

UNT Dallas Police Department

Chief Christopher Shaw
Campus Emergency Response Team
(CERT)

Goals & Objectives

- Emergency Preparedness Know What To Do!
- 1. What is CERT? CERT (Campus Emergency Response Team) is a program that better prepares people to handle hazards and trains them in basic disaster response skills. CERT teams are comprised of volunteers who safely assist people in the campus community when first responders may not be able to do so.
- 2. <u>Purpose of CERT</u>? To enhance capabilities and resilience by providing assistance to members of the campus community excluding first responders.

Origin of CERT (Community Emergency Response Team)

• The Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD) developed the CERT program after examining the civilian response to disasters in Mexico and Japan in 1985. LAFD recognized that citizens are likely to be on their own during the early stages of disaster and that under these circumstances family members, co-workers, and neighbors will often spontaneously come to the aid of each other. While untrained volunteers can be very effective in aiding others, their lack of training puts them at risk for injury or death. For example, during the response to the 1985 Mexico City earthquake that claimed over 10,000 lives, untrained volunteers saved 700 lives, but 100 volunteers died in the process. In response, LAFD decided to develop and offer disaster response training to citizens so that during disasters volunteers can assist in a safe, responsible, and effective manner. LAFD piloted the first CERT training in 1986. Today, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) administers the CERT program.

Emergency Situations

- 1. Active Shooter
- 2. Bomb Threat Evacuation
- 3. Severe Weather Plan & Shelter in Place

Active Shooter, Imminent Threat of Deadly Violence on Campus

Run, Hide, Fight

- Run- Leave the building/campus if possible. Remove yourself form the threat. Even by unconventional means e.g. window.
- <u>Hide</u>- Hide behind locked doors, under furniture, away from windows, close blinds and cut off lights to the room, as well as cell phone ringers.
 - Call 911 or 3000 from a campus phone if you are unable to speak, leave the line open.
- <u>Fight</u>- Prepare to defend yourself "Do what you have to do" <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5VcSwejU2D0</u>

Active Shooter, Imminent Threat of Deadly Violence on Campus

- <u>Clearance</u>- Wait for an "all clear" by Police
- <u>False Call</u>- Do not be susceptible to false calls by the active shooter.

Profile of an Active Shooter

- According to Homeland Security: an active shooter is as an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area; in most cases, active shooters use a firearm(s) and there is no pattern or method to their selection of victims.
- Active shooter situations are unpredictable and evolve quickly. 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. In most cases, active shooters use firearms(s) and there is no pattern or method to their selection of victims. Individuals have been known to act without firearms such was the case in on April 2014 at Franklin Regional High School where 21 students were stabbed. It's for this reason that ALICE also uses the terms: Active Killer; Violent Intruder; and Active Assailant.



Bomb Threat Evacuation

- Become familiar with evacuation routes and exits. Relay this information to people in your building/department
- Do not use elevators to evacuate
- Check upper floor stairwells where people with disabilities will move to await assistance in evacuation. If occupied, relay information to Campus Safety
- In the case of a bomb threat, turn off all electrical devices such as cell phones, radios, mp3 players, and other devices that can send or receive messages.
- If a bomb or suspicious package is found, DO NOT TOUCH the item Notify emergency personnel

Bomb Threat Evacuation

- Secure- Sensitive Areas pending the severity of the incident
- Exit the building immediately
- Take Valuables and cell phones with you
- Assist The disabled, elderly, and children
- Don't Use the elevators
- Move at least a 100 feet from the building in the case of a fire and 300 feet minimum for a bomb threat.
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pg7yVTBciWg

Fire Alarm Evacuations

- A fire alarm notification appliance is an active fire protection component of a fire alarm system. A notification appliance may use audible, visible, or other stimuli to alert the occupants of a fire or other emergency condition requiring action.
- Be aware of the marked exits for quicker response.
- NEVER ignore the alarm, assume the alarm is false, or assume it is only a fire alarm test.
- Once outside the building, move away from the building. Meeting point for the campus will be the marked parking lots that sit directly across from buildings # 1 and # 2.
- Once outside, never re-enter the building until you are told to do so by the fire department or law enforcement.

Severe Weather Plan & Tornado Warning

Building evacuation routes and shelter areas

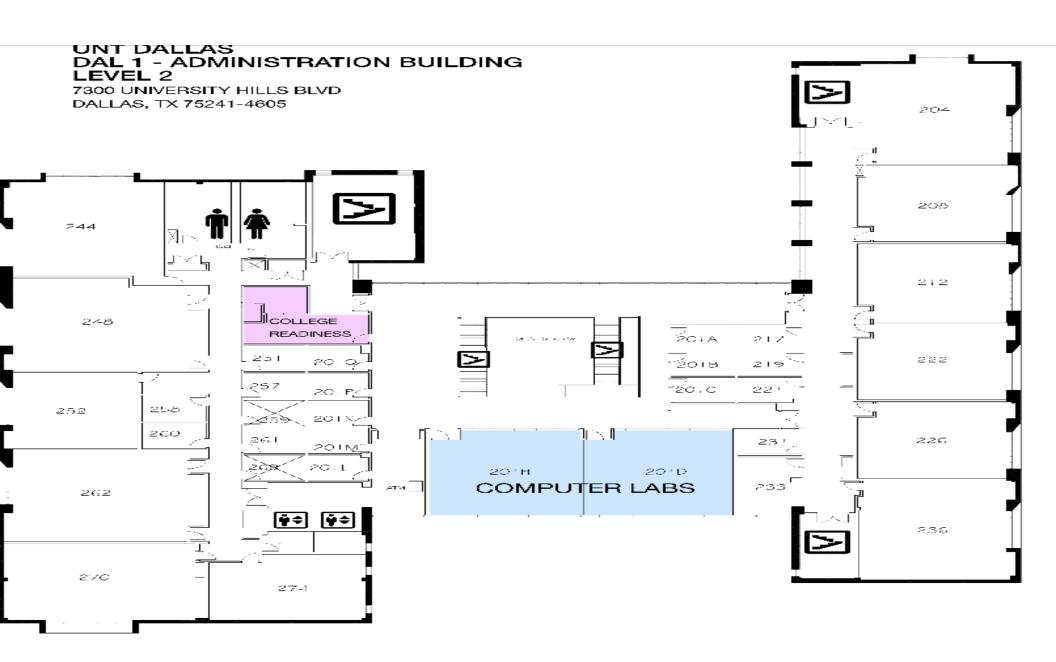




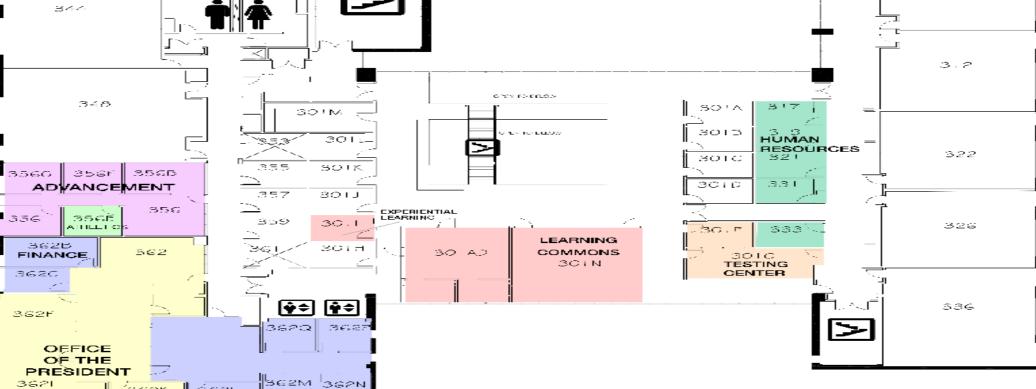


UNT DALLAS DAL 1 - ADMINISTRATION BUILDING LEVEL 1

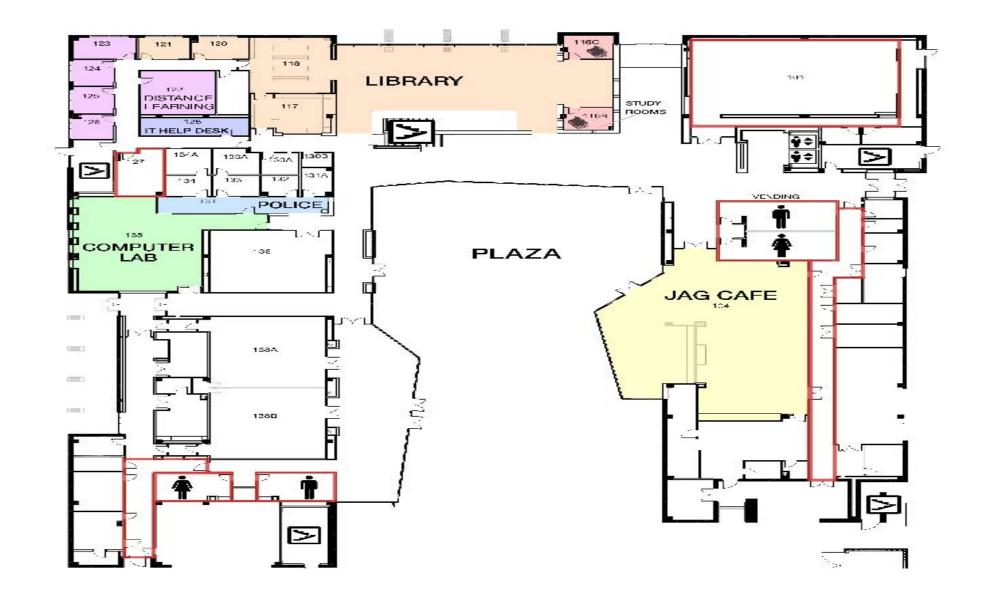
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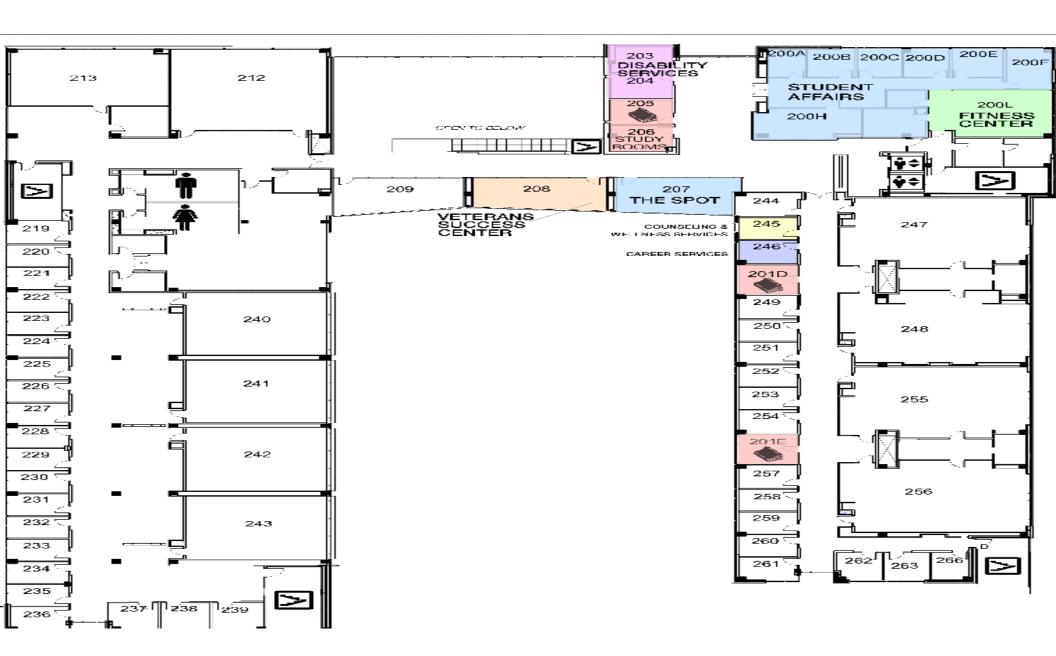


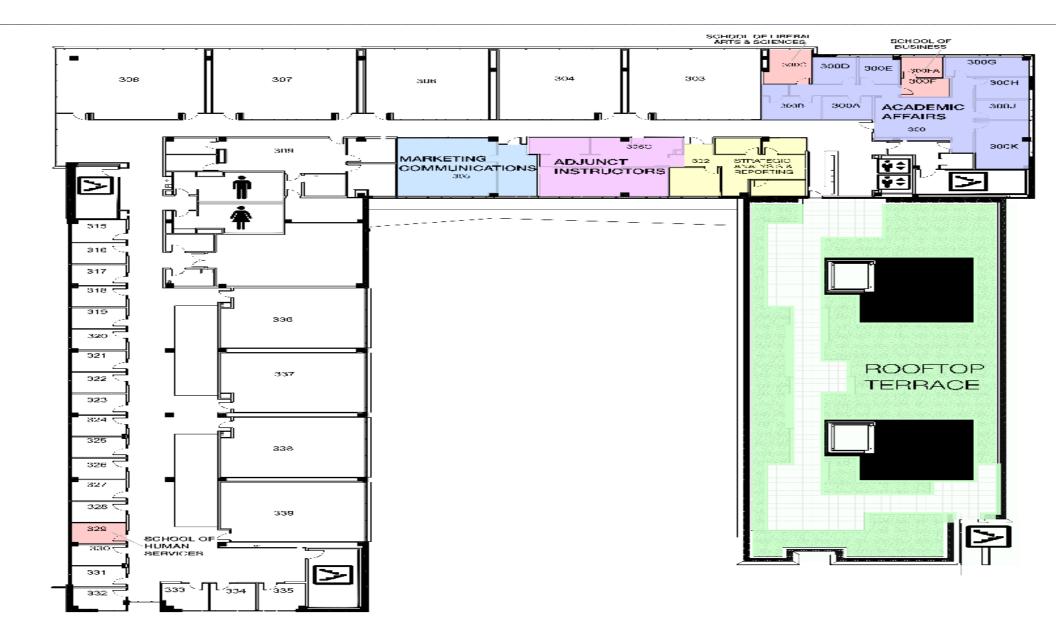
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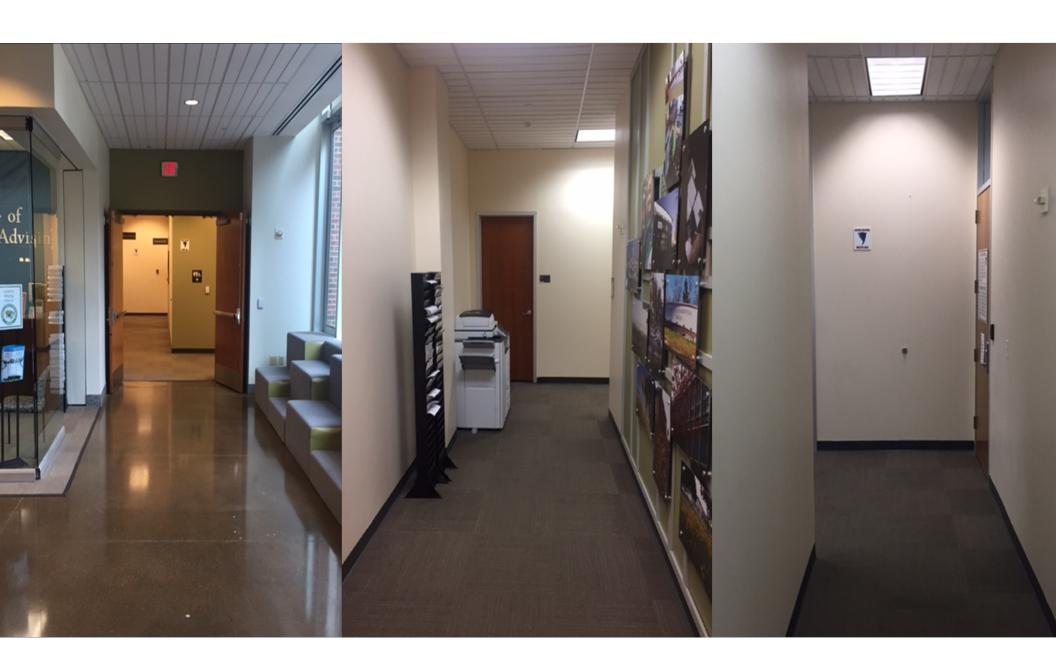


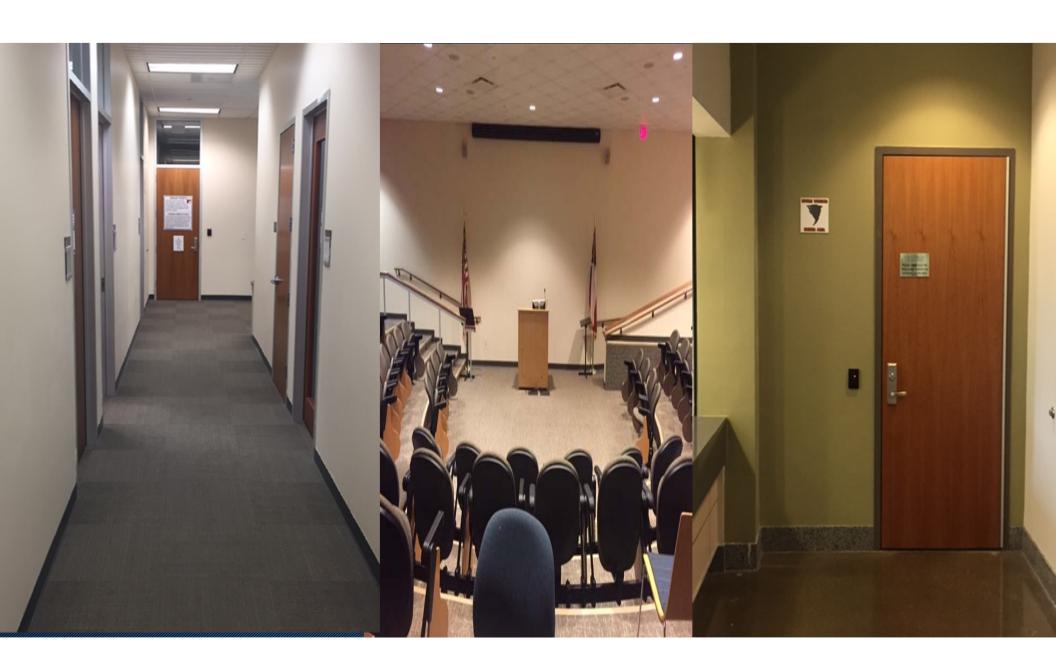


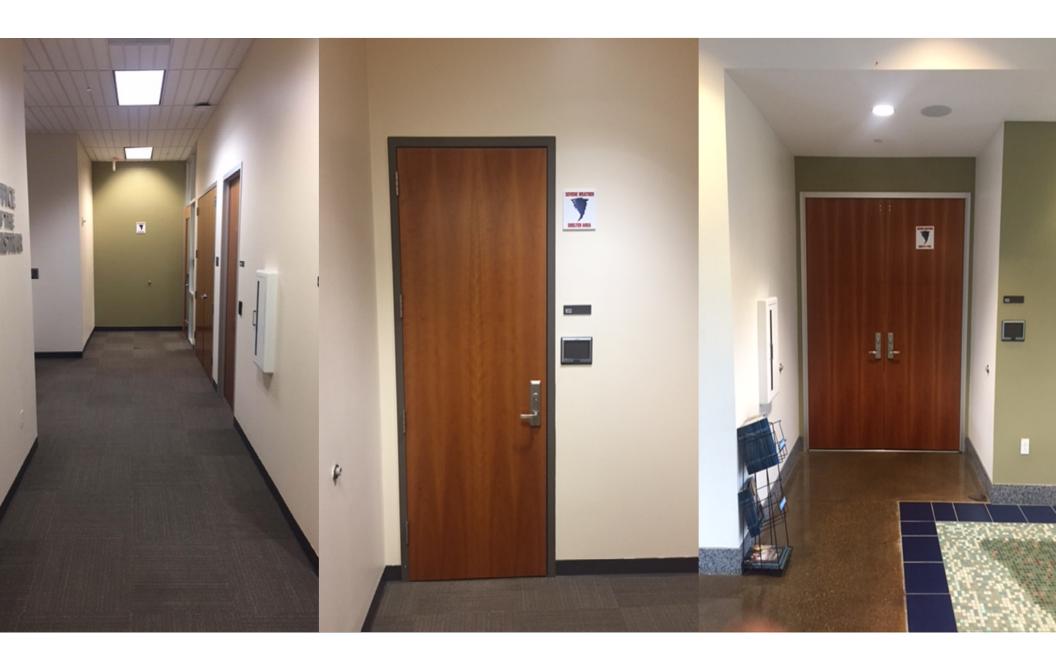


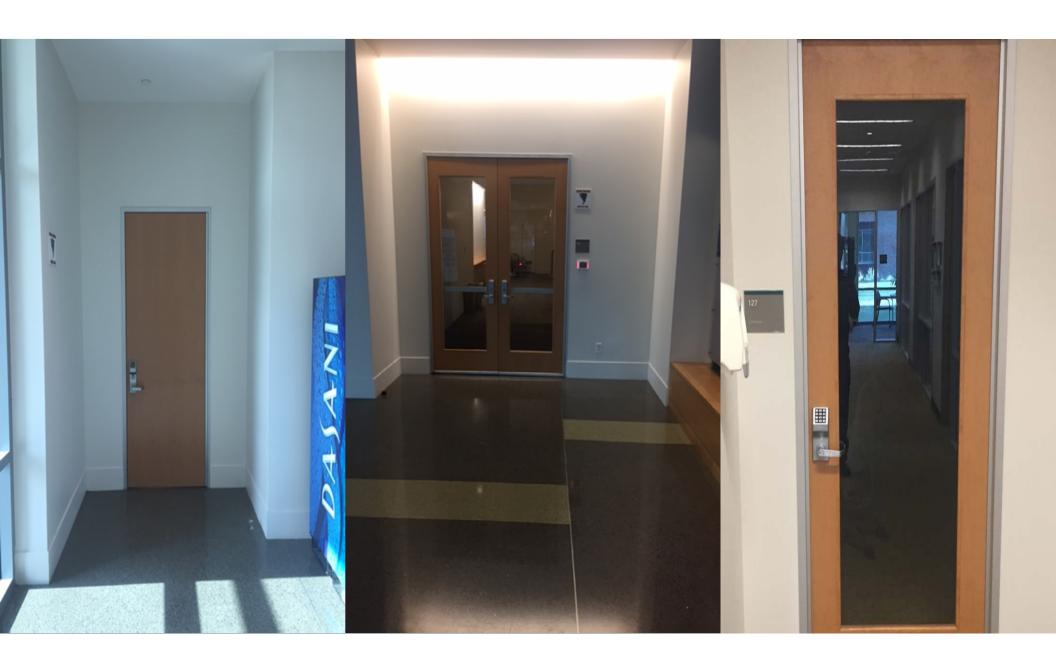
Severe Weather Plan & Shelter in Place

- Secure sensitive areas-labs kitchens, cash registers
- Go to the lowest possible level (ground floor or lower)
- Seek interior hallways, rooms, offices away from glass.
- Take cellphones and valuables with you.
- Assist the disabled
- Avoid rooms with larger roof span such as gyms, cafeterias, and auditoriums.
- Wait for "all clear" from Police.









Emergency Equipment

AED Unit



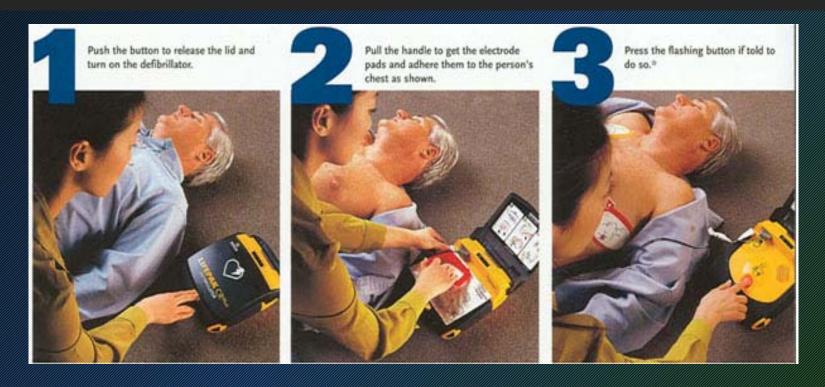
Evacu-Trac Chair



Fire Extinguisher



Emergency Equipment - AED Operation and Usage Instructions



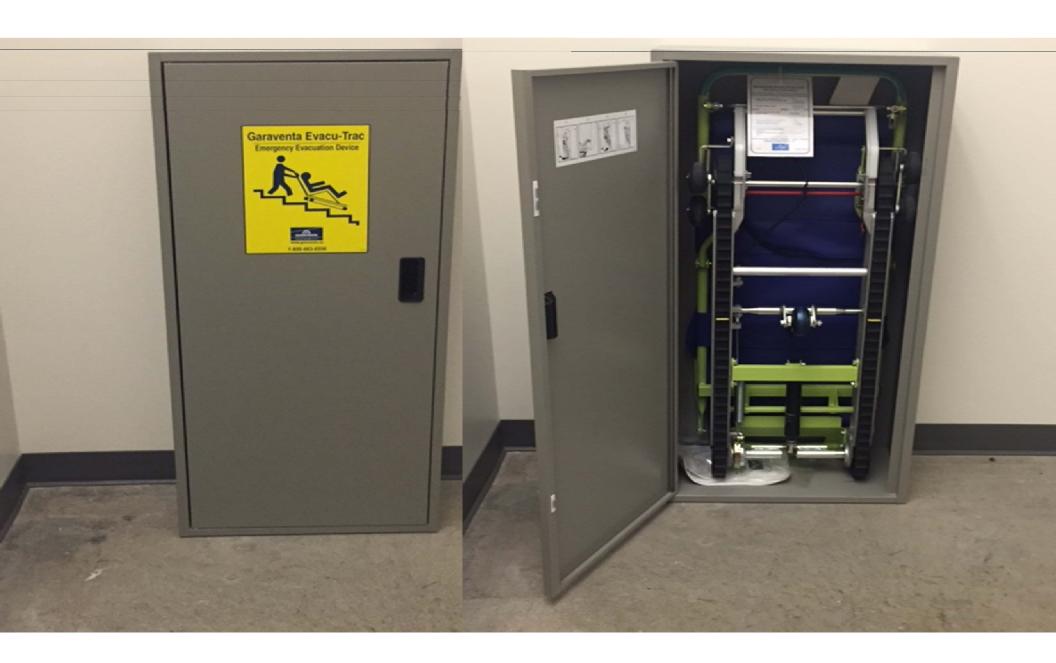


Emergency Equipment-Evacu- Trac Chair



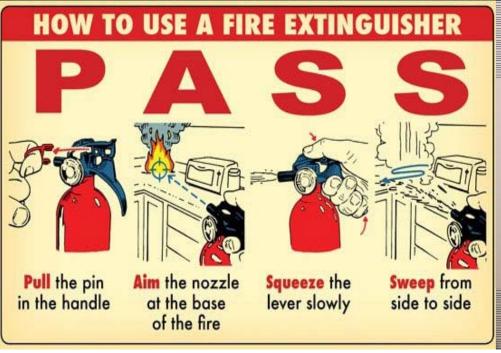


- Evacu-trac Chairs
 Locations:
 - 3rd Floor Northwest stairwell of Building 1 and Southeast of Founders Hall
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QMg53K WUTDM



Emergency Equipment - Fire Extinguisher Use and Operation

• Fire Extinguisher Device-





Personal Campus Safety Tips

- Always be aware of your surroundings
- Immediately report suspicious persons and behavior
- Know the locations of exits, stairwells, escape routes
- Avoid walking alone at night (safety in numbers)
- Avoid poorly lit and isolated areas
- · Carry a personal alarm or whistle
- Avoid wearing expensive jewelry, accessories
- · Keep your cell phone with you
- Keep an emergency/first aid kit in your vehicle

Responding to a Campus Medical Emergency Every Second counts. Dial 911 Immediately!

- Notify Campus Police- Keep the victim as comfortable as possible and (if trained to do so) apply first aid until help arrives.
- Heart Attack- No breathing or pulse-begin CPR and/or AED-(defibrillator) 100-120 chest compressions per minute.
- Stroke- Place the victim on his/her unaffected side and monitor the airway
- Excessive Bleeding-
- 1. Place direct pressure on the wound
- 2. Keep the wound clean and immobilized if possible
- 3. Do not remove impaled objects
- 4. Use tourniquet only if trained to do

Responding to a Campus Medical Emergency Every Second counts. Dial 911 Immediately!

- Choking-
- Use five abdominal thrusts (Heimlich Maneuver)
- 2. Repeat until airway is cleared
- 3. If the Victim loses consciousness, lower to the ground and begin CPR
- Seizures-
- 1. Place victim on floor, do not restrain/remove dangerous objects near victim
- 2. Try to maintain an open airway by laying victim on side
- 3. Do not place anything in victim's mouth, including fingers
- 4. After seizure, do not attempt to awaken victim

UNT Dallas Police Department Phone Numbers

Police Emergency	.911
Police Dispatch	.972-780-3000
Police From Campus Phone	.Dial Ext.3000
• Parking	.972-780-3009
Lost and Found	972-780-3009

Questions

