
CERT TRAIN-THE-TRAINER ANNEX FOR TEEN CERT INSTRUCTOR GUIDE

In this module you will learn about:

- **The issues, best practices, and strategies for providing CERT training to adolescents.**

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM TRAIN-THE-TRAINER

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES/ PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES	<p>At the conclusion of this <i>Train-the-Trainer Annex</i> module, participants will be able to deliver <i>CERT Basic Training</i> to teenagers. In order to do that, they must be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Determine how to market Teen CERT training▪ Determine how to maintain Teen CERT training▪ Describe learning techniques for teaching adolescents▪ Describe specific tips for managing a Teen CERT class▪ Explain the evaluation process for a Teen CERT class▪ Demonstrate the ability to teach a segment of the CERT curriculum to an adolescent audience
TARGET AUDIENCE	<p>This module is designed for new or existing CERT trainers who are interested in learning how to present the <i>CERT Basic Training</i> to teenagers.</p>
COURSE PREREQUISITES	<p>Before taking this module, participants should have completed <i>CERT Basic Training</i> and <i>CERT Train-the-Trainer</i> courses.</p>
SCOPE	<p>This module is intended to be conducted as an annex to the <i>CERT Train-the-Trainer</i> course. The topics that will be discussed in this module are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Module Overview▪ Marketing the Training▪ Maintaining Teen CERTs▪ Teaching Adolescents▪ Managing a Teen Classroom▪ Evaluating Students and the Training▪ Module Summary
ESTIMATED TRAINING TIME	<p>3 hours</p>

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TRAINING METHODS

As participants enter the classroom, the Lead Instructor will distribute the Teen CERT TTT Pre-Test and ask participants to complete it. To make copies, locate the TTT Pre-Test on p. 5-6 of the Instructor Guide. The Lead Instructor will collect the pre-test prior to beginning the instruction.

The Lead Instructor will begin by welcoming the participants to the training. All the instructors will introduce themselves. The Lead Instructor will make any necessary administrative announcements.

Next, the instructor will ask participants to introduce themselves. During this activity, each participant will:

- Introduce himself or herself
- Say what CERT organization he or she is with
- Briefly describe any experience in working with teens

Following introductions, the instructor will ask participants to volunteer their expectations for the training. The instructor will record the expectations on an easel pad and post them on the walls for later review. The instructor will then briefly explain the objectives of this module and provide an overview of the agenda.

He or she will then ask the participants why they think including teens in CERT is important. After hearing answers, the instructor will explain the history of Teen CERT training and the rationale for including teens in CERT. The instructor will then assign participants to teach back groups and explain the activity and expectations to the group. Participants will make teach back presentations later in the class.

The instructor will introduce the basics of marketing Teen CERT training including approaching the school, talking to parents, scheduling the course, and selecting students. Participants will work in groups to develop potential administrator and parent questions and answers.

Next the instructor will discuss how to maintain Teen CERT. Discussion will focus on keeping members interested by fostering individual and team skills. Participants should share any ideas they have for maintaining interest. The instructor will also discuss the importance of political and financial support as well as other considerations.

The instructor will then teach tips and techniques for teaching teenagers. This can be accomplished by encouraging independent learning, covering the three “R’s,” and using different learning styles

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and activities. The group will then teach their teach back topics to the class.

After the teach backs the instructor will discuss how to manage a Teen CERT class using a proactive approach. He or she will then review the evaluation instruments for evaluating the students and the training. He or she will focus most on the disaster drill evaluation. The instructor will then reference the time line and to do list document that participants can use as they start and maintain their own CERT training for teens.

Finally, the instructor will redistribute the pre-tests and go through the answers, asking for volunteers to respond to each question. He or she will then lead a discussion of the key points of the module to serve as a summary. The instructor will also make sure all learning objectives and participant expectations were met.

Please be advised that, as a general rule, the instructor is encouraged to add pertinent information to this guide but should never subtract material.

RESOURCES REQUIRED

- *CERT Train-the-Trainer Annex for Teen CERT Instructor Guide* (for each instructor)
- *CERT Train-the-Trainer Annex for Teen CERT Participant Manual* (for all participants)
- *CERT Basic Training Instructor Guide Annex for Teen CERT* (for all participants)
- PowerPoint slides 0-36
- Teen CERT TTT Pre-Test (for all participants)

EQUIPMENT

The following additional equipment is required for this module:

- A computer with PowerPoint software
 - A computer projector and screen
 - Easel pad and easel or whiteboard
 - Masking tape (for posting the participant expectations)
 - Markers
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PREPARATION Prior to class, make copies of the pre-test, one for each participant. The blank pre-test follows these notes, just prior to the lesson plans for the rest of the module.

NOTES A suggested time plan for this module is as follows:

Pre-test, Introductions, and Expectations 10 minutes

Module Overview 5 minutes

Why Teach Teens 10 minutes

Marketing the Training 15 minutes

Maintaining Teen CERTs 10 minutes

Teaching Teens 90 minutes

Managing a Teen CERT Class 15 minutes

Evaluating Students and the Training 10 minutes

Time Line and To Do List 5 minutes

Summary 10 minutes

Total Time: 3 hours

Teen CERT T-T-T Pre-Test

Name: _____

You have 5 minutes to complete this test.

1. Which of the following is correct?
 - a. The lead Teen CERT instructor should always be the school resource officer.
 - b. Teen CERT is most effective when various public safety personnel teach the modules associated with their disciplines.
 - c. Teen CERT is most effective when it is presented as an after-school program.

2. Adolescents are not currently a major part of the country's overall emergency preparedness and response plans.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. Selecting participants from a variety of social circles increases the chances of participants having problems working together as a team.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. If a parent asks about risk involved in the CERT training, what should you say?
 - a. There is no risk involved.
 - b. Students will be trained to handle all the risks in the training.
 - c. Any risks involved will be mitigated by the training they receive.



5. Teen CERT training may only be offered in a school environment.
 - a. True

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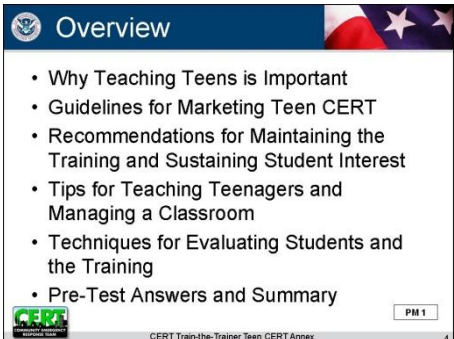
- b. False
6. Teen CERT should be maintained in four ways: student interest; individual skills; political and financial support; and _____.
- a. Parental support
 - b. Social support
 - c. Team skills
7. Adolescents receive a truncated version of the *CERT Basic Training* course.
- a. True
 - b. False
8. What style of learning best describes most teenagers?
- a. Visual
 - b. Auditory
 - c. Kinesthetic
9. In terms of managing the classroom, the most important thing instructors should do is:
- a. Immediately remove students from Teen CERT who misbehave.
 - b. Create a lesson plan and strictly adhere to it.
 - c. Be proactive.
10. There can only be confidence that training is effective if it is systematically _____.
- a. Restructured
 - b. Presented
 - c. Evaluated

Delivering CERT Training to Teens

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
 <p>Teen CERT T-T-T Training Support Package August 2011</p> <p>FEMA FirstResponderTraining.gov</p>	<p>Welcome</p> <p>Pre-Test</p> <p>Start by welcoming participants as they enter the classroom and pass out the pre-test. Explain that the pre-tests will not be graded, but will be discussed at the end of the training. Allow about 5 minutes for the test to be completed. Make sure participants' names are on the sheet and collect them for discussion at the end of the training.</p>
<p>Display Slide 0</p>  <p>Welcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pre-test• Introductions<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Name– CERT program– Experience teaching adolescents• Expectations <p>PM 1</p> <p>CERT Train-the-Trainer Teen CERT Annex</p>	<p>Introductions and Expectations</p> <p>Once the pre-test is completed, welcome participants to the <i>CERT Train-the-Trainer Annex for Teen CERT</i>. Say that this module prepares CERT instructors to provide the <i>CERT Basic Training</i> course to teenagers.</p> <p>Explain that the module serves as a primer on how to teach teens and how to present the training to them.</p>
<p>Display Slide 1</p>	<p>Introduce yourself and ask any other instructors to introduce themselves.</p> <p>Ask participants to introduce themselves by stating their name, CERT program affiliation, and experience in working with teenagers.</p> <p>If the module is conducted immediately following the <i>CERT Train-the-Trainer</i> course, ask participants only to state their experience working with teenagers.</p> <p>Then ask participants to discuss their expectations for the course. Write their responses on the easel pad and tape the pages to the wall for review at the end of the session.</p>

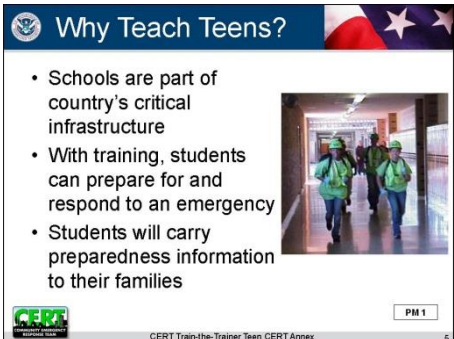
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INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
 <p>Display Slide 4</p> <p>Record responses on an easel pad or whiteboard. Suggested responses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Schools do not usually teach disaster preparedness.• Students can protect themselves and others.• Participants take skills they learn home and share their knowledge.• The course teaches valuable life skills.• It's the right thing to do.	<p>Course Overview</p> <p>Say that the module will include the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An introduction to the module and why Teen CERT training is important• Guidelines for starting and marketing Teen CERT training• Recommendations for maintaining the training and sustaining student interest• Tips for teaching teenagers and managing a teen classroom• Techniques for evaluating students and the training• Module summary, including a review of the pre-test <p>Are there any questions about what this module will cover?</p> <p>Why is it important for CERT programs to include teenagers?</p>

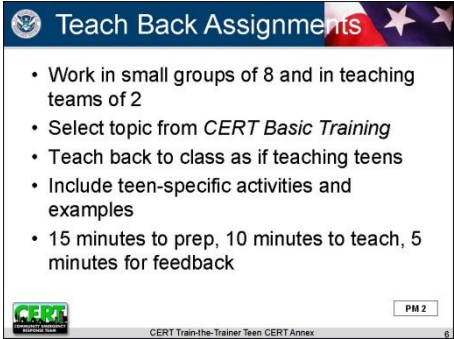
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INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
 <p>Why Teach Teens?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Schools are part of country's critical infrastructure• With training, students can prepare for and respond to an emergency• Students will carry preparedness information to their families <p>Display Slide 5</p>	<h3><i>Why Teach Teens?</i></h3> <p>Explain that a number of local CERT programs around the country began to include teenagers after FEMA launched the national CERT Program in 1994. The first federally-sponsored Teen CERT Train-the-Trainer course was developed by Eastern Michigan University (EMU) through a grant from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). EMU reports that, under the grant, they trained more than 900 instructors to teach more than 10,000 adolescents in preparedness skills.</p> <p>Say that the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has identified schools as part of the critical infrastructure of our country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• While many schools have taken measures to provide for site security analysis and equipment, less effort has gone into training staff and students in school security and emergency response procedures.• FEMA is now working to involve youth in the country's overall emergency preparedness and response plans. <p>Explain that Teen CERT aims to train students in emergency preparedness and response to ensure that they have the skills needed to protect themselves, and assist others, in the event of an emergency. The training of our youth will have a tremendous impact on all aspects of emergency management. Some things to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Schools are part of this nation's critical infrastructure.• School populations can overwhelm a city's capability to respond effectively with the needed first responder resources.• School faculty and staff are not adequately

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INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
 <p>Teach Back Assignments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Work in small groups of 8 and in teaching teams of 2• Select topic from <i>CERT Basic Training</i>• Teach back to class as if teaching teens• Include teen-specific activities and examples• 15 minutes to prep, 10 minutes to teach, 5 minutes for feedback <p><small>CERT Train-the-Trainer Teen CERT Annex</small></p>	<p>qualified to respond to natural or manmade disasters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students lack the proper education on how to prepare for and respond to a school emergency or disaster.• Students will carry home the disaster preparedness information that they learn in school. <p>Remind participants that a key aspect of CERT's mission is to "do the greatest good for the greatest number of people." Teenagers can be a vital force in helping to achieve this mission.</p> <p>Say that in order to involve teens in this mission it is important to know how to teach teens. They can practice doing this with teach back presentations.</p> <p>Teach Back Assignments</p> <p>Explain to participants that an important part of this module is for participants to demonstrate the ability to teach a segment of the CERT curriculum and tailor it to an adolescent audience. They will do this through a group teach back presentation.</p> <p>Say that participants will break into small groups of 8. Each small group will then break into 4 teaching teams of 2 people each. Each teaching team will be assigned one unit from the <i>CERT Basic Training</i> curriculum from which they will choose 10 minutes of material to teach.</p> <p>Explain that participants will not teach back until later in the module, but they will receive their topic now and think about it as the module progresses. Later, they will spend about 15 minutes preparing the lesson and then take about 10 minutes to teach it to the other 6 people in their small group and receive feedback from group members.</p>

Display Slide 6

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INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
	<p>Explain that you will be circulating amongst the groups and providing feedback as well.</p> <p>Say that the goals of the teach back are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Practice speaking in front of a group• Personalize training for a teen audience• Insert learning activities appropriate for a teen audience into existing content• Watch other groups present and get ideas• Give and receive feedback from classmates <p>Refer participants to Page A-25 in the Appendix for further teach back instructions. Walk through the instructions with them and answer any questions. The document should serve as their guide as they prepare to teach their section.</p>

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TEACH BACK ACTIVITY INSTRUCTIONS

The purpose of this activity is to give all Train-the-Trainer participants an opportunity to practice teaching to a class of teenagers. You will practice tailoring a lesson plan and inserting learning activities appropriate for a teen audience into the content. This will give you a chance to practice speaking in front of a group and to give and receive feedback from other participants. By watching other groups present, you will get ideas to use in your own Teen CERT training.

Suggestions for a Successful Teach Back Presentation:

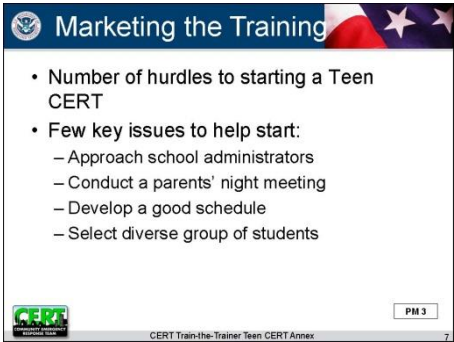
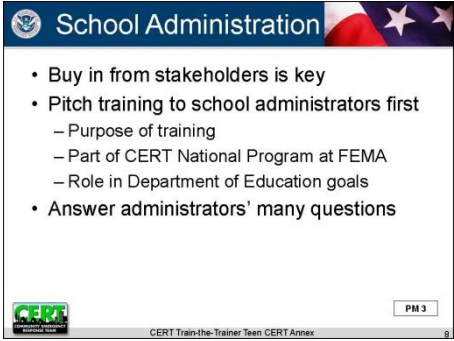
- Present your material as if you were teaching to a class of adolescents.
- Choose a 10-minute segment of your assigned CERT unit.
- Make sure you read the relevant part of your *CERT Basic Training Instructor Guide*. You may adapt the material some to present to an adolescent learner, but don't stray too far.
- You may use the PowerPoint slides provided with the CERT curriculum or you might just want to use the chalkboard, easel pads, etc. that are available in the classroom.
- Don't rely on lecture only — involve your audience! Ask them questions, use learning activities as described in this Teen CERT module, or develop your own activities.
- Make sure your training addresses each of the three learning styles. For example, if you are doing a demo, invite a few students to help out with the demo.
- Remember that Teen CERT is primarily focused on school safety. If, in your teach back, you are referencing a disaster or situation, make sure it is school related.
- Every member of your training team should have a speaking role during your presentation.
- Please limit your presentation time to 10 minutes.

Suggestions for a Successful Teach Back Evaluation:

- Focus on how the participant tailored the training to teens including:
 - Voice/tone
 - Teaching style
 - Activities
 - Engagement with audience
 - Ability to personalize training
- Emphasize what was done well.
- Provide any recommendations for improvement.

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INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
 <p>Marketing the Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of hurdles to starting a Teen CERT• Few key issues to help start:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Approach school administrators– Conduct a parents' night meeting– Develop a good schedule– Select diverse group of students <p>CERT Train-the-Trainer Teen CERT Annex PM 3 7</p> <p>Display Slide 7</p>	<h3><i>Marketing the Training</i></h3> <p>Tell participants that there are a number of hurdles that must be overcome to get the Teen CERT training off the ground. Anyone interested in Teen CERT should be prepared to address the following key issues to start and keep it going:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Approaching school administrators with the idea of starting the training• Conducting a parents' night informational meeting• Developing a schedule that works for the school and for teens• Selecting a diverse group of students to participate in the training• Other considerations <p>Say that we will now look more closely at each of these issues.</p>
 <p>School Administration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Buy in from stakeholders is key• Pitch training to school administrators first<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Purpose of training– Part of CERT National Program at FEMA– Role in Department of Education goals• Answer administrators' many questions <p>CERT Train-the-Trainer Teen CERT Annex PM 3 8</p> <p>Display Slide 8</p>	<h3>Approaching School Administration</h3> <p>Say that buy in from stakeholders is key in starting the training. The training should be pitched to school administrators. In many cases, they will then need to get approval from the school board. These are critical meetings. The pitch should begin with an explanation of the purpose of the CERT Program, that it is nationally recognized and supported by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and that it is in keeping with Department of Education goals for Crisis Training and Safe and Drug Free Schools.</p> <p>Tell participants that administrators will have many questions. These are just some of the questions and potential responses they should be prepared to address:</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What is included in the Teen CERT curriculum? The curriculum is the standard national CERT curriculum and consists of nine units; each unit has goals and learning objectives. At the end of the course, students participate in a disaster drill to reinforce learning. Students also take pre- and post-examinations to evaluate learning.• What is in it for the school? A trained student body able to provide assistance in the immediate aftermath of a disaster when professional response may be delayed or limited.• What is in it for the student? Students learn life skills, fulfill community service requirements, give back to the community, and help make their schools safer.• What is the school's liability? No matter what is done, the school is still liable. The question is: "Can the school reduce their risk and liability by having qualified student responders who are trained in First Aid and who know how to react in the face of danger or disaster, immediately available in their school?" It can also help to note that liability related to CERT training can be similar to liability related to student sports.• Won't CERT training expose students to additional risk during an incident? The intent is not to expose the students to additional risk. Rather, it is to provide the school with trained personnel who are able to render aid to survivors during an event when professional responders may be delayed. This training is about learning to respond safely and responsibly, and CERT safety is a primary focus throughout the course.• How much does this training cost? The school may not have additional funds to support Teen CERT training. Instructional costs are free. Funds

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	<p>may be needed to cover the initial expense of equipment; however, if the local fire, police, or emergency management agency already conducts CERT training in the community, they may be able to provide or loan the equipment and help with training manuals. Creative approaches will have to be developed for sustainability. There may also be additional costs if administrators decide to offer CPR, First Aid, and automatic external defibrillator (AED) certification classes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who will deliver the Teen CERT training? All lead instructors should be trained CERT instructors. Other staff to consider as trainers include school resource officers; emergency management professionals; local fire, police, and emergency medical service (EMS) personnel; school nurses, health or physical education instructors, or school counselors; and other disaster relief personnel like CERT volunteers. Note that if Teen CERT training in the high school is an expansion of the jurisdiction’s pre-existing CERT program, emergency services professionals and other qualified instructors will be provided. • If the primary instructor is not a professional first responder, who else will supplement the instruction of the CERT units? The following may be supplemental instructors in selected units: an emergency manager for Unit 1; a firefighter for Units 2 and 5; EMS for Units 3 and 4; a counselor for Unit 7; and a police officer for Unit 8. • What will trained students contribute to the school when the course is finished? Trained students support other activities within the school. They may point out unsafe conditions, identify students who have become disenfranchised, or serve as role models who take on new leadership responsibilities within the school. Teen CERT

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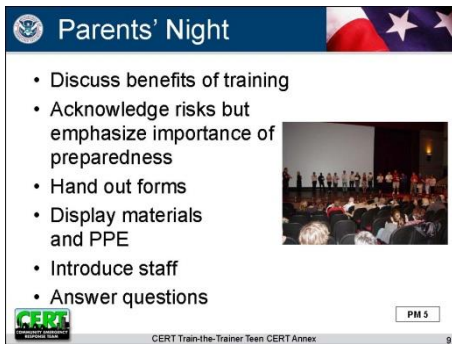
ANNEX FOR TEEN CERT

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
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members could also be tapped to assist with fire drills and other school safety activities.

- **Can students use this material for fulfilling community service credits for graduation?** Yes, and it is encouraged. It is recommended that participants receive 20-30 community service hours toward graduation.
- **How long is the Teen CERT training?** The basic curriculum takes approximately 20-30 hours to cover in its current form. However, an additional 8 hours will be required if the school will offer certification in CPR, First Aid, and AED.

Finally, explain that if emergency services professionals such as firefighters or police officers are part of the CERT instructor or management team, they can be effective representatives to school administrators.



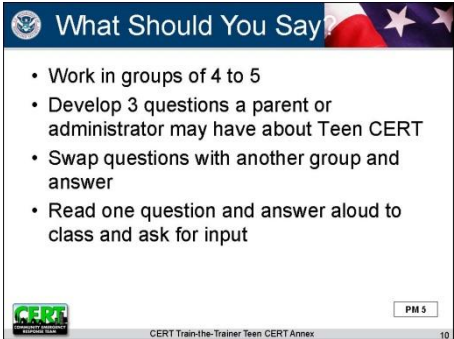
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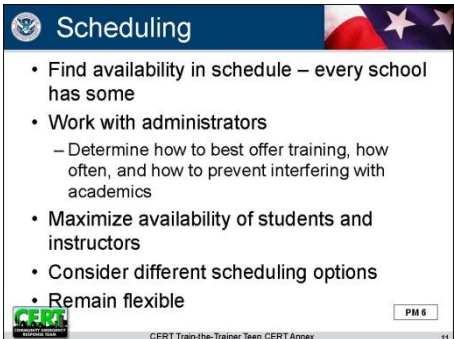
Parents' Night

Explain to participants that instructors and administrators should hold a parents' night informational meeting to discuss the benefits of CERT. The meeting should be planned collectively with a school representative.

Tell participants that they should expect parents to be concerned about their children's safety and what content they will be exposed to with the new curriculum. Meeting leaders should let parents know that while the risk of injury resulting from this training is minimal, it does exist; however, it needs to be emphasized that the CERT training content focuses on CERT member safety throughout every unit. The training is as much about what CERT members should not attempt as it is about what they should do in an emergency.

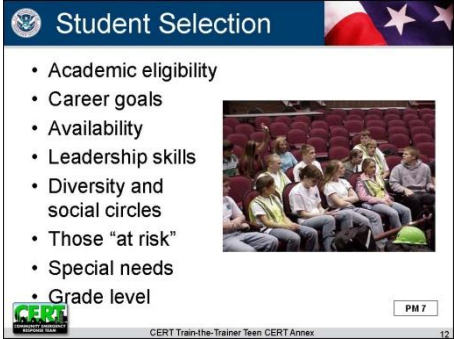
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INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
 <p>Display Slide 10</p>	<p>Leaders should stress that the curriculum will prepare teens to responsibly and safely respond in the event of an emergency.</p> <p>Tell participants that they can consider the following steps when planning a meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the rationale for the training and content in a letter of invitation to participants. • Distribute the Teen CERT Agreement and Parent/Family Informed Consent forms. Give them a deadline for completing and returning the forms. • Display all materials and personal protective equipment (PPE) that a child will need. • Introduce instructional and support staff. • Allow parents to ask questions and voice concerns. <p>Exercise: What Should You Say?</p> <p>Tell participants that as they just learned, marketing is essential to starting Teen CERT training.</p> <p>Explain that participants will work in groups of 4 to 5 and develop 3 questions they would expect to hear from administrators and/or parents. Then each group will swap with another group and answer their questions.</p> <p>When everyone is done answering questions, each group should select one question and answer to read aloud and solicit input from the class.</p> <p>Spend about 15 minutes on this exercise.</p>

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
 <p>Display Slide 11</p>	<p>Scheduling</p> <p>Explain to participants that all schools have structured curriculum and availability times. It is the local CERT coordinator or instructor’s task to find the availability to make the training work. The class should be scheduled so as to maximize the availability of students and instructors. Often, a schedule that works well for a school is a schedule that works well for teens. The CERT representative will work with school administrators to determine how to best offer the training, how often to offer it, and how to prevent it from interfering with academic subjects.</p> <p>Tell participants that some scheduling options they can consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the school is on a block schedule, the training can be held during the Student Resource Time (SRT). • If the school is on a traditional schedule, with administrative approval, it may be possible to integrate the course into the current curriculum (e.g., using health or physical education classes). • Holding the course outside of school hours is also an option. If students aren’t involved in other activities, it can be held after school. • Offering the course during the summer helps those without other structured summer activities. This can also help provide role modeling and professional interaction for youth. <p>Remaining flexible and open to unforeseen circumstances that can arise at schools is also important. This means including one or two make-up days in the schedule. Regardless of interruptions or circumstances, students must complete all units to be eligible for Teen CERT.</p>

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INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
<p data-bbox="180 575 630 911"></p> <p data-bbox="180 926 427 961">Display Slide 12</p>	<p data-bbox="659 405 1414 512">Remind participants that no matter how the training is scheduled, it is important that a diverse population has the opportunity to attend.</p> <p data-bbox="659 575 930 611">Student Selection</p> <p data-bbox="659 632 1403 953">Tell participants that there is no one right way to select students and ultimately the decision should be made by the school representative. However, the goal should be to include a variety of students from different student circles and organizations. Teen CERT works best when a diverse population participates in the training. Before selecting students to participate, administrators must decide how the training will be delivered. This could mean that:</p> <ul data-bbox="659 974 1414 1205" style="list-style-type: none">• All students in the school are required to participate• All students are offered the chance to participate• A select group of students participate• Or some other option as determined by the school <p data-bbox="659 1226 1403 1394">Explain to participants that if CERT is not open to all students, there should be some criteria to select students. Tell participants that they may want to consider some or all of the following when selecting students:</p> <ul data-bbox="659 1415 1390 1835" style="list-style-type: none">• Academic eligibility. Choose students in good academic standing. Those with academic difficulties should not be selected so they can focus on academics in their free time. (Future membership may be used as an incentive to get students to improve their grades.)• Career goals. Integrate the CERT training into the curriculum for vocational education students. CERT could become a mini-component of an existing curriculum or a special topic area for students interested in related career fields.

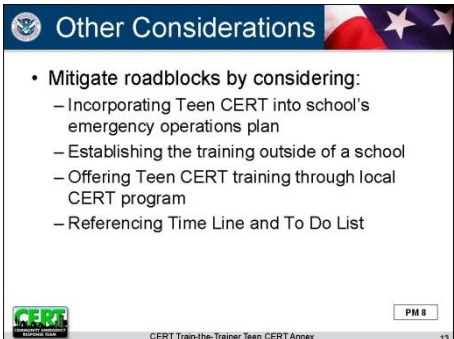
COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM TRAIN-THE-TRAINER

ANNEX FOR TEEN CERT

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Availability. Examine potential members' schedules to ensure there will not be conflicts with sports or other activities they are committed to.• Leadership skills. Bring in students with strong leadership skills that are admired in the school. Students with strong leadership skills can enhance the success of the CERT in their school.• Diversity and social circles. Draw students from different social circles to ensure that a wide swath of the school population is represented.• Vulnerability to being “at risk.” Involve at-risk students, who do not usually participate in traditional school activities, as a good way to foster their connection with the school and classmates. (At-risk includes students in danger of dropping out or with behavioral problems.)• Special needs students. Encourage participation by special needs students. This can increase their self-awareness and self-confidence as they gain lifelong skills in self-protection.• Grade level. Include a mixture of sophomores, juniors, and seniors to ensure that the CERT continues after one class leaves. (First-year students have not been included in past Teen CERT groups due to not yet being established in school social circles.) <p>Remind participants that ultimately room and resource requirements and availability should be taken into account when determining the number of students that will participate. If students are to receive additional training and certification in CPR, AED, and First Aid, a class size of 20 is recommended. When additional training is not being offered, larger groups may work. However, small classes are ideal for team building, mentoring, and empowerment.</p>

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM TRAIN-THE-TRAINER

ANNEX FOR TEEN CERT

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
 <p>Other Considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mitigate roadblocks by considering:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Incorporating Teen CERT into school's emergency operations plan– Establishing the training outside of a school– Offering Teen CERT training through local CERT program– Referencing Time Line and To Do List <p>CERT Train-the-Trainer Teen CERT Annex 13</p>	<h3>Other Considerations</h3> <p>Say that participants may run into roadblocks as they attempt to start and maintain Teen CERT training. A few things they can consider are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Incorporate Teen CERT into the school's emergency operations plan. When establishing Teen CERT, the CERT representatives need to work with the school's administration as well as the local office of emergency management to incorporate Teen CERT into the school's emergency operations plan. Not all schools will want to do so, but the CERT representatives should be prepared to discuss it.• Establish the training outside of the school. If local schools are not interested or not allowed to hold training, there are other organizations to consider. Special interest groups such as Scouts and 4-H Clubs may be interested in forming a Teen CERT.• Work through the local CERT program. Remember that in communities that have a CERT program, Teen CERT training is a part of it. This connection will make CERT for the general public and Teen CERT (as well as workplace CERT) much more sustainable. If training cannot happen through the high school, it may be more simple for the local CERT program to set up training for high school students. The CERT program could use the school and youth-oriented groups to publicize the Teen CERT training.• Use the Teen CERT Time Line and To Do List as a reference. This will be discussed later in the module.

Display Slide 13


COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM TRAIN-THE-TRAINER

ANNEX FOR TEEN CERT

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
<p data-bbox="180 422 258 495"></p> <p data-bbox="180 556 630 892"> • Keeping teens active and interested is vital to CERT's success • Issues to consider:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Member interest- Individual skills- Team skills- Political and financial support- Other considerations</p> <p data-bbox="180 909 423 940">Display Slide 14</p> <p data-bbox="180 1241 630 1577"> • Administrators and instructors must make effort to engage students • Encourage students to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Assist in actual school safety efforts- Wear their CERT t-shirts- Write about CERT in newspaper- Attend meetings and workshops- Take on responsibilities at community events- Give their own ideas for member involvementConnect with local emergency services</p> <p data-bbox="180 1593 423 1625">Display Slide 15</p>	<p data-bbox="657 422 1344 489">Are there any questions about how to market Teen CERT training?</p> <p data-bbox="657 552 980 590"><i>Maintaining CERT</i></p> <p data-bbox="657 611 1406 825">Tell participants that sustaining Teen CERT is one of the instructor's most important roles. Keeping teens active and engaged in Teen CERT is vital to their success and the success of CERT as a whole. Be prepared to address the following key issues to keep Teen CERT going:</p> <ul data-bbox="657 846 1247 1087" style="list-style-type: none">• Sustain member interest• Maintain individual skills• Maintain team skills• Maintain political and financial support• Other considerations <p data-bbox="657 1108 1349 1176">Say that we will now look more closely at each of these issues.</p> <p data-bbox="657 1245 1029 1276">Sustain Member Interest</p> <p data-bbox="657 1297 1396 1512">Tell participants that both school administrators and instructors must make a concerted effort to sustain student interest once they are a part of CERT. It is vital that instructors seek ways to foster connections to CERT so teens will want to stay involved. A few ways this can be done include:</p> <ul data-bbox="657 1533 1417 1837" style="list-style-type: none">• Use Teen CERT members to assist in real school safety efforts, e.g., fire or earthquake drills. One of the most effective ways to sustain interest is to give CERT members meaningful responsibilities for school safety.• Encourage members to wear their CERT t-shirts and invite them to write articles on their experiences for the school or local paper.

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM TRAIN-THE-TRAINER

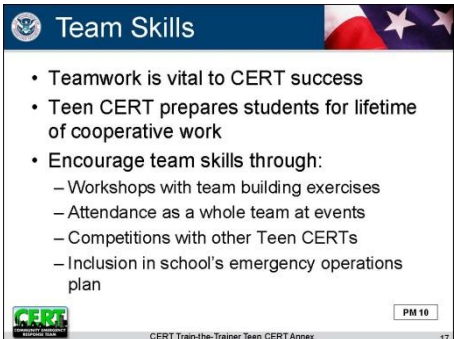


ANNEX FOR TEEN CERT

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
 <p>Individual Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Encourage members to develop their skills through:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Training events– Workshops with guest presenters– Skill reviews with feedback– Community events and demonstrations <p><small>CERT Train-the-Trainer: Teen CERT Annex 16</small></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Invite leaders to participate in periodic meetings and workshops, as well as school functions and community events.• Involve members in helping at community events related to safety and health, e.g., fire department smoke detector drives and Red Cross blood drives.• Solicit members for ideas for team growth and student involvement.• Build connections with local emergency services. For example, when local fire or EMS conducts an exercise, arrange for Teen CERT members to participate as “survivors.” <p>Maintain Individual Skills</p> <p>Explain to participants that once CERT is established, instructors will need to keep members interested by encouraging the development of their skills. Keeping members active and well-trained is key to keeping them active and interested in CERT. A few ideas for doing this are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Keep members apprised of upcoming training events.• Offer periodic workshops with guest presenters, such as local emergency management or weather service personnel.• Provide periodic reviews and positive feedback and reinforcement as members learn new skills.• Encourage members to participate at community events, where they can show the community what they are learning.

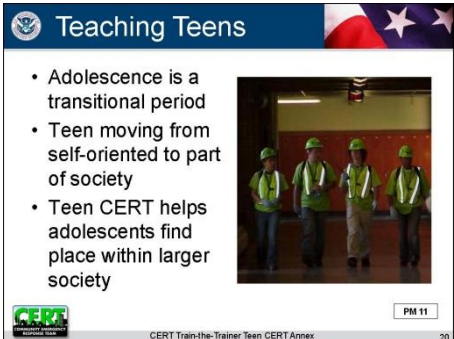
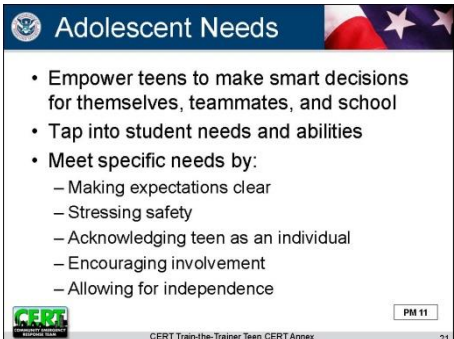
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COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM TRAIN-THE-TRAINER

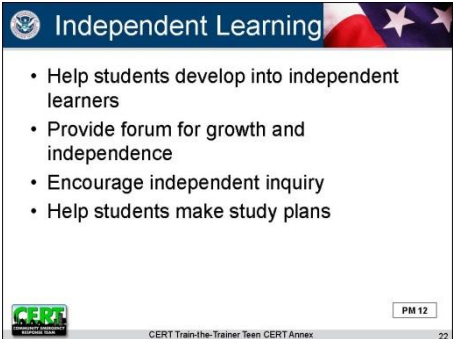
ANNEX FOR TEEN CERT

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
<div data-bbox="180 415 630 751"><p>Team Skills</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Teamwork is vital to CERT success• Teen CERT prepares students for lifetime of cooperative work• Encourage team skills through:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Workshops with team building exercises– Attendance as a whole team at events– Competitions with other Teen CERTs– Inclusion in school's emergency operations plan<p><small>CERT Train-the-Trainer Teen CERT Annex PM 10 17</small></p></div> <p data-bbox="180 772 430 808">Display Slide 17</p> <div data-bbox="180 1115 261 1184"></div> <div data-bbox="180 1245 630 1581"><p>Political and Financial Support</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• May be necessary to obtain additional funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Ask local businesses– Seek grant funding– Encourage media visits to show community value of program– Update school board or city council on accomplishments to encourage funding– Participate actively in local CERT program<p><small>CERT Train-the-Trainer Teen CERT Annex PM 10 18</small></p></div> <p data-bbox="180 1602 430 1638">Display Slide 18</p>	<p data-bbox="657 415 974 451">Maintain Team Skills</p> <p data-bbox="657 472 1380 651">Tell participants that working together as a team is integral to CERTs. This, of course, includes Teen CERT. Teen CERT can prepare students for a lifetime of working cooperatively with others. CERT leaders should:</p> <ul data-bbox="657 672 1421 1050" style="list-style-type: none">• Provide periodic workshops that focus on team building exercises and skills.• Encourage the whole team to participate at community events.• Hold team competitions with Teen CERTs from other schools and allow students to practice their skills and share notes with other CERTs.• Give students a sense of purpose by incorporating them into the school's emergency operations plan. <p data-bbox="657 1113 1331 1186">Do you have any ideas for maintaining Teen CERTs once they've been trained?</p> <p data-bbox="657 1249 1266 1285">Maintain Political and Financial Support</p> <p data-bbox="657 1306 1388 1522">Explain to participants that, unfortunately, school, student, and instructor interest will probably not be enough to keep the local Teen CERTs going. There will be a need to obtain additional political and financial support. CERT representatives and school administrators can:</p> <ul data-bbox="657 1543 1421 1837" style="list-style-type: none">• Solicit local businesses for corporate sponsorship.• Seek grant funding from various local, state, and national programs.• Encourage news media to visit when conducting drills or practices to give the community a chance to see the value of Teen CERT.• Keep the city council or school board updated on

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
<div data-bbox="180 953 630 1291" data-label="Image"> </div> <p data-bbox="180 1308 425 1344">Display Slide 19</p> <div data-bbox="180 1766 258 1837" data-label="Image"> </div>	<p data-bbox="704 405 1398 510">how the CERT is benefiting the school; they may be more inclined to assist with funding if they see the training's worth.</p> <ul data-bbox="662 531 1414 892" style="list-style-type: none"> Utilize the resources of the local CERT program. If there is a local CERT program, typically operated by the local fire department or law enforcement or emergency management agency, Teen CERT is a part of it. The program can provide resources such as instructors, training materials and props, guidance, etc. In addition, the connection between CERT for the general public and Teen CERT will provide mutual support to both aspects of the overall program. <p data-bbox="659 957 984 993">Other Considerations</p> <p data-bbox="659 1010 1382 1115">Tell participants that there are still several other things instructors should consider to further support the training, such as:</p> <ul data-bbox="662 1136 1414 1696" style="list-style-type: none"> Hold a graduation ceremony for new members. This rewards students for their successes and publicly recognizes their accomplishments. Plus, it helps sustain interest in Teen CERT by including parents, school administrators, community leaders, and local media representatives. Encourage school administrators to incorporate their Teen CERT members into the school's emergency operations plan. This allows participants to see how far CERT can reach. While trained students will not replace other responders named in the school's emergency operations plan, they can help to enhance the plan. <p data-bbox="659 1766 1349 1833">Do you have any questions about maintaining Teen CERT?</p>


INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
 <p>Teaching Teens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adolescence is a transitional period • Teen moving from self-oriented to part of society • Teen CERT helps adolescents find place within larger society <p>Display Slide 20</p>	<p>Teaching Teens</p> <p>Explain to participants that adolescence is a transitional period between childhood and adulthood. Adolescence involves biological, cognitive, and socio-emotional changes that occur in a relatively orderly manner but at different rates within the individual. During this period, the person gradually moves from a self-oriented position toward a sense of belonging within society. Teen CERT provides the perfect opportunity for students to begin finding their place within a larger society.</p>
 <p>Adolescent Needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empower teens to make smart decisions for themselves, teammates, and school • Tap into student needs and abilities • Meet specific needs by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Making expectations clear – Stressing safety – Acknowledging teen as an individual – Encouraging involvement – Allowing for independence <p>Display Slide 21</p>	<p>Addressing Adolescent Needs</p> <p>Say that CERT empowers teens to make smart decisions for the good of themselves, their teammates, and their school. The instructor has the duty to tap into student needs and abilities and ensure students get the most out of the training. Strive to meet the specific needs of adolescents by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making expectations detailed and clear so students want to learn and participate • Stressing the importance of safety by emphasizing trust in the student to not take chances and make mistakes • Acknowledging the adolescent as an individual to instill respect • Encouraging ownership and involvement in class activities • Providing opportunities for decision-making and independence

**COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM TRAIN-THE-TRAINER
ANNEX FOR TEEN CERT**

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
 <p>Independent Learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Help students develop into independent learners• Provide forum for growth and independence• Encourage independent inquiry• Help students make study plans <p>Display Slide 22</p>	<p>Developing Independent Learners</p> <p>Tell participants that as instructors they have the opportunity to help students develop into independent learners. They want to help students move from being dependent learners, where students need the instructor to take responsibility for the learning experience, to being independent learners, where students become more actively involved and interested in their own learning. The CERT curriculum plays an important role in this by providing a forum for student growth and independence by teaching life skills.</p> <p>Explain to participants that as instructors they should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Be available to answer any questions about the curriculum.• Provide tips and advice on skills.• Clear up misconceptions about assignments and homework.• Encourage students to search for answers on their own, but be available to guide them. <p>Say that participants can help students make study contracts and study plans. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advising students to take notes (and using alternating ink colors for each class)• Reviewing notes after each class and filling in any gaps• Developing color-coded flashcards for main points• Reviewing previous notes and flashcards

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM TRAIN-THE-TRAINER

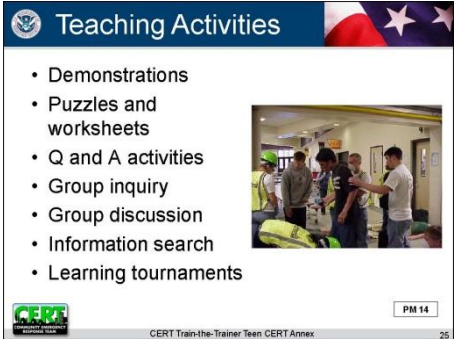
ANNEX FOR TEEN CERT

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
 <p>Display Slide 23</p>	<p>The Three “R’s”</p> <p>Tell participants that almost every exceptional learning experience can be broken down to three areas: relationship, relevance, and rigor. They should integrate these into their instructional methodology as they prepare to work with teens.</p> <p>Relationship. It is imperative that participants establish a good relationship with the students and serve as a role model and a coach. Instructors should be aware of the school’s social structure, names of sports teams, and upcoming events. Talk to the students about their hobbies and likes and dislikes, and tell them some of theirs.</p> <p>Being upfront with students and letting them know what to expect also develops relationships, as does using student names and employing good listening skills.</p> <p>Praise the students sincerely for their accomplishments and share pride in students with others. Strive to provide for basic human needs such as power, belonging, and meaning.</p> <p>Relevance. Participants should always aim to demonstrate the relevance of CERT to adolescents. They should make clear how CERT will be useful in their lives, to their personal safety, and in developing their teamwork skills.</p> <p>Note that Teen CERT instructors should explain the reasoning for specific instruction and activities and why they are important to learn. Relevance is further emphasized by not giving busy work, but assigning homework that has a real purpose and will strengthen them as students and CERT members.</p> <p>Explain that Teen CERT instructors can also reinforce the relevance of the training by letting the students know how CERTs fit into the high school’s emergency operations plan. If a school incorporates</p>

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
<div data-bbox="177 1081 259 1157" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="177 1247 628 1587" data-label="Complex-Block"> </div> <div data-bbox="175 1600 427 1640" data-label="Text"> <p>Display Slide 24</p> </div>	<p>students into their emergency operations, then students will perceive the CERT training as important preparation. Instructors may also highlight the relevance of the training by posing “What if...” questions to encourage students to visualize how the training can be used in real emergencies at school, in their neighborhood, or at home.</p> <p>Recall that the school may want to select students on a particularly relevant career path, such as public safety or health care, to make the training more relatable.</p> <p>Rigor. Participants should make work appropriately challenging for students, considering course material, pace, and application. They will monitor student progress carefully but never underestimate the students’ abilities.</p> <p>Have you observed the importance of relationship, relevance, or rigor to adolescent learners?</p> <p>Learning Styles</p> <p>Say that the three primary learning styles are visual, auditory, and kinesthetic. They should incorporate a variety of content delivery methods addressing these styles in their presentation; however, it will be important to keep in mind that most young learners are auditory learners. The following auditory instructional strategies are good for teaching teens:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speak clearly and vary the volume • Give specific step-by-step directions • Read aloud to students • Give verbal outlines (e.g., say “There are three main points and each has two supporting details.”)

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM TRAIN-THE-TRAINER

ANNEX FOR TEEN CERT

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
 <p>Display Slide 25</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeat important ideas • Use rhyme and rhythm <p>Teaching Activities</p> <p>Explain to participants that the <i>CERT Basic Training</i> curriculum lends itself well to interactive activities and student participation. Active learning, or learning by doing, improves retention and involves students in the learning process more than passive lecturing. Instructors should supplement learning with a variety of teaching activities that engage the class and sustain interest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrations give the opportunity to model proper technique. The instructor demonstrates the skill and coaches on proper technique as the students practice. • Puzzles and worksheets are useful for teaching vocabulary, terminology, and reinforcing lesson content. For an example of a crossword puzzle created for testing medical operations terms, see Page A-27 in the Appendix. • Question and answer activities reinforce learning material. The instructor should prepare questions in advance and call on students to answer. This is good for use as a review of each unit. The <i>CERT Basic Training Instructor Guide</i> includes review questions for all the units. • Group inquiry allows students to gain an in-depth understanding of course concepts. The instructor presents basics of a topic in lecture form, and then divides the class into groups. Each group decides on three or four questions to ask the instructor on topics they want to learn more about. The class comes together again as a group and the instructor answers their questions. Unit 8, on

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM TRAIN-THE-TRAINER

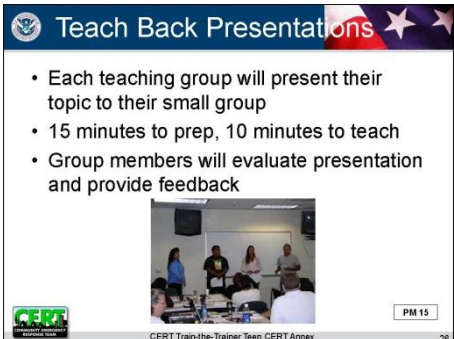
ANNEX FOR TEEN CERT

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
	<p>terrorism, is good for group inquiry as it provides opportunities for lots of questions and discussion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Group discussion is a good technique to use when a subject is controversial or of a sensitive nature. Talking as a group can help students apply concepts to real-life situations. The instructor divides the class into groups and has them discuss a topic, then reconvenes the class and has each group present. Examples of topics include how students were affected by the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, Hurricane Katrina, or a widespread emergency that occurred in their own community.• Information search helps students take ownership of their learning. The instructor divides the class into groups and gives each group a set of questions for which they must find the answers in reading material provided.• Learning tournaments are a good activity for developing teamwork and for reviewing large amounts of material. The instructor divides the class into teams and explains what material should be studied. He or she will then ask questions of the class. The first group to respond with the correct answer gets a point, and the group with the most points at the end wins. <p>The <i>Teen Annex</i> to the <i>CERT Basic Training Instructor Guide</i> notes specific points in the Basic curriculum for incorporating these activities.</p> <p>Do you have any questions about teaching teens?</p>



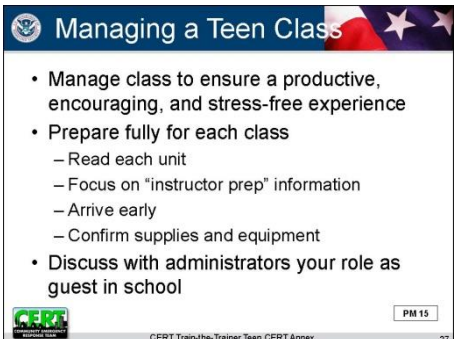
COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM TRAIN-THE-TRAINER

ANNEX FOR TEEN CERT

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
 <p>Display Slide 26</p>	<h3>Teach Back Presentations</h3> <p>Refer students to the small groups, teaching teams, and unit topics they were assigned to at the beginning of the class. Tell participants that each group has 15 minutes to prepare a lesson, 10 minutes to teach it to the other 6 members of their team, and then 5 minutes for feedback.</p> <p>Explain the timing of the presentations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 15 minutes: All teaching teams in all small groups prep simultaneously• 60 minutes: Each of four teams delivers a 10-minute section and receives feedback (total 15 minutes per team)• Total teach back time: 1 hour and 15 minutes <p>Explain that group members should provide feedback to each other on each presentation. (Explain that you will also circulate and provide feedback amongst the groups.) Evaluation will focus on how the participant tailored the training to teens, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Voice/tone• Teaching style• Activities• Engagement with audience• Ability to personalize training <p>Explain that they should emphasize what was done well and provide any recommendations for improvement.</p>

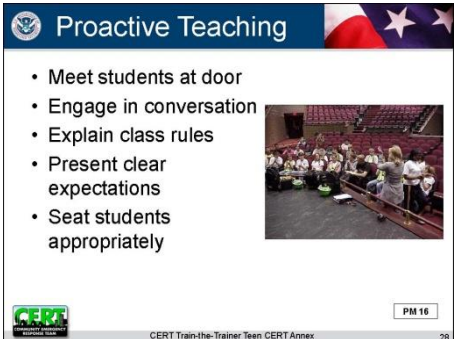
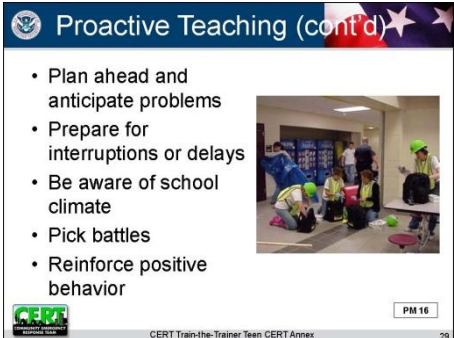
COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM TRAIN-THE-TRAINER

ANNEX FOR TEEN CERT

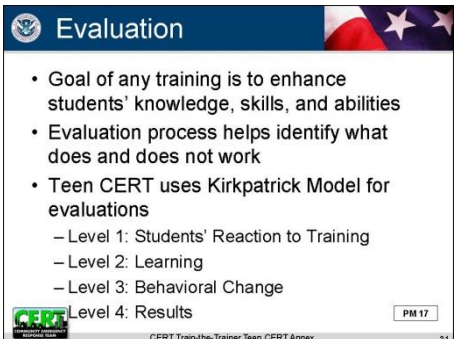
INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
 <p>Managing a Teen CERT Class</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manage class to ensure a productive, encouraging, and stress-free experience• Prepare fully for each class<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Read each unit– Focus on “instructor prep” information– Arrive early– Confirm supplies and equipment• Discuss with administrators your role as guest in school <p><small>CERT Train-the-Trainer Teen CERT Annex 27</small></p> <p>Display Slide 27</p>	<h3><i>Managing a Teen CERT Class</i></h3> <p>Tell participants that instructors must know how to manage their class to ensure a productive, encouraging, and stress-free learning environment for students.</p> <p>Say that one hallmark of a good instructor is the ability to be fully prepared for each class. They should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Read each unit before the training date and pay careful attention to the “instructor prep” information.• Arrive early for each lesson in case there are any problems to fix before students arrive.• Check with the school administration for computer passwords, telephone access, and room access.• Double check supplies and equipment, and make sure everything is in proper working order. <p>Teen CERT instructors should talk to the school administrator about their role as a guest in the school, understanding what the school administration expects in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Instructor-student relationship• Procedures for field trips• Instructor language• What to do if the instructor will be late or absent• Instructor attire• Procedures for having guest speakers• School discipline policy

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM TRAIN-THE-TRAINER

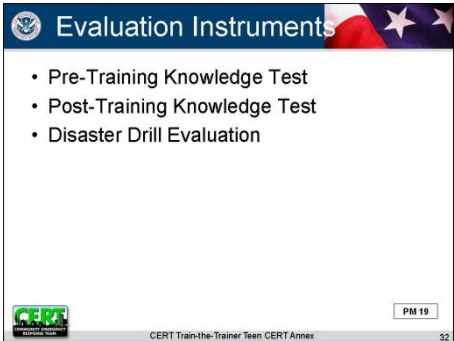
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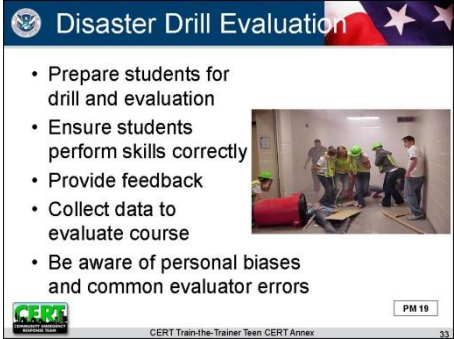
INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
 <p>Slide 28: Proactive Teaching</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meet students at door• Engage in conversation• Explain class rules• Present clear expectations• Seat students appropriately <p>Display Slide 28</p>	<h3>A Proactive Approach</h3> <p>Say that the key to successful classroom management is a proactive approach with students and in instructor preparation. The instructor should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Build a relationship with students immediately by meeting them at the door and making an effort to get to know them.• Establish respect by beginning with clear classroom guidelines, attendance expectations, acceptable language, homework, and meeting dates/times/locations.• Explain what is expected from the student in terms of behavior, including promptness, attendance, and classroom conduct.• Seat students as appropriate for the learning activity (e.g., horseshoe for demonstrations, small groups for discussions, or traditional rows for lectures).
 <p>Slide 29: Proactive Teaching (cont'd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Plan ahead and anticipate problems• Prepare for interruptions or delays• Be aware of school climate• Pick battles• Reinforce positive behavior <p>Display Slide 29</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Plan ahead and anticipate problems. This means:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Be aware of sensitive materials in the curriculum.– Realize when there is a need to re-teach, re-model, or re-practice some course materials.– Give no more than three directions at a time.– Allow enough time for the class to complete an assignment.• Determine how to handle interruptions such as announcements, fire drills, and assemblies.• Be aware of the school climate, especially if only periodically on campus. This includes taking note

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
<div data-bbox="177 745 630 1087" data-label="Image"> </div> <p data-bbox="177 1100 427 1138">Display Slide 30</p> <div data-bbox="177 1717 259 1793" data-label="Image"> </div>	<p data-bbox="703 401 1360 472">of any recent tragedies, exciting news, events, and exam schedules.</p> <ul data-bbox="659 491 1373 688" style="list-style-type: none"> • Pick battles using humor, patience, and a smile when something is not going as planned. • Reinforce positive student behavior and allow opportunities for choice, letting students take control of their learning when possible. <p data-bbox="654 747 980 787">A Reactive Approach</p> <p data-bbox="654 802 1406 1022">Say that there will also be times when an instructor must take a reactive approach. When this is necessary, it is imperative that the instructor remains calm and does not get caught up in the student’s emotions. In some instances, it may even be best to just ignore minor infractions.</p> <p data-bbox="654 1037 1386 1257">When the situation is a result of students not responding to the material, instructors can offer choices whenever possible. For example, the instructor can say to students, “If you will be patient while we cover this, we can take a break after this section.”</p> <p data-bbox="654 1272 1414 1530">Even when being reactive, instructors should strive to be consistent when enforcing rules and try to avoid power struggles. Often, a stern look can be enough to change a student’s behavior; a hand placed on the desk can elicit compliance. If a student is still performing poorly or acting out, they can have a private conversation or rearrange seating.</p> <p data-bbox="654 1545 1386 1656">Remind participants that regardless of the situation, always strive to be sensitive, as adolescent moods may be up one day and down the next.</p> <p data-bbox="654 1717 1354 1789">Do you have any questions about managing a Teen CERT class?</p>

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
 <p>Display Slide 31</p>	<p><i>Evaluating Students and the Training</i></p> <p>Remind participants that the goal of any training is to enhance the students' knowledge, skills, and abilities. To determine if this goal has been accomplished, the training's effectiveness must be evaluated. A comprehensive evaluation process will help identify what works and what does not, and where to make adjustments. There can only be confidence that training is effective if it is systematically evaluated.</p> <p>Explain that there are many different models that could be used to evaluate the training. Teen CERT can be evaluated using the Kirkpatrick Model. This model consists of four levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level 1: Students' Reaction to Training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Focus on the students' perception of the training. Did they benefit from the training? Did the instructor do a good job? Did they enjoy the training? Did the training meet their expectations? Would they recommend the training to others? – Typically assessed using an opinion survey. A number of statements about the course are given and students respond using a scale. • Level 2: Learning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Concerned with the extent to which students learned what was taught in the course. Did they already know the information? Did they learn what was taught during the class? How well did they learn what was taught? – Usually measured in terms of pre- and post-knowledge tests. Students typically perform better on the post-test than the pre-test.

**COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM TRAIN-THE-TRAINER
ANNEX FOR TEEN CERT**

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
 <p>Display Slide 32</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level 3: Behavioral Change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Assessing whether or not the training resulted in changes in behavior or performance. Looks at how well lessons learned in the classroom translate to performance outside of the classroom such as during the final disaster drill. – Can they do anything better because of what they learned in training? Are they safer? More efficient? More accurate? – Evaluation data is collected during the disaster drill both to evaluate the student’s performance and also to determine the effectiveness of the training. • Level 4: Results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A global or overall assessment of training effectiveness. More difficult to evaluate than three previous levels. – Looks at how well course participants perform in an actual emergency situation. <p>Evaluation Instruments</p> <p>Say that documents related to training evaluation can be found in the Appendix. Ask participants to turn to the Appendix in their Participant Manual. Quickly review the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Training Knowledge Test establishes level of knowledge before training and is to be compared with post-training test scores. A 30-question assessment is given at the start of the first class session prior to delivery of any training. • Post-Training Knowledge Test is identical to the pre-training knowledge test and administered on the last day of training before the disaster drill.

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
 <p>Display Slide 33</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Drill Evaluation is used by the instructor to rate each student’s performance and skills demonstrated during the disaster drill. Instructor will prepare students ahead of time for the drill and clearly explain what is expected. <p>The instructor is responsible for distributing and collecting the tests, both pre- and post-training, according to the schedule.</p> <p>Disaster Drill Evaluation</p> <p>Say that you will now discuss the disaster drill evaluation and the four main goals of the evaluation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure students are performing skills correctly. • Provide students with performance feedback. • Collect data to ensure course material is getting the job done. • Leave the students with a sense of accomplishment. <p>Tell participants that prior to the drill, they should prepare students by explaining what is expected of them and coaching on proper techniques. The disaster drill will only be stopped if safety is, or is about to be, compromised.</p> <p>Tell participants that after the drill, they should provide feedback in a positive-negative-positive manner. They will tell students what they did correctly, tactfully point out mistakes, and then end with a positive comment.</p> <p>Explain to participants that they should be aware of personal biases and avoid common evaluator errors. Some errors they should be aware of:</p>

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM TRAIN-THE-TRAINER

ANNEX FOR TEEN CERT

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Halo error – Evaluator looks at one aspect of the student’s performance and subconsciously rates all other aspects of the student’s performance based on that one feature• Leniency, Strictness, or Central Tendency – Tendency to rate everyone favorably, harshly, or averagely• Similar to Me – Evaluator subconsciously rates selected students more favorably whom they perceive to be similar to himself or herself <p>Say that the best way to avoid making errors is to be very familiar with the expected performance for each skill. They should rate each skill area independently of others. They should also make sure any assistant instructors are aware of potential biases.</p> <p>Remind participants that once you complete the evaluation, you will discuss the ratings with the students, being thorough and honest, but also tactful.</p> <p>Emphasize that trainers as evaluators need to be honest or the students will not find any of the evaluation credible. At the same time, every student should feel a sense of accomplishment at the end of the evaluation. One technique is to clearly identify mistakes that were made and ways to improve performance, and then to point out that each mistake was a good thing to have happen during the drill.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If each person performed perfectly, then the drill would have little purpose.• Drills and exercises are also the safest environment in which to make mistakes. The errors can be corrected and then avoided in real-life situations. <p>Refer participants to the PM Annex, p. A-25, Disaster Drill Feedback and Debriefing template. Quickly</p>

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM TRAIN-THE-TRAINER
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INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
	<p>review the dimensions and how the template would contribute to the objective evaluation of team performance.</p> <p>Do you have any questions about evaluations?</p>

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM TRAIN-THE-TRAINER
ANNEX FOR TEEN CERT

TEEN CERT DISASTER DRILL FEEDBACK AND DEBRIEFING

Evaluator: _____ **Date:** _____

Students: _____

Applicable to Drill	Dimension	Marginal	Acceptable	Outstanding	Comments
—	Teamwork —students worked cooperatively; no one student dominated; each student contributed to the team’s effort				
—	Overall Demeanor —students took the drill seriously; did not engage in horseplay; appeared confident; stayed on task				
—	Size-up and Safety —students evaluated the situation before acting; established priorities; displayed safety awareness throughout drill				
—	Fire Suppression —students assessed fire for safety (e.g., size; escape routes); used appropriate extinguisher; successfully extinguished fire				
—	Triage —students followed proper evaluation protocol; made correct assessment of survivor injuries; and placed in appropriate triage category				

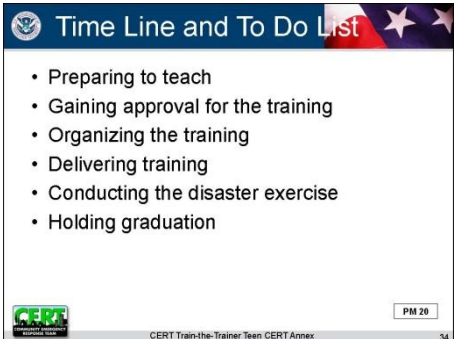

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM TRAIN-THE-TRAINER

ANNEX FOR TEEN CERT

—	First Aid —students provided appropriate and efficient treatment				
—	Light Search and Rescue —students sized up situation; made systematic search for survivors; used correct techniques for leveraging, cribbing, and survivor removal				
—	Other: _____				
—	Other: _____				
—	Other: _____				
—	Other: _____				
—	Other: _____				
OVERALL COMMENTS					

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM TRAIN-THE-TRAINER

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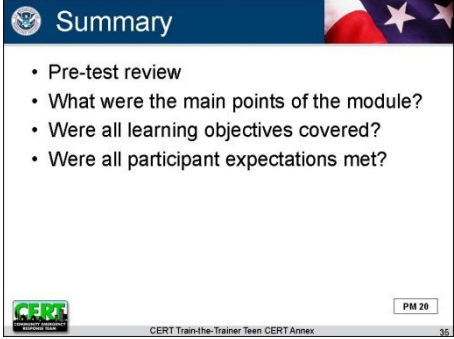
INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
 <p>Time Line and To Do List</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preparing to teach• Gaining approval for the training• Organizing the training• Delivering training• Conducting the disaster exercise• Holding graduation <p>CERT Train-the-Trainer Teen CERT Annex 34</p> <p>Display Slide 34</p> 	<h3><i>Time Line and To Do List</i></h3> <p>While starting and maintaining Teen CERT training is no simple task, it is not impossible or insurmountable. For a helpful summary of steps be sure to reference the Teen CERT Time Line and To Do List found on Page A-3 in the Appendix.</p> <p>The time line and to do list includes steps to consider for the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prepare to teach.• Gain approval for the training.• Organize the training.• Deliver training.• Conduct the disaster drill.• Hold graduation. <p>Tell participants that as they gain experience they should add items or notes to the list and share with others.</p> <p>Do you have any questions about developing a useful timeline and to do list for Teen CERT training?</p>

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM TRAIN-THE-TRAINER
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TEEN CERT TIME LINE AND TO DO LIST

Time Line	Notes/To Do	Done
<i>Prepare to Teach</i>		
CERT Basic Training course		<input type="checkbox"/>
CERT Train-the-Trainer course		<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Gain Approval</i>		
Approach administrator at local high school		<input type="checkbox"/>
CERT representative and school administrator meet with School District representative		<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Organize Training After Approval</i>		
CERT representative and school administrator develop training schedule		<input type="checkbox"/>
Select students		<input type="checkbox"/>
Schedule and plan Parents' Night		<input type="checkbox"/>
Conduct Parents' Night (distribute permission forms)		<input type="checkbox"/>
Arrange subject (e.g., medical operations; fire suppression) instructors		<input type="checkbox"/>
Arrange for First Aid, CPR, AED (if appropriate)		<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Deliver Training (CERT Curriculum)</i>		
Unit 1 (Disaster Preparedness)	Collect permission forms; give students pre-test.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unit 2 (Fire Suppression)		<input type="checkbox"/>
Unit 3 (Medical Operations Part 1)		<input type="checkbox"/>
Unit 4 (Medical Operations Part 2)		<input type="checkbox"/>
Unit 5 (Light Search and Rescue)		<input type="checkbox"/>
Unit 6 (CERT Organization)		<input type="checkbox"/>
Unit 7 (Disaster Psychology)		<input type="checkbox"/>
Unit 8 (Terrorism)		<input type="checkbox"/>
Unit 9 (Review and Disaster Drill)	Give students post-test.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Conduct Disaster Drill</i>		
Conduct ; provide students with performance feedback		<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Hold Graduation</i>		
Plan graduation		<input type="checkbox"/>
Conduct graduation		<input type="checkbox"/>

**COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM TRAIN-THE-TRAINER
ANNEX FOR TEEN CERT**

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
 <p>Display Slide 35</p>	<p>Summary</p> <p>Pre-Test Review</p> <p>Return participants' pre-tests to them and ask for volunteers to answer each question. The correct answers appear in bold in the following answer key.</p>

Teen CERT T-T-T Pre-Test Answers

Name: _____

You have 5 minutes to complete this test.

1. Which of the following is correct?
 - a. The lead Teen CERT instructor should always be the school resource officer.
 - b. Teen CERT is most effective when various public safety personnel teach the modules associated with their disciplines.**
 - c. Teen CERT is most effective when it is presented as an after-school program.

2. Adolescents are not currently a major part of the country's overall emergency preparedness and response plans.
 - a. True**
 - b. False

3. Selecting participants from a variety of social circles increases the chances of participants having problems working together as a team.
 - a. True
 - b. False**

4. If a parent asks about risks involved in the CERT training, what should you say?
 - a. There is no risk involved.
 - b. Students will be trained to handle all the risks in the training.
 - c. Any risks involved will be mitigated by the training they receive.**

5. Teen CERT training may only be offered in a school environment.
 - a. True
 - b. False**



COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM TRAIN-THE-TRAINER

ANNEX FOR TEEN CERT


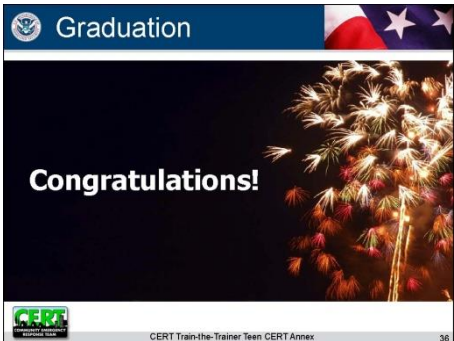
6. Teen CERT should be maintained in four ways: student interest; individual skills; political and financial support; and _____.
- a. Parental support
 - b. Social support
 - c. Team skills**
7. Adolescents receive a truncated version of the *CERT Basic Training* course.
- a. True
 - b. False**
8. What style of learning best describes most teenagers?
- a. Visual
 - b. Auditory**
 - c. Kinesthetic
9. In terms of managing the classroom, the most important thing instructors should do is:
- a. Immediately remove students from Teen CERT who misbehave.
 - b. Create a lesson plan and strictly adhere to it.
 - c. Be proactive.**
10. There can only be confidence that training is effective if it is systematically _____.
- a. Restructured
 - b. Presented
 - c. Evaluated**

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM TRAIN-THE-TRAINER

ANNEX FOR TEEN CERT

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
<p> Possible responses include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Approach school administrators with the idea of starting the training.• Conduct a parents' night informational meeting.• Select a schedule that works for the school and for teens.• Select a diverse group of students to participate in the training.• Incorporate Teen CERT into the school's emergency operations plan.• Set up the training in conjunction with a youth group. <p> Possible responses include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Academic eligibility• Career goals• Availability• Leadership skills• Diversity and social circles• Vulnerability to being "at risk"• Special needs students	<p>Ask participants the following questions as a review of the course material.</p> <p>What are some examples of how you should market Teen CERT?</p> <p>What are some examples of things you should consider when selecting students to participate in Teen CERT?</p>

**COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM TRAIN-THE-TRAINER
ANNEX FOR TEEN CERT**

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow students to make mistakes in a safe environment. • Leave the students with a sense of accomplishment.   <p>Display Slide 36</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Participant Expectations</i></p> <p>Review the list of learning objectives and participants' expectations for this <i>CERT Train-the-Trainer</i> module.</p> <p>Read each expectation and ask:</p> <p>Was this expectation met?</p> <p>If the expectation was not met, offer a way for the expectation to be met (another course, someone to talk to, something to read, etc.).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Graduation</i></p> <p>Thank all of the participants for attending the module.</p>

APPENDIX: SUPPLEMENTAL DOCUMENTS

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TEEN CERT TIME LINE AND TO DO LIST

Time Line	Notes/To Do	Done
<i>Prepare to Teach</i>		
CERT Basic Training course		<input type="checkbox"/>
CERT Train-the-Trainer course		<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Gain Approval</i>		
Approach administrator at local high school		<input type="checkbox"/>
CERT representative and school administrator meet with School District representative		<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Organize Training After Approval</i>		
CERT representative and school administrator develop training schedule		<input type="checkbox"/>
Select students		<input type="checkbox"/>
Schedule and plan Parents' Night		<input type="checkbox"/>
Conduct Parents' Night (distribute permission forms)		<input type="checkbox"/>
Arrange subject (e.g., medical operations; fire suppression) instructors		<input type="checkbox"/>
Arrange for First Aid, CPR, AED (if appropriate)		<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Deliver Training (CERT Curriculum)</i>		
Unit 1 (Disaster Preparedness)	Collect permission forms; give students pre-test.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unit 2 (Fire Suppression)		<input type="checkbox"/>
Unit 3 (Medical Operations Part 1)		<input type="checkbox"/>
Unit 4 (Medical Operations Part 2)		<input type="checkbox"/>
Unit 5 (Light Search and Rescue)		<input type="checkbox"/>
Unit 6 (CERT Organization)		<input type="checkbox"/>
Unit 7 (Disaster Psychology)		<input type="checkbox"/>
Unit 8 (Terrorism)		<input type="checkbox"/>
Unit 9 (Review and Disaster Drill)	Give students post-test.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Conduct Disaster Drill</i>		
Conduct drill; provide students with performance feedback		<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Hold Graduation</i>		
Plan graduation		<input type="checkbox"/>
Conduct graduation		<input type="checkbox"/>

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**COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM (CERT)
TEEN CERT AGREEMENT AND PARENT/GUARDIAN INFORMED CONSENT**

Registration/Permission

Student

Name: _____

E-mail: _____

Birth date: _____ Age: _____ Sex: _____

Parent/Guardian

Name: _____

Home Address: _____

Home Phone: _____

Business Phone: _____

Cell Phone: _____

We the undersigned parent and youth agree to the youth's participation in the Teen CERT training. This activity is the *Community Emergency Response Team Basic Training* course designed to target the adolescent population.

1. The CERT training consists of nine modules that will be delivered to your son/daughter.
2. CERT will provide students with knowledge based on an all-hazards approach to mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery from a technological, natural, or intentional disaster.
3. CERT will build decision-making and problem-solving skills and strategies to help students make informed decisions regarding readiness; response and recovery; and mitigation efforts to reduce loss of life and property in a disaster.
4. CERT will provide students with hands-on training using reality-driven drills and exercises.
5. Specially trained, primary responders will conduct the classroom lessons. The responders are selected from Emergency Medical, Search and Rescue, Law Enforcement, Firefighting, and Emergency Management.

As with all programs, there lies a slight risk of injury from hands-on participation. We understand that any medical bills are the responsibility of the parent/guardian. We agree to hold harmless _____ and other agency personnel involved in Teen CERT from all claims that might come from participation in Teen CERT.

We understand that the school expects the youth to attend the Teen CERT training sessions on a regular basis. The youth is expected to attend all scheduled sessions. Students also must maintain a minimum GPA while participating in Teen CERT.

We understand that the school will provide professional staff members to supervise all sessions, and that with pre-arrangement with the school the parent or guardian may visit any Teen CERT training session as an observer.

Publicity

Photographs, videotape, or other recordings of participants in Teen CERT may be used by staff or by the National CERT Program (FEMA) for publications or advertising materials. In addition, local news organizations may photograph or record Teen CERT activities to report on the training. This consent includes permission to record and use the Teen CERT participant in photographs, videotape and digital recordings, and audio recordings.

This training is purely voluntary and the student may at any time opt out of the training and, with permission of the school administration, return to normal classroom assignment without any repercussions.

Signature of Parent/Guardian

Signature of Student

Printed Name

Printed Name

Date

Date

TEEN CERT STUDENT PRE-TEST

Directions: In order to properly evaluate the effectiveness of the Teen CERT training you are about to receive, it is important for us to measure how much you know prior to training. Please answer each question to the best of your ability and don't be alarmed if you don't know some (or any) of the correct answers. We promise you will do much better after you have had the Teen CERT training!

Please circle an answer to each question below.

1. A family disaster supply kit should contain:
 - a. One gallon of water per day, per person.
 - b. One quart of water per day, per person.
 - c. Two gallons of water per day, per person.
 - d. None of the above.

2. Regarding disaster situations, which of the following is not true?
 - a. Disasters may be manmade (e.g., bombings).
 - b. Disasters may be natural (e.g., hurricanes).
 - c. Most disasters cannot be foreseen.
 - d. Disasters may overwhelm emergency response personnel workers' capabilities.

3. Following a disaster, which of the following activities might CERT members be involved with?
 - a. Suppressing a major fire.
 - b. Coordinating the response to a mass casualty incident.
 - c. Locating and turning off utilities if safe to do so.
 - d. All of the above.

4. A family emergency plan should include:
 - a. A meeting place outside the neighborhood in case the family can't return home.
 - b. Smoke alarms on every floor of the house.
 - c. A plan that provides for escape from every room of the home.
 - d. All of the above.

5. CERT size-up is a continual nine-step process that enables team members to make decisions and respond appropriately. The first step in size-up is:
 - a. Establish priorities.
 - b. Gather facts.
 - c. Assess damage.
 - d. Develop an action plan.

6. Regarding fire suppression (i.e., putting out a fire) which of the following is correct?
 - a. For safety, you should always have two ways to exit the fire area.
 - b. To check for fires behind closed doors, feel the door for heat with your hand, working from the top to the bottom of the door.
 - c. Extinguish fires starting at the top of the flame and work your way to the base of the fire.
 - d. None of the above are correct.

 7. CERTs should only attempt to suppress fires that are smaller than the size of a:
 - a. Wood shed.
 - b. Couch or sofa.
 - c. Waste paper can.
 - d. Notebook.

 8. When fire is suspected, CERT members should:
 - a. Test door handles, checking for signs of heat.
 - b. Have an extinguisher ready before opening a door that feels hot.
 - c. Feel closed doors for heat with the back of the hand, working from the bottom up.
 - d. Cover nose and mouth with a wet cloth before entering the room.

 9. The three life-threatening conditions that must receive top priority are obstructed airway, excessive bleeding, and _____.
 - a. Concussion.
 - b. Stroke.
 - c. Heart attack.
 - d. Shock.

 10. If a survivor appears to be unconscious, the first thing a CERT member should do is:
 - a. Elevate the survivor's feet above heart level.
 - b. At arm's length, shake the survivor and shout, "Can you hear me?"
 - c. Check for a pulse.
 - d. Roll the survivor on his or her side.

 11. CERT members can control most bleeding by putting direct pressure on the wound and:
 - a. Elevating the wound.
 - b. Covering the wound with ice.
 - c. Cauterizing (burning) the wound.
 - d. All of the above.

 12. During triage, survivors' conditions are evaluated and the survivors are prioritized into four categories. These categories are:
 - a. "Immediate," "Delayed," "Minor," and "Dead."
 - b. "Critical," "Serious," "Not Viable," and "Minor."
 - c. "Life-threatening," "Potentially life-threatening," "Non-life-threatening," and "Uninjured."
 - d. "Unconscious," "Semi-conscious," "Dead," and "Conscious."
-

13. Water can be purified by boiling for 1 minute or by adding bleach. The bleach to water ratio is:
 - a. 6 drops of bleach per gallon of water.
 - b. 8 drops of bleach per gallon of water.
 - c. 10 drops of bleach per gallon of water.
 - d. 16 drops of bleach per gallon of water.

14. CERT members should wear fresh, non-latex gloves for each patient they treat. When a sufficient supply of gloves is not available, CERTs should:
 - a. Change gloves only if they come into contact with body fluids.
 - b. Sterilize gloves between survivors using 1 part bleach to 10 parts water.
 - c. Wash hands with antibacterial soap for at least 15 seconds after treating each patient.
 - d. Pour hydrogen peroxide over hands after treating each patient.

15. At the medical treatment site, patients should be positioned:
 - a. At least 10 feet apart.
 - b. In a semi-circle.
 - c. In a head-to-toe configuration.
 - d. In two rows, in a head-to-head configuration.

16. Emergency treatment for a third-degree burn includes:
 - a. Packing the wound in ice.
 - b. Covering the wound with an antiseptic ointment.
 - c. Removing adhered pieces of clothing from the wound with tweezers.
 - d. Covering the wound loosely with a sterile dressing.

17. The first goal of search and rescue is to maintain the safety of the rescuers. The second goal is to:
 - a. Rescue the greatest number of people in the shortest amount of time.
 - b. Rescue the most severely injured survivors first.
 - c. Rescue those who are trapped deepest first.
 - d. Rescue children and the elderly first.

18. "Cribbing" refers to a technique used to:
 - a. Keep disaster survivors in a single location so that they can receive medical treatment.
 - b. Decrease the amount of time it takes to locate trapped survivors.
 - c. Stabilize a heavy object that must be raised in order to extract a trapped survivor.
 - d. None of the above.

19. Regarding search and rescue, which of the following is incorrect?
- When damage to a building is heavy (e.g., structural instability) CERT members should secure the building perimeter and warn others to stay out.
 - When damage to a building is light, the CERT mission is to locate, triage, and prioritize the removal of survivors.
 - CERT members must never enter a building that is moderately or heavily damaged.
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- Two CERT members.
 - Three CERT members.
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 - Five CERT members.
23. Regarding the Incident Command System (ICS), which of the following is incorrect?
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 - CISD is mandatory for all Teen CERTs involved in disaster operations.
 - CISD discussions are confidential.
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25. During a disaster, rescuers and survivors may experience disaster-related stress. CERTs should not:
- Ask uninjured people to get involved in helping others.
 - Take breaks away from the incident area.
 - Help survivors connect with family and/or friends.
 - Tell survivors, "You're strong, you'll get through this."
26. Research shows that survivors go through four distinct emotional phases following a disaster. During the impact phase, survivors:
- Generally do not panic or show emotion.
 - May direct their anger toward rescuers.
 - Usually take direction from rescuers willingly.
 - Usually panic and show extreme emotion.
27. Shelter-in-place procedures include:
- Shutting off the ventilation system.
 - Placing plastic sheeting around all doors and windows.
 - Sealing all areas where air can come through (e.g., under doors).
 - All of the above.
28. If CERT members suspect a terrorist incident, they should:
- Move away from the area immediately.
 - Stay in the area and use a cell phone (if available) to notify authorities.
 - Stay at the scene and prevent others from entering the area.
 - All of the above.
29. CERT members can limit their exposure to the harmful effects of terrorist weapons by:
- Evacuating at least 500-1,000 feet away, uphill and upwind.
 - Evacuating at least 500-1,000 feet away, downhill and downwind.
 - Evacuating at least 1,000-1,500 feet away, uphill and upwind.
 - Evacuating at least 1,000-1,500 feet away, downhill and downwind.
30. Basic decontamination procedures include:
- Leaving the contaminated area.
 - Removing everything (e.g., clothing, jewelry)
 - Showering with cool water.
 - All of the above.

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TEEN CERT STUDENT POST-TEST

Directions: In order to properly evaluate the effectiveness of the Teen CERT training you just received, it is important for us to measure how much you learned during training. Please answer each question to the best of your ability.

Please circle an answer to each question below.

1. A family disaster supply kit should contain:
 - a. One gallon of water per day, per person.
 - b. One quart of water per day, per person.
 - c. Two gallons of water per day, per person.
 - d. None of the above.

2. Regarding disaster situations, which of the following is not true?
 - a. Disasters may be manmade (e.g., bombings).
 - b. Disasters may be natural (e.g., hurricanes).
 - c. Most disasters cannot be foreseen.
 - d. Disasters may overwhelm emergency response personnel workers' capabilities.

3. Following a disaster, which of the following activities might CERT members be involved with?
 - a. Suppressing a major fire.
 - b. Coordinating the response to a mass casualty incident.
 - c. Locating and turning off utilities if safe to do so.
 - d. All of the above.

4. A family emergency plan should include:
 - a. A meeting place outside the neighborhood in case the family can't return home.
 - b. Smoke alarms on every floor of the house.
 - c. A plan that provides for escape from every room of the home.
 - d. All of the above.

5. CERT size-up is a continual nine-step process that enables team members to make decisions and respond appropriately. The first step in size-up is:
 - a. Establish priorities.
 - b. Gather facts.
 - c. Assess damage.
 - d. Develop an action plan.

6. Regarding fire suppression (i.e., putting out a fire) which of the following is correct?
 - a. For safety, you should always have two ways to exit the fire area.
 - b. To check for fires behind closed doors, feel the door for heat with your hand, working from the top to the bottom of the door.
 - c. Extinguish fires starting at the top of the flame and work your way to the base of the fire.
 - d. None of the above are correct.

 7. CERTs should only attempt to suppress fires that are smaller than the size of a:
 - a. Wood shed.
 - b. Couch or sofa.
 - c. Waste paper can.
 - d. Notebook.

 8. When fire is suspected, CERT members should:
 - a. Test door handles, checking for signs of heat.
 - b. Have an extinguisher ready before opening a door that feels hot.
 - c. Feel closed doors for heat with the back of the hand, working from the bottom up.
 - d. Cover nose and mouth with a wet cloth before entering the room.

 9. The three life-threatening conditions that must receive top priority are obstructed airway, excessive bleeding, and _____.
 - a. Concussion.
 - b. Stroke.
 - c. Heart attack.
 - d. Shock.

 10. If a survivor appears to be unconscious, the first thing a CERT member should do is:
 - a. Elevate the survivor's feet above heart level.
 - b. At arm's length, shake the survivor and shout, "Can you hear me?"
 - c. Check for a pulse.
 - d. Roll the survivor on his or her side.

 11. CERT members can control most bleeding by putting direct pressure on the wound and:
 - a. Elevating the wound.
 - b. Covering the wound with ice.
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 12. During triage, survivors' conditions are evaluated and the survivors are prioritized into four categories. These categories are:
 - a. "Immediate," "Delayed," "Minor," and "Dead."
 - b. "Critical," "Serious," "Not Viable," and "Minor."
 - c. "Life-threatening," "Potentially life-threatening," "Non-life-threatening," and "Uninjured."
 - d. "Unconscious," "Semi-conscious," "Dead," and "Conscious."
-

13. Water can be purified by boiling for 1 minute or by adding bleach. The bleach to water ratio is:
 - a. 6 drops of bleach per gallon of water.
 - b. 8 drops of bleach per gallon of water.
 - c. 10 drops of bleach per gallon of water.
 - d. 16 drops of bleach per gallon of water.

14. CERT members should wear fresh, non-latex gloves for each patient they treat. When a sufficient supply of gloves is not available, CERTs should:
 - a. Change gloves only if they come into contact with body fluids.
 - b. Sterilize gloves between survivors using 1 part bleach to 10 parts water.
 - c. Wash hands with antibacterial soap for at least 15 seconds after treating each patient.
 - d. Pour hydrogen peroxide over hands after treating each patient.

15. At the medical treatment site, patients should be positioned:
 - a. At least 10 feet apart.
 - b. In a semi-circle.
 - c. In a head-to-toe configuration.
 - d. In two rows, in a head-to-head configuration.

16. Emergency treatment for a third-degree burn includes:
 - a. Packing the wound in ice.
 - b. Covering the wound with an antiseptic ointment.
 - c. Removing adhered pieces of clothing from the wound with tweezers.
 - d. Covering the wound loosely with a sterile dressing.

17. The first goal of search and rescue is to maintain the safety of the rescuers. The second goal is to:
 - a. Rescue the greatest number of people in the shortest amount of time.
 - b. Rescue the most severely injured survivors first.
 - c. Rescue those who are trapped deepest first.
 - d. Rescue children and the elderly first.

18. "Cribbing" refers to a technique used to:
 - a. Keep disaster survivors in a single location so that they can receive medical treatment.
 - b. Decrease the amount of time it takes to locate trapped survivors.
 - c. Stabilize a heavy object that must be raised in order to extract a trapped survivor.
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19. Regarding search and rescue, which of the following is incorrect?
- When damage to a building is heavy (e.g., structural instability) CERT members should secure the building perimeter and warn others to stay out.
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TEEN CERT STUDENT PRE/POST-TEST ANSWER SHEET

Directions: Answers are bolded below.

Please circle an answer to each question below.

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 - All of the above.**

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TEEN CERT DISASTER DRILL FEEDBACK AND DEBRIEFING

Evaluator:

Date:

Students:

Applicable to Drill	Dimension	Marginal	Acceptable	Outstanding	Comments
—	Teamwork —students worked cooperatively; no one student dominated; each student contributed to the team’s effort				
—	Overall Demeanor —students took the drill seriously; did not engage in horseplay; appeared confident; stayed on task				
—	Size-up and Safety —students evaluated the situation before acting; established priorities; displayed safety awareness throughout drill				
—	Fire Suppression —students assessed fire for safety (e.g., size; escape routes); used appropriate extinguisher; successfully extinguished fire				
—	Triage —students followed proper evaluation protocol; made correct assessment of survivor injuries; and placed in appropriate triage category				
—	First Aid —students provided appropriate and efficient treatment				

—	Light Search and Rescue — students sized up situation; made systematic search for survivors; used correct techniques for leveraging, cribbing, and survivor removal				
—	Other: _____				
—	Other: _____				
—	Other: _____				
—	Other: _____				
—	Other: _____				
OVERALL COMMENTS					

TEACH BACK ACTIVITY INSTRUCTIONS

The purpose of this activity is to give all Train-the-Trainer participants an opportunity to practice teaching to a class of teenagers. You will practice tailoring a lesson plan and inserting learning activities appropriate for a teen audience into the content. This will give you a chance to practice speaking in front of a group and to give and receive feedback from other participants. By watching other groups present, you will get ideas to use in your own Teen CERT training.

Suggestions for a Successful Teach Back Presentation:

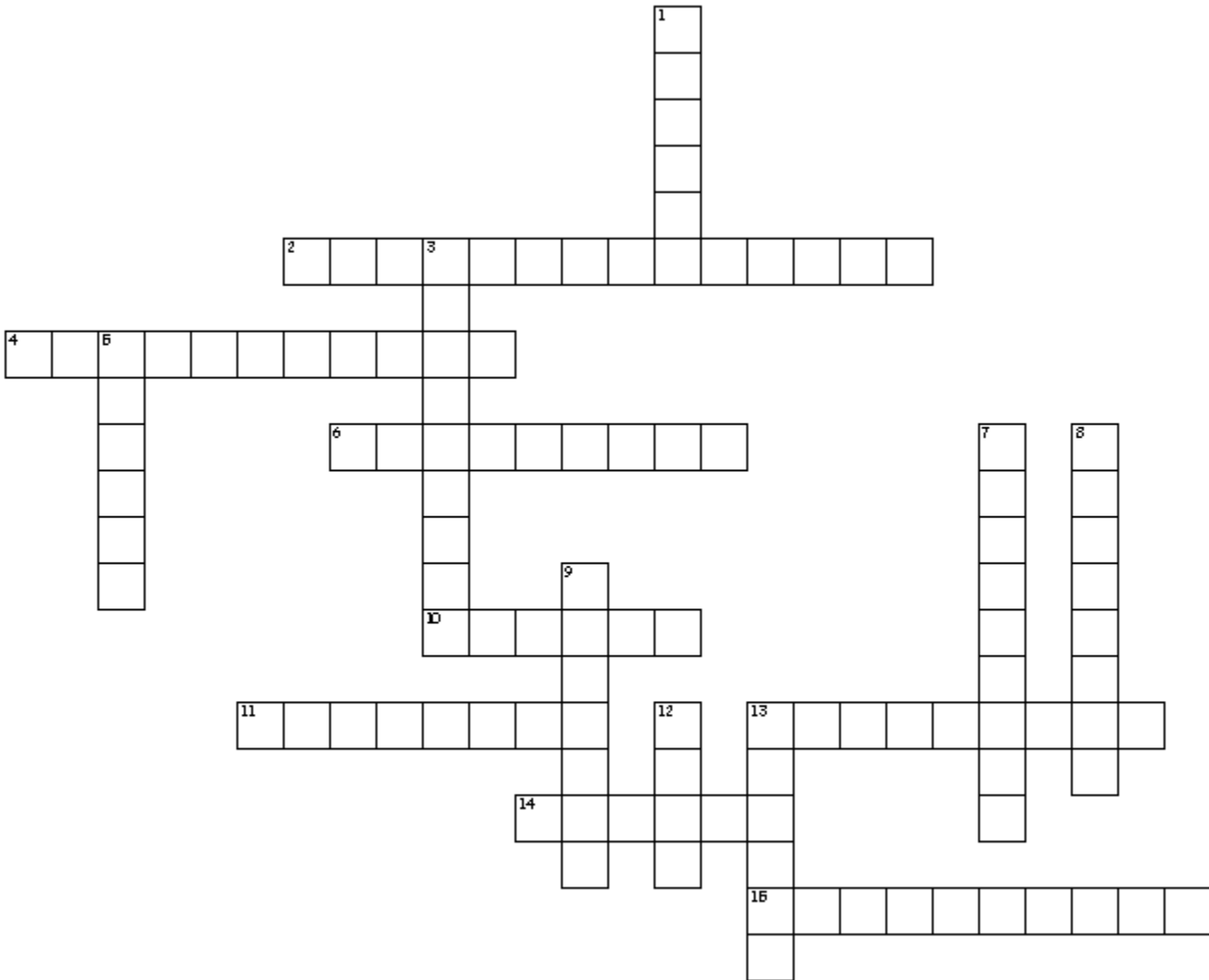
- Present your material as if you were teaching to a class of adolescents.
- Choose a 10-minute segment of your assigned CERT unit.
- Make sure you read the relevant part of your *CERT Basic Training Instructor Guide*. You may adapt the material some to present to an adolescent learner, but don't stray too far.
- You may use the PowerPoint slides provided with the CERT curriculum or you might just want to use the chalkboard, easel pads, etc. that are available in the classroom.
- Don't rely on lecture only — involve your audience! Ask them questions, use learning activities as described in this Teen CERT module, or develop your own activities.
- Make sure your training addresses each of the three learning styles. For example, if you are doing a demo, invite a few students to help out with the demo.
- Remember that Teen CERT is primarily focused on school safety. If, in your teach back you are referencing a disaster or situation, make sure it is school related.
- Every member of your training team should have a speaking role during your presentation.
- Please limit your presentation time to 10 minutes.

Suggestions for a Successful Teach Back Evaluation:

- Focus on how the participant tailored the training to teens including:
 - Voice/tone
 - Teaching style
 - Activities
 - Engagement with audience
 - Ability to personalize training
- Emphasize what was done well.
- Provide any recommendations for improvement.

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MEDICAL OPERATIONS VOCABULARY CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Across

- 2. Method for controlling bleeding.
- 4. Condition that occurs when the body temperature drops below normal.
- 6. Method for treating shock and controlling breathing.
- 10. Used to stabilize a fracture.
- 11. Referring to pressure point in the arm.
- 13. Used to stabilize spinal injury.
- 14. French word meaning "to sort".
- 15. Type of head injury

Down

- 1. Most common airway obstruction.
- 3. Outer layer of skin.
- 5. Something that can be used as a splint.
- 7. Movement of survivors from triage area to treatment area.
- 8. Broken bone.
- 9. Airway obstruction, excessive bleeding, shock
- 12. First thing to be assessed in a head-to-toe assessment.
- 13. Added to water to purify

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CROSSWORD PUZZLE ANSWERS

Across

2. Directpressure
4. Hypothermia
6. Treatment
10. Splint
11. Brachial
13. Backboard
14. Triage
15. Closedhead

Down

1. Tongue
3. Epidermis
5. Pillow
7. Transport
8. Fracture
9. Killers
12. Head
13. Bleach