



**Community Colleges  
of Spokane**

# **EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**August 2018**

**Administration Services**

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# Emergency Management Plan (EMP)

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## 1.0. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

### 1.11 Purpose

The purpose of the Emergency Management Plan (EMP) is to establish a continuing state of emergency readiness and response. The EMP will be used to manage college emergency incidents to the maximum extent possible to protect life, the environment and property, and to restore the college to normal operating conditions in the shortest possible time. While it is not possible to cover every conceivable situation, the EMP provides the basic administrative structure and protocols necessary to cope with emergency situations through effective use of college and campus resources.

The EMP is designed to provide a single source of information to protect Community Colleges of Spokane (CCS) employees, students and visitors during emergency situations. It is also intended to facilitate an effective response to emergencies by outside responders by providing the early initiation of a recognized command, control, and communication structure.

### 1.2 Scope

This EMP covers emergencies on the campuses of Spokane Community College (SCC), Spokane Falls Community College (SFCC) and all sites owned and controlled by CCS.

The scope of this Emergency Management Plan (EMP) does not cover the many college programs and courses offered in community public schools, churches and other sites not controlled by the CCS. CCS employees working in community-based sites should be aware of the emergency plans specific to their site. This EMP is an all-hazards plan that covers natural and man-made emergencies that may arise on the CCS campuses, including but not limited to:

- |                     |                     |                              |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| ▶ Severe Weather    | ▶ Civil Disturbance | ▶ Fire                       |
| ▶ Threats/Violence  | ▶ Aircraft Crash    | ▶ Hazardous Material Release |
| ▶ Bomb Threat       | ▶ Earthquake        | ▶ Community Disaster         |
| ▶ Volcanic Eruption |                     | (on or near campus)          |

The EMP is designed to be flexible in order to accommodate contingencies of various types and severity. The EMP also recognizes the need for trained, responsible individuals to use their reasonable judgment in case of an emergency.

### **1.3 Training, Review and Update of the Emergency Management Plan**

Community Colleges of Spokane (CCS) is committed to ensuring that the CCS Emergency Management Plan is dynamic. The EMP will be tested and evaluated regularly to ensure maximum preparedness. Key staff will participate in table-top and full-scale exercises to enhance skills and evaluate plan protocols. All CCS employees will be required to have a basic understanding of the EMP and their role in the successful execution of critical protocols. For training requirements and guidance, see Annex A, Training and Exercise Plan.

The CCS Incident Commander (IC) and Emergency Operations Center (EOC) members will debrief following the termination of an emergency incident or training drills, identifying those aspects of the EMP that worked well and those aspects that can be improved based on the experience.

The CCS Emergency Management Plan will be reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that the EMP reflects the current conditions and status of the campus facilities and personnel. During this process the roster of Incident Command System personnel (and alternates) will be reviewed and updated, if needed, along with the state of emergency preparedness and response. Appropriate recommendations will be made to revise any programs and/or procedures for the Chancellor's approval.

## **2.0 LEVELS OF EMERGENCY INCIDENTS**

### **2.1 Level I**

Level I events generally can be controlled by a minimum number of personnel and require only limited (or no) evacuation of the building or area. Level I emergency incidents affect a minimum number of people, individual rooms of a building or a localized outside area. No formal campus-wide declaration is usually made. Examples of Level I emergencies include minor medical events or minor disturbances not normally requiring outside assistance.

### **2.2 Level II**

Level II events may affect larger numbers of people, interrupt normal operations for a longer period of time than a Level I incident, and may involve evacuation of a building or area. Level II emergency incidents affect an entire building or a large outside area and require a coordinated effort by designated campus emergency responders (security officers, facilities personnel, public information officer (PIO), information technology (IT) personnel, building evacuation coordinator(s), and/or other emergency response personnel). A formal, campus-wide emergency notification is usually made. Level II emergencies include small fires, localized suspicious odors, ruptured oil-filled transformers, small chemical spills, criminal

### **1.3 Training, Review and Update of the Emergency Management Plan**

disturbances or injuries requiring medical attention.

### **2.3 Level III**

Level III emergencies typically involve the interruption of normal operations throughout the campus for an unknown period of time. Level III emergency incidents affect more than one building or a major portion of the campus and include major events in the surrounding community that affect the campus. Sheltering large numbers of people on campus or evacuating numerous campus areas, buildings or the entire campus may be required. This level of emergency also may include a campus isolated from normal emergency personnel response for an extended period of time. Campus self-sufficiency, sustainable up to 72 hours, should be planned for in an incident of this magnitude. A formal all-campus emergency notification will be made. Examples of Level III emergencies include major earthquakes, airplane crashes, and acts of violence or large chemical spills including natural gas.

## **3.0 RESPONSIBILITY AND CONTROL**

It is the responsibility of all CCS employees to protect, to the best of their abilities, the safety and health of students, staff and visitors on campus. This responsibility includes assisting in the safe and orderly evacuation of people from buildings and from campus when such evacuations are required.

[\(Per Board of Trustees Policy 2.30.05\).](#)

### **3.1 Level I and II Emergencies**

Community Colleges of Spokane personnel, students and visitors who become aware of Level I or Level II emergencies in their area should notify 911 first (if appropriate) and then call the 24-hour campus security phone 533-3333 immediately and follow any directions provided. Faculty and staff are responsible for controlling Level I and Level II emergencies (through calm direction and delegation of tasks) until designated campus emergency responders arrive on-scene, and for providing needed assistance to the responders until the emergency concludes.

All CCS personnel must be familiar with the appropriate emergency procedures, including “Immediate Actions for Specific Emergencies” outlined in this EMP, and use their best judgment to respond and protect the safety and health of the people affected.

### 3.2 Level III Emergencies

Emergency situations of the nature and magnitude defined as Level III require an organized, well-coordinated response. The college executive or designee will formally declare a campus emergency.

In general, the CCS procedure during a Level III emergency will be either to evacuate the CCS population from a campus or shelter in place. CCS students, staff and visitors to campus should follow “Immediate Actions for Specific Emergencies” included in this EMP.



All campus employees are expected to participate in the safe and immediate evacuation of students and campus visitors. All campus personnel, students and visitors should cooperate fully with the instructions of the Incident Command Team during an emergency.





AN EMPLOYEE, STUDENT OR VISITOR IS NOT REQUIRED TO PUT HIM/HERSELF AT RISK NOR CONDUCT ANY ACTIVITY THAT HE/SHE FEELS IS UNSAFE.

## 4.0 MOBILIZATION AND EMERGENCY MASS COMMUNICATIONS



*Refer to CCS Administrative Procedure 2.30.05-R.*

Two actions must occur rapidly in the event of an emergency of a CCS campus.

### 4.1 Mobilization

First, emergency responders (campus and/or community) must be notified. At the same time, it is important that key CCS executives are quickly notified.

Mobilization begins when the first person on the scene calls 911 (if appropriate) and then Security Dispatch. Security Dispatch or campus security officers will alert District Facilities, Security Dispatch will notify the District Public Information Officer (PIO), campus facilities manager, campus student services administration office, and the campus IT help desk. The PIO will notify the Chancellor's office. The student services administration office will notify the campus president's office.

### 4.2 Emergency Mass Communication

Second, in the event of some level II and all level III emergencies, students, faculty, staff and visitors on the campus must be quickly alerted.

Campus emergency mass communications is accomplished by the Emergency Communications Team (PIO personnel), Dispatch and Security at the direction of the Incident Commander or Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Campus emergency mass communications will employ an array of communications methods including, but not limited to, computer screen messaging; text, voicemail and e-mail messaging (RAVE Alerts), fire alarms, phone trees and building evacuation coordinators.

No single method will reach all students, faculty, staff and visitors. A combination of tools and assistance from faculty and staff is required to reach as many people as possible.

## 5.0 CCS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

### 5.1 Requirements

If a campus-based incident occurs, campus personnel are the immediate responders. They will notify emergency responders, provide first aid, and give command and management directives -- all in advance of the arrival of emergency responders. Campus personnel must be prepared to: provide an immediate and effective response; transfer command to emergency responders, and work with emergency responders and other community response agencies. Although campus personnel are not tasked to be highly trained first response emergency management personnel, they play a vital role in the process. The CCS EMP is designed as a dynamic document to prepare all faculty and staff for their important roles in emergency events that impact the campus environment.

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) was established by Homeland Security Presidential Directive–5 (HSPD-5): Management of Domestic Incidents on March 1, 2004. NIMS was established to address emergency events from severe weather to the threat of a terrorist event with significant impact.

HSPD-5 requires adoption and implementation of NIMS by all local jurisdictions -- defined as including higher education institutions -- across the full spectrum of potential incidents and hazards.

NIMS uses a core set of concepts, procedures, standards and terminology that comprises a single, comprehensive system for managing domestic incidents. The NIMS structure features six (6) integrated components that are the foundation of the systematic approach for response to incidents:

1. Command and Management
  - a. Incident Command System (ICS)
2. Preparedness
  - a. Planning, training, exercises
3. Resource Management
  - a. Mobilize, track and recover resources
4. Communications and Information Management
  - a. Framework for all communications and information sharing
5. Supporting Technologies
  - a. Voice and data communication systems, etc.
6. Ongoing Management and Maintenance
  - a. Strategic direction and oversight for NIMS development

## 6.0 INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)

The Incident Command System is the management process of the “Command and Management” component of NIMS. The ICS is universally recognized by emergency personnel as one of the most important features of emergency management. The system is designed to expand and contract in size and scope in accordance with the demands of the specific emergency. ICS provides clear authority and a coordinated response to the diverse activities necessary to successfully address emergency events. ICS maximizes efficient use of resources and responds in a controlled and well-organized manner.

### ICS Features

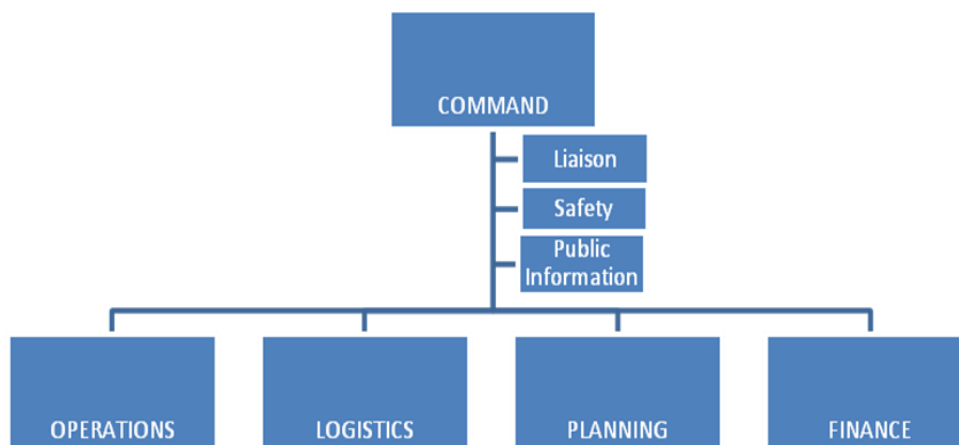
1. Establishment and transfer of command is the key to ICS. From the beginning of an incident, someone is in charge. Initially, the first person in charge is usually the person who discovers the emergency and makes the decision to call for assistance and to alert others in the area. That person is replaced by campus personnel or trained campus responders who in turn may be replaced by professionally trained emergency managers as the event evolves.
2. ICS develops in a top down, modular fashion that is based on the size and complexity of the event, as well as the hazards involved. Modular design allows for expansion and contraction of the management structure and resources as needed. Each module represents a function such as Building Evacuation Team or Perimeter Security Team.

Most minor emergencies on campus will require only a command module and a scene containment module.

3. ICS establishes common terminology and procedures that enable diverse organizations to work together effectively.
4. ICS has five basic functions: Command, Operations, Logistics, Planning, Finance/Administrative and Support.



## 6.0 INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)



### 6.1 Incident Command Team (ICT) Roles and Responsibilities

#### 6.1.1 Incident Commander (IC)

The Incident Commander is the person in charge of the incident. The Incident Commander assesses the emergency and provides direction for the campus response.

#### 6.1.2 Incident Command Team

To support the Incident Commander, the following Incident Command Team positions are available: Liaison Officer, Safety Officer, Public Information Officer (PIO), Operations Leader, Logistics Leader, Planning Leader and Finance Leader.

##### 6.1.2.1 Liaison Officer

The Liaison Officer is the lead campus contact for communication with other emergency responders such as fire and police departments; city, county, state, and federal emergency organizations; American Red Cross, and hazardous materials (HazMat) teams.

##### 6.1.2.2 Safety Officer

The Safety Officer identifies the known and potential hazards associated with campus facilities, materials and equipment that emergency responders may encounter.

##### 6.1.2.3 Public Information Officer (PIO)

The Public Information Officer's primary responsibility is to disseminate accurate and timely information to CCS, the community and news media during an emergency incident.

##### 6.1.2.4 Operations Leader

The Operations Leader is responsible for managing the deployment of

all response activities related to the emergency (e.g., establishing a perimeter or evacuating a building).

#### **6.1.2.5 Logistics Leader**

The Logistics Leader is responsible for obtaining and organizing all equipment, supplies and facilities needed for the response.

#### **6.1.2.6 Planning Leader**

The Planning Leader is responsible for collecting, analyzing and disseminating incident situation information and intelligence to the IC and EOC.

#### **6.1.2.7 Finance Leader**

The Finance Leader is responsible for providing financial and other administrative support if needed.

#### **6.1.2.8 Continuity of Business Group**

Under the direction of the EOC, the Business Continuity Group is responsible for ensuring campus operations during an event or restoration of campus operations as quickly as possible after an emergency event.



**Not all ICS positions are used in all emergencies. The position is created based on a need for the function the position represents. However, there will always be an Incident Commander (someone in charge) and most likely an Operations Leader (someone who gets things done) and a PIO.**

## **7.0 COMMAND LOCATIONS**

### **7.1 Incident Command Post (ICP)**

The Incident Command Post (ICP) is the location of the tactical-level, on-scene command group. The incident commander is always at the ICP. The location of the ICP can be changed for various reasons. The location of the ICP should be known to all emergency responders at all times.

### **7.2 Emergency Operations Center (EOC)**

The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is the pre-established location where designated leaders converge to support the on-scene incident command team. The EOC may be activated when there is a threat or an actual emergency. The EOC maintains a strategic view of the overall situation(s), but does not provide on-scene management. The EOC may include key CCS district administrators (Chancellor, District Director of Facilities, Chief Financial Officer, and PIO) and campus administrators (President, Vice Presidents, and IT Director).

### **7.3 Staging Areas**

A staging area can be any location in which personnel, supplies and equipment are temporarily housed or parked while awaiting operational assignment. Generally, someone is placed in charge of the staging area to check-in resources and dispatch resources as needed.

## **8.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIONS**

The following priorities shall guide emergency response activities:

1. Minimize injuries and loss of life;
2. Minimize damage to property and the environment; and
3. Facilitate the restoration of CCS services.

### **8.1 Safety & Security Representatives (SSR) and Building Emergency Action Team (BEAT)**

#### **8.1.1 Definitions**

##### **Building Emergency Action Plan (BEAP)**

The emergency action plan each building is required to complete utilizing the BEAP Template, BEAP checklist and associated forms. These plans will be reviewed, updated, and approved annually. Plans should be developed in coordination with the Office of Campus Safety, and other departments and offices as appropriate. Completed plans shall be forwarded to the OCS for confirmation and review, and reviewed/updated annually by the respective SSR.

##### **Building Emergency Action Team (BEAT)**

Consists of BEC and other building safety and security representatives from each department, or unit, as selected by each building administrator to participate in the development of the BEAP for the building. Backup SSRs should also serve on the BEAT.

##### **Building Evacuation Coordinator (BEC)**

Building personnel chosen by the SSR to provide coordination for any type of emergency for each floor in the building. BECs should be located on each floor and be able to quickly and safely evacuate, shelter, or guide building personnel as to appropriate emergency procedures during building emergencies. BECs should have backups and should be able to quickly communicate and coordinate with one another during an emergency.

##### **Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)**

Continuity of operations planning is a process of developing advance arrangements and procedures to mitigate the effects of a manmade, technological, or natural disasters and enable an organization to respond to an event so that critical functions can continue. All campuses and departments that conduct teaching, student services, or provide essential support and infrastructure in support of teaching and student services shall generate and annually review/update Continuity of Operations Plans.

### **Safety and Security Representative (SSR)**

A representative, normally the Building Administrator, selected by a President, or designated representative, to serve as the building coordinator for emergency planning, safety and security activities. Each occupied CCS building should have one Primary SSR and can have multiple Backup SSR representatives. Backup SSRs are often drawn from each department that occupies the building and may be a part of the Building Emergency Action Team (BEAT).

#### **8.1.2 Purpose**

CCS recognizes the importance of providing threat assessments, information, training, and resources to promote the safety of all students, faculty, staff, visitors, and security of campus facilities. In order for CCS to provide appropriate and timely safety and security information and response to its distributed campuses, each organizational unit must designate a primary SSR for each occupied CCS building. When members of one organizational unit occupy several buildings, different representatives should be designated for each building. When one building is occupied by several different organizational units, affected administrators may agree to designate a single representative for all building occupants (even if they are not in the same organizational unit) or multiple representatives may be designed to act on behalf of each occupying department; however, coordination among building representatives will be crucial to ensure all building occupants are represented. Both on and off-campus units shall designate SSRs.

Each primary representative should have at least one designated backup. Departments may specify multiple backups as warranted to ensure emergency messages can be received and acted upon at all times. Ideally, SSRs will have authority to approve emergency building maintenance and repair work orders for the buildings they represent.

Each CCS College President collects and maintains a list of SSRs, their emergency contact information, and training history. SSR emergency contact rosters must be controlled and be accessed only by the Office of Campus Safety (OCS), Environmental Health and Safety Office, Facilities Management Department, and Office of Information Security to notify representatives of relevant safety and security alerts and emergency information. Requests for updating safety and security representative information should be handled without delay to ensure effective emergency responses.

**8.1.3 SSRs are responsible for:**

1. Serving as the point of contact regarding safety and security issues affecting their building.

NOTE: In case of personal or campus security, fire, medical or hazardous materials emergency call 911, then call Campus Security at 509-533-3333 24 hours a day / 7 days a week.

2. Establishing Building Emergency Action Teams (BEAT), Building Emergency Action Plans (BEAP), and assisting administrators in generating and implementing Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP). BEATs will normally consists of SSR, BEC personnel, Safety Council Representatives, backup/alternate SSR, and other building safety and security representatives.
3. Developing emergency operations plans for their building (in conjunction with their specific BEAT and the OCS).
4. Executing and evaluating emergency drills coordinated by the OCS and in accordance with the EMP Training and Exercise Plan.
5. Receiving and monitoring emergency communications from campus safety units and disseminating relevant information throughout the building.
6. Providing appropriate training for students, faculty, and staff in their building using Train-the-Trainer materials provided by campus safety units.
7. Addressing and coordinating safety and security related actions through the appropriate administrative authority.
8. Ensuring building security, safety and health concerns are reported to the appropriate administrators.
9. Coordinating with their departmental Information Security Liaison, or the IT Helpdesk, regarding information security issues.



10. Coordinating building activities and training with laboratory, radiation, biosafety, chemical hygiene officers and other safety personnel as appropriate.
11. Serving on campus safety and security committees, absent these positions being otherwise appointed.
12. Ensuring that BEAP and COOP are on file with the OCS, and updated annually with OCS.
13. Integrating BEAT function into periodic faculty/staff meetings in an effort to inculcate safety and security into the CCS culture.

**Note:** For additional information related to the CCS SSR/BEAT Program go to the CCS, SCC or SFCC website, Emergency Management page, and click on CCS SSR Program FAQ icon.

## **8.2 Emergency Response Team (ERT)**

At CCS, the Emergency Response Team (ERT) will be the initial responders to emergency events. Key members of the ERT include Campus Security, District and Campus Facilities personnel, Student Services Administration, IT Help Desk and PIO. Once on scene, ERT personnel assume the functions of the ICS as needed. At the minimum, there will always be an IC (person in charge) and an Operations Leader (person who performs actions). Other functions of the ICS will be activated based on the nature and size of the emergency event (e.g., the logistics and planning leaders). The Finance Leader can best operate from the EOC.

## **8.3 Establish Incident Command Locations**

At the onset of an emergency, the campus Incident Commander may direct all team leaders, including all alternates, to assemble at the Incident Command Post (ICP). After initial deployment, the campus Incident Commander may recommend relocating the ICP. Any change of location must be communicated effectively to all personnel within the extended Incident Command System management structure.

It is important that all emergency responders know the location of the ICP at all times. When dictated by the size or scope of the event, an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) should be established in one of the pre-designated locations. The SCC and SFCC Emergency Operations Center locations are:

### **➤ SCC EOC**

- Primary – Lair, Student Center Bldg. (6), Skitch Conference Room (126)
- Alternate – Student Services (15), Student Development Center Conference Room
- Off-campus Alternate – SFCC Administration Bldg. (30), Falls Conference Room

➤ **SFCC EOC**

- Primary – Administration Bldg. (30), Falls Conference Room
- Alternate – Student Union Bldg. (17), Lounge A
- Off-campus Alternate – SCC Lair, Student Center Bldg. (6), Skitch Conference Room (126)

**8.4 EOC's Response Actions (if activated)**

1. Set strategic policy direction and priorities.
2. Secure materials, equipment and contractors needed during the emergency.
3. Plan and document the necessary evidence (both written and photographic) for potential financial cost recovery claims following the incident.
4. Plan for the restoration of normal campus operations.

**8.5 Incident Commander Response Actions**

**1. Make an Initial On-Scene Assessment.**

**2. Establish Initial Goals and Objectives.**

After making an assessment of the situation, the Incident Commander must establish realistic initial goals and objectives focused on saving lives, caring for the injured, stabilizing the incident and minimizing harm.

**3. Determine Actions.**

Establish an action plan that will stabilize and control the incident to meet the initial goals and objectives.

**4. Deploy Incident Command Teams.**

Issue specific objective-oriented assignments. Ensure that all leaders are properly briefed and assigned.

**5. Determine Additional Requirements.**

Determine resource needs and promptly initiate the appropriate request to the EOC for additional personnel, apparatus, material or other assistance as required.

**6. Establish a Briefing Schedule.**

Establish times or intervals that all Incident Command System leaders will convene at the ICP for a briefing of the current situation and anticipated plan of action.

### **8.5.1 Transfer of Incident Command**

As an emergency evolves it is likely that transfers of incident command will take place. The most critical transfers of command occur while an incident is still escalating. Typically, ranking or more highly trained personnel arrive on the scene and subsequently assume the function of Incident Commander (person in charge). The individual who assumed initial command of the emergency will brief the new Incident Commander on the situation, the status of resources at the scene, the action plan in effect and any unusual safety problems. After this exchange of information, the new Incident Commander assumes the command function.

In the event that professional emergency responders, i.e., Fire and/or Police, are involved, the college/campus Incident Commander is in charge of the incident until control is transferred to a professional emergency response agency. The college/campus Incident Commander then teams with the Incident Commander(s) of the responding agency(s) who has jurisdiction over the incident, in a structure known as a Unified Command (UC). This team exists until the emergency is resolved. The purpose of a Unified Command is to coordinate an effective response by uniting the "Incident Commanders" of all major organizations involved in the incident. At the same time, the Incident Commanders carry out their own jurisdictional responsibilities.

### **8.6 Liaison Officer Response Actions (if assigned)**

1. Assumes lead contact role for other emergency responder
2. Coordinates mutual aid requests.
3. Provides Rapid Responder information to responding agencies.
4. Assists the IC in communicating updates to the EOC.
5. Refers all public, media and other non-responder inquiries to the PIO.

### **8.7 Safety Officer Response Actions (if assigned)**

1. Identifies known and potential hazards in and around the emergency location.
2. Coordinates with safety officers from other emergency responders.
3. Advises the IC of response actions that may need to be altered, suspended or terminated if judged to be unsafe.

## **8.8 Public Information Officer (PIO) Response Actions**

1. Activates the campus emergency mass communications systems.
2. Establishes a communications network to provide information to concerned families, students and community members.
3. Assumes the role as the sole provider of all public statements and the point of contact for all news media.
4. Coordinates information release with PIOs of other responding agencies.

## **8.9 Operations Leader Response Actions**

1. Implements the incident action plan.
2. Organizes and manages all incident tactical activities utilizing the Operations Teams.
3. Requests needed personnel, supplies and equipment from the IC.

### **8.9.1 Operations Teams Response Actions (if assigned)**

Each team leader reports to the Operations Leader and provides a roster of team members and locations.

#### **1. Campus Security Team Functions**

- a. Establish law enforcement response.
- b. Establish scene security perimeters.
- c. Maintain crowd control.
- d. Establish traffic control and access points.
- e. Provide security at staging areas, evacuation sites and shelter locations.

#### **2. Safety & Security Representative Functions**

- a. Initiate BEAP
- b. Manage designated building evacuation/shelter-in-place actions.
- c. Report trapped, injured or unaccounted persons to the Incident Commander.
- d. Remain with evacuees at assembly points.
- e. Assist with any movement of evacuees from assembly points.
- f. Report current situation to Incident Commander at regular intervals.

#### **3. Child Care Team Functions**

(Note: Coordinate this with child care plan.)

- a. Manage child care center evacuation/shelter-in-place actions.
- b. Remain with children until relieved by Operations Leader.
- c. Report current status to Operations Leader at regular intervals.

## 8.9 Operations Leader Response Actions



Medical activities requiring special training and/or equipment shall not be conducted by personnel untrained or unequipped to perform such activities.

### 4. First Aid Team Functions

- a. Respond with first aid equipment and supplies.
- b. Assist injured within limits of training.
- c. Assist Emergency Medical Responders as needed.
- d. Record name of injured, location, sex and approximate age, and identify as student, faculty, staff or visitor. Report this information to the Operations Leader or PIO as directed.
- e. Supervise volunteers.
- f. Report fatalities to the Operations Leader immediately.

### 5. Counseling Team Functions

- a. Report to IC or EOC as directed.
- b. Provide assessment of counseling needs to IC.
  - i. Campus responders, students, faculty, staff and visitors
- c. Coordinate with other responding agency counselors.
- d. Document activities for EOC.

### 6. Interpreter/ESL Team Functions

- a. Report to IC or EOC as directed.
- b. Communicate with injured.
- c. Contact families of injured or missing.
- d. Perform duties as assigned.

## 8.10 Logistics Leader Response Actions (if assigned)

1. Procure supplies and equipment as directed.
2. Distribute supplies and equipment as directed.
3. Establish and secure staging areas for supplies and equipment.
4. Manage facilities used for staging, shelters or command.
5. Track equipment as in-use, available or out-of-service.
6. Document expenses related to assignment.

### 8.10.1 Logistics Teams Response Actions

#### 1. Utilities Team Functions

- a. Ensure that natural gas, electricity, and water service is maintained or shut down as directed.
- b. Coordinate with appropriate utility providers during and after the emergency.

#### 2. Shelter/Facilities Team Functions

- a. Establish and maintain campus facilities for sheltering activities.

## **8.9 Operations Leader Response Actions**

- b. Maintain heat, water, lights and suitable sanitation facilities.
- c. Supply blankets and pillows as needed. Ensure fire detection and suppression systems are maintained.

### **3. Food Service Team Functions**

- a. Arrange for auxiliary kitchens and food sources for mass feeding.
- b. Coordinate with Red Cross and other providers.
- c. Document expenses.

### **4. Communications Service Unit Functions**

- a. Maintain communication systems between critical functions on and off campus.
- b. Arrange continuation, modification or restoration of telephone service as needed.
- c. Assist in establishing voice/data communications as needed.

## **8.11 Planning Leader Response Actions (if assigned)** **(Note: Planning function can be located at the EOC or ICP)**

- 1. Oversees the gathering of all incident-related data and analysis.
  - a. Incident operations
  - b. Assigned resources
- 2. Conducts planning meetings and briefings for IC and EOC.

### **8.11.1 Planning Teams Response Actions**

#### **1. Situation Team Functions**

- a. Collects, processes, and organizes all situation information.
- b. Develops projections and forecasts of future events and needs.
- c. Creates plan for business continuity.
- d. Provides availability of Rapid Responder to all responders as needed.
- e. Conducts structural safety surveys, assesses repair needs and costs.

## **8.9 Operations Leader Response Actions**

### **2. Documentation Team Functions**

- a. Maintains accurate and complete incident records.
- b. Organizes files for legal, analytical and strategic planning purposes.
- c. Maintain all incident logs.

### **3. Resource Team Functions:**

- a. Tracks all CCS personnel assigned to the incident.
- b. Tracks major CCS equipment status (in-use, available, out-of- service).

## **8.12 Finance/Administrative Support Leader Response Actions (if assigned)**

1. Manage finance issues related to the emergency.
2. Coordinate with the Planning Leader for business continuity planning.
3. Create funding plan for recovery.

### **8.12.1 Finance/Administrative Support Teams Response Actions**

#### **1. Procurement Team Functions**

- a. Processes all financial documents pertaining to vendor contracts.
- b. Contracts emergency procurements.

#### **2. Compensation and Claims Team Functions**

- a. Documents all claims (injury and damage) pertaining to the event.
- b. Prepares for claim investigations.

## **8.13 Continuity of Business Group Response Actions (if activated)**

1. Informs the CCS personnel and, through the PIO, news media on recovery progress and post-emergency business plans.
2. Conducts structural surveys of campus buildings and properties to establish habitability and functionality.
3. Assesses needs and costs for repair.

## **8.9 Operations Leader Response Actions**

4. Develops plans for relocation of services.
5. Develops a funding plan to include reimbursement from state/federal sources.
6. Develops agreements and contracts for post emergency needs.
7. Insures that traumatized employees receive appropriate counseling services.

### **8.14 Facilities Personnel**

Facilities personnel will remain on campus unless specifically instructed to evacuate. Facilities supervisors will report to the Operations Leader. They will deploy personnel throughout the emergency to repair, maintain and operate equipment or utilities necessary to restore or maintain vital functions.

Facilities personnel will maintain an inventory of auxiliary equipment and special assistance personnel, such as earth-moving equipment or contractors, and will be prepared to activate equipment and personnel as directed during an emergency event.

### **8.15 Non-Incident Command Team Personnel**

The roles and responsibilities of CCS personnel not specified in the Incident Command System structure depends on the nature and magnitude of the emergency, the identified skills of the individuals, and response needs. Generally, personnel are initially engaged to account for students, manage assembly areas and maintain calm. In the event of campus closure, personnel not directly responding to the emergency will be released from campus as early as feasible.



**It is the responsibility of all Community Colleges of Spokane employees to assist in the safe and orderly evacuation of people from buildings and from campus.**

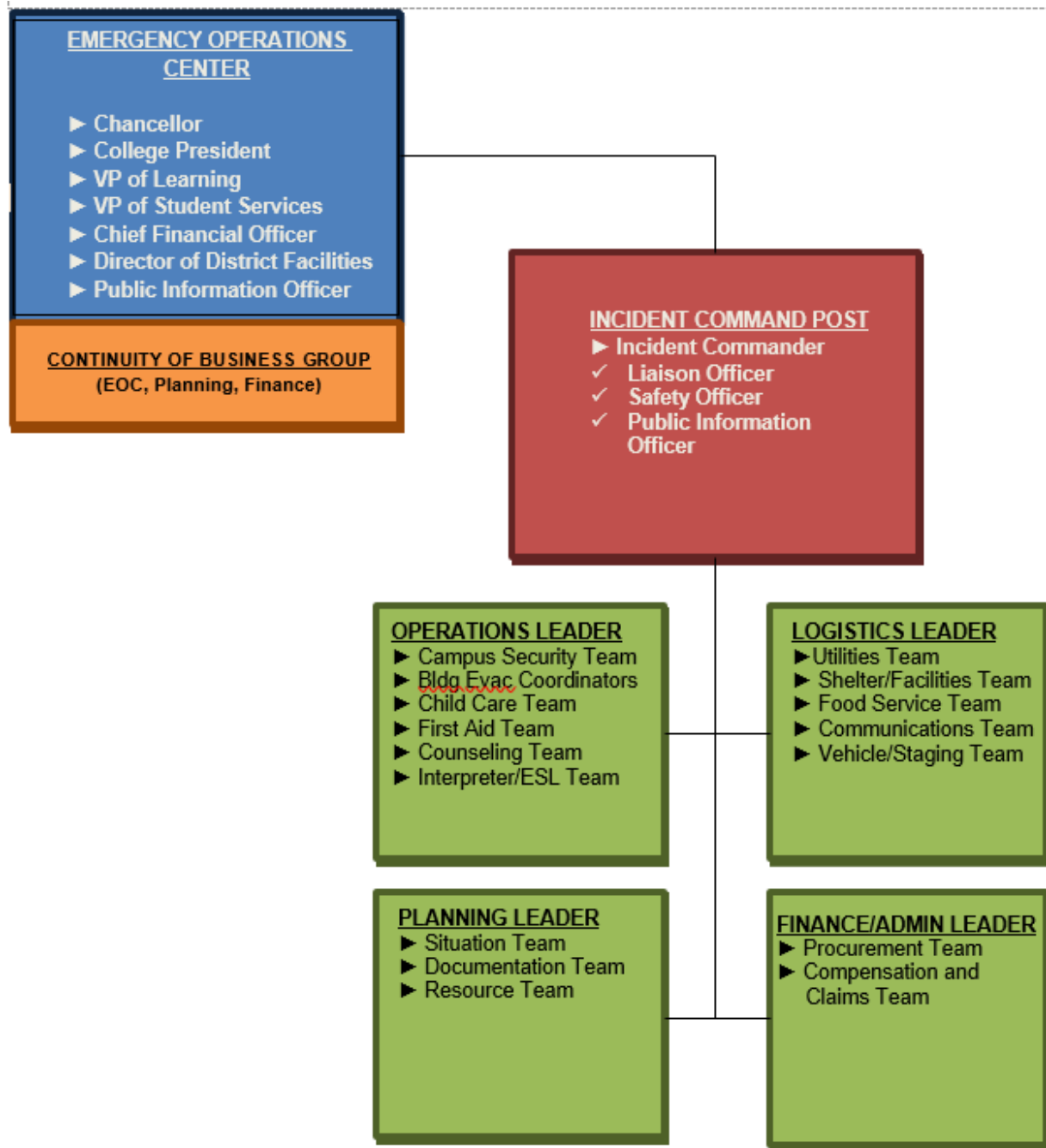


## 8.9 Operations Leader Response Actions



An employee, student, or visitor is not required to put him/herself at risk nor participate in any emergency response activity that he/she feels is unsafe.

The following CCS Incident Command System (ICS) management structure enables college personnel to (1) Evaluate the incident, (2) Minimize injuries and loss of life, (3) Minimize damage to property and the environment, (4) Allocate resources to accomplish the action plan and (5) Facilitate the restoration of CCS services.



## 9.0 EVACUATION

Evacuation is one of the primary strategies that a campus will employ in many emergencies. An evacuation can be from an area, a building or an entire campus. An evacuation must be planned, managed and controlled.

### 9.1 SSR and BEAT

A SSR and BEAT will be assigned to each major CCS building. It shall be the responsibility of the appropriate campus executive to appoint the SSR and maintain a current roster. Each SSR shall appoint a BEAT for their respective building and maintain a roster of BEAT members.

### 9.2 Evacuation Routes/Assembly Points

Evacuation routes and assembly points for are located win hallways where a lighted exit sign or exterior exit door is not readily visible within 100 feet of that location, and in hallways where the configuration does not readily lead to an obvious exit from that location.

Evacuation routes and assembly points for all of the CCS facilities are in the Rapid Responder program available through the Internet to specified users.

### 9.3 Evacuation Procedures

1. Evacuate immediately if you hear an alarm or are asked to evacuate.
2. Close, but do not lock, all doors.
3. Follow the posted evacuation route to the designated assembly point.
4. Notify the SSR, BEAT member and/or emergency first responders of the location of anyone unable to leave the building.
5. Wait at the assembly point for instructions.
6. **Do not re-enter the building** for any reason until instructed by competent authority that it is safe.

*(See also "Building Evacuation" in "Immediate Actions for Specific Emergencies.")*

## 10.0 SHELTERING

Sheltering may be necessary on a campus or within a building, depending on the magnitude of an incident. College facilities may be used to "shelter-in-place" staff, faculty, students and visitors. CCS facilities may also provide shelter for displaced individuals during a campus evacuation or to provide shelter to the community.

## **9.0 EVACUATION**

### **10.1 Shelter for Campus Evacuations**

During a campus evacuation, there may be individuals who do not have transportation to leave campus immediately. In the event this occurs, shelter will be provided, if possible, on campus. A security/safety sweep of the building will be performed before opening a building for shelter.

- SCC Primary Campus Evacuation Shelter: Lair Student Center Lobby/Meeting Rooms
- SCC Alternate Campus Evacuation Shelter: Walter S. Johnson Sports Center
- SFCC Primary Campus Evacuation Shelter: SUB Lobby/Meeting Rooms
- SFCC Alternate Campus Evacuation Shelter: Gymnasium/Fitness Center

### **10.2 Shelter-in-Place**

If public officials send out a message that a major incident has occurred that makes it unsafe for the public to move about outdoors, all CCS building occupants in the affected area will be notified via the telephone tree, voice mail broadcast message, RAVE Alerts, or other methods. Everyone will be asked to remain in the building for his/her own safety. **However, no one will be held against his/her own will.** When public officials give the “all clear,” building occupants will be notified through the same emergency communications channels detailed above.

### **10.3 American Red Cross Shelter**

The college presidents have agreed to provide shelter to the community through the American Red Cross if there is a major incident in the community and college facilities are safe. The American Red Cross will evaluate the campus building selected for the shelter for appropriateness for Red Cross operations and will consult with college administrators to minimize impacts to the college.

### **10.4 Procedures for SSR/BEAT for Shelter-in-Place**

1. When you receive notification to shelter in place, close all doors and windows unless instructed otherwise.
2. Move people away from doors and windows and toward the core of the building as directed.
3. Give people a period of time to shelter or leave. For example, “you have three minutes to shelter-in-place or leave the building.”
4. Promote calm.
5. Take a flashlight (if available) to the designated shelter area for your building or an

## 9.0 EVACUATION

inner hallway or room.

6. If you have a radio, take a radio to the shelter area.
7. Remain in this area until you receive the “All Clear” to end the shelter-in-place.

## 11.0 EQUIPMENT AND RESOURCES

### 11.1 Communications Equipment

#### 11.1.1 College Telephone and Voice Message System

The land-line campus telephone and voice-messaging system is equipped with a battery backup system that can power the system during an electrical outage for approximately 8-12 hours, depending on use. Upon request, the local telephone service providers may supply additional backup by means of additional batteries or power-generating equipment. However, in the event of a regional emergency, additional battery backup or power-generating equipment may not be available.

When a total campus telephone switch outage occurs, CCS has 24 lines at each campus that may be installed at various campus locations to maintain off-campus communications. Powered by the central office, these lines would be installed in buildings determined at the time of the emergency.

It is possible that the central office switching equipment in Spokane could become inoperable, while the campus switching equipment would be operational and could be used for internal, on-campus communications. The campus telephone systems and voice messaging systems operate independently of the central office. The only time the central office facilities are used is when making a call to or receiving a call from off-campus locations. (Note: The Magnuson building is on a separate phone line from the SFCC campus and may not be affected by outage at the same time.)



**In case of emergency, a telephone voicemail broadcast may be sent to all campus telephones.**

### **11.1.2 Campus Two-Way Radios**

CCS employees directly involved in emergency management are issued two-way radios. Two-way radios are routinely carried by campus security officers and facilities personnel. Likewise, other staff, such as Building Evacuation Coordinators, Deans and Campus Executives are issued two-way radios for emergency purposes. During an emergency, radios are a key form of communication for designated emergency staff. In an emergency, two-way will provide the most reliable, mobile and transferrable means of communication within CCS and are a critical component to effective management of an emergency.

Detailed information regarding radio frequencies and assignment is provided in Rapid Responder and CCS Intranet, Safety and Security page, [Radio Call Signs](#) tab.

Two-way radios are powered by rechargeable, lithium-ion batteries with an anticipated service life of 10 hours during normal use, before recharging is necessary. All CCS radio transmit through a repeater and over network lines that allow radio communication between SCC and SFCC and generally anywhere within the Spokane city limits.

The programmable radios do not operate on the same frequency as the local professional emergency responders. In an emergency, two-way radios will provide the most reliable, mobile and transferable means of communication on campus.

### **11.1.3 Cellular or Digital Phones**

Cellular phones typically have a service life of two hours during use before recharging is required. During a localized emergency that includes loss of phone service, the cellular phones may provide a vital link with emergency response agencies, contractors, utilities and other off-campus entities. However, during an area-wide emergency, high-volume cellular phone use often overwhelms the service and calls made from cellular phones do not connect.

Personal cellular or digital phones are widely used by personnel, students, and visitors on campus and may provide an available means for individuals to communicate with people on and off campus. Communicating with concerned

### **11.1.2 Campus Two-Way Radios**

family members or friends may help reduce anxiety significantly. However, due to the limitations identified above, cell phone usefulness during a regional emergency may be limited. Cell phones can receive text messages utilizing the **RAVE Alerts** emergency communications program. Faculty, staff and students are automatically signed up for this service through ctcLink and RAVE. Sign up at [here](#) and by clicking on the CCS Alerts icon and following the instructions.

### **11.1.4 Internet Communications (E-mail) and CCS Intranet**

The majority of college personnel are connected to the college e-mail system via computer. E-mail accounts may also be accessed from off-campus computers via Internet.

Because Internet can be widely accessed from computers both on and off campus, it can provide an excellent means of releasing information to a large on-campus or off-campus audience.

The e-mail system and Internet servers can also provide both internal and external communications as long as power is available to the servers and the local (LAN) and wide (WAN) area data networks are functional.

As conditions permit, notices and updates of emergency situations will be posted on the CCS website [Emergency Information](#) page. If operations are significantly impacted (i.e. college closure) this information will be put on the CCS Operations Hotline 533-3303.

### **11.1.5 Other College Communications Methods**

Message runners may be used to physically carry communications between parties during an emergency.

## **11.2 Computer Backup**

Community Colleges of Spokane copies the data from the student administration files and the campus servers for storage at a secure location at another site. For example, the Spokane Community College campus backs up data to a secure location at the Spokane Falls Community College campus and vice versa. In cases where further site separation is

### 11.1.2 Campus Two-Way Radios

required data is backed up to the Microsoft Azure cloud. The Direct Director of Information Technology and/or the Director of Technology Services may arrange for restoration of these backup files.

## 11.3 Chemical Spill Response Materials and Supplies

Community Colleges of Spokane does not store hazardous materials or generate hazardous waste in quantities larger than 55 gallons. Fifty-five gallon drums of waste oil, antifreeze and gasoline are stored in secondary containment. Flammable cabinets, with spill-reservoirs, are provided in areas where small quantity containers of flammables (such as paints and solvents) are used. Acid resistant cabinets are used in the chemistry stockroom (SCC Bldg. 27 and SFCC Bldg. 8) for safe storage of acids and bases.

Substance-specific spill kits are maintained in the chemistry laboratories. These kits include activated carbon, neutralizer-absorbent combinations, and mercury capturing methods.

Spill control equipment is located at both the SCC and SFCC Primary Hazardous Waste Storage Areas (SCC Bldg. 22 and SFCC Bldg. 19). Available equipment includes absorbent pads (*a.k.a.*, pillows), absorbent booms (*a.k.a.*, pigs), spill containers and a spark-proof shovel. Additional supplies of absorbent materials are stored in the campus maintenance buildings (SCC Bldg. 201 and SFCC Bldg. 10).



**Spill response equipment is limited for use on spills/releases that are 55 gallons or less in quantity.**



#### 11.4 Medical and First Aid Supplies

First aid kits intended only for injuries incidental to the workplace – not mass casualties – are located in many buildings throughout each campus.

At SCC, the Health Science programs in Bldg. 9 (nursing, respiratory care and dental assisting) and Athletics in Bldg. 5 have limited first aid, medical supplies and linens on hand that may be used in an emergency. Additionally, these areas have inventories that vary during the year of personnel protective equipment (PPE), such as surgical gloves, eye goggles and filter masks.

The SCC Health Science Building (9) is equipped with 21 hospital beds. Exercise mats available in the SCC Sports Center (Bldg. 5) and SFCC Gymnasium (Bldg. 7) may be used to transport and care for injured.

A cache of medical supplies (blankets, bandages, and stretchers) are kept in the campus maintenance buildings (SCC Bldg. 201 and SFCC Bldg. 10) and are available for first aid volunteers to use.

The Facilities Department has a water truck that could provide potable water during warm weather. Additional potable water may be accessed from local hot water heaters and vending machines.



A specific list of available equipment and supplies that could be used in an emergency is in the Rapid Responder program, which can be accessed through the Internet by district and college emergency responders. This list should not be considered all inclusive, however; many campus resources may be used in a non-traditional manner to mitigate an emergency situation.

#### 11.5 Miscellaneous Equipment and Supplies

During an emergency, equipment, vehicles and other resources may be utilized in a nontraditional manner. For example, exercise mats, folding tables, and hollow-core doors may be used as stretchers; towels and linens may be used as bandages; vehicles may be used as shelter.

##### **Traffic Cones and Barricades**

SCC	Building 19	Custodian Bay
SFCC	Building 10	Large Bay

### **11.6 Rapid Responder Software (Computer Mapping System)**

Rapid Responder is an Internet-based software application that gives emergency responders access to site-specific and incident-specific emergency management data. Rapid Responder is a secure program accessible by authorized district and college emergency responders.

## **12.0 DOCUMENTATION**

Each Incident Command System Leader is responsible for documenting the activities and expenditures associated with the discharge of his/her emergency functions. Additionally, each professional emergency responder will keep documents associated with activities during the response. These documents are valuable for several reasons. They:

1. Provide the basis to assess emergencies and evaluate the response.
2. Identify areas where campus preparedness activities worked well and those areas that need improvement.
3. Verify emergency expenses and document efforts to recover expenses.
4. Assist in the event of litigation.

All documents, status sheets, logs and forms shall be kept along with all financial records and photographs related to the emergency. CCS should request the post-incident reports from any responding agency that participated in the emergency. An event file of original documents will be maintained at the District Administration office.

## **13.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND RECOVERY PHASES**

Every emergency incident involves simultaneous response and recovery processes. During the early stages of an emergency, response activities dominate while recovery processes support response.

Recovery activities should concentrate on giving accurate information to people who need it most and should begin as soon as the emergency phase of the operation is completed. Recovery activities should include debriefing, post-incident analysis and identification of a recovery team or recovery plan.

### 13.1 Debriefing

Debriefing should begin as soon as the emergency phase of the operation is completed. The purpose of the debriefing is to inform participants.

- What happened?
- What is known about the status of the campus facility, including when operations will resume or when a determination of a time frame for resuming operations will be known?
- What is known about conditions beyond campus boundaries that may affect movement away from campus?
- What is known about the status of the campus populations, including the type and extent of any injuries?
- Where were the injured taken?
- How to access updates.
- What actions will be taken next?

### 13.2 Post-Incident Analysis

Post-incident analysis is a reconstruction of the incident to establish a clear picture of events that took place during the emergency. As soon as practical, construct a brief chronological overview of who did what, when and where during the incident. A written Post-Incident Analysis report should be prepared.

- **Command and control**
  - Did the first trained responder to arrive on scene establish the Incident Command System?
  - Was the emergency response organized according to the existing emergency management plan procedures?
  - Did information pass from ICS operational teams to the CCS Incident Commander and from the CCS Incident Commander to the EOC through appropriate channels?
  - Were response objectives communicated effectively to field personnel (operational teams) who were expected to implement them?
  - Did the CCS Incident Commander integrate well with the professional emergency

### 13.1 Debriefing

response Incident Command upon arrival and throughout the incident?

- **Tactical operations**

- Did the on-scene Incident Commander effectively order tactical operations?
- Did the Operations Team implement these orders? What worked? What didn't?
- Were tactical operations conducted in a timely and coordinated fashion?
- Do revisions need to be made to tactical procedures?
- Do tactical work sheets need to be developed or modified?

- **Resources**

- Were human and material resources adequate to conduct the response effectively?
- Are improvements needed to facilities or equipment?
- Were mutual aid agreements implemented effectively?

- **Support services**

- Were support services adequate and provided in a timely manner?
- What is needed to increase the provision of support to a necessary level?
- Plans and procedures
  - Were the Emergency Management Plan and associated tactical procedures current?
  - Did they adequately cover notification, assessment, response, recovery and termination?
  - Were roles and assignments clearly defined?
  - How will plans and procedures be upgraded to reflect successful and unsuccessful aspects of the emergency response?
  - What other procedures could have been in effect?
  - Are there any procedures that should be eliminated?

### 13.1 Debriefing

- What additional protective measures could have been taken to eliminate the damage?
- Have there been any changes in the facilities, equipment or operations of the institution that warrant changes in the procedures for emergency management?
- **Training**
  - Did this event highlight the need for additional basic or advanced training?
- **Communication**
  - How well did internal and external communications work?
  - What should be clarified or changed?
- **Legal**
  - Are there ongoing legal issues that need to be resolved?

### 13.3 Recovery Plan

The timing for moving from a response focus to a recovery focus will depend on the nature and magnitude of the emergency and damage to campus structures and infrastructure. Once the immediacy of the emergency subsides, efforts at returning the campus to normal operations begin.



**Once the incident is in the recovery phase, the leadership structure may change from the Incident Command System to the normal CCS organizational structure.**

CCS leaders will work to assure an organized recovery that maximizes safety of personnel and mitigates further damage to facilities and assets. The Incident Commander will work with the EOC to assure an organized recovery, to maximize the safety of personnel, and to mitigate further damage to facilities and assets. The Recovery Plan, or a timetable for a Recovery Plan, should be communicated to all interested parties. It is possible that recovery may continue long after resumption of normal operations. (See “Continuity of Business Group Response Actions” in Section 8.12.)

## 14.0 COLLEGE FACILITIES AND POPULATIONS

### 14.1 Facilities

The Spokane Falls Community College campus includes 21 buildings situated on a 140-acre site that slopes north toward the Spokane River. The campus is bordered on the north and

### 13.1 Debriefing

south by the Spokane River, west by Randolph Road and a residential area, and east by Fort George Wright Drive. SFCC is along the flight path to Spokane International Airport, located approximately five miles southwest of the campus.

The Spokane Community College campus includes 21 buildings situated on a 141- acre site adjacent to the Spokane River. The campus is bordered on the north by the Spokane River, south by Mission Avenue, west by Greene Street, and east by Rebecca (partially paved). SCC is along the flight path to Felts Field, an active general aviation airport with 320 based aircraft and more than 72,000 annual aircraft operations. The field is approximately 2½ miles east of campus. Burlington Northern Railway and Union Pacific Railway tracks lie a few hundred yards to the south and southeast of the campus.

The buildings on each campus are identified and recognized by function name and building number. Campus maps are in the Rapid Responder program.

In addition, CCS offers programs in urban and rural centers, public schools and community centers in Ferry, Stevens, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Whitman and Lincoln counties. CCS locations in Spokane County are:

- The Lodge, 3305 W. Fort George Wright Drive, Spokane
- Adult Education Center, 2310 N. Monroe Street., Spokane
- Esmeralda Center, 3939 N. Freya Street, Spokane
- Fairchild Center, 4 W. Castle Street, Fairchild AFB, Airway Heights

CCS rural locations are:

- Colville Center, 985 S. Elm
- Inchelium Center, 14 Community Center Loop
- Ione Center, 208 Blackwell
- Newport Center, 1204 W. Fifth
- Pullman Center, 115 N.W. State St.
- Republic Center, 970 S. Clark

## 13.1 Debriefing



Detailed and secure information about all CCS buildings located in Spokane County is contained in the Rapid Responder program.

## 14.2 Populations

The population of our campuses consists primarily of adult students, faculty, staff, administrators, and visitors. Campus populations include a substantial number of students with disabilities and individuals with limited English language skills, including refugees and those in beginning English as a Second Language (ESL) classes. During academic quarters, young children are on campus at the SCC Bigfoot Child Care Center (Bldg. 20) and SFCC Early Learning Center (Bldg. 29). The campuses are most heavily populated Monday through Friday, 7:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. However, night classes convene until 10 p.m. during the week. Campus and community events may be held during the weekend. Non-operation times are typically considered to be between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. In general, Security and Facilities personnel are the only populations scheduled to be on campus during hours of non-operation.

### 14.2.1 Population During Hours of Operation

- No housing is provided on campus.
- Districtwide, Community Colleges of Spokane has just over 2,000 employees, 43 percent of whom are part-time or temporary employees.
- Spokane Community College employs approximately 670 faculty and staff, who serve approximately 7,000 students.
- Spokane Falls Community College employs about 500 faculty and staff, who serve approximately 5,800 students.
- Weekday evening and weekend populations vary considerably, but are significantly less than during daytime hours.

## **14.2 Populations**

- The SCC Bigfoot Head Start Child Care Center is located in Bldg. 20. The center serves 100 children ages six weeks to five years during the daytime and approximately 25 children in extended-hour (evening) care. Approximately 50 adults work at the child care center in various capacities during daytime operations, with reduced numbers (six or fewer) at night. The child care center is open from 6:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. Monday through Thursday and 6:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on Friday, when classes are in session during the academic school year. During summer quarter, the center is open with reduced operations from 6:30a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Thursday.
- The SFCC Early Learning Center, located in Bldg. 29, serves 89 children ages six weeks to five years. The Early Learning Center is open 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday when classes are in session during the academic year. Summer services are offered when program funding allows.
- Individuals with disabilities – including sight and hearing impaired, mobility impaired, learning disabled and developmentally disabled – may be present throughout the campuses and centers during hours of operation.
- Twenty-four (24) hour security is provided at the college campuses by a combination of in-house campus security officers, supervised student security and contract security personnel.
- A number of organizations located on campus are not part of the CCS academic reporting structure. These organizations include at SCC: Canadian College of English Language, C.O.P.S., Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, Spokane Public Schools, WorkSource Spokane; at SFCC, Department of Vocational Rehabilitation and WorkSource; and on both campuses Sodexo food service.

### **14.2.2 Population During Non-Operational Hours**

- Twenty-four (24) hour security is provided on campus.



## 14.2 Populations

- Facilities personnel work on the SCC and SFCC campuses during non-operational hours including custodial shop staff from 5 p.m. to 6:30 a.m. Monday through Thursday and 4 p.m. Friday to 12:30 a.m. Saturday (1:30 a.m. at SFCC). Saturday and Sunday events are covered by custodial shop staff in numbers appropriate to the size of the event. There is a campus operations shop member on duty on Saturday from 6:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.
- The library on each campus is open on weekends during the instructional quarter.