In case of a non-life threatening emergency after hours contact Public Safety in Pocatello at 208-282-2515.

Emergency Evacuation Plan:
1. Everyone must EVACUATE the building when a fire alarm sounds and proceed to the emergency assembly location in the southeast parking lot. There will be NO EXCEPTIONS. Monthly fire drills will be held in conjunction with Renaissance High School and West Ada School District.

2. In the event of an emergency, students are to vacate the building immediately through the nearest exit. If any of the clinics are in session, staff and students will be responsible for escorting their clients out of the building. Clinic supervisors will be responsible for conducting a physical count of their respective students and clients.

3. Persons needing special assistance not able to exit directly from the building are to proceed to and remain in a stairwell vestibule. Emergency response personnel will evacuate occupants needing special assistance from the building.

4. Please remain calm and leave the building from the nearest exit. Use handrail in stair wells and stay to the right.

5. Upon exiting the building, DO NOT LEAVE the premises so that everyone can be accounted for. The gathering point will be the southeast corner of the parking lot to allow fire and EMS vehicles clear access to the building.

6. The Fire or Emergency Department will give clearance to re-enter the building to ISU-Meridian administration officials. An ISU-Meridian administrator will announce ALL CLEAR to re-enter the ISU-Meridian Health Science Center.

Lockdown Procedures
A lockdown is used when there is an immediate threat of violence in or around the university. A lockdown minimizes access, visibility, and can shelter students, faculty, staff and visitors in a better secured location, as a threat develops, until law enforcement arrives.

Lessons learned from such tragic events as Columbine, Virginia Tech, Sandy Hook have led the country into what is now being taught and used nationwide by police departments throughout the United States. This national program is called RUN/HIDE/FIGHT and is being adopted by countless universities, public schools, and private businesses across the country.

RUN/HIDE/FIGHT is the leading training solution that increases our faculty/staff and students odds of survival during a violent intruder event. RUN/HIDE/FIGHT is a strategy that goes beyond the conventional lock-down; which was stay in place, lock the doors, turn out the lights and wait for the police to arrive.

RUN/HIDE/FIGHT is a set of proactive strategies that increase chances of survival during an armed intruder event. While no one can guarantee no casualties or injuries, we can guarantee that passing on knowledge will empower people with options of survival through lessons learned.
RUN/HIDE/FIGHT tells you exactly what is expected of you.

RUN: Your first reaction to an active shooter situation should be to run. Escape from the situation by running away from the danger and getting out of the building/area. Take others with you. If you are running out one end of building because you hear shots fired, inform those you go past of what’s going on behind you. Notify first responders as they arrive on scene of your real time information to what you saw, heard, and the last known area you saw the intruder or gunman. **Only** when you are **clear of the area and safe do you call 911**.

- Tell exactly what you observe, who, what, when, where
- Inform the dispatcher what you see, hear, smell, or feel
- Don’t end the call

Is there a possibility of a secondary attack if people are trying to Run/Evacuate an area?
There is always a possibility of a secondary attack, no matter what the event. However, historic data shows that 98% of all active shooter events are carried out by a single attacker. Speculation or fear of the unknown cannot take precedence over dealing with the known – a violent intruder in the building. Common sense says a shooter inside the building should dictate getting out, much more than the fear of perhaps another shooter outside should dictate staying inside with the known shooter. Any shooters outside will be contacted and neutralized by police much quicker than one inside the building.

HIDE: If you cannot run and escape the situation, your next option is to hide. Hiding is an important response in the event of an active shooter or violent intruder, but there has to be a semi-secure starting point from which survival decisions can be made. **Relying on lockdown alone will significantly endanger occupants in a violent intruder situation.** Traditional lockdown creates readily identifiable targets and makes a shooter’s mission easier, whether that is a university classroom, hospital, a church, or a business. Hiding is what you traditionally referred to as Lockdown.

HIDE or LOCKDOWN - Barricade the room. Prepare to Evacuate (If the opportunity presents itself) or Counter if needed.
- Lock the door from the inside if possible
- Cover the glass on door or windows (shut blinds)
- Turn off lights
- Stack desk/tables/anything in front of the door, regardless if the door opens inward or outward
- Move to a location away from doors or windows where you can be seen
- Get behind cover
- Account for everyone in your room
- Silence cell phone, even the vibrate needs to be silenced
- Let emergency responders come to you, don’t approach them
- Do not unlock the door for anyone
- Prepare to counter with anything you can use to disrupt the shooter as you create an escape or as a group swarm the shooter in a last ditch effort for survival.
- One person call 911
- Tell exactly what you observe, who, what, when, where
- Inform the dispatcher what you see, hear, smell, or feel
- **Do not** end the call
- Resist the urge to call home- it clogs cell towers, they can’t help you right now, and it creates additional chaos when they arrive.
Why do we need the options of RUN/HIDE/Fight if the police department is nearby?
Law enforcement officers may not be present when an active shooter event begins. The first law
enforcement officers on the scene may arrive after the event has ended. Making sure staff and students
know how to respond and instruct their students can help prevent and reduce the loss of life. Remember
seconds count when police can be minutes away. The national law enforcement response time to
aggravated assaults is: 20.9% of time within 5 minutes; 32.6% of time between 6-10 minutes; and 36.4%
of time more than 11 minutes.

Who should decide the course of action during an active shooter event?
Those in harm’s way should make the decision that is best for them given the situation. No single
response (such as lockdown-only) fits all active shooter events, however, making sure that each individual
knows his or her options for response and can react decisively will save valuable time. Depicting
scenarios and considering response options in advance will assist individuals and groups in quickly
selecting their best course of action.