amps or more, produce forces which have a crushing effect upon conductors, and which can build to explosive levels in non-conducting or semi-conducting materials like wood or brick. The continuous current produces heat, and is responsible for the numerous fires attributed to lightning. Florida leads the Nation in lightning deaths and injuries. The risk is greater than we think. Lightning strikes the earth 100 times every second of every day somewhere on the planet. The average annual death toll for lightning is greater than that for tornadoes or hurricanes. Some locations are more dangerous than others. The greatest number of people are struck while near a body of water. Another vulnerable location is an open area with a few trees around, such as a ball field, playground, or golf course.

The greatest danger from lightning often comes with the first and last strike when people least expect it. People should take immediate cover when dark clouds first appear nearby, and remain there until at least five minutes after the last clap of thunder is heard. Persons struck by lightning receive a severe electrical shock and may be burned. These persons do not carry an electrical charge and can safely be handled. A person "killed" by lightning can often be revived by prompt mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and CPR. Those who show signs of life will most likely start to recover on their own. However, these patients may require treatment for other injuries associated with the strike.

#### **What to do:**

When thunderstorms are occurring or the sky becomes threateningly dark, the following actions could save your life:

- ◆ Get inside a building or a vehicle.
- ◆ Get away from any water source.
- ◆ Don't take refuge in a carport or open garage unless it is the only possible refuge.
- ◆ While indoors:
  - Stay away from open doors and windows.
  - Stay away from metal pipes, sinks, toilets and electrical equipment.
  - Showers after gym classes should be postponed.
  - Do not use phones with cords or computers.
  - Disconnect major appliances.
- ◆ If you feel your hair stand on end or your skin begins to tingle, lightning may be about to strike you. Drop to the ground immediately.

### **What is a Hurricane?**

Hurricanes begin as relatively small tropical depressions. However, under certain conditions these disturbances increase in size and intensity until they become full-fledged hurricanes. The Atlantic Hurricane season runs from June 1<sup>st</sup> to Nov 30<sup>th</sup> each year, with the bulk of hurricanes occurring in August, September and October. Although damage from hurricanes is high (3.5 billion in 1995) casualties are relatively low.

A hurricane generally starts out as a Tropical Depression. This means the storm has sustained winds of less than 39 mph. Once winds reach 39 mph the system is labeled a Tropical Storm. A storm becomes a full hurricane when sustained winds reach 74 mph. Hurricane winds have been known to reach almost 200 mph.

### **Weather Alerts:**

- A **Tropical Storm Watch** means that tropical storm conditions may occur within 36 hours.
- A **Tropical Storm Warning** means that tropical storm conditions are expected in the warned area within 24 hours.
- A **Hurricane Watch** means that hurricane conditions may occur within 36 hours.
- A **Hurricane Warning** means that hurricane conditions are expected in the warned area within 24 hours.

### **What to do:**

- ◆ Many parents will automatically keep children out of school once a Tropical Storm Warning has been issued.
- ◆ We will closely monitor weather radio for information on a storm once a Tropical Storm Watch has been declared.
- ◆ Upon declaration of a **Hurricane Watch**, school may be dismissed. This is done so that parents have time to make final preparations for a potential evacuation. Typically, upon notification of a Hurricane Watch, Miami-Dade County will begin evacuation of all beach communities, trailer parks and other low-lying areas.
- ◆ **Highpoint Academy will announce specific instructions regarding openings and closings of the school via voicemail, text message and e-mail.** Typically, we will follow neighboring Miami-Dade County Public Schools procedures regarding school closings and re-openings.

### **What is a Tornado?**

Tornados are the most violent storms produced by nature. Florida ranks third in the Nation behind Texas and Oklahoma in the number of tornados occurring annually. From 1959 through 1996, tornados have killed 83 Floridians and caused approximately 545 million dollars in damage. Several times in recent years, schools have been hit by tornados. In most cases classes were not in session. In some instances where students were present, school officials familiar with twisters safeguarded the children by taking prompt action just before the tornados hit.

The warning time for tornados in Florida is very short or not available. This is due to the fact that Florida tornados are typically small and short lived; many remain aloft as funnel clouds and only touch down for brief periods; they may be masked by heavy rains; and many of the tornados move on or off shore quickly after forming. Typically Florida tornados are spawned from May through August. However, tornados have occurred during every month of the year. The spring tornados are usually the most intense.

### **Weather Alerts**

- A **Tornado Watch** means conditions which may produce tornados are expected to develop. Watch for danger signs and be prepared to move quickly to a safe area if the warning signal is given.
- A **Tornado Warning** means that a tornado has been detected nearby and that you should go at once to your assigned shelter area.

### **What to do:**

**NOTE: At any time, if the power should go out after a tornado watch has been declared, Teachers will automatically give the command to “DUCK and COVER” and remain in such positions until a verbal all clear is issued.**

### **◆ TORNADO WATCH:**

- All teachers and Administrative staff that are not committed to classes at the time should report to the respective Division offices.
- Assignments should be generated to these people to include:
  - ❖ Monitoring weather radio. This person must continue to update everyone with portable radios as to the current situation.
  - ❖ Spotters to watch for signs of severe weather or approaching funnel clouds.

- ❖ Runners to get all children off of playgrounds or children in outdoor Phys. Ed. Classes. Any activities within the gymnasium shall be canceled and Phys. Ed. Classes will be conducted within the locker rooms.
- ❖ Announcement to all rooms of the tornado watch. At this point teachers should clear all window ledges. Preparation of the 3 walls that do not have windows should be made at this time. The best scenario is to move student desks along these 3 walls. If the order to “**Duck and Cover**” is given, students will immediately get under the desks. Remember to keep all noise levels low so that updates from the office can be heard.
- ❖ In those portions of the school with interior hallways, students will evacuate to the hall when the order to “**Duck and Cover**” is given. Stay clear of exterior doors.
- All of these individuals should have some form of communication. Either portable radios or phones.
- If a funnel cloud is sighted proceed to the steps for a **Tornado Warning**.

◆ **TORNADO WARNING:**

**Note: A warning is a convenience. If the tornado should touch down with little or no warning, teachers should issue the command to GET DOWN! Students should get to the floor in the crouched position, under their desk if possible, as quickly as possible. Attempts to evacuate the room should not be made.**

- If the weather radio advises a tornado warning or if a funnel cloud is spotted, all rooms should immediately be advised over the PA system.
- Students will remain in their classrooms unless they are able to come to the Main Building. Close all classroom and office doors. If classes are unable to move, teachers are instructed to have students “**Duck and Cover**” against an interior wall.
- Students in classrooms upon hearing the command “**Duck and Cover**” will immediately and without hesitation, get under their desks in a crouched position with their hands over the back of their necks.
- Students must remain in these positions until the “**All Clear**” command is given.
- Division of Maintenance shall cut off the main electrical breakers.

**After the storm passes:**

- Teachers will evaluate themselves and then the students for injury. Any injuries or missing children will be reported immediately to the office.
- Teachers will check the classrooms prior to allowing students to return to the classroom.
- Any damage shall be reported immediately to the respective Division office. Students will not be allowed back into that classroom until the damaged has been cleared and the room is deemed secure.
- If damage is severe, school will be dismissed.

## **CHILD ABUSE/CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES/INTERROGATION**

**Child Abuse:**

**A. Reporting Procedures (Chapter 232.50 Florida Statutes)**

Any person, including, but not limited to, any physician, nurse, teacher, social worker, or employee of a public or private facility serving children, who has reason to believe that a child has been subject to abuse, shall report, or cause reports to be made, to the Florida Department of Children & Families at **1-800-96ABUSE**. This is a statewide number available 24 hours per day. The Emergency Intake number for the Detention Center is 536-2733. Any employee should contact an administrator if they suspect abuse so they, as an administrator of the school, can make the call.

**B. Immunity (Chapter 415.511 Florida Statutes)**

Anyone participating in the making of a report, the taking of photographs or x-rays, or the taking of a child into custody pursuant to Chapter 232.50 or participating in a judicial proceeding resulting therefore, shall be presumed *prima facia* to be acting in good faith and in doing so shall be immune from any liability, civil or criminal, that otherwise might be incurred or imposed.

**C. Responsibility (Chapter 415.504 Florida Statutes)**

1. Any person responsible for the care of a child who fails to report a case of known or suspected child abuse shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in Chapter 775.082, 775.083 or 775.084. They also could be deemed civilly liable for negligent performance of their duties and be subject not only to legal penalties but also to administrative penalties.
2. Any person who knowingly or willfully prevents another person from making such report shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as in paragraph (a).

3. Any person who knowingly or willfully makes public or discloses any confidential information contained in the child abuse registry or the records of any child abuse case, except provided in this section (415.513) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as in paragraph (a).
4. By law, a suspicion of child abuse generally means that the reporter has "reasonable cause to believe" or "reasonable cause to know or suspect" that the child has been maltreated. Reporters do not have to know that abuse actually took place in order to report. In fact, many laws require that reports be made of circumstances or conditions that could reasonably result in future child abuse – if, for example, one were to learn that a child would be unattended while parents were vacationing.
5. Pursuant to new statutory changes in 1997, the name of any person reporting child abuse, abandonment or neglect may now be released to law enforcement agencies. (Section 415.51 Florida Statutes)

### **GENERAL DEFINITIONS AND PERTINENT STATUTES:**

1. Assault or Battery on an elected official or an employee of the school (FS 231.06), ref.: any person who commits an assault or battery on an elected official or an employee of the school.
2. Sexual Battery (FS 794 & 800), ref.: oral, anal or vaginal penetration by any object or sexual organ; the handling or making an assault in a lewd, lascivious or indecent manner.
3. Assault (FS 784.011), ref.: a threat by word or act to do violence or bodily harm to another coupled with the ability to carry out the act.
4. Battery (FS 784.03), ref.: intentionally touching and/or striking another person against their will.
5. Burglary (FS 810.02), ref.: entering a structure or conveyance with the intent to do an unlawful act.
6. Theft (FS 812.014), ref.: depriving or attempting to deprive a person of lawfully owned property.
7. Arson (FS 806), ref.: willfully causing damage to property by fire or explosion.
8. False Fire Alarms (FS 806.101), ref.: a false report of fire by any means.
9. Bomb Threats (FS 790.163), ref.: the act of threatening to or falsely reporting the placement of any destructive device.
10. Possession of Dangerous Weapons (FS 790.001), ref.: any object or device designed or adapted to cause bodily harm to another. Effective October 1997, include razors, blades, box cutters or knives.
11. Robbery (FS 812.13), ref.: the taking of money or property by using force or putting the victim in fear.
12. Extortion (FS 836.05), ref.: any communication that threatens a person in order to obtain material goods or any other pecuniary advantage.
13. Child Abuse (FS 39), ref.: the abuse or mistreatment of a minor by means of physical, mental, sexual or neglect.
14. Missing or Abducted Persons (FS 937 & 787), ref.: a person missing believed to be missing or known to have been forcibly held or removed by unlawful means.
15. Trespassing on School Grounds (FS 228.091), ref.: a person without having legitimate business, license or authorization to be on school property or being on school property while on suspension. Florida Statute 810.95 prohibits trespass upon school property with a weapon or firearm.
16. Criminal Mischief and Obscenity on Educational Buildings and Vehicles (FS 806.13 & 235.09), ref.: willful and malicious damage to school property.

17. Obscene or Harassing Phone Calls (FS 365.16), ref.: the making of a phone call that is intended to offend, annoy or harass the person(s) at the number called.
18. Disruption of School Activities (FS 877.13), ref.: knowingly disrupt or interfere with the administration or function of school activities while on school property.
19. Use, Sale or Possession of Narcotics or Alcohol (FS 893.02 & 562), ref.: any alcohol or narcotic as defined in Florida Statutes being used, sold or possessed for any unauthorized or unlawful purpose.
20. Display of a Dangerous Weapon on a School Bus (FS 790.115), ref.: a person who exhibits any sword, sword cane, firearm, electric weapon or device, destructive device or other weapon in the presence of one or more persons in a rude, careless, angry or threatening manner, not in lawful self-defense, on the grounds of any school, school bus or within 1,000 feet of the real property that comprises a public or private elementary school, middle school or secondary school during school hours or during the time of a sanctioned school activity.
21. Any Other Suspicious or Criminal Activity: any situation that would reasonably indicate that a violation of criminal code has or will occur.