At Risk Campus Population Plan

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Section 1: Plan Fundamentals

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide a framework for Purdue University West Lafayette campus emergency response personnel working with members of the Purdue community who may need additional assistance in times of emergency. For the purposes of this plan, the University is committed to working with any individual with a physical or mental impairment or condition that requires assistance to relocate within or evacuate a University building, facility, or campus area in an emergency situation. Members of the Purdue community with limited English proficiency may also have unique considerations. This document also lists steps and resources to help prepare those in the Purdue community who may need assistance in an emergency situation. Our mission is to assure access to emergency preparedness, response, and recovery services for at risk and hardest to reach campus populations.

1.2 Scope

“At-risk populations” for this plan are defined as anyone who may need assistance during a building or campus emergency. The University recognizes that persons with physical or mental impairments or conditions, temporary and permanent, may require special assistance with emergency notification, evacuation, sheltering, and transportation. It is the responsibility of the University to provide for people with a physical or mental impairment or condition the same level of safety afforded to all.

1.3 Laws and Authorities:

A) Accordingly, federal/state laws and policies help mandate and form an impact on planning and response to emergencies particular to this document. Laws and authorities that form an impact on Purdue’s planning and response are listed below.
   1) Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended
   2) Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended
   3) Fair Housing Act of 1968, as amended
   4) Architectural Barriers Act of 1968
   5) Communications Act of 1934
   6) Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) of 1975
   7) Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988
   8) Executive Order 13347

1.4 Situation and Assumptions

A) Situation
   1) Purdue has over 300 academic and service buildings, 16 residence halls, and 12 athletic facilities, with the majority of them being accessible.
2) Purdue has over 1700 students who identify with the campus Disability Resource Center. Purdue also has over 400 faculty and staff that have self identified as a person with a disability. In addition, Purdue’s Office of the Vice President for Human Resources and the Office of Institutional Equity (OIE) have evaluated numerous employees under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and have found them to be people with disabilities. There are over 100 employees that have a permit to park in campus accessible parking for medical reasons. Purdue has a number of visitors with temporary or permanent physical or mental impairments or conditions that come to campus for a variety of events.

3) Purdue organizations to assist persons with disabilities:
(i) OIE – for staff and faculty resources
(ii) Employee Relations Administrator – for staff and faculty resources
(iii) Employee Assistance Program - for staff and faculty assistance
(iv) Office of the Dean of Students, Disability Resource Center – for students

4) Purdue works closely with the campus’ ADA People and Technology (ADAPT) committee in order to provide more community resources in the local geographic area.

5) Purdue has transportation capabilities to assist persons with physical or mental impairments or conditions, including:
(i) Purdue Transportation Service
(ii) City bus (local public transit partnership with Purdue University)

6) Purdue has its own Fire/EMS and Police Departments who are aware of campus capabilities and emergency procedures.

7) Emergency responders and other rescue personnel may experience communication barriers while assisting certain members of the Purdue community.

8) Types of impairments and conditions that may affect communication and must be considered include, but are not limited to, cognitive/intellectual impairments or conditions, mental illnesses, physical impairments or conditions, hearing impairments or conditions, or visual impairments or conditions. These impairments or conditions may be permanent or temporary, visible or not readily identified, chronic, episodic, physical, or mental. Those persons with limited English proficiency should be included in the vulnerable populations and associated planning.

9) Major needs of at risk campus populations may include assistance with the following activities associated with emergency or disaster response and recovery, including but not limited to, preparation, notification, evacuation and transportation, sheltering, first aid and medical services, temporary lodging and housing, transition back to the community, clean up, and other emergency- and disaster-related programs, services, and activities.

10) Some people with at risk considerations will identify the need for assistance during emergency situations; others will not.

11) Some people may utilize service animals, which are trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability.
Accommodations for these animals should be considered when developing evacuation and sheltering plans. NOTE: Service animals need to be under handler’s control (i.e. harness, leash, voice control, signals, or other effective means) and housebroken. A handler also needs to take effective action or control of a service animal when they are out of control. Additionally, in order to be permitted into a shelter with their owner and or handler, the service animal cannot pose a direct threat to other animals or individuals residing in the shelter.

B) Assumptions

1) The intent of Title II of the ADA will be followed to ensure that emergency management programs, services, and activities will be accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities without causing undue financial or administrative hardship the entities providing the emergency- and disaster-related response and recovery operations and services. Responsibilities and requirements outlined in Title II of the ADA will be prioritized and instituted in order to provide for immediate, life saving needs during response operations to the return and transition into the community during recovery operations.

2) The ADA Coordinator for the Purdue University West Lafayette campus is the Director of OIE. Purdue’s West Lafayette campus depends on the ADA Coordinator to provide guidance on and interpretation of matters regarding all aspects of the ADA. The Campus Emergency Preparedness Director is encouraged to work with the ADA Coordinator, to ensure compliance with the intent, purpose, and requirements of the ADA as the statute applies to emergency management during all phases of emergency or disaster operations.

3) Campus and Local Partners should include opportunities for meetings, communications, and input by at risk population members in their emergency management planning process so that issues may be raised and potentially addressed before the emergency management plan is submitted for approval and promulgated.

4) Community resources such as interpreters, health care personnel, and housing managers will provide assistance to members of the community and emergency response personnel who require their assistance.

5) Many community members with special considerations have support networks that provide needed assistance for the individuals in the event of an emergency/disaster.

6) Emergency response personnel may need guidance from the community when working with those individuals who have a hearing impairment or condition, a cognitive/intellectual impairment or condition, a physical impairment or condition, and those with limited English proficiency who require special assistance.

7) Many members of the Purdue community requiring specialized services will have access to family member support or direct care from service providers; others will not have access to their normal resources.
8) Some members of the Purdue community may have to be evacuated without or may be separated from durable medical supplies and specialized equipment they need (i.e., wheelchairs, walkers, telephones, etc). Every reasonable effort should be made by emergency managers and shelter providers to ensure these durable medical supplies are made available or are rejoined with the community member.

9) Members of the Purdue community who have physical or mental impairments or conditions may not self-identify.

10) Many physical or mental impairments or conditions may not be visible to community members and first responders.

11) Persons with physical or mental impairments or conditions face a variety of challenges in evacuating a building during an emergency, including:
   (i) Individuals with visual impairments or conditions may no longer be able to independently navigate a building and may be reluctant to leave into unfamiliar surroundings.
   (ii) Individuals with hearing impairments or conditions may be located somewhere on campus unable to receive traditional warnings and unable to communicate with voice dependent devices.
   (iii) Individuals with physical impairments or conditions may need assistance shelter in place or evacuating a building without a working elevator.
   (iv) Individuals with cognitive impairments or conditions may need help responding or evacuating in stressful situations.
   (v) Individuals with mental health impairments or conditions may become disoriented and confused or overly stressed and need help evacuating to a quiet place.
Section 2: Four Phases of At-Risk Populations Emergency Management

2.1 Prevention & Mitigation

A) **Identification.** Urge those with physical or mental impairments or conditions, both temporary and permanent, to self identify. Self identification will allow responders, building managers, and classroom leaders to prepare themselves to assist all populations in an emergency.

B) **Emergency Plan.** Once someone has identified, develop an Individual Emergency Plan with the individual. Giving individuals resources to help establish proper notification channels, evacuation routes, and shelter in place plans will allow them to prepare themselves and best be prepared for an emergency.

C) **Areas and Routes.** Identify proper areas of refuge and evacuation routes that meet safety specifications and are common knowledge to first responders and at-risk populations.

D) **Assistance Education.** First responders may not be the first individuals asked to assist someone with a physical or mental impairment or condition in an emergency. Professors, staff, or peers may be called on to assist someone in the case of a mobility, sensory, or cognitive impairment or condition during an emergency. Preparing these individuals with education tools and necessary steps to take in assisting during an emergency will benefit all.

2.2 Preparation

A) **First Responders.** Continue to work with the Purdue University Police and Fire Departments regarding evacuation procedures and individual assistance. Dialing 911 may still be the best action to take in any emergency.

B) **Building Emergency Plans (BEP).** Continue to work with building managers and deputies to develop evacuation routes and sheltering protocols for individual needs.

C) **Emergency Warning Notification System.** Continue to work with individuals to identify the proper communication channels for emergency warnings and needs notification.

D) **Disability Resources.** Continue to work with Purdue University’s and the surrounding community’s resources and services to prepare Purdue community members.
2.3 Response

A) One must assess the situation and identify the needs of themselves and other individuals that may need assistance during times of emergency. Depending on the impairment or condition of each individual, response actions and needs may differ. For each type of impairment or condition, be prepared to assist in any emergency response. Emergency responders should be notified and communicated to the details of a situation that includes individuals with the following types of disabilities:
- Mobility
- Sensory
- Cognitive
- Temporary
- Mental Illness

2.4 Recover

A) Addressing long-term needs of the individuals should be the main concern. There may be individuals that due to their impairment or condition may have unique long-term needs. Work with campus resources to address long-term support and assistance.
Section 3: Concept of Operations

3.1 Self-identification

A) Voluntary Registry Program: The Purdue University “Voluntary Registry for Persons Requesting Additional Assistance” is an effort to collect emergency response-centric information on at-risk populations. This registry allows students, staff and faculty with special needs to identify their needs under different types of emergency situations on campus so that campus emergency response agencies can better plan to serve the registrants in times of disaster or other emergencies. The “Voluntary Registry for Persons Requesting Additional Assistance” Form can be found in Appendix C of the “Building Emergency Plan template.

B) University staff, students and faculty should refer to the following for further guidance:
1) Purdue University Fire Department: responsible for collection and storage of the “Voluntary Registry for Persons Requesting Additional Assistance” Form--1250 Third Street, West Lafayette, IN 47907
2) Campus Emergency Preparedness and Planning Office: responsible for the education of the “At Risk Campus Populations Plan” and the “Voluntary Registry for Persons Requesting Additional Assistance”--205 Martin Jischke Drive, West Lafayette, IN 47907
3) Office of Institutional Equity: assists in passing out “Voluntary Registry for Persons Requesting Additional Assistance” Form--Ernest C. Young Hall, 10th Floor, 155 S. Grant Street, West Lafayette, IN 47907
4) Disability Resource Center: assists in passing out “Voluntary Registry for Persons Requesting Additional Assistance” Form--Ernest C. Young Hall, Room 830, 155 S. Grant Street, West Lafayette, IN 47907

C) The University is required by law to keep all medical information confidential. However, emergency and safety personnel and other University representatives may be informed if an individual with a physical or mental impairment or condition identifies themselves and might require help with alerting, evacuating, or sheltering during an emergency. The information shared with such personnel shall be limited to information necessary to help alert, evacuate, or shelter the at-risk individual during an emergency.

3.2 Building Emergency Plans and Individual Emergency Plans

A) By recognizing that members of our University community may require special assistance in an emergency, the University asks that all persons become familiar with the Building Emergency Plan for those buildings they regularly occupy. Also it is suggested that in addition to completing a Voluntary Registry Form one should create an Individual Emergency Plan. This planning will allow for the individual, building support staff, and responders to prepare for an
evacuation or shelter in place emergency. Individual Emergency Plans should include:

1) **Evacuation Procedure.** Together with their personal support persons, individuals needing assistance will develop a path of travel that leads to an exit point or an area to shelter-in-place that may or may not be designated by pre-existing University building maps.

2) **Shelter in place.** Unless the emergency is life threatening, it may be advisable for a person who requires additional assistance to move to a secure area or stay in place until proper evacuation can be facilitated by responders. Each floor above the ground floor may have a proper safety area known to building staff and first responders.

3) **Designated means of communications.** Together with personal support persons, individuals needing assistance will outline the procedures of emergency notification, as well as design methods for the individual to notify emergency response personnel should an emergency occur.

**NOTE:** Recommend that persons work with building deputies of frequently visited buildings in order to develop the best evacuation routes or shelter in place points.

### 3.3 Notification

**A)** Purdue University uses “Purdue ALERT,” a multi-layered approach in emergency warning systems, such as sirens and/or other audible alerts, to warn students, staff, faculty and visitors of impending danger. In these situations, Boiler TV and local TV stations are notified to institute open captioning and public notice announcements, in accordance with the Integrated Emergency Management Plan (IEMP).

**B)** Law enforcement and fire departments may be tasked to conduct loud speaker announcements, vehicular siren notifications, and door-to-door alerts. Public safety officials may use the “Voluntary Registry for Persons Requesting Additional Assistance” to identify the concentration areas in order to prepare contingency planning for at-risk populations.

### 3.4 Emergency Evacuation for Persons with Physical or Mental Impairments or Conditions

**A)** In order to better prepare for an emergency requiring an evacuation, it is advised that individuals familiarize themselves with building maps, evacuation plans, and manual fire alarm pull stations. Most of Purdue’s buildings have accessible exits at the ground level floor that can be used during an emergency. In most Purdue buildings, persons will need to use stairways to reach building exits. Elevators should not be used because they may be unsafe to use in an emergency and are normally automatically disabled during a fire emergency.
B) Persons using wheelchairs or other similar mobility aids should stay in place, or move to a safe area, during an emergency requiring a building evacuation. If the person requiring additional assistance is alone, s/he should phone emergency services at 911 before leaving her/his location to tell emergency services which safe area s/he is going to use. All members of the Purdue community are also encouraged to immediately notify first responders and emergency personnel the location of any individual sheltering in place.

3.5 Sheltering

A) Depending on the scope and severity of an emergency or disaster, the American Red Cross, in collaboration with Purdue University, may provide students, staff, faculty and visitors with safe refuge in shelters on and off campus.
Section 4: Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

4.1 Purdue University Emergency Preparedness and Planning Office

A) Is responsible for carrying out the emergency management program for the Purdue West Lafayette campus. The Director will coordinate the activities of all organizations for emergency management on campus and with additional emergency management agency’s/organizations throughout the county and state.

B) Should always consider the requirements and priorities of those with physical or mental impairments or conditions during all decision making cycles of emergency- and disaster-related operations, regardless of the scope and severity of the emergency or disaster.

4.2 Senior Director of Environmental Health and Public Safety

A) Will assume responsibility as the Emergency Operations Center Director upon activation of the EOC and will establish response and recovery priorities through the EOC, and in conjunction with the Campus Emergency Preparedness and Planning Director, will coordinate the resources needed to support the emergency operations.

4.3 At-Risk Populations Unit Leader (or ESF #6 Primary Coordinator)

A) Should work with the ESF #6 Primary Coordinator to address the needs of those students, staff and faculty members of the Purdue community with physical or mental impairments or conditions, and those with limited English proficiency, all of whom may require special assistance following an emergency or disaster.

B) Should provide guidance to ensure access to emergency response and recovery services for the vulnerable and hardest-to-reach populations.

C) May use information contained in the Purdue University "Voluntary Registry for Persons Requesting Additional Assistance" but must ensure that all information contained therein is protected in accordance with the provisions of HIPPA and the ADA. See ESF #6, Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services.

4.4 Public Information Officer

A) Provide official information and instructions to the community, utilizing all available means of communications before, during, and after an emergency or
disaster situation, including but not limited to: television, radio, websites, closed captioning, large print materials, Braille. See Basic Plan and ESF #15 Public Information and External Communications.

4.5 Transportation Unit Leader (or ESF #1 Coordinator)

A) When carrying out emergency transportation activities, immediate needs must be considered first, followed by continuing requirements. Immediate transportation needs normally involve the evacuation of people. Continuing transportation needs typically involve the movement of relief supplies, equipment and emergency workers during response and recovery efforts.

B) Consideration must be given to transporting service animals along with their owners and to special resources needed to transport the at-risk populations (i.e., transportation with wheelchair lifts). See ESF #1 Transportation plan.

4.6 Public Health & Medical (or ESF #8 Coordinator)

A) At-risk populations may have unique medical needs. Consideration must be given to ensuring they have their durable medical supplies, prescriptions, medical attendants, and other specialized medical equipment and services. See ESF #6 Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services and ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services plans.
Section 5: Training

5.1 Training and Exercises

A) Emergency exercises should periodically include a scenario that provides for the demonstration of coordination of resources and support for at-risk populations. People with physical or mental impairments or conditions and organizations with expertise on with physical or mental impairments or conditions issues should be included as participants and role players during these exercises to ensure that emergency planning and preparedness meets the access needs of the at-risk population within the Purdue community.
Section 6: Resources

6.1 Resources:

A) Voluntary Registry for Persons Requesting Additional Assistance, Campus Emergency Preparedness and Planning


D) Purdue's Disability Resources Page http://www.purdue.edu/accessibility/

6.2 Transportation Resources:

Purdue Transportation Service
Physical Facilities Service Building (PFSB)
775 Ahlers Drive
West Lafayette, IN 47907-2013
Phone: (765) 494-2121
After hours: 1-800-213-3626
Website: www.purdue.edu/transportation/

City Bus of Greater Lafayette
1250 Canal Rd
Lafayette, IN 47902
Phone: (765) 423-2666
Website: www.gocitybus.com

6.3 Student Resources:

Office of the Dean of Students
Schleman Hall of Student Services, Room 207
475 Stadium Mall Drive
West Lafayette, IN 47907
Phone: (765) 494-1747
Website: www.purdue.edu/odos/

Disability Resource Center
Ernest C. Young Hall, Room 847
151 South Grant Street
West Lafayette, IN 47907
Phone: (765) 494-1247
Website: www.purdue.edu/drc/

6.4 Employee Resources:

Office of Institutional Equity
Ernest C. Young Hall, 10th Floor
155 South Grant Street
West Lafayette, IN 47907
Phone: (765) 494-7253
Web: www.purdue.edu/ethics/oie/
6.5 Other Resources:

A) Assistive Technology Center (ATC)
   Stewart Center, Room 111
   Phone: (765) 494-4387
   Website: [www.itap.purdue.edu/learning/support/atc/](http://www.itap.purdue.edu/learning/support/atc/)

B) Purdue Campus Emergency Preparedness and Planning Office
   Terry Memorial House, Room 176
   205 South Intramural Drive
   West Lafayette, IN 47907
   Phone: (765) 494-0446
   Website: [www.purdue.edu/emergency_preparedness/](http://www.purdue.edu/emergency_preparedness/)