BE SAFE, BE PREPARED
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INTRODUCTION

In accordance with Policy 8.09, Daytona State College has established a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), and a Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) to deal with the various crises that might threaten the resources of the college, the physical safety of its employees, students and other clientele, and the general public.

In accordance with Florida Statute #252.365, Louie Mercer, Director, Campus Safety has been designated as the Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) for Daytona State College.

The geographical locations of the Daytona State campuses present the college with the threat of a crisis arising from a hurricane or tropical storm. This document serves as a quick reference guide for college personnel to plan for and react to such a crisis according guidelines and directives dictated in the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan or the Continuity of Operations Plan, whichever is applicable. The goal of these guidelines and directives is to ensure that the college’s response will be effective and efficient in protecting human life and preserving the college’s property and resources.

This Hurricane Guide also provides useful information concerning personal safety in the event of a hurricane or tropical storm. The guide includes information on hurricane terminology, developing a personal preparation plan, safety during a storm, emergency broadcast announcements, and safety in the aftermath of storm.

The Daytona State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan is available to Daytona State employees at the MyDaytonaState Document Repository > Campus Safety folder.

Additional inquiries about hurricane preparedness and safety information can be directed to Daytona State Campus Safety at (386) 506-4444.
2019 Atlantic Storm Names

Andrea     Humberto     Olga
Barry      Imelda       Pablo
Chantal    Jerry        Rebekah
Dorian     Karen        Sebastien
Erin       Lorenzo      Tanya
Fernand    Melissa      Van
Gabrielle  Nestor       Wendy
Daytona Campus – N29.12, W81.02
Experts predict slightly below-average storm activity for the 2019 season. (Forecasts are not definite.) In any case, one storm can cause disaster. Here’s what you can do to prepare for such an emergency.

Know what a hurricane WATCH and WARNING means

**WATCH:** Hurricane conditions are possible in the specified area, usually within 36 hours.

**WARNING:** Hurricane conditions are expected in the specified area of the warning, usually within 24 hours.

Prepare a Personal Evacuation Plan

**WATCH:** Hurricane conditions are possible in the specified area, usually within 36 hours.

Identify ahead of time where you could go if you are told to evacuate.

Choose several places—a friend’s home in another town, a motel, or a shelter.

Keep handy the telephone numbers of these places as well as a road map of your locality. You may need to take alternative or unfamiliar routes if major roads are closed or clogged.

Listen to NOAA Weather Radio or local radio or TV stations for evacuation instructions. If advised to evacuate, do so immediately.

Assemble a Disaster Supplies Kit containing—

- First aid kit and essential meds
- Canned food and can opener
- At least 3 gallons of water per person
- Protective clothing, rainwear
- Bedding or sleeping bags
- Battery-powered radio, flashlight, and extra batteries
- Special items for infant, elderly, or disabled family members
- Written instructions on how to turn off electricity, gas, and water if authorities advise you to do so

Prepare for high winds

- Install hurricane shutters or purchase precut 1/2” outdoor plywood boards for each window of your home. Install anchors for the plywood and predrill holes in the plywood so that you can put it up quickly.
- Make trees more wind resistant by removing diseased and damaged limbs, then strategically removing branches so that wind can blow through.

Know what to do when a hurricane WATCH is issued

- Listen to NOAA Weather Radio or local radio or TV stations for up-to-date storm information.
- Prepare to bring inside any lawn furniture, outdoor decorations & ornaments, trashcans, hanging plants, and anything else that can be picked up by the wind.
- Prepare to cover all windows of your home. If shutters have not been installed, use precut plywood as described above. Note: Tape does not prevent windows from breaking, so taping windows is not recommended.
- Fill your car’s gas tank. Recheck manufactured home tie-downs.
- Check batteries and stock up on canned food, first aid supplies, drinking water and medications.

Know what to do when a hurricane WARNING is issued

- Listen to the advice of local officials and leave if they tell you to do so.
- Complete preparation activities. If you are not advised to evacuate, stay indoors, away from windows.
- Be aware that the calm “eye” is deceptive; the storm is not over.
- The worst part of the storm will happen once the eye passes over and the winds blow from the opposite direction. Trees, shrubs, buildings and other objects damaged by the first winds can be broken or destroyed by the second winds.
- Be alert for tornadoes. Tornadoes can happen during a hurricane and after it passes over. Remain indoors, in the center of your home, in a closet or bathroom without windows.
- Stay away from floodwaters. If you come upon a flooded road, turn around and go another way.
- If you are caught on a flooded road and waters are rising rapidly around you, get out of the car and climb to higher ground.

Know what to do after a hurricane is over

- Keep listening to NOAA Weather Radio or local radio or TV stations for instructions.
- If you are evacuated, return home when local officials tell you it is safe to do so.
- Inspect your home for damage.
- Use flashlights at all times; avoid using candles.

Daytona State - Emergency Broadcast Announcements

In the event of a tropical storm or other emergency that causes the President to close one or all of the college campuses, emergency announcements will be broadcast via the Daytona State College DSC Alert system, the College website, and the Daytona State College Facebook and Twitter pages. Students and Employees can get updates on the status of the College during emergencies by calling (386) 506-HELP (4357)

DSC Alert

The DSC Alert system uses text, phone calls, email, social media and desktop alerts to notify employees and students of emergencies and disaster related announcements. The message is recorded and will
- advise employees of a decision to close the College
- request certain employees or volunteers to report to work or
- announce that the College has reopened.

Take time now to review the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) on the MyDaytonaState Portal in the Campus Safety folder

If you haven’t begun storm preparations at home, NOW is the time.

The success of our response to a major storm depends on your readiness.
### Saffir-Simpson Scale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Winds (mph)</th>
<th>Storm Surge</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>&gt;155</td>
<td>&gt;18'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>131-155</td>
<td>13'-18'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>111-130</td>
<td>9'-12'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>96-110</td>
<td>6'-8'</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>74-95</td>
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### General Guide of Activities for Hurricanes

**STEP I**  Monitoring  Storm tracking by Campus Safety

**STEP II**  Hurricane Watch  Alert Status - Senior Executive Staff (SXS) and Critical Incident Management Team (CIMT) notified.

**STEP III**  Hurricane Warning  President may issue statement of action. EOC may declare shelter open.

**STEP IV**  During Hurricane  Continue to monitor

**STEP V**  After a Hurricane  Monitor local broadcasts, Senior Executive Staff and CIMT convened May convene entire Cabinet.
Hurricane Preparedness and Response

Hurricane season: June 1st - November 30th

STEP I: Monitoring - Storm Tracking

- When a storm with hurricane potential is in the Caribbean region the Director of Campus Safety or his designee will begin constant tracking and disseminating weather information. Employees will stay informed.
- The Volusia County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will report storm updates via fax or email. It will give details about the storm and recommend any actions that need to be implemented.
- Campus Safety will receive and review the EOC communication.

STEP II: Hurricane Watch - Alert Status (24-36 hours)

- Employees should initiate plans for their family and property.
- The President or his/her designee may convene appropriate members of the Senior Executive Staff and/or the Critical Incident Management Team to review options and determine a course of action.
- Facilities Services will prepare emergency supplies and generators.
- All Daytona State vehicles will be fueled. Contact Campus Safety for designated storage location and key drop box.
- All loose objects – trash cans, rubber mats, lawn furniture, etc., are brought inside or secured. Facilities Services will secure all items on their checklist.
- Whisper Oaks student residents notified- standby alert status. Voluntary evacuation strongly encouraged.

STEP III: Hurricane Warning (24 hours or less)

- The President or his/her designee may convene appropriate members of the Senior Executive Staff and/or the Critical Incident Management Team to review options and determine a course of action.
- All personnel will continue to report to work at their regular times. Employees not directly involved in the disaster response may be sent home at the President's discretion, but are subject to recall.
- Mandatory evacuation may be ordered for Whisper Oaks student housing: evacuation plan would be initiated.

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When directed by the President or his/her designee:

- All programs will close.
- Records, cash, and equipment will be moved to a safe location.
- Facilities Services will turn off non-essential utilities.

If a request is made by the Daytona State President’s Executive Staff for emergency staff to report to work, staff should respond, safety permitting. Employees caught at home by disaster conditions should attempt to notify their supervisor.

The Senior Executive Staff may designate a temporary shelter for emergency personnel and their immediate family members. No pets or alcohol will be permitted in the temporary shelter.

When the college has been officially closed by the President or his/her designee NO ONE should be reporting to work unless specifically requested by the President e.g. the Senior Executive Staff. If you need to be here, you must have the permission of a Vice President and notify Campus Safety.

Do not re-enter a building without notifying Campus Safety.

**STEP IV: During a Hurricane**

- Remain calm and stay indoors (away from windows).
- If the center (eye) passes through your area, continue to stay indoors. Wind and rain may stop for a few minutes or up to more than half an hour. **Beware:** the wind will suddenly pick up again from the opposite direction and possibly with greater force than before.
- Monitor television and/or radio (WDSC 15 and all major TV & radio stations).

**STEP V: After a Hurricane**

- Remain indoors until the official "all clear" is given.
- If communication with the College Senior Executive Staff or Cabinet is unavailable, pay strict attention to instructions from official sources such as the Emergency Management Office, the American Red Cross or law enforcement agencies.
- Stay away from downed power lines.
- Do not re-enter buildings until authorized by Facilities Services or the Administrator in charge.
- Whisper Oaks residences inspected by Facilities Services and Campus Safety.
- Watch for snakes and other small animals that have sought shelter or higher ground.
- Do not turn on appliances or computers unless authorized due to low voltage power fluctuations.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Locations

In the event of an approaching storm, Daytona State College may use one of the following locations as its Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

1. Conference Center (Bldg. 640)
2. IT Conference Room (Bldg. 300, Room 113)
3. WDSC (Bldg. 400)
4. Campus Safety – Bailey Hall (Bldg. 540)
5. President’s Suite (Bldg. 100, Room 402)

Conditions will dictate who will occupy the Emergency Operations Center before, during, and after the storm and which Emergency Operations Center location will be used. If conditions are determined severe enough, an Emergency Operations Center will not be established at one of the above locations; emergency operations will be managed from a safe location off campus.
Senior Executive Team

Dr. Thomas LoBasso, President

Brian Babb, Attorney, Executive Vice President
Dr. Amy Locklear, Provost
Roberto Lombardo, Senior Vice President & CIO, Information Technology
Isalene Montgomery, Senior Vice President, Finance
Keith Kennedy, Vice President, Student Development
Erik D’Aquino, Vice President, Enrollment Management
Timothy Norton, Vice President, Advancement | Executive Director, DSC Foundation
Robin Barr, Associate Vice President, Human Resources
Lonnie Thompson, Director II, Equity, Counseling & Accessibility Services

Lynn Mercer, Coordinator IV, Office of the President
# Phone Numbers / Websites

## VOLUSIA COUNTY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VOLUSIA COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT</th>
<th>(866) 345-0345</th>
<th>(386) 248-1792</th>
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<tr>
<td>Citizens Information Center</td>
<td>(866) 345-0345</td>
<td>(386) 248-1792</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daytona Beach:</td>
<td>(386) 258-4088</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeLand:</td>
<td>(386) 736-5980</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>New Smyrna:</td>
<td>(386) 423-3395</td>
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www.volusia.org/services/public-protection/emergency-management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIRECTIONS TO VOLUSIA COUNTY SHELTERS – VOLUSIA COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD</th>
<th>(386) 943-7623</th>
<th>(386) 734-7190</th>
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<tr>
<th>SHELTER TRANSPORTATION - VOTRAN</th>
<th>(386) 322-5100</th>
<th>(386) 943-7050</th>
<th>(386) 424-6820</th>
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<tr>
<th>FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH – VOLUSIA COUNTY</th>
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<tr>
<td>Daytona Beach:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(386) 248-1790</td>
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<tr>
<td>DeLand:</td>
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<tr>
<td>(386) 822-6215</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deltona:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(386) 789-7507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Smyrna Beach:</td>
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<tr>
<td>(386) 424-2065</td>
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<tr>
<th>VOLUSIA COUNTY ANIMAL SERVICES</th>
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<tr>
<td>(386) 274-0500</td>
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<td>(386) 740-5241</td>
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<td>(386) 423-3369</td>
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<tr>
<th>VOLUSIA COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT APP</th>
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<td><a href="https://www.volusia.org/services/public-protection/emergency-management/em-app.stml">https://www.volusia.org/services/public-protection/emergency-management/em-app.stml</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>App Store:</td>
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<tr>
<td><a href="https://appsto.re/us/MBOYib.i">https://appsto.re/us/MBOYib.i</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Google Play:</td>
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## FLAGLER COUNTY

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLAGLER COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT</th>
<th>(386) 586-5111</th>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency Information Line</td>
<td>(386) 586-5111</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency Management Website</td>
<td><a href="http://www.flaglercounty.org/emergency">http://www.flaglercounty.org/emergency</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency Services Office</td>
<td>(386) 313-4200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flagler County Disaster Preparedness Guide</td>
<td><a href="http://fliphtml5.com/gtls/gzkv">http://fliphtml5.com/gtls/gzkv</a></td>
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## AMERICAN RED CROSS

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<th>AMERICAN RED CROSS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Disaster Services 24-Hour</td>
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<tr>
<td>Service to the Armed Forces</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Red Cross – Central Florida Region</td>
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## STATE AND FEDERAL RESOURCES

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<th>STATE AND FEDERAL RESOURCES</th>
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<tr>
<td>FLORIDA DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT</td>
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<tr>
<th>DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY / FEMA</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ready – Plan Ahead for Disasters</td>
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<tr>
<td>FEMA Disaster Assistance</td>
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<tr>
<td>FEMA Recovery Resources</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Disaster/Mass Care Shelters

Designated Shelters
DeLand Campus - Building 8 and the Deltona Center’s west wing are shelters when designated available by the Volusia County EOC.
For information on local shelters, visit https://www.volusia.org/services/public-protection/emergency-management/before-a-disaster/shelter-information.shtml or http://www.flaglercounty.org/emergency

Shelter Opening
The local emergency management agency alerts the Red Cross and other county agencies about the imminent need to open emergency shelters. Emergency management agencies work with the Red Cross to decide which shelters to open, and when they will open.

**During an emergency, not all shelters will open at once.** To find out which shelters are available, tune to the local news media, or during an emergency call

Volusia County Citizen’s Information Hotline
- (866) 345-0345
- Telecommunications Device for the Deaf: (386) 248-1792

Flagler County Emergency Information Line
- (386) 586-5111

Transportation
The Volusia County School Board and Votran will provide free rides to general public shelters. Pick up will be made at all regular Votran bus stops.

Evacuees
Shelter residents are asked to bring their own bedding, flashlights, prescription medicines, and other personal care items.

Pet Shelter
Pets are only permitted at designated shelters. In Volusia County, people and their pets are housed in the same location at the Volusia County Fairgrounds. Bring bedding and snack foods that do not require refrigeration. Cots are not provided. All companion animals must have a current license, vaccinations, identification and rabies tags. They must be confined in pet carriers or crates and must be under control at the facility at all times. Transportation to the shelter is provided at regular Votran bus stops as long as animals are crated.

Shelter Closing
After a disaster, Red Cross volunteers take responsibility for closing the shelter locations. This includes cleaning up debris, packing up Red Cross supplies, and transporting supplies back to their headquarters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Notify the President when the county Emergency Operation Center designates a shelter to be opened</td>
<td>Campus Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepare/setup designated building</td>
<td>Facilities Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinate with the Emergency Operation Center to receive evacuees</td>
<td>Campus Safety</td>
</tr>
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What to Expect in a Shelter

General population shelters are stocked with basic necessities including food, water and a warm place to sleep. However, shelters will not be able to provide a level of convenience comparable to a home or hotel. Oftentimes, shelters can be crowded, noisy, boring, short-staffed and have very little privacy. Keep safety in mind at all times while in a shelter, and avoid bringing valuables.

Most shelters only permit service animals, not pets. If you are evacuating to a shelter with your pets, find a shelter that is indicated as pet-friendly.

Special Needs Shelters

Physically, mentally and sensory disabled residents and those who need supplemental oxygen should register before a disaster for a special needs shelter program.

Volusia County Online Special Needs Registry
https://snr.floridadisaster.org/Signin?client=volusia

Flagler County Online Special Needs Registry
https://member.everbridge.net/index/453003085618348#/signup

Evacuees should be accompanied by a caregiver if this type of assistance normally is needed.

Special needs shelters are not for isolation patients or people who need 24-hour dedicated care, a hospital bed, ventilator, or other complex care. These individuals should discuss other shelter arrangements with their physician or home health service provider or caregiver.

More Information on special needs shelters:

Volusia County
https://www.volusia.org/services/public-protection/emergency-management/before-a-disaster/special-needs.stml

Flagler County

Some Items to Bring to a Shelter

- A 30-day supply of all required medications and copies of all prescription information.
- Medical equipment and supplies (oxygen tanks, etc.) required to sustain the special needs of an individual for a minimum of two weeks
- Food and snacks required for a special diet, (non-perishable).
- Medical information including the name and phone number of medical provider/doctor, home health agency, copies of your medical insurance and/or Medicare and Medicaid cards
- Personal information (Identification with photo and current address, Social Security card, insurance papers, emergency contacts and any other valuable papers)
- Pillows, blankets, sleeping pads, diapers, toiletry items, extra clothing.
- Flashlight and batteries
- Non-perishable snacks, comfort food, water or other non-alcoholic beverages.
- Time occupiers such as books, magazines, games or cards. (Remember you are advised against bringing valuable and/or expensive items.)
Recommended Items to Include in a Basic Emergency Supply Kit:

- Water, one gallon of water per person per day for at least three days, for drinking and sanitation
- Food, at least a three-day supply of non-perishable food
- Battery-powered or hand crank radio and a NOAA Weather Radio with tone alert and extra batteries for both
- Flashlight and extra batteries
- First aid kit
- Whistle to signal for help
- Dust mask, to help filter contaminated air and plastic sheeting and duct tape to shelter-in-place
- Moist towelettes, garbage bags and plastic ties for personal sanitation
- Wrench or pliers to turn off utilities
- Can opener for food (if kit contains canned food)
- Local maps

For more information on emergency / disaster preparedness, visit www.ready.gov
Information Dissemination / Phone Call Flowchart

Incident Occurs → Person who discovers incident calls

Louie Mercer  Ext. 4433
Alternate
Paul Barnett  Ext. 3637
Alternate
Russ Gibbons  Ext. 3273
Alternate
Charles Fordham  Ext. 2008

Sends message to the following:

Senior Executive Staff
Public Information Officer

Critical Incident Management Team

Appropriate Departments / Persons in order of priority
During a sudden severe weather emergency, such as a tornado, Daytona State College uses the following systems to quickly notify the College community of danger and to provide clear information and instructions.

- **DSC Alert Emergency Notification System**

  Notification via text messages, phone calls, and emails to all Daytona State College students and employees.

- **DSC Informacast Emergency Notification System.**

  Notification via message alerts to indoor and outdoor speakers and all IP network phone speakers throughout Daytona State College campuses.

- **Portable Loudspeakers (Bullhorns)**

  Bullhorns are available for deployment to Campus Safety officers to disseminate instructions during an emergency.

Before and after a hurricane, information and updates regarding the status of the College will be provided to students and employees by various means including DSC Alert, official Daytona State College Facebook and Twitter accounts, Dayonastate.edu, the Daytona State College HELP Line at (386) 506-HELP, and local news media.
THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE EXCERPTS FROM THE DAYTONA STATE COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP).

THE ENTIRE PLAN CAN BE FOUND ON THE MYDAYTONASTATE RESOURCE CENTER IN THE CAMPUS SAFETY FOLDER.
EVACUATIONS

Preparing for an Evacuation

- Know your building or classroom's floor plan. Know where the doors, windows, stairs, and fire extinguishers are.
  - Current evacuation floor plans with defined exits per building are posted in all DSC buildings. These plans are mounted in frames adjacent to exit doors for easy identification and recall.
- Determine in advance the nearest exit from your work or classroom location and the route you will follow to reach that exit in an emergency. Know the locations of alternate exits from your area, or the areas you frequent on campus.
- If you are in an unfamiliar building, look for exit signs and stairwells upon entering.
- If you work in an interior office, know exactly how many doors you will pass along your evacuation route before you reach the nearest exit. In heavy smoke, exit signs may be invisible. Even in heavy smoke, you can count the number of doors as you pass, so you will know when you reach the exit door.
- Do not return to the building until you have been instructed to do so by DSC Campus Safety, police or fire department emergency responders.

During an Evacuation

- Evacuation of all or part of the campus will be announced through DSC Mass Notification System, which includes outdoor emergency notification speakers, indoor voice over IP speaker alerts, DSC Alert text, and phone alerts to mobile devices, and possible additional methods such as Campus Safety officers with bullhorns.
- When instructed to evacuate by Campus Safety or when a fire alarm sounds, all persons who can safely do so must evacuate the determined area.
- Do not slow down during an emergency to retrieve belongings. If time and conditions permit, take only your most important personal items such as a purse, car keys, or glasses, and secure your workplace.
- Follow instructions from DSC Campus Safety or emergency responders.
  - Keep noise to a minimum so you can hear emergency instructions.
- Watch for falling debris and glass inside and outside of building.
- If time/safety permits, attempt to keep existing groups and classrooms of students together. This will assist in identifying anyone who may not have made it out.
- In case of fire or earthquake, do not use elevators.
  - During a fire, if you open a door, check the door for heat with the back of your hand before opening it. Do not open the door if it is hot.
- If time/safety permits, assist people with disabilities in exiting the building.
  - If you cannot evacuate a disabled person, move them to the safest location possible, such as a stairwell or balcony during a fire, and let emergency responders know they are still in the building.
- Once outside, move quickly away from the building and proceed to the closest evacuation location. You should try to be at least 500 feet away from the affected building.
- Keep roadways, fire lanes, and fire hydrants clear for emergency vehicles and responders.
  - Let emergency responders know about anyone who is not accounted for.
- Do not return to the building until instructed by Campus Safety or emergency responders.
  - Do not assume because a fire alarm is silenced it is safe to return to a building. Wait for the official “all clear”
Evacuation of Persons with Disabilities

- Faculty and supervisors should try to be aware of the potential needs of their student’s and employees in an emergency.
  - Be respectful of everyone’s rights and privacy. Awareness may involve making a plan with people who come forward to do so, or it may merely involve being able to provide information to emergency responders about people who could evacuate.
  - The Campus Safety Department is available to assist in making an evacuation plan before an emergency for students and employees with disabilities.
- If time/safety permits, assist people with disabilities in exiting the building.
  - If you cannot evacuate someone, assist them to the safest location possible and let emergency responders know they are still in the building
  - Be ready to specify the building, room number and any additional location information. If possible, signal out the window to alert emergency responders if time/safety permits.

Assisting People Who Are Blind or Visually Impaired:

- Announce the type of emergency that is occurring.
- Offer your assistance, or your arm for guidance.
- Tell the person where you are going, or about any obstacles, you encounter.
- When you reach safety, ask if further assistance is needed.

Alerting People Who Are Deaf or Hearing Impaired:

- Turn lights on and off to gain the person’s attention.
- Write a note with evacuation instructions or directions based on the emergency.
- Indicate directions with gestures.

To assist people with mobility impairments to include those using wheelchairs, canes, crutches and walkers:

- Ask how to help.
- Remove obstructions.
- Some non-ambulatory persons have respiratory complications. Remove them from smoke and vapors as soon as possible.
- For persons in wheelchairs, ask if they need help driving their chair.
  - Do not attempt to push a power/electric chair.
  - The best way to move a power chair is to use the controls in the way the person does, usually with a hand on the joystick.
- When people with mobility impairments cannot evacuate, assist them to the safest place possible.
  - During a fire, many stairwell landings can help to provide temporary protection in fire emergencies. Close the door behind.
  - Alert DSC Campus Safety or emergency responders that a disabled person is waiting for rescue. Specify the building, floor, exit stairwell and any additional location information.
- During a life-threatening emergency, determine the best carry options for the person based on their input.
  - Power wheelchairs are too heavy to carry down stairs,
  - EVAC chairs are available for evacuating people with mobility impairments.
EVAC Chairs

- EVAC Chairs are emergency chairs that can be used to evacuate people with mobility impairments. An EVAC chair can be operated by a trained person, (assistance by two people is recommended if possible), to move a person seated in a chair safely down stairs.
  - Most EVAC chairs have weight limits, usually 300-350lbs.
- Do not use the EVAC Chair unless you have received training.
  - DSC Campus Safety officers are trained to use EVAC chairs.
  - Training sessions in the use of EVAC chairs are available from Campus Safety throughout the year and upon request.
- EVAC Chairs are available at Daytona State College at the following locations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Campus</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daytona Beach Campus</td>
<td>Building 100, 4&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Floor by East Stairwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Building 115, 3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; Floor by West Stairwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Building 150, 4&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Floor Hallway by Room 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Building 200, 4&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Floor Hallway by Room 420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Building 320, 5&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Floor Hallway by Room 503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Building 410, 2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Floor by Room 227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Building 500, 3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; Floor by Room 317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Technology College</td>
<td>Top of Atrium Stairwell by Room 213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeLand Campus</td>
<td>Building 7 Room 118 Hallway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deltona Campus</td>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Floor Hallway by Room 204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flagler/Palm Coast Campus</td>
<td>Building 3, 2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Floor, by South Stairwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>News-Journal Center</td>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Floor, Stairwell 200F, by West Elevator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; Floor by West Elevator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Whisper Oaks Evacuation

STEP II: *Hurricane Watch – Hurricane Conditions Possible* (24-36 hours)

**Whisper Oaks Students notified/standby alert status. Voluntary evacuation encouraged.**

During this stage, Campus Safety will ensure that all students living at the Whisper Oaks student housing are informed of the hurricane status. All students will be contacted by Campus Safety and the School of Health and Wellness and encouraged to evacuate voluntarily (according to their personal evacuation plans). During orientations, students will be instructed to develop a personal evacuation plan, which includes:

- Assembling a basic supply kit
- Having a place to go outside the evacuation area – family, friends
- Coordinating plans with friends or family – e.g. where you will go, how you will contact them
- Bringing important documents
- Medical needs (medications, documentation of conditions, etc.)
- Knowing evacuation routes and transportation considerations.
- Informing the College (i.e. Campus Safety and the School of Health and Wellness Department) of any special needs
- Removing all perishable food from the refrigerator

It is recommended students review more information on developing a personal disaster/evacuation plan at [www.volusia.org/emergency](http://www.volusia.org/emergency) and [www.floridadisaster.org](http://www.floridadisaster.org).

Students will be instructed to contact the Campus Safety Coordinator residing at Whisper Oaks if any assistance is needed.
STEP III:  *Hurricane Warning - Hurricane Conditions Expected*  
(24 hours or less)

**Whisper Oaks student housing evacuation mandatory: evacuation plan initiated**

When a hurricane warning has been issued, the College may order a mandatory evacuation of the Whisper Oaks student housing. In the event of a mandatory evacuation, Campus Safety will contact all students and inform them of the order to evacuate via the Daytona State College DSC Alert system and door-to-door personal visits. The students will be instructed to return to their homes or another safe place until further notified. Students will be instructed to evacuate using proper evacuation routes specified by Volusia County Emergency management, (available at [http://www.volusia.org/core/fileparse.php/4640/urlt/evacmap09.pdf](http://www.volusia.org/core/fileparse.php/4640/urlt/evacmap09.pdf)).

In the event of a mandatory evacuation, students who cannot evacuate to their home or another safe place outside the evacuation area will be instructed to evacuate to the Lemerand Center on the Daytona Beach Campus, and will then be provided transportation by the College to a designated shelter if needed.

The Campus Safety Manager residing at Whisper Oaks will be responsible for ensuring that all students have evacuated the residences by inspecting each residence and will ensure that all residences are locked. Campus Safety will check the exterior areas for unsecured and potentially dangerous objects and secure them if possible. Facilities Services will secure all other objects and make necessary storm preparations to the residences.

STEP V:  *After a Hurricane*

**Whisper Oaks residences inspected by Facilities Services and Campus Safety**

After the storm has passed, Campus Safety and Facilities Services will conduct an inspection of the Whisper Oaks student residences and grounds to determine if they are safe for the students to return. If the condition of any of the residences is determined unsafe, the School of Health and Wellness Director will be notified of the situation.

Affected students will be contacted by the Director of Athletics or his designee and will not be permitted to return until safe conditions have been restored or new housing arrangements made.

Students, upon return to their residences, will be instructed to inspect their residences for damage and conduct an inventory of their valuables and personal belongings. Students will be instructed to report any problems to the Campus Safety Manager residing at Whisper Oaks.
SHELTER IN PLACE

Daytona State College uses the term *Shelter-In-Place* to refer to seeking immediate indoor shelter and remaining there during an emergency when a sudden outdoor hazard, such as a weather emergency, (e.g. tornado or high winds), or chemical cloud, makes evacuating unsafe.

In each building at Daytona State College, Campus Safety has selected safe rooms in which to shelter in place called **SHIP Rooms**.

These rooms can be identified by the **SHIP** sign located outside the door.

You can prepare for such an emergency by identifying the **SHIP** rooms in your building and letting others know where they are located.

It should be noted that the term *Shelter-In-Place*, as used by the College, differs from the term *Lockdown-In-Your-Area*, which is used in response to threats such as a violent person/active shooter. Each action has different considerations and priorities; for example, when sheltering in place from an outdoor hazard, you may want to take the time to find a designated **SHIP Room**, whereas during an active shooter event, your priority is to immediately hide and barricade yourself from the violent person, and seeking out a **SHIP Room** may place you in danger.

**SHELTER-IN-PLACE (WEATHER) RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Try to reach a **SHIP room**.
  - For emergencies involving high winds (e.g. a tornado), find a **SHIP room** on the lowest floor possible.
  - If you cannot find a **SHIP room**, find an interior area on lowest floor possible. Interior stairwells are good. Hallways can be dangerous because of blowing debris.
- Stay away from windows, doors, outside walls and DO NOT OPEN windows.
- Close the door and go to center of room.
- Cover your head with a blanket, pad, or cushion, if available. If nothing is available, cover head with arms and hands.
- Remain in shelter until given an “all clear” by authorities (Do not assume a calm means the danger has passed).
Post-Storm Considerations

Post-Storm Safety

Don’t leave shelter too soon

- Stay in shelter until the winds have stopped.
- Falling tree limbs and other debris can be deadly.
- Debris such as tree limbs weakened by the storm can fall even when wind speeds start to decrease as the storm passes.

Be careful during clean-up and repairs

- Wear protective clothing and work with someone else.
- Avoid wading in floodwater, which may contain dangerous debris or may be electrically charged by downed or underground power lines.
- Falls from portable ladders (step, straight, combination and extension) are one of the leading causes of occupational fatalities and injuries. Learn portable ladder safety, especially if you are not used to working on a ladder. [https://www.osha.gov/Publications/portable_ladder_qc.html](https://www.osha.gov/Publications/portable_ladder_qc.html)

Electrical Safety

- Never use or touch electrical equipment when it is wet or when you are standing in water. Remember that floodwaters can be electrically charged by downed power lines.
- If water has been present anywhere near electrical circuits or equipment, turn off power at the main breaker or fuse on the service panel. Do not turn the power back on until the equipment has been inspected by a qualified electrician.
- Improper use of generators after a storm causes a risk of electrocution for line workers, other repair workers, and people in nearby buildings.
  - When using a portable generator for a residence, use heavy-duty, outdoor extension cords with an adequate wire gauge to plug appliances directly into the outlets on a generator that is positioned outside of the structure. Do not plug the generator into a wall outlet.
  - When using a gasoline or diesel generator to supply power to a structure, make sure the main breaker or fuse on the service panel is in the off position prior to starting the generator.

Carbon Monoxide Safety

- Never use a generator inside your home or garage, even if the windows are open. Only use generators outside, more than 20 feet away from your home.
- Fumes can kill. Do not use grills inside your home. Keep grills at least 20 feet from your home. Do not heat your home with a gas oven.
- Never run a vehicle inside your garage, even with the garage door open.
- Consider installing battery operated or battery-backup carbon monoxide detectors near every sleeping area of your home.
Flood Safety

- Always follow warnings about flooded roads.
- Don’t drive through floodwater— it may be deeper than you think.
- A shallow depth of fast-moving floodwater produces more force than most people imagine. Even six inches of swiftly moving water can knock you off your feet, and two feet of water will carry away most automobiles.
- Keep in mind that floodwater can contain
  - Downed power lines
  - Human and livestock waste
  - Household, medical, and industrial hazardous waste (chemical, biological, and radiological)
  - Coal ash waste that can contain carcinogenic compounds such as arsenic, chromium, and mercury
  - Other contaminants that can lead to illness
  - Objects such as lumber, vehicles, glass, metal fragments, and other debris
  - Wild or stray animals such as rodents and snakes.
- If you come in contact with floodwater
  - Wash the area with soap and clean water as soon as possible. If you don’t have soap or water, use alcohol-based wipes or sanitizer.
  - Take care of wounds and seek medical attention if necessary.
  - Wash clothes contaminated with flood or sewage water in hot water and detergent before reusing them.
- If you must enter floodwater, wear rubber boots, rubber gloves, and goggles.

Food Safety

- When in doubt, throw it out. Throw away the following foods after a hurricane
  - Food that has an unusual odor, color, or texture.
  - Perishable foods (including meat, poultry, fish, eggs and leftovers) in your refrigerator when the power has been off for 4 hours or more.
  - Food not in packages or cans.
  - Canned foods or food containers that are bulging, opened, or damaged.
  - Packaged food: Throw away food containers with screw-caps, snap-lids, crimped caps, twist caps, flip tops, and snap-open, and home-canned foods Throw away food in cardboard containers, including juice/milk/baby formula boxes.
Water Safety

- Listen for announcements from local officials to find out what to do. They will tell you if there are germs and/or chemicals in the water.
- Boil water if instructed. Boil it for at least one minute (start counting when the water comes to a constant boil). Let the water cool sufficiently before drinking. Boiling kills germs in the water.
- Use bottled water if instructed. Sometimes after a disaster, there may be chemicals in the water that boiling cannot remove.
- Do not use water you suspect or have been told is contaminated to wash dishes, brush your teeth, wash and prepare food, wash your hands, make ice, or make baby formula.

Animal and Insect-Related Hazards

- Avoid wild or stray animals. Call local authorities to handle animals.
- Secure food sources and items that may attract animals and provide shelter for rodents.
- The types of mosquitoes that spread viruses may increase two weeks to two months after a storm. To prevent mosquito bites
  - Use an EPA-registered mosquito repellent.
  - Wear long-sleeved shirts and pants.
  - Remove items outdoors that hold water where mosquitos can breed.
- Be aware that snakes may be swimming in water or hiding under debris.

Beware of Scams

- To report any suspected fraud, call the FEMA Disaster Fraud Hotline at 1-866-720-5721
- Only deal with licensed, insured, reputable contractors. Never pay large amounts of money up front. Get a written contract detailing the work that will be done, the materials that will be used and the prices for labor and materials.
- Never sign over the right for a contractor to deal directly with your insurance company, (assignment of benefits), without making sure the contractor is reputable. Research assignment of benefits (AOB) scams, which are very common after a disaster.
- Beware of fake flood insurance phone calls. Contact your insurance company directly before giving any information or payment.
- Beware of imposters posing as FEMA inspectors. FEMA never charges for home inspections, and the only information they request is a nine-digit FEMA registration code. Call FEMA if you are suspicious of claiming to be a FEMA inspector.

Other Considerations

- One of the most common causes of deaths after a hurricane is exacerbation of existing medical conditions due to factors such as stress and anxiety, heat and interruption of medical treatment.
- Make sure your preparation includes refilling prescriptions, having a plan if your treatment is dependent on electricity, and other necessary preparations related to your health care.
- Consider strategies to manage stress and anxiety.
- Don’t overdo it on cleanup and repairs and stay hydrated.
Post-Storm Considerations
Insurance and FEMA

How you and your employees manage post-storm work such as damage assessment and documentation, debris clean up, emergency protective measures, permanent repairs, record-keeping of labor hours and equipment usage, procurement of contractors, equipment, and materials, etc. can significantly affect the amount of money recovered through insurance and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Storm preparation should include becoming familiar with the requirements for your insurance company and FEMA. Some information on FEMA requirements can be found in the FEMA Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide (PAPPG) [https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/111781].

Daytona State College must follow the same policies and procedures the College would use for procurements with non-Federal funds, comply with 2 CFR § 200.322, Procurement of recovered materials, and ensure that every purchase order or other contract includes any clauses required by 2 CFR § 200.326, Contract provisions.

FEMA provides assistance with adhering to the Federal procurement standards. For more information visit [https://www.fema.gov/procurement-disaster-assistance-team].

Some Basic Tips:

- Consider maintaining an agreement or contract with a mitigation company such as ServPro or Belfor prior to a storm or disaster.
- FEMA Response and Recovery Dictorate Policy Number 9525.11 provides guidance on the eligibility of costs with a grantee or subgrantee employees contractors to manage their public assistance grant.
- Have all relevant paperwork such as insurance paperwork, contracts, MOUs, procurement procedures, etc. in a safe location where it will be available after the storm.
- Document all damage with photographs. Document the locations of damages using GPS coordinates.
- When assessing and documenting damage, always include scope. For example, include how many square feet of roof is damaged, how many ceiling tiles are damaged, how many feet of flashing needs to be replaced, etc.
- Document all force account labor for specific recovery and repair tasks. Identify the employee and the number of hours worked.
- When documenting force account equipment usage, match the equipment used to the employee using the equipment and the number of hours used.
- Considering using for your project worksheets the document entitled FEMA Daytona State College Project Worksheet, available in the Document Repository under Departments > Campus Safety > Risk Management.
  - Including the information requested in this document will help ensure that the information required by FEMA is documented.
Tornado Safety – D.U.C.K.

D own to the lowest level

to an interior part of the building. Interior hallways and stairwells are good. Get as many walls between your group and the outside of the building as possible. **After you have done this, be prepared to account for everyone!**

U nder something sturdy

whenever possible. Designated Shelter In Place rooms (explained below), or under interiorly located concrete stairwells is recommended for individuals and small groups. As a group, focus mainly on getting to an interior location on the lowest level.

C over your head

Many people are injured by falling debris. Use whatever is available, blankets, pads, etc., or cup your hands over your head.

K eep in shelter

Until you are advised that the storm has passed

Tornadoes are often preceded by a very severe thunderstorm, and then a period of calm before the tornado strikes. (People tend to want to leave shelter during this calm period.) Wait until you are advised that the danger has passed.
CEMP APPENDIX 6 - CRITICAL INCIDENT PROCEDURES

PURPOSE
To control and/or manage any critical incident by recognizing a potential or actual threat and rapidly identifying actions and resources that will resolve the incident/crisis or result in a recommendation to the President and his/her Executive Staff for resolution of the incident.

PROCEDURE
This Operating Procedure consists of two parts: Threat Assessment and Critical Incident Direct Response and Management.

THREAT ASSESSMENT
Definition: The recognition, evaluation and determination of events that may pose a threat to the health, safety and/or welfare of the College and/or its public.

Threat Assessment Team:
Campus Safety will, upon recognition of a potential or actual threat, assemble a Threat Assessment Team from any segment of the College, based on the expertise warranted by particular events. This may include any individual from senior administration to front line staff.

A Threat Assessment Team, under the guidance of the Director of Campus Safety or his designee, will evaluate the conditions of the (potential) threat and the level of risk to the College or its public and resolve or recommend to the President actions to address the (potential) threat. Depending on the event, or anticipated event and its impact the process will move to Critical Incident Response and Management.

CRITICAL INCIDENT RESPONSE AND MANAGEMENT

Critical Incident: A critical incident is a crisis which is an unexpected interruption from previously normal state of functioning producing significant reactions such as turmoil, instability and upheaval in the system an occurrence, caused either by human or natural phenomena. It is further defined as an incident where students, faculty, staff and visitors are in danger and there is a need for immediate action to prevent the loss of life, injuries or damage to property.

Critical Incident Direct Response Team (CI/DRT): Once a threat has been identified by the Threat Assessment Team and determined to pose a risk to the health, safety and/or welfare of the College or its public, the Critical Incident DRT will respond. The Incident Commander will ensure that an information communication is directed to the Critical Incident Management Team.

The CI/DRT and CIMT must be prepared to provide to the best of its ability for the safety of the college community. Team(s) training is prioritized and further addressed in this appendix.
**Incident Command Post (ICP):** The location at which the primary command functions are executed, away from the immediate incident location but readily accessible for directing operations. Unless otherwise instructed, the communications center will be located within the ICP. For each identified critical incident, an Incident Command Post will be established by the Director of Campus Safety or his designee. The ICP should be identifiable to all involved in the incident and include essential tools to manage the situation. This is the base of operations to which CI/DRT members will report as soon as notified. The CIMT will respond to the President’s Office or, if not possible, to an announced safe location dictated by the event dynamics and location.

**Identify the Danger Zone:** The actual physical area where the danger exists. The type of situation occurring will dictate how large or small the area will be.

**Communication:** The Incident Commander or designee will launch an *emergency action message* as soon as possible to the appropriate population. Additional action messages and follow up *information messages* will be launched under the guidance of the CIMT at the appropriate time.

**Establish an Inner Perimeter:** Not letting anyone into the area until Public Safety Officials arrive or the danger is no longer present. This can be accomplished by blocking of hallways, posting personnel at or locking entrances/exits, etc.

**Establish an Outer Perimeter:** Secure an area to limit casual access to the area by non-essential personnel. This may mean blocking off entrances to parking lots from public streets, stopping pedestrian traffic onto and across campus grounds or limiting access to a portion of a building.

**CI/DRT** will establish an outer perimeter location for media personnel. The PIO - Director of Marketing & Communications is the authorized College spokesperson.

**Establish Staging Areas:** Temporary locations for resources (personnel, equipment, supplies, etc.) should be identified and those resources directed to the designated staging area. This keeps the scene as uncongested as possible until the resource is needed, and it provides a great deal of flexibility for the use of the resource.
**CI/DRT Command Staff** and their primary responsibilities are:

**Incident Commander** (*Director of Campus Safety*): has overall control over the incident. Priorities include life safety of the public and emergency responders, incident stability, while minimizing the effects of the incident and minimizing damage to property while achieving department objectives, and communicating to the CIMT.

**Safety Officer** Responsible for monitoring and assessing safety hazards or unsafe situations, and for developing measures for ensuring personnel safety.

**Liaison Officer** (*Representative of Campus Safety*): The on-scene contact responsible for coordinating with assisting agencies and works directly with appropriate college, law enforcement and other emergency response agencies.

**Information Officer** (*PIO/Director of Marketing & Communications*): Responsible for interfacing with the public and media or with other agencies requiring information directly from the incident. The College posture towards the news media shall be open and accessible providing that the rights of victims and suspects are protected; a reasonable right to privacy for all individuals is provided; and that information that would jeopardize ongoing law enforcement investigations is not released.

**CI/DRT Graph:**

```
  INCIDENT COMMANDER  
    ^                  
    |                  
    v                  
Facilities Planning Facilities Services Receiving Fleet
```

*Return to Table of Contents*
As an incident becomes more involved, the Incident Commander may activate additional sections shown above.

**Facilities Planning**: Facilitate building and grounds expertise.

**Facilities Services**: Utilize College equipment to accomplish objectives.

**Receiving**: Provides services, materials and equipment

**Fleet**: Utilize equipment/services.

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**Critical Incident Management Team (CIMT)**: The CIMT is a wide representation of college staff that will convene to consider options, recommend direction, and take appropriate action as quickly as possible when an incident occurs or is anticipated. This Team may convene several days prior with information such as a Hurricane Watch or on very short notice like a chemical spill or active shooter. This is an “All Hazards” plan. The CIMT will receive information directly and as quickly as possible from the CI/DRT. The CI/DRT will serve on the CIMT.

The CIMT will consist of - but not be limited to;

Senior Executive Staff  
Director of Campus Safety  
Director of Equity and Inclusion  
PIO/Director of Marketing and Communications  
Representative from Regional Campuses  
CI/DRT

Each member of the CIMT will designate two alternates to serve in their absence and support role.

The CI/DRT and CIMT will meet at least 3-4 times annually to review emergency procedures, make recommendations and changes, and attend training and perform any other actions to ensure that the highest level of readiness is achieved. Both teams will meet as soon as possible after any event to review and provide after action recommendations.

The efforts of both the CI/DRT and the CIMT will focus on preserving and restoring safety, threat elimination, incident stabilization, communication, restoration of routine daily operations.
## Enhanced Fujita (EF) Tornado Damage Scale

*Implemented Feb. 1, 2007 as an update to the original Fujita (F) Scale*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCALE</th>
<th>WIND SPEED (mph)</th>
<th>TYPICAL DAMAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EF0</td>
<td>65-85</td>
<td><strong>Minor Damage</strong>&lt;br&gt;Peels surface off some roofs; some damage to gutters or siding; branches broken off trees; shallow-rooted trees pushed over. Confirmed tornadoes with no reported damage (i.e., those that remain in open fields) are always rated EF0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EF1</td>
<td>86-110</td>
<td><strong>Moderate damage</strong>&lt;br&gt;Roofs severely stripped; mobile homes overturned or badly damaged; loss of exterior doors; windows and other glass broken. Moving automobiles pushed off of road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EF2</td>
<td>111-135</td>
<td><strong>Considerable damage</strong>&lt;br&gt;Roofs torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; boxcars overturned; large trees snapped or uprooted; light-object missiles generated; cars lifted off ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EF3</td>
<td>136-165</td>
<td><strong>Severe damage</strong>&lt;br&gt;Entire stories of well-constructed houses destroyed; severe damage to large buildings such as shopping malls; trains overturned; trees debarked; heavy cars lifted off the ground and thrown; structures with weak foundations blown away some distance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EF4</td>
<td>166-200</td>
<td><strong>Devastating damage</strong>&lt;br&gt;Well-constructed houses leveled; structures with weak foundations blown away some distance; cars thrown and large missiles generated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EF5</td>
<td>&gt;200</td>
<td><strong>Incredible damage</strong>&lt;br&gt;Strong frame houses leveled off foundations and swept away; automobile-sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 100 meters (109 yds.); trees debarked; incredible phenomena will occur.</td>
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</tbody>
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### Atlantic Basin Seasonal Hurricane Forecast for 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forecast Parameter</th>
<th>1981-2010 Average</th>
<th>2019 Forecast</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Named Storms (NS)</td>
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<td>Named Storm Days (NSD)</td>
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<td>Hurricanes (H)</td>
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<td>Hurricane Days (HD)</td>
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<td>Major Hurricanes (MH)</td>
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<td>Accumulated Cyclone Energy (ACE)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net Tropical Cyclone Activity (NTC)</td>
<td>116%</td>
<td>90</td>
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Issued April 4<sup>th</sup>, 2019
Department of Atmospheric Science
Colorado State University

http://hurricane.atmos.colostate.edu/Forecasts/
MORE HELPFUL WEBSITES

- FEMA Mobile App
  [www.fema.gov/mobile-app](http://www.fema.gov/mobile-app)

- American Red Cross Mobile Apps

- National Weather Service National Hurricane Center

- American Red Cross Hurricane Preparedness

- Florida Division of Emergency Management Plan and Prepare
  [www.floridadisaster.org/planprepare](http://www.floridadisaster.org/planprepare)

- American Red Cross Make a Disaster Preparedness Plan
  [http://www.redcross.org/prepare/location/home-family/plan](http://www.redcross.org/prepare/location/home-family/plan)

- WESH Hurricane Page

- The Weather Channel
  [http://www.weather.com](http://www.weather.com)