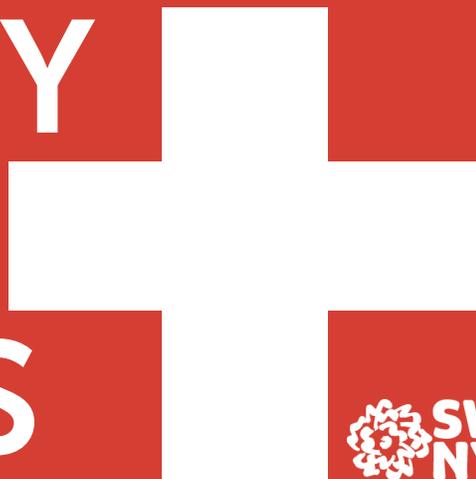


EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDELINES



Updated 8.1.17

This information is excerpted from the School of Visual Arts Emergency Response Plan and is intended for non-emergency personnel. Faculty, staff and students should review these suggested responses to become familiar with what emergency responders might expect of them in an emergency.

CALL 911

- Call 911 for any campus emergency and then call SVA Security.

SECURITY DESKS

132/136 West 21 st Street	646.336.6252
133/141 West 21 st Street	212.675.7993
209 East 23 rd Street	212.696.4632
214 East 21 st Street	212.475.1659
335 West 16th Street	212.929.0296
380 Second Avenue	212.614.8026
Gramercy Women's Residence	212.777.2843
Ludlow Residence	212.254.3730
23 rd Street Residence	212.889.2797
24 th Street Residence	347.237.7397 / 347.452.3595
24-Hour Security Desk	212.696.4632
SVA Theatre	212.675.1314

MEDICAL EMERGENCY

For serious medical illnesses or injuries, call 911 and then call SVA Security.

What to do when you call 911:

1. State that medical care is needed.
2. Provide your campus location, including the building and room number if known.
3. Provide the location of the injured or sick person (if different from your location).
4. Provide the person's present condition (e.g. bleeding, breathing erratically, unconscious).
5. Recount the nature of the injury or medical problem if the person has been able to tell you what is wrong.
6. Follow the directions of the dispatcher, who will tell you if an ambulance is required or if the injured individual may be brought in to the emergency room.
7. Remain calm as the emergency responder will arrive at the scene as soon as possible.

What to do while waiting for medical help to arrive on the scene:

1. As long as it's safe to do so, return to the injured person; do not leave the scene or leave the injured person alone again.
2. Do not move the injured person.
3. Give first aid if you are qualified to do so.
4. If someone is available, have them wait outside to escort emergency responders to your location in the building.

Report illnesses and injuries within 24 hours of occurrence. For students, call SVA Student Affairs at 212.592.2214. For employees, call Human Resources at 212.592.2645.

FIRE, EXPLOSION OR SMOKE EMERGENCIES

What to do if the alarm sounds and the strobes flash in Class E buildings: 132 West 21st Street, 133/141 West 21st Street, 136 West 21st Street, 335 West 16th Street, 380 Second Avenue, 601 West 26th Street, 24th Street Residence:

1. Unless there is smoke or fire on your floor, do not evacuate the space. Wait for instructions that will be issued via the emergency public address system. The building's fire safety director will make an announcement informing you what to do.

2. You may be asked to “shelter in place” (stay where you are) or to vacate the floor. If you are told to vacate the floor, please leave the floor via the stairwells and descend at least two floors before re-entering the building, or you may continue down to the street level.
3. Never use the elevator during an emergency.
4. Persons that are injured or cannot descend the stairs on their own should wait in the stairwell for assistance from the fire department (FDNY).

What to do if the alarm sounds and the strobes flash in Coded Interior Alarm buildings: 205-209 East 23rd Street, 23rd Street Residence, 214 East 21st Street, Gramercy Women’s Residence, Ludlow Residence, SVA Theatre:

1. Evacuate the area immediately and proceed via the stairs to the ground floor exits. When leaving a room, please close the door behind you. This will slow the spread of smoke through the building.
2. Never use the elevator during an emergency.
3. Persons that are injured or cannot descend the stairs on their own should wait in the stairwell for assistance from the FDNY.
4. Never ignore an alarm.
5. Follow the directions of the floor wardens or the fire safety director.
6. If you smell smoke or see fire, don’t hesitate, activate the nearest alarm pull station and get everyone out of the area.
7. The security officer who knows the area involved should meet the fire and police departments and give specifics.
8. Notify police and/or firefighters on the scene if you suspect someone may be trapped inside the building.
9. Report potential hazards or address fire prevention questions to SVA Security at 212.592.2001.

Operating fire extinguishers:

1. Never enter a room that is full of smoke.
2. Before opening doors, check to ensure that they are not hot to the touch. If hot, do not open. If warm, open slowly to check room/hallway conditions.
3. Portable fire extinguishers can be used for small fires. However, this is at the employee’s discretion and an immediate readiness to evacuate is essential.
4. Never use water on an electrical or flammable liquid fire. Use a dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher only.

5. When using a dry chemical extinguisher on a flammable liquid fire, stay back a minimum of 10 feet from the fire.
6. Before approaching the fire, determine an evacuation route safe of flames, excessive heat and smoke. Do not allow evacuation route to become blocked.
7. Start at the leading edge of the fire and use a side-to-side sweeping motion to extinguish the fire.

P.A.S.S.

- Pull the pin.
- Aim at the base of the fire.
- Squeeze the discharge handle.
- Sweep from side to side.

SEVERE WEATHER

Severe weather (thunderstorms, winter storms, tornado, hurricane)

1. When possible, students, faculty and staff will receive instructions via SVAAlert of any impending severe weather events.
2. Essential personnel may be required to remain on campus overnight during severe weather events.
3. As a general rule, classes will be held whenever possible.
 - If necessary, classes may be moved to alternate classrooms.
 - If a faculty member is unable to meet for class, the faculty member must notify his/her department as soon as possible.
 - The registrar will send an email to students enrolled in affected classes. Faculty members should also attempt to send an email to students notifying them of the change. However, students may not receive this as the faculty member may be without power or otherwise have access to email.
4. Any decision to close the College will come from the executive vice president and will be communicated to the Emergency Management Committee, which includes the director of Human Resources and the director of Communication. A closing message will be then communicated to the SVA community through SVAAlert and other communication means, depending on the scope of the impact.

Severe weather watches (when conditions are right for severe weather)

- Monitor news sources for updates on weather conditions and effects in the area.

Severe weather warnings (when spotters and/or radar have identified a weather emergency in the area)

1. If you are in the warning area, seek shelter immediately.
2. If you are in a vehicle, get out and seek shelter in a sturdy building.
3. If the severe weather involves high winds and a building is not available, a depression such as a ditch or ravine may offer some protection.
4. Do not open windows. This can increase damage to the building. Stay away from windows and exterior doors.
5. Basements, interior hallways on the lower floors and small interior rooms on the lower floors offer the best shelter.
6. Do not attempt to turn utilities on or off. Do not use landline phones.
7. Report injuries and damage to 911. Notify your departmental office.
8. After the all-clear, leave badly damaged buildings and do not attempt to return unless directed to do so by SVA Security or Facilities Management.

With certain types of severe weather, evacuations prior to the arrival of the weather may be declared by state or local authorities. All SVA community members will abide by these types of evacuations and follow the directions of the declaring authorities.

FLOODING

Flooding may be caused by a number of hazards, from severe weather and its impact to a building leak to sprinkler activation. The effects of flooding on a building will be similar; it is the scope of the incident that will vary, from localized to building-wide.

1. For localized flooding, evacuate the area. If the flooding is caused by a small leak, call the building's security desk phone or building superintendent. If the flooding covers multiple rooms, is caused by a major leak or a sprinkler flow, call 911 and give the following:
 - Your location
 - Your name and phone number
 - Type of incident
 - Floor
 - Room number
2. Leave badly damaged buildings and do not attempt to return unless directed to do so by SVA Security or Facilities Management.
3. Do not attempt to turn utilities on or off.
4. Report injuries and damage to 911. Notify your departmental office.

CRIME IN PROGRESS

If you witness a crime in progress, do not attempt to intervene. A situation that might appear safe may escalate beyond your control very quickly. You should take the following actions:

1. Call 911 immediately, indicating your location.
2. Be observant and try to make the following mental notes:
 - Type of event taking place.
 - Number of individuals present.
 - Physical characteristics such as race, gender, height, weight, clothing worn, hair or other distinguishing characteristics.
 - Description of any weapons used.
 - Mode of transportation of the individuals.

ACTIVE SHOOTER

An active shooter is an individual who is engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area; in most cases, active shooters use firearms(s) and there is no pattern or method to their selection of victims. Active shooter situations are unpredictable and evolve quickly. Typically, the immediate deployment of law enforcement is required to stop the shooting and mitigate harm to victims.

Because active shooter situations are often over within 10 to 15 minutes, before law enforcement arrives on the scene, individuals must be prepared both mentally and physically to deal with an active shooter situation.

If you are alerted to an active shooter on campus, but not in the building that you are in, SHELTER IN PLACE. Do not leave until notified that it is safe to do so by campus authorities. Evacuating may place you in the range of the shooter, especially if the shooter is moving. If you are not in a building, seek cover in the closest one to you that is not being affected by the incident.

Good preparatory practices for coping with an active shooter situation:

- Be aware of your environment and any possible dangers.
- Take note of the two nearest exits in any facility you visit.

CALL 911 WHEN IT IS SAFE TO DO SO!

You should be prepared to provide the following information to 911 and/or law enforcement when they arrive:

- Your location.
- Location of the active shooter(s).
- Number of shooters, if more than one.
- Physical description of shooter(s).
- Number and type of weapons held by the shooter(s).
- Number of potential victims at the location.
- Whether you saw them use explosive devices or plant any explosive devices.

HOW TO RESPOND WHEN AN ACTIVE SHOOTER IS IN YOUR BUILDING: Quickly determine the most reasonable way to protect your own life. Remember that others are likely to follow the lead of faculty and staff during an active shooter situation.

1. RUN—If there is an accessible escape path, attempt to evacuate the premises.

Be sure to:

- Have an escape route and plan in mind.
- Evacuate regardless of whether others agree to follow.
- Leave your belongings behind.
- Help others escape, if possible.
- Prevent individuals from entering an area where the active shooters may be located.
- Keep your hands visible.
- Follow the instructions of any police officers.
- Do not attempt to move wounded people.
- Call 911 when you are safe.

2. HIDE—If evacuation is not possible, find a place to hide where the active shooter(s) are less likely to find you. Your hiding place should:

- Be out of the active shooters' view.
- Provide protection if shots are fired in your direction (i.e., an office with a closed and locked door).
- Not trap you or restrict your options for movement.

To prevent active shooter(s) from entering your hiding place:

- Lock the door.
- Blockade the door with heavy furniture.
- Silence your cell phone.
- Turn off any source of noise (i.e., radios, televisions).
- Hide behind large items (i.e., cabinets, desks).
- Remain quiet.

If evacuation and hiding out are not possible:

- Remain calm.
- Dial 911, if possible, to alert police to the active shooters' location. If you cannot speak, leave the line open and allow the dispatcher to listen.

3. FIGHT—As a last resort, and only when your life is in imminent danger, attempt to disrupt and/or incapacitate the active shooter(s) by:

- Committing to your actions.
- Throwing items and improvising weapons.
- Acting as aggressively as possible.
- Yelling.

HOW TO RESPOND WHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT ARRIVES: Law enforcement's purpose is to stop the active shooter(s) as soon as possible. Officers will proceed directly to the area in which the last shots were heard.

- Officers usually arrive in teams of four.
- Officers may wear regular patrol uniforms or external bulletproof vests, Kevlar helmets and other tactical equipment.
- Officers may be armed with rifles, shotguns and/or handguns.
- Officers may use pepper spray or tear gas to control the situation.
- Officers may shout commands, and may push individuals to the ground for their safety.

How to react when law enforcement arrives:

- Remain calm, and follow the officers' instructions.
- Put down any items in your hands (i.e., bags, jackets).
- Immediately raise hands and spread fingers.

- Keep hands visible at all times.
- Avoid making quick movements toward officers, such as attempting to hold on to them for safety.
- Avoid pointing, screaming and/or yelling.
- Do not stop to ask officers for help or direction when evacuating, just proceed in the direction from which officers are entering the premises.

The first officers to arrive to the scene will not stop to help injured persons. Expect rescue teams comprised of additional officers and emergency medical personnel to follow the initial officers. These rescue teams will treat and remove any injured persons. They may also call upon able-bodied individuals to assist in removing the wounded from the premises. Once you have reached a safe location or an assembly point, you will likely be held in that area by law enforcement until the situation is under control, and all witnesses have been identified and questioned. Do not leave the safe location or assembly point until law enforcement authorities have instructed you to do so.

Information from DHS Booklet, "Active Shooter, How to Respond," May 2017.

BEHAVIORAL CONCERNS OR POTENTIAL VIOLENCE

There are any number of reasons that a person may instill concern in those around them. If someone is in acute crisis, notify 911 and describe the behaviors and actions of that person so the appropriate resources may be dispatched. The following observable behaviors have been indicators of individuals who have engaged in self harm, workplace violence, sexual violence and criminal violence towards others. It is important when reporting behaviors to relate them in context of the situation and as a total picture of the individual's actions, not as a single factor.

Potentially violent behaviors by a student, staff member of faculty member may include one or more of the following (this list of behaviors is not comprehensive, nor is it intended as a mechanism for diagnosing violent tendencies):

- Increased use of alcohol and/or illegal drugs.
- Unexplained increase in absenteeism; vague physical complaints.
- Noticeable decrease in attention to appearance and hygiene.
- Depression/withdrawal.
- Resistance and overreaction to changes in policy and procedures.
- Repeated violations of school policies.
- Increased severe mood swings.
- Noticeably unstable, emotional responses.

- Explosive outbursts of anger or rage without provocation.
- Suicidal: expressing plans or intentions to harm self.
- Behavior indicating paranoia ("Everybody is against me.").
- Increasingly talks of problems at home or school.
- Escalation of domestic problems into the workplace; talk of severe financial problems.
- Talk of previous incidents of violence.
- Empathy with individuals committing violence.
- Increase in unsolicited comments about firearms, other dangerous weapons and violent crimes.

SUSPICIOUS PACKAGES

What constitutes a "suspicious package"?

No one characteristic makes a package suspicious; include all known factors when evaluating the suspiciousness of any mail or package. Some typical characteristics postal inspectors have detected over the years include parcels that:

- Are unexpected or are from someone unfamiliar to you, especially if the package is not consistent with your normal activities.
- Are addressed to someone no longer with your organization or are otherwise outdated.
- Have misspellings of standard words.
- Are addressed to a position or title, not a person, i.e. "Dean," or "President."
- Have no return address, or have one that can't be verified as legitimate.
- Are of unusual weight, given their size, or are lopsided or oddly shaped.
- Are marked with restrictive endorsements, such as "Personal" or "Confidential."
- Packages may be unprofessionally wrapped with several combinations of tape used to secure the package and may be marked "Fragile-Handle With Care" or "Rush-Do Not Delay."
- Have protruding wires, strange odors or stains.
- Show a city or state in the postmark that doesn't match the return address.

Should you receive or come upon a suspicious package, do not touch or open it. Isolate the package and evacuate yourself and others at least 2000 feet (around, above and below) from the area. Do not put the package in water or make any attempt to render it harmless. Use a telephone in another area (not a mobile phone) and report it immediately to 911.

Information for the 911 operators:

- Your name
- Your location
- Your telephone number
- A description of the package and why it is suspicious:
 - Explosive devices tend to have oily stains, protruding wires, excessive tape or wrapping, excessive postage, or are very lopsided.
 - Chemical or biological agents may have powder on the outside or when opened, or may cause symptomatic responses to people in the area.
- Whether the package contains threats or hate-based writings that may be criminal violations.
- A description of how the package arrived, if known.

BOMB THREATS

Bomb threats usually come from one of two sources:

- The hoax caller: The most frequent goal is to create an atmosphere of panic and anxiety, the idea being to disrupt normal activities or operations at the location where the explosive device is alleged to be placed, or for the entire college.
- The credible caller: The caller has a definite knowledge or believes that an explosive device has been or will be placed, and 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.

Bomb threats may also be transmitted by letter or email. Regardless of the medium of the threat, the receiver of that message should immediately call 911 and provide all the information possible.

The following is the information on the ATF's Call Checklist for phone call bomb threats. If a phone threat is received, do not disconnect the call. Keep the caller on the line as long as possible and try to ascertain as much of the following information. If it is possible to transfer the call to 911, do so.

You should note:

1. The time of day you received the call.
2. The telephone number at which the call was received.
3. The caller's exact wording of the threat.

Questions to ask the caller:

1. When is the bomb going to explode?
2. Where is it right now?
3. What does it look like?
4. What kind of bomb is it?
5. What will cause it to explode?
6. Did you place the bomb?
7. Why?
8. What is your address?
9. What is your name?

Description of the caller's voice:

- Calm, nasal, angry, stutter
- Raspy, lisp, excited, slow
- Rapid, soft, ragged, loud
- Disguised, deep breathing, distinct, accent
- Cracking, sturred, whispered
- Female, male, other, familiar*

*If familiar, who did the caller sound like?

Background sounds:

- Street noises, factory machines, aircraft noise
- Animal noises, public-address system, music
- Clear static, house noises
- Television, office equipment, other language heard

SHELTER-IN-PLACE PROCEDURES

What it means to "shelter-in-place"

If an incident occurs and the buildings or areas around you become unstable, or if the air outdoors becomes dangerous due to toxic or irritating substances, it is usually safer to stay indoors, because leaving the area may expose you to that danger. Thus, to "shelter-in-place" means to make a shelter of the building that you are in, and with a few adjustments this location can be made even safer and more comfortable until it is safe to go outside.

Basic “shelter-in-place” guidance

If an incident occurs and the building you are in is not damaged, stay inside in an interior room until you are told it is safe to come out. If your building is damaged, take your personal belongings (purse, wallet, SVA ID, etc.) and follow the evacuation procedures for your building (close your door, proceed to the nearest exit, and use the stairs instead of the elevators). Once you have evacuated, seek shelter at the nearest SVA building quickly. If police or fire department personnel are on the scene, follow their directions.

How you will know to “shelter-in-place”

A shelter-in-place notification may come from several sources, including SVA Security, Residence Life staff, other College employees, the federal or state government, NYPD, FDNY or other authorities utilizing SVA’s emergency communications tools.

How to “shelter-in-place”

No matter where you are, the basic steps of shelter-in-place will generally remain the same. Should the need ever arise, follow these steps, unless instructed otherwise by local emergency personnel:

1. If you are inside, stay where you are. Collect any emergency shelter-in-place supplies and a telephone to be used in case of emergency. If you are outdoors, proceed into the closest building quickly or follow instructions from emergency personnel on the scene.
2. Locate a room to shelter inside. It should be:
 - An interior room
 - Without windows or with the least number of windows.
 - If there is a large group of people inside a particular building, several rooms may be necessary.
3. Shut and lock all windows (tighter seal) and close exterior doors.
4. Turn off air conditioners, heaters, and fans. Close vents to ventilation systems as you are able. (SVA staff will turn off the ventilation as quickly as possible.)
5. Make a list of the people with you and ask someone (Residence Life staff, faculty member or other College employee) to call the list in to SVA Security so they know where you are sheltering. If only students are present, one of the students should call in the list.
6. Turn on a radio or TV and listen for further instructions.
7. Make yourself comfortable.

