# Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION ................................................................................................................. 3
  Authority and Responsibilities ......................................................................................... 3
  Notification and Alert ....................................................................................................... 3

UNIVERSITY POLICE ....................................................................................................... 4

SAFETY HAZARD & NEAR MISS REPORTING ................................................................. 7

EMERGENCY EVACUATION ............................................................................................ 8
  Individuals Requiring Assistance .................................................................................... 8

SHELTER IN PLACE ......................................................................................................... 10
  Individuals Requiring Assistance .................................................................................. 11
  Shelter in Place Guide ................................................................................................... 12

FIRES AND FIRE SAFETY ............................................................................................. 13

HURRICANES AND TORNADOES .................................................................................. 14

OTHER SEVERE WEATHER CONDITIONS ...................................................................... 16

UTILITIES PROBLEMS AND FAILURES ...................................................................... 17
  Electrical or plumbing failure/Flooding/Water leak/Natural gas or Propane leak ............. 17
  Telephones .................................................................................................................... 17
  Computers ..................................................................................................................... 17

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS ....................................................................... 18

SUSPICIOUS PACKAGES .............................................................................................. 19

BOMB THREATS ........................................................................................................... 20
  XI, C: FBI Bomb Threat Form FD 730 (Revised 6-20-97) .............................................. 24
  General Bomb Threat Checklist ..................................................................................... 25

CRIMINAL OR VIOLENT BEHAVIOR .............................................................................. 26
  Hostage Situations ........................................................................................................ 26
  Hostile Intruder Scenarios ............................................................................................. 27

MEDICAL EMERGENCIES ............................................................................................ 29
  Students ........................................................................................................................ 29
  Employees ..................................................................................................................... 30

PSYCHOLOGICAL CRISSES/SUBSTANCE ABUSE ......................................................... 31
  Students ....................................................................................................................... 31
  Employees .................................................................................................................... 32

SEXUAL ASSAULT/HARASSMENT ................................................................................. 34

SECURITY ACCESS TO CAMPUS FACILITIES ......................................................... 36
**INTRODUCTION**

This Crisis Action Guide was developed by the Florida Atlantic University Safety Committee in an attempt to provide pertinent information for the University Community to respond to an emergency or crisis.

**Authority and Responsibilities**

University Policy 4.1.1 (Emergency Management) provides the foundation and authority for all emergency management programs, plans, and procedures University-wide.

**Notification and Alert**

Potential disaster warnings such as; hurricanes, tornados, other severe weather, terrorism, toxic clouds, and civil disturbances are received from local and state emergency management agencies, and/or local media. Once in receipt of the information, the President or designee with consultation and technical advice from applicable sources will decide on the applicable response. Campus emergencies such as; bomb threats, explosions, utility failures, violent crimes, fires, medical emergencies, terrorism, are normally reported directly to the University Police, Environmental Health and Safety, and/or Physical Plant who relay the information to the appropriate member of the President’s Senior Staff or designee, who then reports to the President, or designee, for a decision on the proper response.

Depending on the nature of the emergency, some or all of the individuals on the notification tree will be alerted. The administrative notification tree consists of all individuals listed on the University organizational chart plus the University Police and EH&S. Each university unit should prepare and then follow their specific notification tree directives. If the emergency requires extensive, decision making, or command and control that cannot be accomplished by routine measures, the Emergency Operations Center is activated.

Florida Atlantic University also disseminates information to the university community through FAU Alert. FAU Alert is system that uses the internet, tone and voice warning systems, telephone call out, text messaging, media, hotline, mass e-mail, social media and others as tools for information dissemination.
UNIVERSITY POLICE

What should I know about University Police?
Florida Atlantic University Police Department provides a full range of public safety services 24-hours a day, seven days a week on the Boca Raton, MacArthur and HBOI campuses. Broward campuses safety services are provided by contracted security personnel and the assistance of Davie and Fort Lauderdale Police Department and the Broward Sheriff’s Office.

What should I know about reporting a crime?
If you are a victim of a crime or witness a crime taking place, report the incident and/or any suspicious person immediately to the University or local police (911). Provide as much information as possible, including:
- Nature of the incident.
- Whether the incident is in progress
- Location of the incident
- Description of suspect(s) involved
- Is the suspect armed?
- Description of any vehicle involved
- Follow the dispatcher’s instructions and stay on the line until an officer arrives and, if possible, protect the crime scene.

Contact University Police, Security or Local Police 911

Boca Raton Campus 911     Jupiter Campus (561) 799-8700
HBOI (772) 216-1124     Davie Campus After hours: (954) 474-8786
Davie Campus (954) 236-1140     SeaTech Campus (954) 924-7000.
Ft. Lauderdale – Askew Tower (954) 762-5611     Ft. Lauderdale – HEC (954) 762-5352

What services are provided by University Police?
- vehicle patrol
- bicycle patrol
- criminal investigation
- victim/witness services (297-0500)
- crime prevention programs.

More information can be found at http://www.fau.edu/police/

What is the Silent Witness Program?
The Silent Witness Program was established by University Police to encourage members of the university community to report crime information. This program, accessible through the University's web site, assures anonymity to those providing information about crime on campus. The Silent Witness web site is: http://www.fau.edu/police/silent_witness.php

What is Victims Services?
The Victim’s Services Office was created to provide professional, caring service to crime victims in the community. Victim advocates are trained to intervene for the victim and to provide services, which include:
- Crisis Intervention
- Emotional Support
- Information and Referral
- Liaison with police departments
Explanation of Victim’s Rights
Assistance in filing Crimes Compensation forms

The filing of a police report by a victim is strongly encouraged, but is not mandatory to receive Victim’s services. You may speak with an advocate without first making a police report. The Victim’s Services Office is located on the breezeway between Starbucks and the bookstore on the Boca Raton campus. An advocate may be contacted at (561) 297 0500.

More information can be found at http://www.fau.edu/police/victimservices/

What should I know about crime prevention?
The University Police Department encourages all members of the campus community to become involved in crime prevention. Information on safety and security precautions is provided to students, faculty, and staff members through seminars, bulletins, brochures and campus newspapers. University police personnel conduct training and provide crime prevention information each semester on these and other topics

- Date/Acquaintance rape programs for women and men
- Reduce your risk of becoming a victim
- Drugs & Alcohol
- Bicycle Registration Personal Safety
- Burglary/Theft Prevention
- Operation ID – Property Engraving

University Police Officers are available to provide any additional crime prevention programming that may be needed to address an ongoing problem or special situation

CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Rape Aggression Defense (R.A.D.)
The Rape Aggression Defense System is a program of realistic self-defense tactics and techniques for women. R.A.D. is not a Martial Arts program. It is a comprehensive, women-only course that begins with awareness, prevention, risk reduction and risk avoidance, while progressing on to the basics of hands-on defense training. The class offers a dynamic simulation that allows the participant to test her abilities at 100% in simulated circumstances against an instructor. The courses are taught by nationally certified R.A.D. Instructors and provide each participant with a workbook/reference manual. This manual outlines the entire Physical Defense Program for reference and continuous personal growth, and is the key to our free lifetime return and practice policy for R.A.D. graduates

Bicycle Programs
Lock It or Lose It
Many bicycles that are stolen from campus are not even locked! Do your part in keeping your wheels by locking bicycles in a bike rack. Do not lock them on stairwells or access ramps. Bicycles locked on stairwells or access ramps will be removed and impounded.

Bicycle Registration
You may register your bicycle with the University Police to reduce the probability of theft and to increase the chances of recovery in the event that it is lost or stolen. The make, model, and serial number of the bicycle are needed to register for this free service.

Operation ID
The program is designed to reduce the loss of personal property by theft and to provide positive identification in the event of theft. The department has engraving tools available to mark your valuables with your social security number for positive identification. These tools will be loaned out for a 24 hour period.

**What safety tips are good to know?**

* Walk to your vehicle in pairs or in a group.

* Vary your routine; use a different route, different times.

* Follow a well-lit pathway or roadway.

* Be aware of your surroundings. Watch for suspicious people or activities.

* Be aware of the locations of all telephones on campus and in parking lots. Use them if you are concerned or feel your safety is in jeopardy.

* When you enter your vehicle, lock all the doors and turn on your headlights. This will allow you to see anyone outside in the dark.

* If you are unfamiliar with the parking lot, drive through it and check it first. If you don't feel safe, go elsewhere and wait for someone else to arrive.

* Have your keys in your hand so that you don't have to search for them when you reach your vehicle.

* When you know you will be returning to your vehicle late at night, try to park in a well-lit area.

* Before getting into your vehicle, visually inspect the interior for anything suspicious.

* Report any safety concerns to the University Police Department or the local police department.

* Do not offer rides to strangers.

* If you suspect that someone is following you, drive to the nearest open public place, to the University Police or the local police department.
SAFETY HAZARD & NEAR MISS REPORTING

Policy
It is the policy of FAU to provide and ensure a safe and healthy environment for the university community by constantly maintaining effective safety programs. In fulfilling its mission as a public research university, the greatest responsibilities of FAU are to protect the health and safety of its people, preserve its physical assets, and protect the environment.

Goal
The university's goal is to prevent all workplace injuries and illnesses, property losses or damage, and adverse environmental impacts. Achieving this goal is the responsibility of every member of the university community.

What is a safety hazard?
A Safety Hazard is defined as any condition which might be dangerous to faculty, staff, students, or visitors at FAU or something that could result in damage to University property.

What is a near miss?
A Near Miss is defined as an unplanned event that did not result in injury, illness, or damage, but had the potential to do so. Only a fortunate break in the chain of events prevented an injury, fatality or damage from occurring.

How do I report a safety hazard or near miss?
You can report safety hazards or near misses to Environmental Health and Safety online or by telephone

- Telephone: (561)-297-3129, Option 8
EMERGENCY EVACUATION

**What conditions may warrant evacuation of a building?**
A Fire, Bomb Threat, Hazardous Material Spill, Hostile Intruder, Utility Failure, etc.

**What should I know about the building evacuation plan?**
- KNOW the evacuation plan of the building and where to find it.
- KNOW the location of all exits for the building.
- KNOW the locations of emergency equipment (i.e., fire extinguishers, pull stations, emergency telephones, etc.).
- KNOW the location of the assembly area outside the building.
- ASSIST and participate in fire drills.

**What should I do when I hear a fire alarm, or get an order to evacuate without an activated alarm?**
1. TURN OFF ALL HAZARDOUS EXPERIMENTS or procedures before evacuating. If possible, take or secure all valuables, wallets, purses, keys, etc. as quickly as possible.
2. CLOSE all doors behind you as you exit.
3. CHECK all doors for heat before you open or go through them to avoid walking into a fire.
4. EVACUATE the building using the nearest exit or stairway. **DO NOT USE ELEVATORS.**
5. CALL 911 from a safe area and provide name, location, and nature of emergency.
6. PROCEED to pre-determined assembly area of building and remain there until you are told to re-enter by the emergency personnel in charge.
7. DO NOT IMPEDE access of emergency personnel to the area.
8. INFORM emergency personnel of the event, conditions and location of individuals who require assistance and have not been evacuated.

**What should I do to initiate a fire alarm to evacuate a building?**
ACTIVATE FIRE ALARM PULL STATION LOCATED AT VARIOUS PLACES ALONG EXIT ROUTES.

**Individuals Requiring Assistance**

**What should I know as an individual requiring assistance?**
It is recommended individuals requiring assistance prepare for emergencies by:
- LEARNING the locations of exit corridors, exit stairways and designated areas of refuge.
- PLANNING an escape route.
- TELLING a co-worker or instructor how to assist you in case of emergency.

**What should I do, as an individual requiring assistance, during a building evacuation?**
- WAIT near the closest stairway, entrance or designated area of refuge **and** wait for assistance from others.

**DO NOT USE ELEVATORS**

**What should I know/or do to help individuals requiring assistance?**
- KNOW the needs and capabilities of people requiring assistance who are routinely in your work area.
- ASK how you can help anyone requiring assistance before giving it.
- GENERAL GUIDELINES:

**INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE BLIND OR VISUALLY IMPAIRED:**
- OFFER assistance verbally and guide them to the nearest exit.
- **DO NOT GRAB THEIR HANDS AND PULL THEM ALONG.** Instead, offer your elbow to them. It is easier to hold on to a sighted person’s elbow during an evacuation. If
possible, someone should follow behind to protect the individual from being pushed down in the event of crowding.

**INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE DEAF OR HARD OF HEARING:** Get their attention and convey information by:
- Using hand gestures or writing what is happening and where to go.
- Guide them to the nearest exit.

**INDIVIDUALS WHO MAY NOT BE ABLE TO RESPOND TO AN EMERGENCY SHOULD BE CALMLY ADVISED AND GUIDED TO THE EXIT.**

**INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE IMMobilIZED OR HAVE A MOBILITY DISABILITY:**
- These include individuals wearing casts and/or using canes or crutches, or those who are wheelchair bound, and those sustaining injuries during the emergency that render them immobile.
- They should be given assistance based solely upon their ability to maneuver through doorways and up/down stairs to **REDUCE THE RISK OF PERSONAL INJURY**. They **should not be evacuated by untrained personnel unless the situation is life-threatening** (Emergency responders are trained personnel).

If located on an upper floor, individuals may be assisted to a stairway entrance or designated area of refuge to await evacuation or further instructions from emergency personnel. If the individual is capable of walking with assistance, a “buddy” should assist and accompany the individual when descending the stairs.

**What should I do to assist individuals who cannot maneuver up/down stairs?**
- **GUIDE THE INDIVIDUAL** quickly to reasonable safety, to a stairway entrance, out of way from the stream of traffic or designated area of refuge.
- **ACCOMPANY ANY ACTION** by a verbal explanation so that the person being assisted understands what is happening and why these actions are being taken.
- **CONTACT UNIVERSITY POLICE** immediately if a telephone is available, and provide the following:
  - The individual’s name and location within the building
  - The phone number from which the call is being made.
  *If left alone, the individual may wish to remain on the phone with University Police.*
- **IF AVAILABLE, A COMPANION, OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE PERSON** may remain with and assist the individual.
- **INFORM** emergency personnel of the exact location of the individual(s) with the disability(ies).
  *Trained, equipped, emergency personnel will facilitate the evacuation of individuals with disabilities.*
SHELTER IN PLACE

What conditions may warrant sheltering in place?
A hazardous material release, a dangerous person/hostile intruder in the area, severe weather that makes travel or being outdoors dangerous, when there is not enough time to safely evacuate.

What should I know about sheltering in place?
- The basic concept behind sheltering-in-place is to put barriers between yourself and the danger, while still maintaining safety and communications.
- The best room in a building to use for sheltering-in-place is an interior room with as few windows and doors as possible, preferably with a TV, phone, and an adjacent bathroom.

What should I do to safely shelter in place?
- In general and indoors or outdoors with easy access to a building:
  - GO inside as quickly as possible (and if there are visitors in the area, provide for their safety by asking them to stay) or
  - PROCEED to interior room, if already indoors.
  - CLOSE all doors and windows.
  - LOCK all windows and close blinds and shades if there is time.
  - LOCK doors if advised to do so.
  - DO NOT use gas stoves, candles, or other fire sources due to the dangers of carbon monoxide and creating a fire hazard.
  - USE the phone only for emergencies.
- In general and outdoors without easy access to a building/vehicle:
  - HIDE. Look for a safe and secure hiding area. Once in place try and remain calm. Stay hidden until you can make contact with emergency personnel.
  - RUN. If you think you can safely make it out of the area, then do so. If you decide to run, stay low and do not run in a straight line. Attempt to keep objects (trees, vehicles, trash cans, etc.) between you and source of the event. When away from immediate area of danger, summon help and warn others.
- If the emergency is a hazardous material spill or gas release outside of the building:
  - BRING an emergency/first aid kit it into this room.
  - TURN OFF air conditioners, furnaces, and fans, if possible.
  - SEAL all windows, doors and air vents with plastic sheeting and duct tape, if possible or
  - IMPROVISE and use what you have on hand to seal gaps so that you create a barrier between yourself and any contamination.
  - TURN ON a TV or radio so you can hear emergency messages.

If you have symptoms of exposure, call 911 and follow their instructions. Stay in the room until told by authorities it is safe to leave.

- If the emergency is a dangerous person or hostile intruder:
  See the Criminal or Violent Behavior section.
  * DO NOT SEEK SHELTER IN RESTROOMS IN THIS CIRCUMSTANCE. *

- If the emergency is severe weather:
  See Other Severe Weather section or Hurricanes and Tornadoes section.

Appropriate Sheltering in Place rooms are dependent on the emergency. See below for guidance.
**Individuals Requiring Assistance**

What should I know as an individual requiring assistance?

It is recommended individuals requiring assistance prepare for emergencies by:

- **LEARNING** the locations of interior rooms.
- **PLANNING** a shelter in place strategy.
- **TELLING** a co-worker or instructor how to assist you in case of emergency.

What should I do, as an individual requiring assistance, during a shelter in place event?

- **WAIT** in the closest interior room, or stay where you are, depending on the nature of the emergency and ask for assistance from others.
- Establish a “Buddy” system to help those in need.

What should I know in order to help individuals requiring assistance?

- **KNOW** the needs and capabilities of the people requiring assistance who are routinely in your work area.
- **ASK** how you can help anyone requiring assistance before giving it.

- **GENERAL GUIDELINES:**
  
  **INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE BLIND OR VISUALLY IMPAIRED:**
  - Guide them to the nearest shelter in place area.
  - **DO NOT GRAB THEIR HANDS AND PULL THEM ALONG.** Instead, offer your elbow to them. It is easier to hold on to a sighted person’s elbow while moving. If possible, someone should follow behind to protect the individual from being pushed down in the event of crowding.

  **INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE DEAF OR HARD OF HEARING:** Get their attention and convey information by:
  - Using hand gestures or writing what is happening and where to go. They should be calmly advised and guided to the nearest available shelter in place area.
  - Guide individuals to the nearest shelter in place area as they may not be able to follow oral commands.

  **INDIVIDUALS WHO MAY NOT BE ABLE TO RESPOND TO AN EMERGENCY SHOULD BE CALMLY ADVISED AND GUIDED TO THE PLACE OF SHELTER.**

  **INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE IMMobilIZED OR HAVE A MOBILITY DISABILITY:**
  - These include individuals wearing casts and/or using canes or crutches, or those who are wheelchair bound, and those sustaining injuries during the emergency that render them immobile.
  - They should be given assistance based solely upon their ability to maneuver through doorways and up/down stairs to **REDUCE THE RISK OF PERSONAL INJURY. They should not be moved by untrained personnel unless the situation is life-threatening (Fire Rescue/Police personnel are trained personnel).**
  - If individuals can walk with assistance, a “buddy” should assist and accompany the individual when moving to an appropriate shelter in place area.

What should I do to assist individuals who cannot maneuver up/down stairs?

- **GUIDE THE INDIVIDUAL** quickly to the nearest shelter in place area or an enclosed room or space that smoke or flames or the unfolding event cannot easily affect.
- **ACCOMPANY ANY ACTION** by a verbal explanation so that the person being assisted understands what is happening and why these actions are being taken.
• CALL 911 immediately if a telephone is available, and provide the following:
  ○ The individual’s name and location within the building
  ○ The phone number from which the call is being made.
  
  *If left alone, the individual may wish to remain on the phone with University Police.*

• IF AVAILABLE, A COMPANION, OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE PERSON may remain with and assist the individual.
• INFORM the Building Safety Supervisor or emergency personnel of the exact location of the individual(s) with the disability(ies).

*If a building evacuation becomes necessary, have trained emergency personnel assist. See Emergency Evacuation section.*

**Shelter in Place Guide**

**General:** Sheltering within building envelope e.g. emergency occurring outside building such as a hazardous material spill, civil unrest etc.

**Severe Weather:** Interior rooms, away from windows, doors and exterior walls e.g. tornado, lightning

**Individual:** Any room that can be locked from within e.g. hostile intruder or threat in building where evacuating is not a safe option. DO NOT CHOOSE RESTROOMS.
Fires and Fire Safety

What should I do if I discover a fire?
- ACTIVATE THE FIRE ALARM SYSTEM by pulling one of the nearest pull stations that are located along the exit routes, if the alarm is not already sounding.
- FOLLOW YOUR EVACUATION ROUTE and evacuate the building through the nearest exit if the alarm is sounding. **DO NOT USE ELEVATORS.**
- PROCEED to the pre-determined outdoor assembly area for the building.
- CALL 911 to report the fire, after you evacuate the building.
- REMAIN OUTSIDE in the assembly area until you have been told to re-enter the building by the emergency personnel in charge.

What do I need to know about portable fire extinguishers?
- Portable fire extinguishers are installed throughout FAU buildings.
- Familiarize yourself with the locations of the fire extinguishers and receive hands-on training.
- Fire extinguishers can only be used for small fires that can be easily contained.
- Multi-purpose ABC fire extinguishers are used to fight Class “A”, “B” and “C” fires:
  - **Class “A”**: Fires caused by ordinary combustibles, such as wood, paper or textiles.
  - **Class “B”**: Fires caused by flammable and combustible liquids, such as cooking oil, gasoline, and other solvents.
  - **Class “C”**: Fires caused by electrically-energized equipment or appliances, etc.

When should I use a portable fire extinguisher?
Attempt to use fire extinguishers ONLY if the following apply:
- You are trained on how to use the fire extinguisher.
- The proper extinguisher is readily available.
- The fire is small, contained, and not spreading beyond its starting point.
- The exit is cleared and there is no imminent peril.
- The building is being evacuated.
- The fire department is being called.

How do I use a fire extinguisher?
To operate your extinguisher, remember the word **PASS**.
- **P** – Pull the pin
- **A** – Aim low at the base of the fire
- **S** – Squeeze the lever
- **S** – Sweep across the fire

Contact EH&S to immediately replace the used fire extinguisher at (561)297-3129.

How do I prevent fires from occurring?
Check for the following fire hazards at all times and report to EH&S or call University Police:
- Improper disposal of smoking materials.
- Exits not clearly marked or means of egress blocked by storage.
- Trash and other combustibles have not been disposed of regularly or Improper storage of flammable and combustible liquids.
- Electrical hazards, such as overloaded outlets, unapproved types of extension cords, exposed wires and power cords that are in poor condition.
- Use of open flames / candles.

SEE EMERGENCY EVACUATION AND SHELTER IN PLACE PROCEDURE SECTIONS
HURRICANES AND TORNADOES

What should I know about hurricanes?
- Hurricane season starts June 1 and ends November 30th.
- When a hurricane warning is issued by the National Weather Service, the President or designee may authorize the University to close.
- Official closings will be announced by the University to local newspapers, radio and television stations, the FAU Webmaster and the hotline that serves all campuses.

HOTLINE
General Line (all campuses): 888.8FAUOWL (888-832-8695)

What are important storm terms to know?
- **Tropical depression** – an organized system of thunderstorms with a defined circulation and top sustained winds of less than 39 mph.
- **Tropical storm** – an organized system with a defined circulation and top sustained winds between 39-73 mph.
- **Tropical storm watch** – conditions are possible in the specified area of the watch within 48 hours.
- **Tropical storm warning** – conditions are expected in the affected area within 36 hours.
- **Hurricane** – an intense tropical weather system with a well-defined circulation and sustained wind speed of 74 mph or higher.
- **Hurricane watch** – conditions are possible within the specified area within 48 hours.
- **Hurricane warning** – conditions are expected in the specified area within 36 hours.

What do I do to prepare for a hurricane (general)?
- REVIEW FAU and personal plans to minimize potential damage in case of a strike.
- MONITOR news and weather reports.

What do I do to prepare for a hurricane (students)?
- MONITOR the hotline telephone number and the Main FAU webpage or University Status page.

What do I do to prepare for a hurricane (residential students)?
- HAVE emergency supplies and complete supply kit, including shelter kit if necessary.
- EVACUATE University housing facilities, if there is an order for campus/University closing.

Transportation to Red Cross shelters will be provided for residents who do not have alternate accommodations and those requiring special transportation arrangements due to a physical disability. Specific pick-up locations will be announced on posters and flyers throughout the University housing facilities. Shelter locations can be found on EH&S Web Site at: http://www.fau.edu/facilities/ehs/Hurricane_Information.php

What do I do to prepare for a hurricane (employees including essential personnel)?
- FAMILIARIZE yourself with your departmental plan.
- HAVE your emergency supply kit ready.

Each department is responsible for developing a written emergency response plan and providing a copy of the plan to staff. Copies of plans can also be obtained by calling EH&S (561) 297-3129.
- MONITOR FAU webpages, University Status page, University Hotline, NOAA Weather radios.

Once a campus has been closed, only those designated as essential personnel are allowed to enter. Please visit http://www.fau.edu/facilities/ehs/safety/Essential-Personnel.php for more information.
What should I know about tornadoes?
- The most active months for tornadoes are June through August during the afternoon’s buildup of heat in the lower atmosphere.
- However no season or time of day is exempt from this powerful and deadly weather phenomenon.
- Land falling tropical storms and hurricanes also generate tornadoes.
- Tornadoes can last from a few seconds to more than an hour.
- The path can be from a few dozen yards to a few hundred yards.
- Using the actual damage to determine the tornado’s wind speed is the basis of the Fujita Scale (F-scale):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fujita Scale</th>
<th>Wind Speed (mph)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F0 GALE</td>
<td>40-72</td>
<td>Tree branches broken off. Shallow rooted trees uprooted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1 MODERATE</td>
<td>73-112</td>
<td>Peels surface off roofs. Mobile homes overturned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2 SIGNIFICANT</td>
<td>113-157</td>
<td>Roofs torn off frame houses. Large trees snapped or uprooted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F4 DEVASTATING</td>
<td>207-260</td>
<td>Well-built homes leveled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F5 INCREDIBLE</td>
<td>261-318</td>
<td>Homes lifted off foundations and thrown. Cars thrown.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What is a tornado watch/warning?
- This is issued by the National Weather Service when conditions, which may produce tornadoes or severe thunderstorms, are present or developing.
- This is issued when a tornado or severe thunderstorm has been detected or sighted.
- The warning will tell you the location and movement of the severe weather.

What should I do during a tornado watch?
- CONTINUE normal activities, but have a safety plan in mind, and be ready to implement it, if the warning is issued.

What should I do during a tornado warning?
- IMPLEMENT your safety plan immediately if you are in the path of the storm.
- TAKE SHELTER if you see or hear a tornado or threatening weather approaching. There may not be time for an official warning.

What is a good tornado safety plan?
- **If indoors (classroom, office, other space):** GO to the lowest building level (if there is time to do so). GO to the center of an interior room on the lowest level (closet, interior hallway) away from corners, windows, doors, and outside walls. PUT as many walls as possible between you and the outside. GET under a sturdy table and use your arms to protect your head and neck. DO NOT open windows.
- **If in a vehicle, modular building or car:** GET OUT immediately and go to the lowest floor of a sturdy, nearby building. Modular buildings, even if tied down, offer little protection from tornadoes. If you cannot get out or no other building is nearby, lie flat and cover your head to protect yourself from flying debris. Never try to outrun a tornado in your vehicle. Instead, leave the vehicle for safer shelter. Never exit a building during extreme weather conditions. Lightning strikes are highly likely during these events.
- **If outdoors:** LIE FLAT in a nearby ditch or depression and cover your head with your arms. BE AWARE of the potential for flooding. DO NOT get under an overpass or bridge. You are safer in a low, flat location. WATCH OUT for flying debris. Flying debris from tornadoes causes most fatalities and injuries.

If the emergency is other severe weather:
See Other Severe Weather section.

For more information on shelter in place or emergency evacuation:
See Shelter-In-Place section or Emergency Evacuation section.
OTHER SEVERE WEATHER CONDITIONS:

What should I know about thunderstorms?
- Thunderstorms along the coastal region of Florida average 80 to 90 days per year.
- Florida thunderstorm can produce four or more inches of rain in less than an hour in one location.
- Lightning, tornadoes, downbursts, hail and flooding are all dangerous by-products of thunderstorms.

*It is necessary to monitor the NOAA weather radio stations during the warm thunderstorm season and plan work and activities around any threatening weather conditions.*

What should I do during a thunderstorm?
- **GO TO A SMALL INTERIOR ROOM** on the lowest floor of the building in a severe thunderstorm. Put as many walls as possible between you and the outside.
- **AVOID** windows.
- **AVOID** driving into severe thunderstorms. Pull off the road.

What should I know about lightning?
- Florida is the most lightning prone area in the United States.
- Lightning kills more people annually than all other weather hazards combined.
- Lightning strikes usually occur close to the rain area and are negatively charged.
- The most dangerous lightning is the positively charged ground strike that can occur many miles from the rain area where people are not aware of the lightning danger.

What should I do when I see lightning?
- **SEEK SHELTER** in a fully enclosed building or car.
- **STAY AWAY** from doors, windows and electrical appliances.
- **STAY OFF** the phone.
- **AVOID** water, high ground, open spaces, metal objects and contact with other people, if outdoors.

**OBSERVE THE 30-30 Rule**

**30 SECONDS** Count the seconds between seeing the lightning and hearing the thunder. If the time is 30 seconds or less then the lightning is close enough to be a threat. Seek shelter immediately!

**30 MINUTES** After seeing the last lightning flash wait 30 minutes before leaving the shelter. Fifty percent of the lightning deaths occur after the storm has passed.

FAU's Boca campus has a lightning prediction system to warn athletes, participants, and spectators at outdoor athletic and campus recreation facilities when a danger of lightning strike exists. For more information, visit [http://www.fau.edu/facilities/ehs/safety/lightning-safety.php](http://www.fau.edu/facilities/ehs/safety/lightning-safety.php).

What should I know about outdoor flooding?
- Urban flash floods often occur in less than one hour.
- Due to the relatively flat terrain across Florida, it is much more difficult to drain accumulated water.
- In flood areas, it is difficult to judge water depth.
- Water only inches deep can be next to water that is several feet deep.
- As little as one foot of water can move most cars off the road. Just six inches of fast-moving water can sweep a person off his or her feet.

What should I do if I encounter flooding?
- **BE AWARE** of streams, drainage canals and areas known to flood.
- **DO NOT** drive through the water if you cannot see the road or its line markings.
- **DO NOT** allow children to play in flooded areas.
- **STAY AWAY** from downed power lines.
UTILITIES PROBLEMS AND FAILURES

Electrical or plumbing failure/Flooding/Water leak/Natural gas or Propane leak

BOCA RATON/JUPITER CAMPUSES
Work Control 7-2240

BROWARD CAMPUSES
Work Control 6-1534

HBOI
Work Control 6-2246

What should I do if the utility failure causes or has the potential to cause serious danger to personnel or property?
- NOTIFY the University Police.
- FOLLOW evacuation procedures.

What should I do if the building does not have emergency lighting or a generator?
- NOTIFY the University Police.
- FOLLOW evacuation procedures.

What should I do if flooding occurs?
- STOP using electrical equipment until repairs are accomplished and the area is dry.
- AVOID standing water due to the potential for electrical shock.
- NOTIFY University Police.

What should I do if I smell natural or propane gas?
- LEAVE the area immediately
- KEEP others out of area
- NOTIFY University Police.
- FOLLOW evacuation procedures.

If the utility failure is wide spread, the University Police, EH&S or appropriate University administrator may order the building or area evacuated until the problem has been corrected.

Telephones

What should I do if my FAU landline telephone stops working?
For all campuses; during normal business hours (M-F: 8 am to 5 pm):
- CALL the Telecom Help Line at (561) 297-6235 OR Trouble/Repairs (561) 297-6333 or
- PUT a ticket in to www.fau.edu/helpdesk
For all campuses, after hours:
- LEAVE a message on the Trouble/Repair line, 7-6333, or
- CALL the Campus University Police or Security at (561) 297-3500 or 911 if the situation involves a life safety emergency. They will contact a technician (to open a ticket).

Computers

What should I do if I’m experiencing problems with my FAU computer?
All FAU Campuses CONTACT Help Desk: 561 297-3999 (avail. 24 hrs/7days)
PUT a ticket in to www.fau.edu/helpdesk
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS

What are hazardous materials?
Hazardous materials are chemicals and products that are capable of adversely impacting human health and/or the environment if used improperly, accidentally spilled, or released. In addition to laboratory chemicals, hazardous materials may include common materials such as paints, fuels, and solvents.

What should I do if there is a small spill that does not involve highly toxic or noxious hazardous materials, a fire, or an injury requiring medical attention beyond basic first aid?
- If you are properly trained to respond, fully understand the hazards posed by the substance that has spilled, have appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and an appropriate spill kit, and can respond without endangering yourself or others, you may proceed with cleanup.
- DON appropriate PPE, which may include gloves, eye protection, and other protective clothing;
- USE the supplies in your spill kit to absorb/neutralize/contain the spill;
- PLACE cleanup materials, debris, and contaminated PPE in a compatible waste container;
- CLOSE the container, label it “Hazardous Waste” and specify the type of chemical(s) in the container; Follow customary waste pickup procedures - call EH&S (561) 297-3129 or use the online waste pickup form: http://www.fau.edu/facilities/ehs/new-waste-form.php.

What should I do if there is a large spill, or a spill that involves highly toxic or noxious hazardous materials, or involves an injury requiring medical attention beyond basic first aid, or if you lack the supplies or training to safely respond?
- If it is necessary to EVACUATE, move to a safe location, closing doors behind you, but stay in the general vicinity until help arrives so you can warn anyone who might try to unknowingly enter the area;
  - If you need to evacuate the entire building, pull the fire alarm.
- SEEK further assistance by calling the appropriate number below:
  - Call 911 immediately for all:
    - Fires
    - Accidents or spills involving injuries that require medical attention beyond first aid.
  - Call EH&S at 561-297-3129 during normal business hours for all:
    - Accidents or spills that do not result in injuries requiring medical attention beyond basic first aid.
    - Call the University Police at 561-297-3500 after normal business hours.
- FOLLOW up, always, with EH&S, regardless of whom you call first.

What information do I need to have readily available when reporting a spill?
- Your name and incident location.
- Details of the incident including:
  - The type of incident, for example: chemical spill, gas leak, environmental release;
  - The approximate quantity of hazardous material involved;
  - The location and time when the incident occurred;
  - The extent of injuries (eye contact, inhalation, burns, etc.) and/or property damage;
  - Any other details you feel are pertinent to help emergency responders.

What should I do if I work with, ship, or receive hazardous materials?
You must comply with strict local, state, and federal regulations. These regulations contain requirements for hazardous material inventories, training, and proper waste disposal. Regulations also define hazardous material groups to include, but are not limited to the following:

- Poison/Toxic
- Explosive
- Flammable/Combustible
- Biohazardous
- Reactive
- Corrosive
- Radioactive

For more information visit the EH&S website http://www.fau.edu/facilities/ehs or call 561-297-3129.
SUSPICIOUS PACKAGES

What is a suspicious package?
Any item that is out of place and not easily identified. Suspicious packages can range from unopened letters to unattended backpacks. Reasons for concern include:

- Is the item leaking a fluid or powder?
- Is the item wrapped in duct tape or plastic wrap?
- Are there protruding wires or an unusual odor?
- Is there a reason to suspect targeting the items location?

What should I do if I discover a suspicious package?
- DO NOT open, shake, sniff, touch, taste, or look closely at the contents.
- NOTIFY University Police 911
- SECURE the area: This avoids possible spread of contaminants.
  - INFORM occupants in immediate vicinity to vacate, however, ADVISE that they stay within the general area so that they can be interviewed by University Police, EH&S personnel and other responders to determine whether they should undergo decontamination measures, be transported to a medical facility or require medical surveillance.
- MAKE a list of all the people who were in the vicinity of the suspicious package.

What should I do if I believe I’ve been contaminated?
- WASH your hands and any exposed skin with soap and water.
- Immediately NOTIFY University Police 911.

What will happen next?
- A police officer will respond and assess the situation and activate an emergency response team should concern remain in reference to the package.
- An evacuation determination will also be made.
- Depending on the nature of the package and circumstances involved a criminal investigation will commence.
BOMB THREATS

What should I know about bomb threats?

Goals of a Bomb Threat: Motivation and goals for making a bomb threat usually comes from one of two goals:

- **The Hoax Caller**: The most frequent goal is to create an atmosphere of panic and anxiety, which are hoped to disrupt normal activities or operations at the location where the explosive device is alleged to be placed.
- **The Credible Caller**: The caller has a definite knowledge or believes that an explosive device has been or will be placed, and he or she wants to warn of the threat to minimize personal injuries or property damage. The caller may be the person placing the bomb or someone who has become aware of information they believe to be credible.

What are types of bomb threats?

*Bomb threats usually occur by telephone, however, these types of threats may also be communicated by regular mail or e-mail. Bomb threats may also be implied, by the discovery of a suspicious package, envelope or other article that, on its face, may look or sound like a bomb.*

- **The Phone Threat**: Telephone Bomb Threats are the most common. A person receiving a bomb threat by phone SHOULD NOT disconnect the caller. If possible, the call should be transferred to University Police Dispatch, where it can be handled most effectively. If that is not possible, the receiver should remain calm and try to obtain as much information as possible before the caller hangs up. In this case, the receiver should immediately contact campus police and provide the information obtained.

  - Information You Should Obtain (if possible):
    - **When** will it (they) explode?
    - **Where** is it (they) located?
    - **What** does it (they) look like?
    - **What** kind of a bomb(s) is it?
    - **Who** is (are) the target(s)?
    - **Who** is the caller and how can he or she be reached?
    - **Why** was it (they) placed?

- **The Letter Threat**: A bomb threat received by letter or in other form of writing should be retained, along with the envelope itself. Once the person opening the letter realizes what it is, University Police Dispatch should be contacted immediately. The person opening the letter should handle the document as little as possible, to protect it as a possible evidence exhibit.

- **The E-Mail Threat**: E-mail is becoming a more and more frequent source of harassing communication. Although e-mail is not very private, experienced persons can create e-mail accounts under fictitious names and use public computers to send it. So while anonymity is not the rule, it is possible. So the medium does have the potential for use in a bomb threat scenario. A person receiving a bomb threat via e-mail should immediately contact University Police Dispatch. Again, the message should not be deleted.

- **The Suspicious Package, Letter or Other Item**: In recent years, with increases in technology, bombs can be quite inconspicuous, like the Unabomber’s letter bombs. Bombs can be quite large and crude, however, such as vehicles packed with fertilizer and a combustible. Any unusual object or even a strange vehicle should be immediately reported to University Police Dispatch. DO NOT try to handle it or open it.

  - See Suspicious Package section for more information
• **Official Bomb and Incendiary Device Expert:** The Palm Beach County Sheriff’s Office Bomb Disposal Unit is the official police authority certified in handling and disposing of possible bomb devices. While our University Police Office may be called on to search for, locate, or isolate a possible bomb, **NO employee of the University is authorized to handle or otherwise try to open or dispose of the device.**

**What happens?**

*As is true in every emergency, the protection of persons and property from harm or further harm is of paramount importance. By using established procedures, a bomb threat can be managed effectively with the least amount of panic and risk.*

- **Initial Receiver of the Call:** A calm, collected demeanor is necessary. Expeditiously transferring the call to University Police Dispatch or obtaining as much information from the caller as possible (and then calling University Police Dispatch) is crucial.

- **University Police Dispatcher:**
  1. **Initial Response:** Upon receiving a bomb threat or notice of a bomb threat, the dispatcher must immediately notify the University Police Shift Supervisor.
  2. **Chief’s Notification:** The Chief of University Police should also be notified by the Dispatcher as soon as circumstances allow.
  3. **University Police Investigator’s Notification:** The on-call University Police Investigator should also be contacted and directed to respond to the scene.
  4. **University Environmental Health and Safety Officer Notification:** The University EHS Officer should also be contacted and directed to respond to the scene.
  5. **FBI Bomb Threat Form:** The Dispatcher must then complete the FBI Bomb Threat Form. The form has two parts. One is to be completed if the threat is received by someone other than the University Police Office directly. The other part is to be completed if the threat is communicated directly to University Police.

- **University Police Shift Supervisor:**
  1. **Initial Response:** The Shift Supervisor must immediately respond to the scene or location identified by call information, which is passed on by the University Police Dispatcher.
  2. **Police Radio Communications:** The Shift Supervisor must issue instructions for all radios to be turned off. Officers carrying other personal electric equipment such as cell phones or pagers, for example, should also be instructed to turn them off. The Office of University Police places restrictions on electronics or electrical equipment that may have the potential to activate bomb devices.
  3. **On-Scene Assessment:** Once on the scene, the Shift Supervisor must assess the situation and determine if the building or a larger area should be evacuated and effect that process. If the University Police Investigator has arrived, the Shift Supervisor and the Investigator should collaborate on the on-scene assessment. If the Chief of University Police is on the scene at that time, the chief should make the decision as to whether or not to evacuate employees and/or
students. If the Chief is not on scene, the Shift Supervisor should then contact the Chief or other most senior police officer available to provide a verbal assessment of the situation.

a. Factors in Determining Whether or Not to Evacuate a Building or Area of Campus:

1) the credibility of the source of the information;
2) specific information provided by the caller;
3) type, size, location and human occupancy of the building or area;
4) the on-scene assessment of the device (if found);
5) Time: In the event that the alleged time of detonation of the device is known and presuming that evacuation is possible, the evacuation should be implemented in a manner that provides maximum time for evacuation prior to the possible detonation.

- University Police Chief (or other senior-most police command officer)

1. Emergency Management Coordinator’s Role: The University Police Chief must follow the President’s Emergency Response Plan’s general emergency notification procedures relating to notification of the University’s senior administrators, as necessary.

2. Request for Outside Assistance: The Chief should determine which, if any, outside law enforcement or emergency personnel should be requested to respond to the scene including, but not limited to, Fire Departments and the Palm Beach County Sheriff’s Bomb Disposal Unit.

- Search of Premises:

1. Site Security: Once the building has been evacuated, all exterior entrances to the building must be secured and monitored to prevent re-entry by unauthorized (non-police, fire and rescue) personnel. If the device happens to be located outside a building, an adequate and protected security perimeter must be established and monitored. Barricades should be considered. Opening of windows and/or interior doors might also be considered under some circumstances.

2. Direction of the Search: If a bomb threat identifies a particular building or location of an alleged bomb, the senior police line officer on the scene must direct the search.

3. Searchers: Only campus police officers or other emergency police, fire or rescue personnel responding to the scene may participate in the search.

   a. Employees: If there is sufficient time and effective means of communication is possible, employees may be requested to quickly look at their own work area to determine if anything suspicious is obvious. This may possibly expedite the location of the suspected device. The intent is not, however, to create any increased potential for risk of harm to employees.

   b. Students or Visitors: Under no circumstances should students or visitors be permitted to participate in a building or location search for a suspected bomb.
• **Location of the Possible Explosive Device**: Once the alleged device has been located the site will be secured until the Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office Bomb Disposal Unit arrives and disposes of the device.

  1. **Command Transfer**: At the time the Bomb Disposal Unit arrives, command of the scene will shift to the Palm Beach County Sheriff’s Office.

• **Explosive Detonation**: If a device detonated before it can be safely removed, provision of the Emergency Response Plan must be referred to for specific emergency management protocols. Increasing the scope of evacuation should also be considered.

**What should I know about secondary explosions?**
*Secondary explosions may be possible due to a number of circumstances, such as incomplete initial detonation, the presence of flammable or hazardous chemicals or fuel in the building, or additional bombs.* Caution should be taken to ensure that the event(s) is concluded before assuming it is.

**When should I re-enter the building?**

• **No Suspected Bomb Device Found**: If a thorough search of the building or location fails to produce a suspicious device, the senior command police officer with jurisdiction at the scene will determine when it is safe to re-enter the building.

• **Suspected Device Removed**: Once the suspected device(s) have been safely removed, the senior police command officer on the scene may determine the building or location safe for re-occupancy.

**What are state and federal regulations regarding bomb threats?**
*If the bombing is a suspected terrorist bombing, the FBI must be notified. Each FBI Field Office has a Post-Blast Emergency Response Team consisting of one supervisor, one bomb technician, and one crime scene evidence technician.*

**What are other resources I can refer to?**


• **The Palm Beach County Sheriff’s Office** have a large array of equipment that could be employed to assist in dealing with suspected bomb emergency incidents, to compliment their bomb disposal team. They have armored vehicles, robots, aircraft, a bomb disposal truck, crime scene vans, radiological monitoring equipment, x-ray equipment, and a mobile command post with radio communications.
What should I use to collect information should I receive a bomb threat?

**XI, C: FBI Bomb Threat Form FD 730 (Revised 6-20-97)**

**FBI BOMB DATA CENTER**
Place this card near your telephone

### QUESTIONS TO ASK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CALLER’S VOICE</strong></th>
<th><strong>QUESTIONS TO ASK</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calm</td>
<td>1. When is bomb going to explode?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excited</td>
<td>2. Where is it right now?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid</td>
<td>3. What does it look like?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loud</td>
<td>4. What kind of bomb is it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laughter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crying</td>
<td>5. What will cause it to explode?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distinct</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slurred</td>
<td>6. Did you place the bomb?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whispered</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CALLER’S VOICE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nasal</th>
<th>Threat Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stutter</td>
<td>Well Spoken(educated)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisp</td>
<td>Incoherent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raspy</td>
<td>Irrational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep</td>
<td>Foul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragged</td>
<td>Taped</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### THREAT LANGUAGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deep Breathing</th>
<th>7. Why?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disguised</td>
<td>Message read by threat maker</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BACKGROUND SOUNDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal noises</th>
<th>Street noises</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clear</td>
<td>Factory machinery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Static</td>
<td>Crockery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Voices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor</td>
<td>PA System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long distance</td>
<td>Music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office machinery</td>
<td>House noises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Write the Exact Wording of the Threat:

```
__________________________________________
```

### REPORT CALL IMMEDIATELY TO:

**Police Department**

**Phone number:** 911

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex of Caller:</th>
<th>Race:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age:</td>
<td>Length of call:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number at which call is received:</td>
<td>Position:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time:</td>
<td>Date: <strong>/</strong>/__</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone Number:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
General Bomb Threat Checklist

BOMB THREAT CHECKLIST

1. When is the bomb going to explode?

2. Where is the bomb right now?

3. What does the bomb look like?

4. What kind of bomb is it?

5. What will cause the bomb to explode?

6. Did you place the bomb?

7. Why?

8. What is your address?

9. What is your name?

Exact wording of bomb threat:
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

Sex of caller _________ Race _________ Age ________ Length of call _____________

Telephone number at which call is received: ____________________________________

Time call received ______________ Date call was received _____ / _____ / ________

Caller’s voice was: ______ calm ______ nasal ______ soft
______ angry ______ stutter ______ load
______ excited ______ lisp ______ laughter
______ slow ______ rasp ______ crying
______ rapid ______ deep ______ normal
CRIMINAL OR VIOLENT BEHAVIOR

Everyone is asked to assist in making the campus a safe place by being alert to suspicious situations and promptly reporting them.

What do I do if I observe or am a victim of a criminal act or violent behavior? Or if I observe suspicious activity or person/s?
If you observe a criminal act or are a victim, immediately notify the University Police via phone or blue emergency telephone at:
- Campus phone 911
- Public phone: 911
- Blue Light Emergency Phones

*The University Police headquarters is located at the Campus Operations Building (CO-69) and provides 24-hour help and protection. This service is provided seven days a week on a year-round basis.*

What information do I need to have readily available when reporting?
- Nature of incident
- Location of incident
- Description of person(s) involved
- Description of property involved

What do I need to do after reporting the suspicious activity, criminal act or violent behavior?
- ASSIST the officers when they arrive by supplying them with all additional information and asking others to cooperate.

What do I need to do if there is gunfire or explosives discharged on campus grounds?
- TAKE COVER immediately using all available concealment.
- SEEK emergency first aid if necessary, after the disturbance,
- NOTIFY University Police.

*Hostage Situations*

What should I do if I'm taken hostage?
- Be patient. Time is on your side. Avoid drastic action.
- The initial 45 minutes are the most dangerous. Follow instructions, be alert and be cooperative. Do not make mistakes which could endanger your well-being.
- If you are caught by the intruder and you are not going to fight back, do not look the intruder in the eyes, and obey all commands. Don’t speak unless spoken to and then only when necessary. Do not talk down to the captor who may be in an agitated state. Avoid appearing hostile.
- Remain calm. Avoid speculating. Comply with instructions best as you can. Avoid arguments. Expect the unexpected.
- Be observant. You may be released or escape. The personal safety of others may depend on your memory.
- Be prepared to answer the Police on the phone. Be patient and wait. Attempt to establish rapport with the captor. If medications, first aid, or restroom privileges are needed by anyone, say so. The captors in all probability do not want to harm the persons held by them. Such direct action further implicates the captor in additional offenses.
Hostile Intruder Scenarios

What should I do if there is a hostile intruder on the college grounds?

When a hostile person(s) is actively causing death or serious physical injury or the threat of imminent death or serious physical injury to person(s) on the campus, we recommend the following procedures be implemented:

- RUN away from the threat if you can, as fast as you can.
- CONTACT University Police at 911.
- DO NOT run in a straight line.
- KEEP vehicles, bushes, trees, and anything that could possibly block your view from the hostile person(s) while you are running.
- GET AWAY from the immediate area of danger, if you can, then summon help and warn others.
- IF YOU DECIDE TO HIDE, take into consideration the area in which you are hiding. Will I be found here? Is this really a good spot to remain hidden?
- TURN your cell phone on vibrate.

If the person(s) is causing death or serious physical injury to others and you are unable to run or hide you may choose to PLAY DEAD if other victims are around you.

- The last option you have if caught in an open area outside may be to FIGHT BACK. This is dangerous, but depending on your situation, this could be your last option.

Once the police arrive, OBEY all commands. This may involve you being handcuffed or made to put your hands in the air. This is done for safety reasons, and once circumstances are evaluated by the police, they will give you further directions to follow.

This training guide cannot cover every possible situation that might occur but it is a training tool that can reduce the number of injuries or death if put into action as soon as a situation develops. Time is the most important factor in the optimal management of these types of situations.

What should I do if there is a hostile intruder(s) in a Non-Residence Building?

When a hostile person(s) is actively causing death or serious bodily injury or the threat of imminent death or serious bodily injury to person(s) within a building, we recommend the following procedures be implemented.

- Faculty should immediately LOCK the students and themselves in the classroom if possible. COVER any windows or openings that have a direct line of sight into the hallway.
- If communication is available, CALL 911.
- DO NOT sound the fire alarm. A fire alarm would signal the occupants to evacuate the building and thus place them in potential harm as they attempted to exit.
- LOCK the windows and close blinds or curtains.
- STAY AWAY from the windows.
- TURN OFF lights and all audio equipment.
- TRY TO REMAIN as calm as possible.
- KEEP everyone together.
- KEEP classrooms and office space secure until police arrive and give you directions.
- If you are not in a classroom, TRY TO get to a classroom or an office.
- STAY OUT of open areas and BE as quiet as possible.
- TURN your cell phones on vibrate.

If for some reason you are caught in an open area such as a hallway or lounge, you MUST DECIDE what you are going to do. This is a very crucial time and it can possibly mean life or death.

1. You can try to hide, but make sure it is a well-hidden space or you may be found as the intruder moves through the building looking for victims.

2. If you think you can safely make it out of the building by running, do so. If you decide to run, do not run in a straight line. Attempt to keep objects such as, desks, cabinets, fixtures, etc.
between you and the hostile person(s). Once outside, do not run in a straight line. Use trees, vehicles, and other objects to block you from the view of intruders.

3. If the person(s) are causing death or serious physical injury to others and you are unable to run or hide, you may choose to **play dead** if other victims are around you.

4. Your last option if you are caught in an open area in a building may be to **fight back**. This is dangerous, but depending on your situation, this could be your last option.

5. If you are caught by the intruder and are not going to fight back, **obey** all commands and **do not** look the intruder in the eyes.

6. Once the police arrive, **obey** all commands. This may involve your being handcuffed, or keeping your hands in the air. This is done for safety reasons, and once circumstances are evaluated by the police, they will give you further directions to follow.

### What should I do if there is a hostile intruder(s) in a Residence Building?

*When a hostile person(s) is actively causing deadly harm or the imminent threat of deadly harm within the residence hall, we recommend the following procedures be implemented:*

- LOCK yourself in your room.
- If communication is available, CALL 911.
- If away from your room, JOIN others in a room that can be locked.
- DO NOT stay in the open hall or other open areas.
- DO NOT sound the fire alarm. A fire alarm would signal the occupants in the rooms to evacuate the building and thus place them in potential harm as they attempted to exit.
- BARRICADE yourself in your room with desks, beds, or anything you can push against the door.
- LOCK your window and close blinds or curtains.
- STAY AWAY from the window.
- TURN all lights and audio equipment off, turn your cell phone on vibrate.
- Try to STAY CALM and be as quiet as possible.
- If you are caught in the open such as hallways and lounge areas, you MUST DECIDE what you are going to do. This is a very crucial time and can possibly mean life or death depending on your actions.

1. You can try to **hide**, but make sure it is a well-hidden space or you may be found as the intruder moves through the dorm looking for more victims.

2. If you think you can **safely make it out** of the building by running, do so. If you decide to **run**, do not run in a straight line. Keep any objects you can between you and the hostile person(s) while in the building. Once outside, do not run in a straight line.

3. If the person(s) are causing death or serious physical injury to others and you are unable to run or hide, you may choose to **play dead** if other victims are around you.

4. The last option you have if caught in an open area in the dorm maybe to **fight back**. This is dangerous, but depending on your situation, this could be your last option.

5. If you are caught by the intruder and are not going to fight back, **obey** all commands and **do not** look the intruder in the eyes.

6. Once the police arrive, **obey** all commands. This may involve your being handcuffed or made to put your hands in the air. This is done for safety reasons, and once circumstances are evaluated by the police, they will give you further directions to follow.

**SEE SHELTER IN PLACE AND EMERGENCY EVACUATION SECTIONS AS WELL**
MEDICAL EMERGENCIES

What is a medical emergency?
Serious injury or illness.

What do I do if there is a medical emergency occurring or one has occurred?
- CALL 911. Paramedics and ambulance service will be notified immediately.
- STAY, or have someone else stay, with the patient until help arrives.
- DO NOT move the patient; keep the patient still and comfortable.
- STAY out of the way unless assistance is requested once help arrives.
This should be done regardless of whether the individual is an employee, student or visitor.

What information do I need to have readily available when reporting a medical emergency?
- Building or location where aid is needed.
- Specific location within the building.
- Type of problem, individual’s condition.
- Medical history, if known.
- Sequence of events.

Students

What should I do as a student, or if I see a student, with a minor illness or injury?
- GO or REFER the student to the Florida Atlantic University Student Health Services available on or near the following campuses: (Proof of enrollment and a valid photo ID are required)
- REPORT the injury to University Police (7-3500).

BOCA RATON CAMPUS
Health Services Bldg (SS-8W) – 2nd floor Above Starbucks - Room 240
(561) 297-3512 Mon - Fri 8a – 5p
After hours notify 911 University Police (561) 297-3500 (7-3500)

BROWARD CAMPUSES

DAVIE
Student Union (SD) – Room 206 (954) 236-1556 Mon & Thurs 8:30a –6p
Tues & Wed 8:30a – 5p
Fri 8:30a – 3p
After hours notify 911 University Police (954) 236-1140

JUPITER CAMPUS
Student Resources Bldg. (SR) – Room 106 (561) 799-8678 Mon – Fri 8:30a – 4p
Hrs may vary, please call
After hours notify 911 University Police (561) 799-8700 (6-8700) / (561) 339-0015

Additional information may be obtained at the Student Health Services website: www.fau.edu/shs
What should I know about injury and illness reporting?
- The Department of Human Resources, Employee Relations, administers Worker's Compensation for Florida Atlantic University.
- The Environmental Health and Safety department investigates and tracks accidents, injuries and illnesses. Please call (561) 297-3129.

What are the responsibilities of the supervisor and injured employee in a medical emergency?
- TRANSPORT the employee to the nearest medical facility or CALL 911 for emergency assistance
- Following the arrangement of emergency medical treatment for the injured employee, supervisor must report it to OptaComp at 1-877-518-2583.

What should I do as an employee or if I see an employee with a minor illness or injury?
- NOTIFY the employee’s supervisor immediately.
- CALL OptaComp at 877-518-2583 (prior to obtaining medical treatment) to report the injury/illness, if non-emergency treatment is required, and receive the necessary information for medical treatment. This can be done by either the supervisor or the employee.
- If medical treatment is not required, the employee should only complete a First Report of Injury-Non Medical Treatment Involved Form and send it to the Department of Human Resources, Worker’s Compensation Coordinator, ADM 114.

Who qualifies for coverage by the University’s Worker’s Compensation Program?
- Any employee or qualified volunteer of FAU, who sustains a work related injury/illness. This coverage is effective beginning the first day of employment or volunteering. Employees are covered by the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 while on Workers’ Compensation.

Who administers Worker’s Compensation coverage for State of Florida workers?
OptaComp at 877-518-2583, the State of Florida Workers’ Compensation Agency.

What services does OptaComp offer?
- Completes the First Report of Injury form.
- Assists the employee in selecting the appropriate medical provider.
- Arranges the appointment.
This service is provided 24 hours a day/7 days a week. 1-877-518-2583.

For further information on the Workers’ Compensation Program go to http://www.fau.edu/hr/Benefits/workerscomp_new.php#work under Employee Relations
What is a psychological crisis?
This occurs when an individual is threatening harm to themselves or others, or is out of touch with reality.

What are signs of a psychological crisis?
The crisis may manifest as
- Being disruptive or threatening
- Paranoia,
- Hallucinations,
- Uncontrollable behavior or

Troubled or less severe psychological crises may involve uncontrolled crying, feelings of panic, withdrawal, or anger/yelling (without indications/threats of physical harm). If the psychological crisis resolves quickly in response to attention and kindness, no intervention of professional counselors or officers may be necessary. Plans for follow-up support should be put in place (i.e., a follow-up conversation, a referral to counseling, an action-plan should the situation become acute again, etc.). If the crisis does not resolve, or escalates, follow the guidelines below for a major psychological crisis.

What should I do if someone around me is experiencing a psychological crisis?
A major psychological crisis always requires the intervention of trained personnel.
- DO NOT attempt to handle the potentially dangerous situation alone.
- CALL 911. All suicide attempts should be immediately reported to the police.
- CONSIDER the safety of the person in crisis and those around him/her to be of first concern.
- FOR STUDENTS:
  - Counseling and Psychological Services personnel can be contacted for consultation or assistance in resolving the situation or provide post-trauma counseling and referrals. The Dean of Students Office Student Crisis Awareness Committee (561-297-3542) should be contacted for continued assistance.
  - More information is available at http://www.fau.edu/studentsindistress

University Police will work with departments such as the Department of Human Resources or Counseling and Psychological Services as deemed appropriate and when necessary, exercise authority granted by the Florida Mental Health Act (F.S.S. 394), also known as the "Baker Act."

What should I do if I am experiencing a psychological crisis?

Students

- GO to the nearest hospital emergency room or
- CALL after-hours crisis line at 561-297-3540 during nights and weekends:
- CONTACT Florida Atlantic University’s Counseling and Psychological Services for less severe crises:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Boca Raton Campus</th>
<th>Broward Campuses</th>
<th>Jupiter Campus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(561) 297-3540</td>
<td>(954) 236-1216</td>
<td>(561) 799-8621</td>
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- More information is available at http://www.fau.edu/counseling/
- Counseling and Psychological Services provides individual and group counseling to currently enrolled FAU students. It’s professionally trained staff seeks to assist students with social, emotional, and academic concerns in a sensitive, caring, and confidential manner.
Employees

- GO to the nearest hospital emergency room or
- CALL your family physician or
- CONTACT the University's Employee Assistance Program (EAP), Horizon Health, 800-865-3200, for confidential guidance to appropriate counseling.

SEE EMERGENCY EVACUATION AND SHELTER IN PLACE PROCEDURE SECTIONS.
SEE CRIMINAL OR VIOLENT BEHAVIOR SECTION
What do I need to know about substance abuse at FAU?
FAU is committed to providing a safe and orderly environment for all members of the campus community. To accomplish this goal the University advises all members that it is **unlawful** to manufacture, distribute, dispense, possess and/or use illegal drugs on university property. Any violation of this policy and/or state and federal laws regarding drugs may result in prosecution and/or campus disciplinary action.

The use of alcoholic beverages by members of the University community is at **all** times subject to state laws and the University Alcohol Policy and guidelines. It is unlawful for any person to sell, give, serve or permit to be served alcoholic beverages to any person under 21 years of age.

The Department of Housing and Residential Life also provides specific guidelines regarding the use of alcohol in all resident areas.

For more information please visit [http://www.fau.edu/policies/policiesregulations.php](http://www.fau.edu/policies/policiesregulations.php).
SEXUAL ASSAULT/HARASSMENT

What should I know about sexual assault?

Sexual violence affects every aspect of a person’s life – her/his body, emotions, thoughts, behaviors, spirituality and relationships with family, friends and the outside world. This is true whether it is marital rape, acquaintance rape, date rape or stranger rape. It is important to emphasize that sexual violence is never the victim’s fault. Statistics show that 85% of the victims knew their attacker. Sexual violence committed by a total stranger happens, but not nearly as frequently as by an acquaintance. If you have been a victim of sexual violence, there are a number of options available to you.

What should I do if I am the victim of sexual assault?

- Immediately contact the University or local police (911), and if possible,
- a nearby relative or friend for assistance.

After contacting the police, you should remain calm to avoid destroying or contaminating any available evidence. It is best NOT to bathe, shower, brush your teeth, urinate, defecate, douche, change or launder clothing or bedding, where evidence may be found. Clothing may be kept as evidence.

If you choose NOT to contact the police, it is still important to take good care of yourself. You may consider making an appointment with a physician or the Student Health Center to be screened for sexually transmitted diseases and pregnancy. A police report is not necessary to receive victim services.

What victim services are available to me?

Various support services are activated the moment a victim calls the University Police. These services are confidential and provided to all students and community members, both male and female, to deal with the emotional and physical trauma of sexual assault and resume progress toward educational and professional goals.

TO SPEAK TO A VICTIM’S ADVOCATE

STUDENTS - CONTACT the Victim’s Services Office (561) 297-0247
AFTER HOURS call University Police at (561) 297-3500, option 9

- The Advocate works with the police to assess whether or not the victim is in crisis.
- The Advocate will accompany the victim to a medical facility where a rape exam is conducted, if the sexual assault occurred within 72 hours.
- The Advocate makes sure that a victim has supportive family and friends and explains the various services available on campus to all involved.
- The Advocate assists the victim in changing his/her dwelling and/or arranging for a leave of absence from the university, if necessary
- The Advocate will advise the medical and therapeutic resources available on campus and in the surrounding area
- The Advocate provides short-term counseling regarding the victim's legal options.

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 is a federal law that prohibits sex discrimination in education. It reads: “No Person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from Participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.”

--Legal Citation: Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, and its implementing regulation 34 C.F.R. Part 106 (Title IX)
Sex discrimination includes sexual harassment, sexual misconduct and sexual battery.

FACULTY AND STAFF

Victim’s Services provides the same services for staff and faculty as for Students with the exception of counseling.

CONTACT the Victim’s Services Office at (561) 297-0500.
AFTER HOURS call University Police at (561) 297-3500, option 9.
For other available victim services call:
Palm Beach County Rape Crisis Hotline (866) 891-7273.
Broward County Sexual Assault Treatment Center Hotline (954) 761-7273
Martin County 24 Hour Rape Crisis Hotline (866) 828-7273
St. Lucie County 24 Hour Rape Crisis Hotline (866) 828-7273

Please visit http://www.fau.edu/police/crimetips/index.php more information on sexual assault.

What should I know about sexual harassment?
Florida Atlantic University has a policy that prohibits sexual harassment in any form.

Sexual harassment is defined as: **Unwelcomed sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other communication or physical conduct of a sexual nature** when:

- Submission to such conduct or request is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual’s employment; or
- Submission to such conduct or request is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of academic achievement; or
- Submission to or rejection of such conduct or request by an individual is used as the basis for an employment or academic decision affecting such individual; or
- Such conduct or request unreasonably interferes with an individual’s work or academic performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment for working or learning.

The Florida Atlantic University Anti-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment Regulation and procedures regarding reporting of incidents may be viewed at http://www.fau.edu/regulations/chapter5/Reg%205.010%2011-16-11%20FINAL.pdf. This information is also available through the Office of Equal Opportunity Programs, which is located on the Boca Raton Campus and may be contacted at (561) 297-3004.
SECURITY ACCESS TO CAMPUS FACILITIES

Florida Atlantic University is a public institution, and with the exception of residence areas, is open to the public during day and evening hours when classes are in session. When the university is officially closed, the buildings are locked and access is permitted only with proper authorization and identification.

University Police personnel regularly patrol all areas of the Boca Raton and MacArthur campuses and HBOI. Davie and Ft. Lauderdale Police Departments and the Broward Sheriff’s Office assist with patrol on other campuses. Individuals, who interfere with the orderly functioning of the University, are directed to leave the campus or be subject to arrest.

Resident students are issued keys or access cards to access the residential buildings. Students are encouraged to safeguard keys and cards in order to ensure their safety and the safety of others. The University Police patrol the residence areas 24 hours a day and are assisted by Community Service Officers (CSOs) during evening hours. Resident Assistants and other Housing and Residential Life staff are also available around the clock to assist residents.

Maintenance personnel make security inspections and repairs throughout the campus as needed. Resident students are encouraged to report security deficiencies or maintenance problems to their Area Housing Desk.

University Police assist EH&S and Physical Plant by reporting potential safety and security hazards including lighting outages.

Students, faculty, and staff are also encouraged to contact EH&S (561) 297-3129 and campus Physical Plant or Maintenance to report safety and security hazards.

What are the emergency numbers? How do I report an emergency?

- Campus telephones - dial 911.
- Outdoor emergency ‘Blue Light’ telephones.
- Emergencies – dial 911.

What should I know about the campus escort service program? What are the Night Owls?

It is a student escort service program that employs trained students to help ensure the safety of those on the Boca Raton campus at night. No one should need to walk alone to class, parking lots, or the residence areas at night. The Night Owls’ operate generally from 7 p.m. to 1 a.m., but may vary depending on the day and semester.

BOCA RATON CAMPUS: Night Owls at (561) 297-NOWL (6695)

SECURITY ESCORT SERVICE ON OTHER CAMPUSES:

HBOI 772-216-1124
Broward:
  - Fort Lauderdale 954.762.5018
  - Davie 954.236.1140
  - Jupiter 561.799.8700

Police officers are available for security escort.