

Millersville University

Emergency



Response Guide

Introduction.....2

Emergency Numbers.....2

Incident Command Structure and the Emergency Response Team.....3

Active Shooter.....4

Behavioral Crisis5

Bomb Threat.....6

Bomb Threat (Report Form)6

Building Coordinators.....7

Chemical or Radiation Spill.....8

Emergency Notification System.....9

Evacuation Procedures – Building Evacuation10

Evacuation Procedures – Evacuating Persons with Disabilities.....11

Explosions/Fire.....12

Hostage Situation14

Medical Emergencies.....15

Suspicious Packages and Envelopes.....17

Utility Failure.....19

Violent or Criminal Behavior/Violent Intruder.....20

Weather Emergencies.....21

Note:

Throughout the guidebook you are asked to dial 911 in an emergency. Dialing 911 will call the Lancaster County 911 Center.

Introduction

Millersville University has a detailed Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) designed to prepare the campus for an emergency including specific procedures to follow in the event of a campus emergency or disaster. This Quick Use Guide is designed as a summary of the emergency information found in the EOP.

Keep this manual in an easily accessible area so you have it when it is needed. Building Coordinators should keep the manual in their workspace.

Please become familiar with the information contained inside the guide. In the event of an emergency, the guide is designed to serve as a quick reference for effective action.

If you have any questions about the guide, please contact Environmental Health and Safety at 717-871-7066.

The Millersville University Police are available seven days a week, and 24 hours a day to respond to emergencies that may occur on the Millersville University campus.

Fire-Police-Ambulance-Medical Emergency

911

Health Services- Lyle Hall

717-871-5250

Millersville University Police- Boyer Building

717-871-4357

Millersville University Facilities- Palmer Building

717-871-7875

**Millersville University Environmental Health and Safety-
Palmer Building**

717-871-7066

Incident Command/Emergency Response

Incident Command Structure (ICS) – The Millersville University ICS uses a detailed chain-of-command to coordinate and manage the emergency operations, to work with other emergency responders, and to bring specific resources to bear to the scene of the emergency.

Emergency Response Team (ERT) – The University has a team of skilled and experienced individuals who work together to assist the Incident Command- er, and coordinate emergency response efforts. Each member of the ERT brings their own area of expertise to the effort of managing the emergency as it unfolds.

Emergency Director – President

Emergency Coordinator – Chief of University Police

Liaison Officer – University Police officer at the scene

Safety Officer – Director of Environmental Health & Safety

Communications Officer – Senior Director of Public Relations

Damage Control – Director of Maintenance & Operations

Operations Medical Services – Director of Health Services

Housing – Director of University Housing & Conference Services

Food Services – Director of University Dining & Catering Services

Information Technology – Executive Director, Network Systems Services

Counseling – Center for Counseling & Human Development

Building Coordinators – University employees who volunteer are the point of contact and disseminate emergency information to others in the building.

Active Shooter

- **Run. Hide. Fight.** at the first sound of anything resembling gunshots.
- If unable to evacuate, take cover and be ready to secure the barrier between you and the possible perpetrator.
- If you encounter the perpetrator one on one, fight or take any action that saves your life, and the life of others.
- Attempt countermeasures only if your life is in immediate danger.
- Attempt speaking quietly and reassuringly.
- Do nothing to provoke the perpetrator.
- Follow the directions of the responding police officers.
- The primary goal of responding officers will be to neutralize the threat.
- Evacuation and first aid will only come when the area is safe.

Remember, most people do not act out without earlier showing indications of violent behavior. If you have someone in your area who is showing signs of “acting out,” which are early warning signs of future violent behavior, report this to your supervisor and/or the police right away.

Examples of “acting out” behaviors a person may exhibit before they act violently include:

- Verbal, physical, or psychological intimidation.
- Sexual or other forms of harassment.
- Outbursts, swearing, throwing objects.
- Frequent arguments with coworkers.
- Verbalizes threats of harm.
- Suspected on-the-job use of drugs or alcohol.
- Refuses to cooperate with supervisors and coworkers.
- Belligerent to customers, students, others.
- Deliberately damages property, steals property for revenge.
- Refuses to obey policies and procedures.
- Sees themselves as a victim.

Behavioral Crisis

If you observe students or employees who you feel may need care due to a psychological crisis

- DO NOT manage a psychological crisis on your own if you feel the situation is dangerous.
- Notify the University Police Department of the situation by texting or dialing **911** or contact the Center for Counseling and Human Development (717-871-7821), Health Services (717-871-5250), Lancaster Crisis Intervention (717-394-2631), or the Suicide and Crisis Hotline by dialing 988.
- Clearly state that you need immediate assistance; give your name, your location and the area involved. Describe the situation and any information that may be helpful. Remain on the line with the dispatcher until instructed to hang up. Follow the dispatcher's instructions.
- If you feel threatened or in danger, contact the police from a safe location using Emergency call boxes, cell phones, or campus phones.
- If necessary, the campus police will contact the University Counseling Center or other mental health care professionals for assistance.

Definition: A psychological crisis exists when an individual is threatening harm to themselves or to others or is out of touch with reality due to severe drug reactions or a psychotic break. A psychotic break may be manifested by hallucinations, uncontrollable behavior, or the person could be a hospital walkaway. Examples may include people with serious psychological problems, such as severe emotional or psychotic episodes, or abuse of drugs.

Bomb Threat

If you receive a bomb threat phone call:

- Keep calm and continue talking to the caller.
- Fill out the bomb threat checklist at your workstation.
- Repeat questions if necessary.
- Don't hang up; stretch out the conversation.
- Ask the caller to repeat the message and write down any additional information.
- Note any background noise as well as the caller's gender, voice pitch and accent.
- Don't allow the phone line to be used again so that law enforcement has an opportunity to trace the call.
- Call **911** and provide any information that you have obtained.
- **Use the checklist below to obtain as much information as possible and communicate it to the 911 Center.**

Bomb Threat Report Form

Time call received: _____

Exact words of person placing call: _____

Young/ Middle Age/Old

Male/Female

Tone of Voice _____ Accent _____

Background noise _____

Is voice familiar? Yes /No If so, who did it sound like? _____

Questions to ask:

When is bomb going to explode? _____

Where is the bomb right now? _____

What kind of a bomb is it? _____

What does it look like? _____

Why did you place the bomb? _____

Building Coordinators

Building Coordinators are volunteers who help coordinate emergency activities at their buildings.

Each campus building has a primary and back up Building Coordinator. The role of the Building Coordinator is to be the primary source for distributing emergency information to occupants of that building in the event of an emergency. The Building Coordinator may also be the leader in evacuating buildings during emergencies.

The Building Coordinator should pass along emergency information to those at the building who may not have received emergency notifications through the campus Emergency Notification System. The Building Coordinator can also pass along emergency information to building occupants via word of mouth, from emergency responders.

During a building evacuation, the Building Coordinator should try to make sure people in the building leave quickly and do so via the nearest exit, then move a safe distance away from the building. Occupants should congregate and conduct a head count for every fire drill or actual evacuation.

Chemical or Radiation Spill

What to do – Chemical Spill

Isolate

Close the room/lab door, keep others from entering the area.

Evacuate

- Leave the area if the spill cannot be contained or if it presents an immediate threat to life or health.
- If it is a large spill or a highly hazardous substance; activate the building alarm to evacuate the building.
- If there is a fire or if you have spilled a highly flammable material (such as acetone, carbon disulfide, ether, etc.) activate the fire alarm to evacuate the building.

Deny Entry

- If it is a small spill; notify others in surrounding rooms/labs.
- Await assistance from a safe area and prevent others from entering the area.
- Call **911**.
- Provide the dispatcher with as much information as possible (where the spill occurred, the chemical name, the quantity spilled, etc.).
- If you are injured or have become contaminated, inform the dispatcher and remain at the building to await medical assistance and decontamination.
- Remain at the building to provide additional information to the emergency responders when they arrive.

Custodian, Facility Employee, Police Safety Procedures

- If it is safe to do so, shut down the building's heating ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC) system to prevent the spread of airborne chemicals.
- University employee or student should not attempt to clean up a hazardous material leak, release, or spill without the proper training and equipment.
- University Police must take special precautions not to enter unsafe areas as part of search and discovery or rescue efforts.

Emergency Notification

In the event of a campus emergency this emergency notification system will be activated to quickly alert as many campus constituents as possible that an emergency is unfolding somewhere on or near campus, and get critical information to them through a series of technologies such as text messaging, campus email, reverse **911** phone messages (voice messages broadcast through campus phones), etc.

MU Alert is used to communicate short emergency messages to a broad audience quickly through mass emails and text messages. Mass emergency communication has been effective on campus in the past with keeping students away from potential danger, such as gas leaks and fires. It also enhances safety for commuters and employees when the University sends weather related alerts for closings and delays.

All Students, Faculty, and Staff are encouraged to sign up for MU Alerts by going to millersville.omnialert.net/subscriber

Procedure

If you receive an MU Alert, a significant emergency is unfolding somewhere on or near campus and you need to stop what you are doing and follow any instructions provided.

Once a MU Alert is received, you should follow any instructions provided and await further instructions. The emergency notification system will broadcast the following information:

- What the emergency is
- Where the emergency is located
- What you should do
- Where to go for additional information

Share emergency information with others that may not have received notifications.

Evacuation Procedures – Building

- If you see a fire, or another emergency requiring people to leave the building immediately, activate the building alarm.
- Do not delay your exit to look for keys, coats or personal belongings.
- When you hear the building alarm, walk quickly to the nearest marked exit.
- Know the location of the nearest fire exit and have an alternate exit pathway identified if your primary exit is blocked by smoke or flame.
- When evacuating rooms, close the door to confine the fire and reduce oxygen; but do not lock the door behind you.
- If possible, assist individuals with disabilities in exiting the building.
- Do not use the elevator.
- Once outside, move a safe distance away from the building (at least 200 feet); do not block emergency responders as they enter the building.
- Do not return to an evacuated building until all clear sign is provided by the Fire Chief, a police officer, the EHS Director, or other official.
- If your building has established a designated assembly point, go there and stay at the assembly point until a head count is taken.

Evacuation Procedures – Persons with Disabilities

People who are mobile

- Persons who can evacuate with little or no assistance should be directed to the nearest exit.
- People with visual disabilities will hear the sirens warning them that they need to evacuate. Do not assume that a visually impaired individual needs assistance; ask them if they need help.
- People with a hearing impairment will see the strobe lights indicating the alarm has been activated and they need to evacuate the building.

People who are not mobile or are trapped on upper floors of buildings

- Persons with significant mobility impairments should be directed to an elevator and they should go to the lowest floor of the building and evacuate.
- When the fire alarm is activated, the building elevators will disengage. The person should then be directed to a stair tower.
- Consider refuge in stair tower. Evacuation and rescue will be provided by emergency responders.
- Wait with the individual in the stair tower until responders arrive.
- Communicate the location of all people with disabilities in the building to the arriving rescue personnel.
- Firefighters and emergency personnel will prioritize these areas for rescue operations. In ideal situations, one or more people will exit the building and find the emergency responders to communicate this information, while another individual waits with the impaired mobility in the stair tower.
- If an immediate evacuation is necessary, waiting for rescue by emergency responders may not be possible. Ask the person with a disability how best to aid them and affect the evacuation.
- Individuals with disabilities should be familiar with the location of primary and back-up exit pathways, elevators, stair towers, and areas of refuge.
- Individuals with disabilities are encouraged to make prior arrangements to have friends come and assist them in the event of a fire or emergency.

Explosion/Fire

Explosion

In the event of an explosion or downed aircraft (crash) on campus, take the following action:

- Immediately take cover under tables, desks or other objects, that will give protection against flying glass or debris.
- After the effects of the explosion and/or fire have subsided and you can do so safely, pull the fire alarm, get out of the building, and from a safe location call **911**.
- Give your name and describe the location and nature of the emergency.
- Evacuate the building and move to a safe location (**see Building Evacuation Procedures**).
- Conduct a head count of individuals from your area.
- Building Coordinators or other parties at the building should stand by to notify emergency response agencies of the situation at the building and the head count.

Fire evacuation procedures

- Walk quickly to the nearest exit and activate the building alarm if you see a fire or other emergency.
- Do not delay your exit to look for keys, coats or personal belongings.
- Know the location of the nearest fire exit and have an alternate exit pathway identified if your primary exit is blocked by smoke or flame.
- Close any doors to confine the fire but do not lock the door behind you.
- If possible, assist individuals with disabilities in exiting the building.
- Do not use the elevator.
- Once outside, move a safe distance away from the building (at least 200 feet); do not block emergency responders as they enter the building.
- Do not return to the building until instructed by an appropriate

official.

- If your building has established a designated assembly point, go there, and stay at the assembly point until a head count is taken.

If trapped in a room

- Feel the door and doorknob. If hot, do not open the door.
- If the door and doorknob are not hot, open the door slightly. If you see large amounts of smoke, close the door. If you feel it is safe, crawl out underneath the smoke to the nearest exit. Stay low to the floor, underneath the smoke.
- If unable to evacuate, place a wet towel or cloth underneath the door and stay low to the floor.
- If possible, place an object outside the window as a marker for rescue crews.

Hostage Situation

- Be patient. Time is on your side. Avoid drastic action.
- The initial few minutes are the most dangerous.
- Follow instructions, be alert and stay alive.
- The captor is emotionally unbalanced. Don't make mistakes, which could hazard your well-being.
- Don't speak unless spoken to and then only when necessary.
- Don't talk down to the captor, who may be in an agitated state.
- Avoid appearing hostile.
- Always maintain eye contact with the captor, if possible, but do not stare.
- Treat the captor like royalty.
- Try to rest. Avoid speculation. Be patient, wait.
- Comply with instructions as best you can.
- Be observant. You may be released or have an opportunity to escape. The personal safety of others may depend on your memory.
- Be prepared to answer the police on the phone.
- Attempt to establish rapport with the captor.
- If medications, first aid, or restroom privileges are needed by anyone, say so.

Medical Emergencies

The individual who responds to a scene where someone is ill or has been seriously injured should:

- Dial **911**.
- Do not attempt to move the person.
- Give your name; describe the nature and severity of the medical problem and the campus location of the victim.
- Follow the instructions provided to you by the professional on the phone.
- Stay with the victim. Enlist help from others.
- Stay on the line to continue to provide information regarding the victim. Don't hang up until you are told to do so.
- Render appropriate first aid for which you have been trained.
- Do not unnecessarily expose yourself to hazards including fire, electricity, chemicals, or bodily fluids, while rendering aid.

Examples of serious medical emergencies include, but are not limited to significant bleeding, amputations, head, neck, or back injuries, heart attack, stroke, heat stroke, seizure, hypothermia, choking, compound fractures, diabetic shock, asthmatic reactions, etc.

Examples of minor (non-life threatening) injury or illness include, but are not limited to sprains, strains, bruises, minor cuts without excessive bleeding, abrasions, paper cuts, etc.

If the injury is work-related, contact your supervisor or department head and complete the necessary injury forms. Forms must be sent to Human Resources within 24 hours of the injury being reported to the supervisor.

If your building needs to be evacuated and you need to move to another building:

- Follow the directions provided by the University Police, Emergency Response Team member, Building Coordinator, fire department officials, or other emergency official.
- Move quickly in a safe and orderly fashion to the evacuation shelter.
- Remain at the shelter until you are told you may return to your building, or that you may leave.

Evacuation to a facility located on campus

If a campus building needs to be evacuated, temporary shelter can be obtained at the following on-campus buildings:

Building and Area	Shelter Capacity
Pucillo Gymnasium	873
SMC Ville Courts	764
SMC Multipurpose Room	577

If these evacuation shelters are not available, or already used, Millersville University has agreements with the Penn Manor School District and Millersville Borough to use other off-campus sites for temporary shelters. On campus shelters will be used first.

Campus Police officers, the Emergency Coordinator, members of the Emergency Response Team, or the Building Coordinator, will announce that the building is being evacuated and where to go for temporary shelter. All persons (students and employees) are to immediately evacuate the area in question and relocate to the temporary shelter as directed.

Prior to evacuation, food, water, cots, internet access, and other amenities will be set up before the evacuees arrive. If not, these services and supplies will be brought to the shelter.

University Police will provide security for the evacuees at the temporary shelter location. Only authorized people may enter the temporary shelter.

Suspicious Packages and Envelopes

What to do if you receive a suspicious package or envelope

- Do not open the package or envelope or empty the contents.
- Do not carry the package or envelope or show it to others to allow them to examine it.
- Put the package or envelope on a stable surface; do not sniff, touch, taste, or look closely at it or any contents that may have spilled.
- Shut off window air conditioning units and fans.
- Isolate the package or envelope and secure the room by shutting all doors and windows.
- Call **911**.
- Advise fellow co-workers to avoid the area.
- Don't leave the area until told to by responding officers.
- Ensure that all persons who have touched the package or envelope wash their hands.
- Make a list of all persons who touched the package or envelope and who were in the area when the envelope was opened.
- Tell responders what was received and what was done with it.
- Indicate if the item contains any visible powder.

Some characteristics of suspicious packages and envelopes include the following:

- Excessive postage, no postage, or non-canceled postage.
- No return address or fictitious return address.
- Improper spelling of names, titles or locations.
- Unexpected envelopes from foreign countries.
- Suspicious or threatening messages written on packages.
- Postmark with different location than return address.
- Distorted handwriting or cut-and-paste lettering.
- Unprofessionally wrapped packages or excessive use of tape, strings, or other wrapping.
- Packages marked "Fragile: Handle with Care," "Rush: Do Not Delay," "Personal" or "Confidential."
- Packages discolored, oily or with an unusual odor.
- Packages with soft spots, bulges, or excessive weight.
- Protruding wires or aluminum foil.

If you observe a potential bomb or suspicious object on campus, do the following:

Determine if it is **“HOT”**

H- Hidden

O- Obviously Suspicious

T- not Typical

If the item is **“HOT”**, use the **RAIN** process:

Recognize the indicators of a suspected device

Avoid the Area

Isolate the Suspected Item

Notify Emergency Services (911)

- Do not handle the object.
- Do not pull the fire alarm to evacuate the building. Instead, inform your supervisor or department head and spread the word to people in your building. The police, when they arrive, will assist in evacuating the building.

BOMB THREAT STAND-OFF CARD

OFFICE FOR BOMBING PREVENTION



Threat Description		Explosives Capacity	Mandatory Evacuation Distance	Shelter-in-Place Zone	Preferred Evacuation Distance
 Pipe Bomb		5 lbs	70 ft	71-1199 ft	+1200 ft
 Suicide Bomber		20 lbs	110 ft	111-1699 ft	+1700 ft
 Briefcase/Suitcase		50 lbs	150 ft	151-1849 ft	+1850 ft
 Car		500 lbs	320 ft	321-1899 ft	+1900 ft
 SUV/Van		1,000 lbs	400 ft	401-2399 ft	+2400 ft
 Small Delivery Truck		4,000 lbs	640 ft	641-3799 ft	+3800 ft
 Container/Water Truck		10,000 lbs	860 ft	861-5099 ft	+5100 ft
 Semi-Trailer		60,000 lbs	1570 ft	1571-9299 ft	+9300 ft

DEFEND TODAY. SECURE TOMORROW

Utility Failure

Use the following procedures to respond to specific utility failures

Electrical/Light Failure

- All buildings are equipped with emergency generators to provide emergency lighting to hallways and areas of public egress so that you can find your way out of a dark building. Call **911**.

Elevator Failure:

- If you are trapped in the elevator, use the emergency phone or a cell phone to call **911**.
- If the elevator does not have an emergency phone, turn on the emergency alarm (located on the front panel), which will signal for help.

Plumbing Failure/Flooding:

- Call Facilities Management at 717-871-7875. To avoid electrical hazard, do not enter a flooded area.

Gas Leak:

- Cease all operations and evacuate building. Do not activate electrical equipment and extinguish any open flames. From a safe location call **911**.

Ventilation Problem

- If you see smoke coming from the ventilation system, call **911**.

General

- For non-emergency utility problems during regular working hours (7 a.m. through 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday), immediately notify Facilities Management at 717-871-7875
- If the utility failure occurs after regular working hours, call **911**.
- In the event of a utility failure that jeopardizes the health and safety of building occupants (example – a natural gas leak), it may be necessary to evacuate the building. Follow the **Building Evacuation** procedures in this guide.

Violent Criminal Behavior – Crime In Progress

If violent criminal behavior is underway, or if you are the victim of a crime, promptly notify University Police **via 911** as soon as possible to report the incident. Provide the police with the following information:

- Nature of the incident.
- Location of the incident.
- Description of persons involved.
- Description of property involved.
- Are any weapons involved?

In the event of a physical attack defend yourself or others if necessary to protect human life. Submission may be the only viable option. Resort to physical force only if necessary to save lives.

As soon as possible and when you feel safe call **911**.

Try to remain calm. Be alert and observant. Details about the crime and the perpetrators can help police apprehend the suspect and help to protect others. Try to recall, and provide the responding police officer with information such as:

- Sex, Age, Race, Height, Weight, Hair.
- Clothing (shoes, shirt, pants, jacket, hat, gloves, etc.).
- Weapon (knife, gun, mace, other).
- Glasses, scars, tattoos, other discerning markings.
- Type, year, make, model, license plate number.

What To Do with a Violent Intruder in Your Office/Room

If a person enters your room or office and begins to act in a violent or potential dangerous and threatening manner, take the following steps:

- If you have one, activate the silent panic alarm button to notify police.
- Have a friend or coworker contact police from another room or area.
- Try to avoid being alone with the intruder, leave yourself a way to escape if possible. Move the conversation/argument to a more public area where others can see/hear you and call for the police. Do not enter a room alone with the intruder.

Weather Emergencies

For most up to date weather alerts and information check [NWS Alerts](#)

Winter Storm Warning

- Stay off roads and limit your time outside.
- Stay indoors and avoid prolonged exposure to cold and winds.
- Dress warmly and wear multiple layers of clothing to avoid hypothermia and frostbites.
- Prepare for possible power outages.
- Check campus closing announcements on the radio and TV.
- Pay attention to emergency information and alerts (National Weather Service, MU Weather Information Center and MU homepage)

Floods

- If you are outdoors move to high ground or go indoors and to the upper floor of a building.
- If you are indoors move to the upper floor of the building. Stay out of flooded rooms, basements, areas – watch for electrical hazards. Do not walk, swim or drive through flood waters. Turn Around, Don't Drown. Just six inches of moving water can knock you down, and one foot of moving water can sweep your vehicle away.
- Stay off bridges over fast-moving water.
- Depending on the type of flooding: evacuate if told to do so, move to higher ground or higher floor, stay where you are.
- A Flood Watch is issued when conditions are favorable for flooding. It does not mean flooding will occur, but it is possible
- A Flash Flood Warning is issued when flash flooding is imminent or occurring.

Tornadoes

- Get the latest information from the National Weather Service, or your local news or official social media accounts for updated emergency information.
- All students and employees should remain indoors, away from

windows and doors, and move into the center of the building, on the lowest possible floor, preferably in a hallway or small interior room.

- Stay away from exterior walls, doors and windows. Basements are preferred for the residence halls. Academic and administration building occupants should go to the first-floor hallway for their shelter area.
- If possible, move out of gymnasiums, auditoriums, multipurpose rooms and other areas with large areas and unsupported ceilings.
- If you are outdoors and see an approaching storm/tornado, get indoors immediately. Avoid seeking shelter under overpasses and bridges. You are safer in a low, flat location.
- If you are caught outside, seek out a ditch, a culvert, or other low-lying depression in the ground and lie flat and shield your head and neck with your arms. Watch out for flying debris.
- University Police and the Emergency Response Team will attempt to contact students and employees in residence halls, and academic and administration buildings, via phone, email, MU Alert or through Building Coordinators.
- Be aware, there is typically about 10-15 minutes of advance notice with tornado events. The first indication you may have of an approaching tornado may be a weather alert on your phone, the internet, radio, TV, or weather radio.

Though rare in the Millersville/Lancaster area, tornadoes can occur in any month but are more likely during June – September.

A Tornado Watch is issued when severe thunderstorms and tornadoes are possible in and near the watch area. It does not mean that they will occur. It only means they are possible. Normal activities should continue but closely monitor National Weather Service Messages, weather radio, internet, and other media sources.

A Tornado Warning is issued when a tornado is imminent. When a tornado warning is issued, seek safe shelter immediately

Tropical Storms and Hurricanes

- Stay alert for tropical storms and hurricanes alerts and follow guidance for protecting yourself from high winds, heavy rains and flooding.
- Take shelter in a designated shelter area or an interior room away from windows.
- Go to the highest level of building if you are trapped by flooding.
- Do not walk, swim or drive through flood waters. Turn Around. Don't Drown. Just six inches of fast-moving water can knock you down, and one foot of moving water can sweep your vehicle away.

Thunderstorms and Lightning

- Pay attention to alerts and warnings. of approaching thunderstorms Those responsible for outdoor activities must closely monitor weather conditions.
- When thunder roars, go indoors. Move from outdoors into a building or a car with a roof.
- Avoid using electronic devices connected to an electric outlet.
- Avoid running water.
- If you are trapped outdoors in an electrical storm, lay low to the ground, preferably in a culvert or low-lying area. Avoid trees. Get indoors if possible.
- Turn Around. Don't Drown. Do not drive through flooded roadways. Just six inches of fast-moving water can knock you down, and one foot of moving water can sweep your vehicle away.
- A Severe Thunderstorm Watch is issued when severe thunderstorms are possible in and near the watch area. It does not mean that they will occur. It only means they are possible.
- A Severe Thunderstorm Warning is issued when severe thunderstorms are occurring or are imminent in the warning area.