

Emergency Preparedness and Response Training

Office of Public Safety and Emergency Management



Emergency Preparedness and Response Program

Phase 1 – Overview of Emergency Preparedness

Phase 2 – Designing the Emergency Action Plan (EAP)

Phase 3 – Drill, Assess, and Finalize the EAP

Reporting Emergencies

Nobody is as familiar with a building as the students, staff, and faculty that work or live there. That makes you one of the college's best resources for detecting and reporting campus emergencies!

Immediately report any dangerous conditions, safety hazards, and unusual/suspicious persons, behavior, vehicles, or packages to Public Safety.

- Dial 911 from any Ithaca College landline phone or (607) 274-3333 from any other phone.
- Emergency call boxes and blue light phones are located throughout campus and directly communicate with Public Safety dispatch.

Alarming or Threatening Behavior

- Report any alarming situations or threatening persons or behaviors to Public Safety immediately. Don't second guess your judgment – you know what is reasonable in your space!
- Pay attention to the person's description: age, height, weight, clothing, distinguishing features, etc. This information can be very helpful to Public Safety.
- Prioritize your safety in interacting with the individual. If they aren't interacting with you, do not approach. If they are, look for support from others.
- Stay on the phone if possible (but not at the expense of your personal safety).

Campus Violence: Environmental Awareness

- In approximately 81% of events that progressed to an active shooter incident, someone noticed potential warning signs prior to the attack. In 59%, two or more people noticed signs.
- Nearly all perpetrators made threatening or concerning communications and more than three-quarters elicited concern from others prior to carrying out their attacks.
- Common media depictions of incidents – e.g. “they seemed like such a quiet person,” “they just snapped suddenly” – do not reflect the actual data on the predictability of incidents of campus violence.
- Awareness is the best prevention – be continuously alert for the warning signs in order to potentially resolve or report a conflict before it becomes violence.

U.S. EDITION ▼ Mon, Apr 09, 2018 **Newsweek**

U.S. | World | Business | Tech & Science | Culture | Sports | Health | Opini

POLICE FIND AR-15, HOMEMADE BOMB IN EX-CORNELL STUDENT'S APARTMENT NEAR COLLEGE CAMPUS

BY **ROBERT VALENCIA** ON 3/17/18 AT 1:21 PM

REPLAY: PIX11 NEWS | PIX11 TV SCHEDULE | WATCH CW SHOWS | SEARCH

PIX11 NEW YORK'S VERITOWN | LOCAL NEWS | MORNING | TRAFFIC | TRANSIT | EVENTS | TEAM | APPS | WEATHER 34°

Hours-long lockdown lifted at Utica College after report of 'real, credible threat'

POSTED 11:58 AM, MARCH 5, 2018, BY ASHLEY SOLEY-CERRO AND ASSOCIATED PRESS, UPDATED AT 05:23PM, MARCH 5, 2018

FACEBOOK 775 | TWITTER | TUMBLR | REDDIT | PINTEREST

UTICA, N.Y. — Utica College was put on lockdown for several hours Monday “due to a

Receiving Emergency Communications

Ithaca College will use two primary communications tools to inform you of emergency situations on or near our campus.

These communications systems are:

- The Emergency Notification System (ENS)
- The Outdoor Warning System (OWS)

Emergency Notification System (ENS)

- Utilizes voice, email and text messaging to provide information and instruction during critical incidents.
- If possible, we will try to give you information about the emergency, its location, and what action you need to take.
- In order to receive these message all three ways, you must provide contact information via an online form.
 - For more information and to sign up now visit **ithaca.edu/emergencynotification/**

Outdoor Warning System (OWS)

- In addition to the ENS, the College may utilize an outdoor public address warning system.
- This system uses two siren towers.
- In the event of an emergency, a siren tone may be used to alert the campus community, followed by a loudspeaker message containing information about the emergency and instructions on how to respond.

Emergency Response Strategies

In general, your options in an emergency are:

- 1) Shelter In Place: remain in your current location to avoid being impacted by the emergency.
 - 2) Evacuate: leave your current area if that is where the emergency is occurring.
- The emergency communications you receive will provide you with guidance on which of these responses is being enacted.

Shelter In Place: *What Does This Mean?*

Seeking shelter (go inside) or sheltering (stay inside) means to move to the nearest building/safe space inside and await further instructions.

- Shelter In Place is generally used when there is not time to evacuate or when conditions may render it unsafe to do so.
- Examples of conditions that may cause us to Shelter In Place:
 - Severe weather, active shooter, transportation emergencies, quarantine, hazardous materials incidents, etc.

Shelter In Place: *General Guidelines*

Upon receiving a message to “Shelter In Place”:

- Remain calm and begin assessing your surroundings.
- Action steps must be quick and immediate.
 - Stop what you are doing, stay where you are, and look for the best space to shelter.
 - Try to match the shelter to the nature of the threat
 - (i.e., a space with large windows may be inappropriate for a high-winds weather emergency, but a good option in other emergencies).
 - If appropriate to the type of emergency, secure windows, doors, and any openings to the outside.
 - Monitor for ENS updates until told all is safe or you are told to evacuate.

Evacuation: *What Does This Mean?*

Evacuate means to leave the indicated location (whether indoors or outdoors) and gather elsewhere.

- Depending on the situation, evacuation may mean exiting a building, an area on campus, or in some instances leaving the campus altogether.
- Examples of conditions that may cause an evacuation:
 - Fire/explosion, hazardous condition (chemical spill, flood, unsafe structure), utility loss (electric, HVAC, water), severe weather, targeted threat

Evacuation: *General Guidelines*

Upon receiving a notification to evacuate:

- Move quickly and calmly to the closest **usable** exit; don't make a stop elsewhere or, if it is reasonable *and* safe, retrieve personal belongings and exit immediately.
- Do not use elevators; occupants should use accessible stairwells instead.
- Once outside the building, report to a safe assembly area for that building. Follow the evacuation plans for your space and/or the guidance provided emergency responders.
- If you cannot evacuate, move to the nearest exterior window and signal for help. Contact Public Safety to report your exact location.

Violent Threat Emergencies

- Violent threats, such as an active shooter, may require you to make a choice between sheltering or evacuating, depending on your proximity to the danger.
- The three options available to you in these scenarios are:

1) Run 2) Hide 3) Fight

- That is also the order of the options from most to least preferred (i.e. best to run if possible and fight only if necessary).

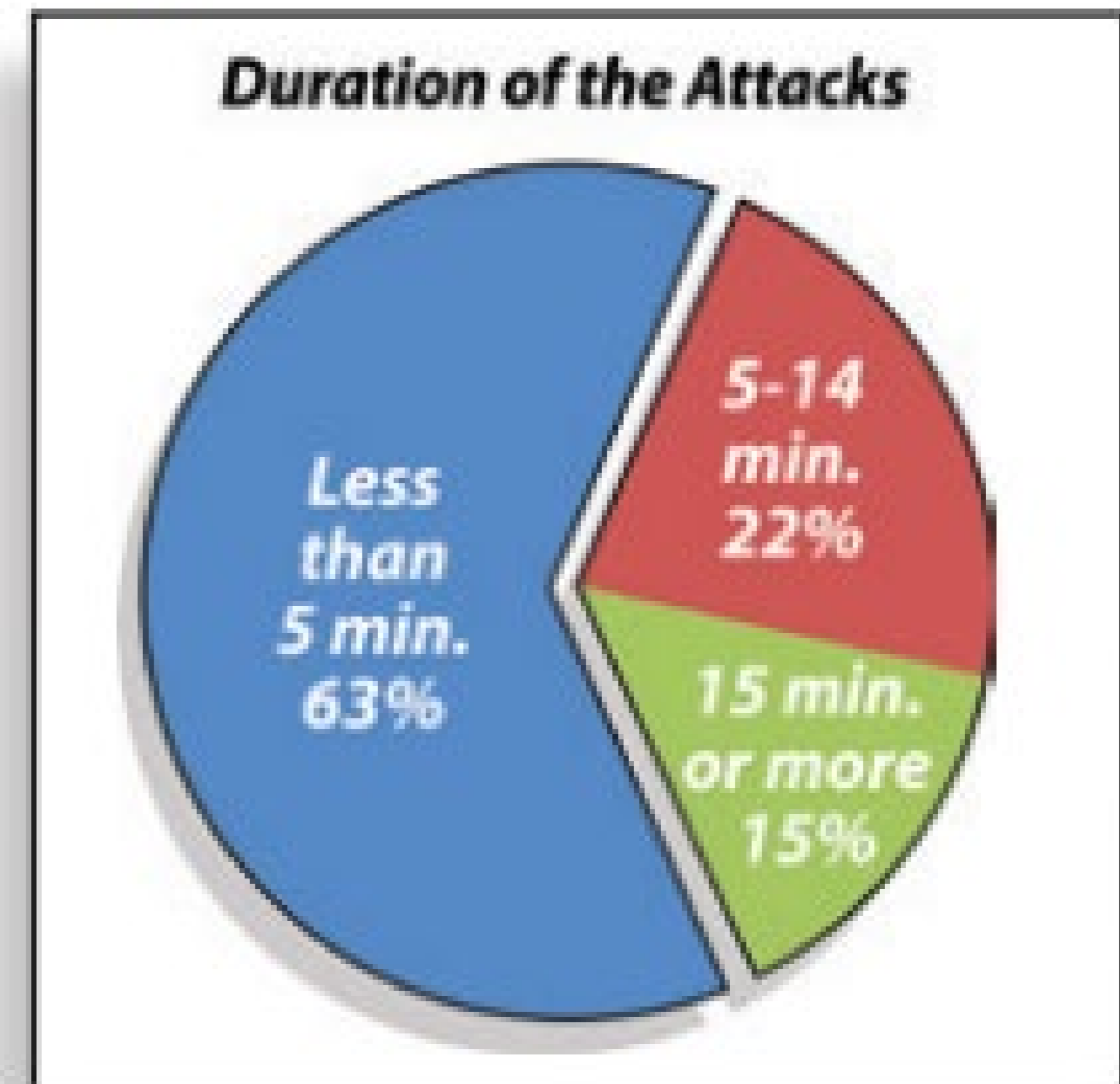
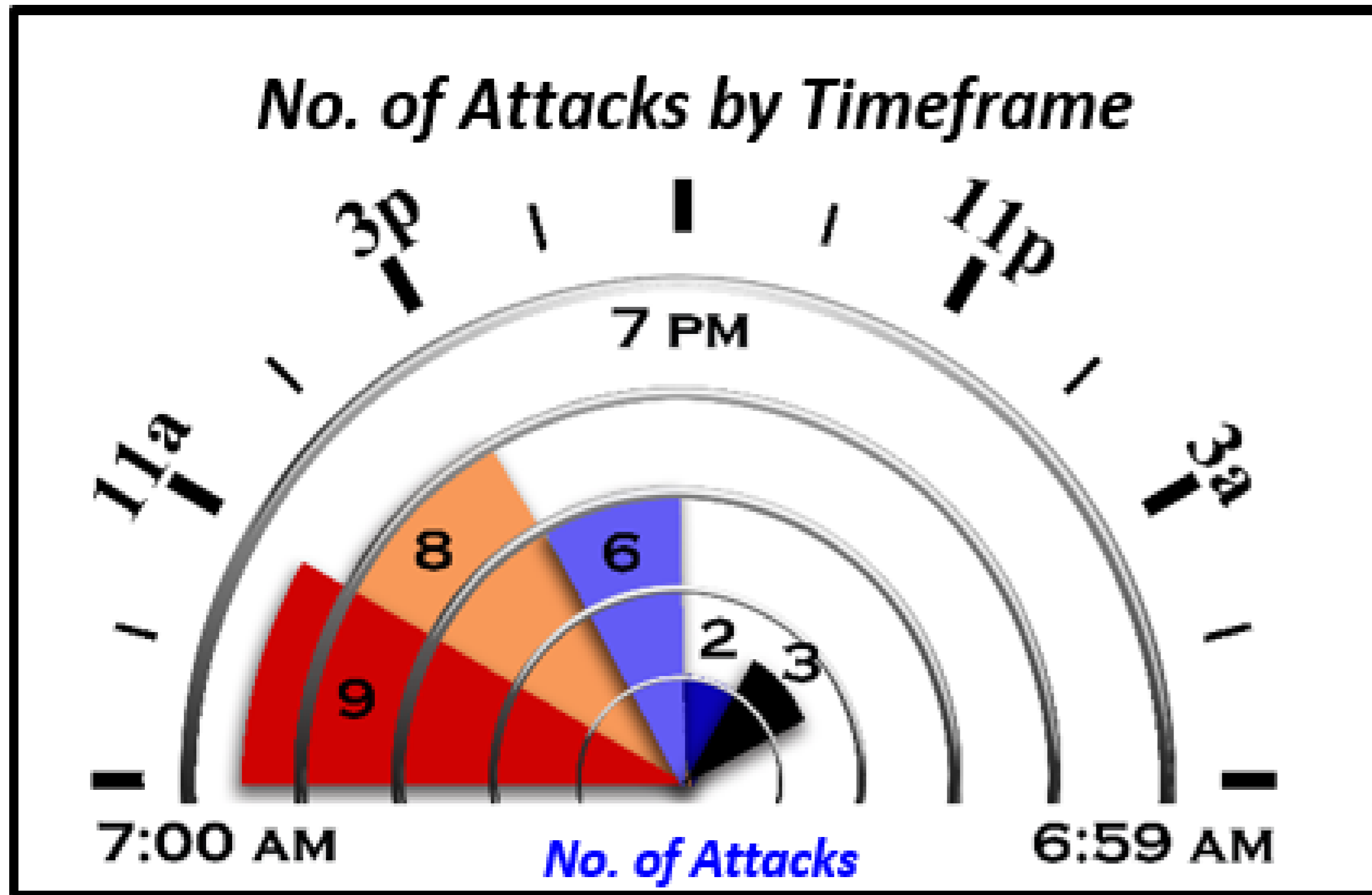
Run-Hide-Fight Training Video

SUNY New Paltz Video Production: “Crisis On Campus”

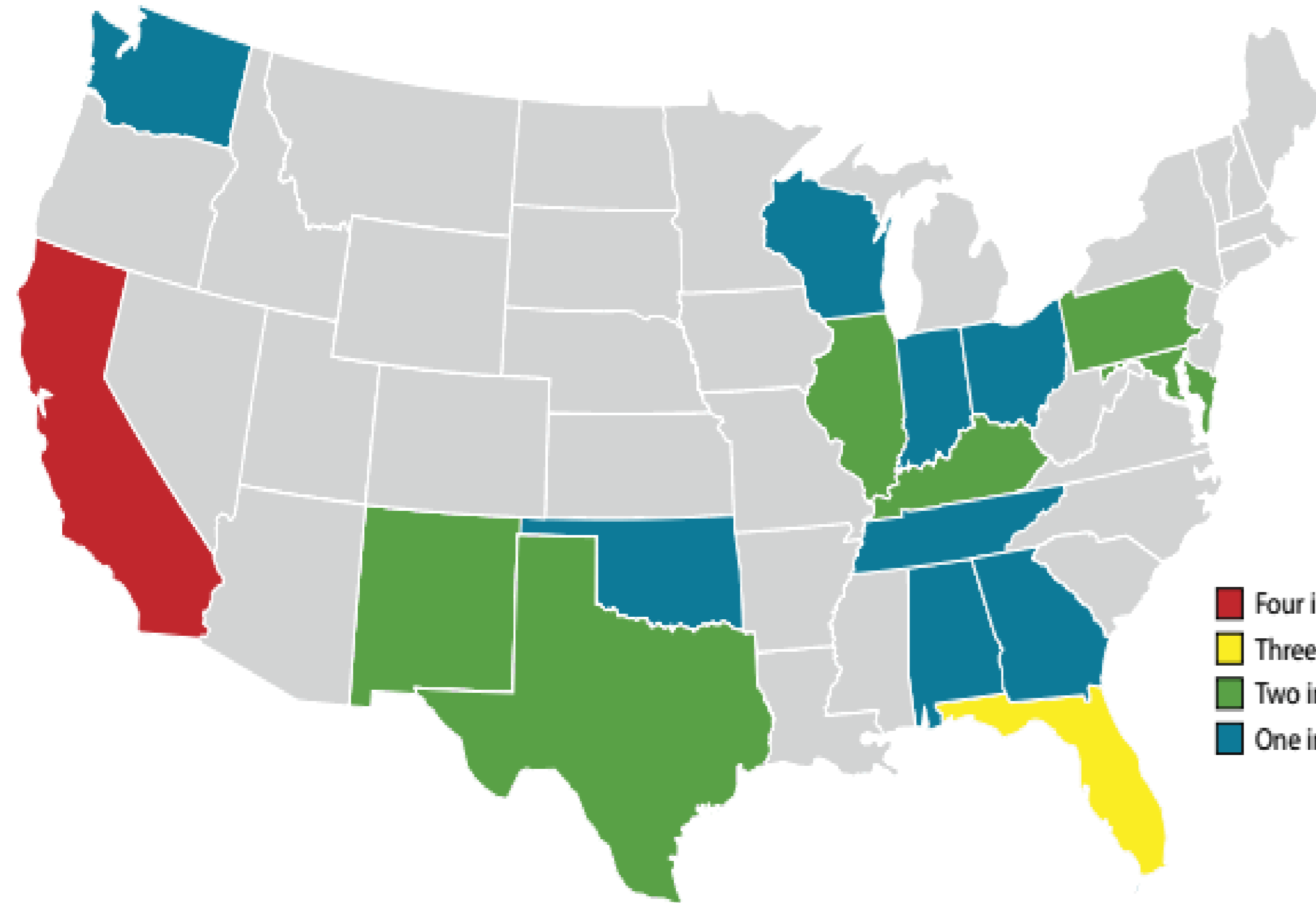
Van Nuys Courthouse

****Content Warning: Please note that some of the content in the Run-Hide-Fight Training video may be disturbing.***

2018 Mass Attacks Data



2018 Active Shooter Incidents



The 27 active shooter incidents occurred in 16 states.

- Four incidents occurred in California.
- Three incidents occurred in Florida.
- Two incidents occurred in each of the following states: Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, and Texas.
- One incident occurred in each of the following states: Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Ten of the 27 incidents met the criteria cited in the federal definition of “mass killings,” that is, “three or more killings in a single incident.”⁸

- Four incidents
- Three incidents
- Two incidents
- One incident

Helpful Links and Resources

[FEMA College Emergency Plans Development Guide](#)

Ithaca College Resources

[Ithaca College Emergency Response Guide PDF](#)

[Ithaca College Emergency Tips Page](#)

Emergency Kit Recommendations

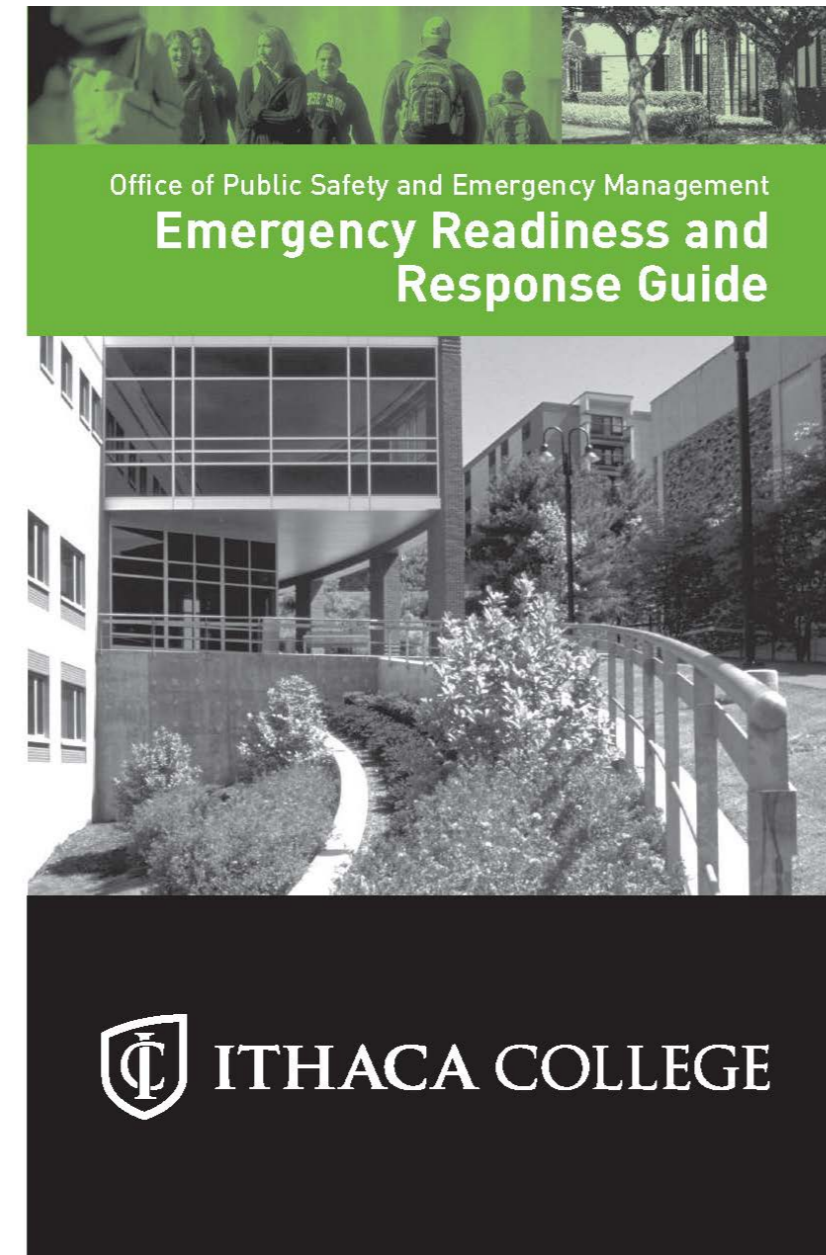
[FEMA Emergency Kit Checklist](#)

[Red Cross Emergency Kit Checklist](#)

Addressing Ability Challenges

[The Northeast ADA Center](#) (ADA information, employer information, and training resources)

Additional Questions?



Please contact the Office of Public Safety and Emergency Management or visit our website at www.ithaca.edu/safety for detailed information on campus safety and security, services, resources, and access to emergency management publications.

Thank you for collaborating in partnership with Public Safety to create and maintain a safe campus community.

If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact us at the Office of Public Safety and Emergency Management.