

# SAFETY

**on campus**

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES



**Indiana State  
University**

*More. From day one.*

# Emergency Numbers

Emergencies .....	911
University Police .....	5555
Text Telephone .....	4400
UAP Clinic—ISU Health Center .....	3883
Student Counseling Center .....	3939
Terre Haute City Police.....	dial 97, then 232-1311
Terre Haute Fire Department.....	dial 97, then 232-1311
Indiana State Police .....	dial 97, then 299-1151
After October 31, 2010.....	dial 97, then 800-225-8576
Vigo County Sheriff .....	dial 97, then 232-3801

## SAFETY ON CAMPUS

A University, like any other community, is subject to a number of potential natural disasters and other emergencies. While we all hope that such occurrences never happen, it has been shown time and time again that being prepared for such events is prudent.

This publication will acquaint you with information essential for emergency situations. While it cannot provide detailed instructions, it is hoped that it can provide a ready reference to get help or obtain more information.



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## 9-1-1 PROCEDURES

9-1-1 is the telephone number to dial when help is needed in an emergency. By dialing 9-1-1 from any campus telephone, you will have access to FIRE, POLICE, MEDICAL AID, RESCUE, and POISON CONTROL.

### *When to Call 9-1-1:*

- Call 9-1-1 when life and/or property are in immediate danger;
- When you see smoke or fire;
- When you see a crime being committed;
- When rescue or emergency medical assistance is needed.

### *When Not to Call 9-1-1:*

- Never call 9-1-1 as a joke!
- Do not dial 9-1-1 for information, such as road or weather conditions, area power outages, or directions.

### *How to Call 9-1-1:*

- Dial 9-1-1 (no money is required from a pay phone);
- Give the dispatcher the nature of your emergency;
- Give your exact address and cross street;
- Give the telephone number from which you are calling;
- Give your name;
- DO NOT HANG UP! There may be additional information needed by the dispatcher.

### *Things to Remember:*

- Campus blue phones and elevator emergency buttons ring to the 911 Center;
- If you should accidentally activate an elevator alarm, advise the dispatcher that no emergency exists.
- To reach campus police by cell phone or from an off-campus telephone, call 812-237-5555.

## MEDICAL EMERGENCIES

Calmly and carefully assess the medical emergency with which you are faced. If appropriate, call 911. Provide accurate information; stay on the line until the 911 operator asks you to hang up. Reassure victim. Positive support and encouragement is very important.

### *First Aid for Rescue Breathing*

Gently tilt the head back and lift the chin to open the airway. Pinch the nose close. Give two slow breaths into the mouth. Breathe into an adult once every five seconds, and for children or infants breath gently every three seconds. If you are doing the procedure correctly you should see the chest rise and fall.

### *To Stop Bleeding*

Apply direct pressure to the wound. If available, wear latex or rubber gloves. Maintain the pressure until the bleeding stops. If bleeding is from an arm or leg,

and if the limb is not broken, elevate it above the level of the heart.

### **Treatment for Shock**

Do whatever is necessary to keep the person's body temperature as close to normal as possible. If no back or neck injury is present or suspected slightly elevate the person's legs.

### **Choking**

Stand behind the person. Place the thumb side of one of your fists against the person's abdomen, just above the navel and well below the end of the breastbone. Grasp your fist with your other hand, give an abdominal thrust. Repeat until the object comes out.

## **UTILITY DISRUPTIONS**

- In the event of a utility disruption during normal working hours (7:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Monday-Friday), call the Facilities Management Services Desk at 812-237-8192. After hours and on weekends, contact the ISU Police Dispatch Center at 812-237-5555. Maintenance staff will be contacted to restore the utility as soon as possible. If no one answers or the line is busy, hang up and try your call later. The dispatcher may be busy with similar calls.
- For spaces with unique utility needs, notify Facilities Management during normal working hours at 812-237-8192. The call will be routed to someone who can assist. Facilities Management maintains a list of critical and unique needs which allows for a more timely response in the event of utility disruptions or subsequent restoration of utilities service.
- Utility disruptions may occur in isolated spaces, whole buildings, sections of campus, or across the entire campus. The safe operation and maintenance of the campus is dependent upon a complete understanding of these systems. In all cases, the response to restore service must be made by trained professionals. Building occupants must not try to restore service.

## **EVACUATION PROCEDURES**

### **Building Evacuation**

- All building evacuations will occur when an alarm sounds and/or upon notification by Public Safety, the building coordinator, building safety officer, or designee.
- When the fire alarm is activated during an emergency, leave by the nearest marked exit and alert others to do the same.
- Handicap evacuation is preplanned for each building at Indiana State University. Contingencies for handicapped evacuation are included in each building's Emergency Response Plan.
- Do not use the elevators in cases of fire and/or earthquake.
- Once outside, proceed to a clear area that is at least 200 feet away from the affected building. Keep streets, fire lands, hydrant areas, and walkways clear for emergency vehicles and personnel. Know your evacuation assembly points.
- Do not return to an evacuated building unless told to do so by a designated University official.

**Important:** After any evacuation, report to your predesignated assembly point. Stay there until an accurate headcount is taken. The building safety officer will take attendance and assist in accounting for all building occupants.

### **Campus Evacuation**

- Evacuation of all or part of the campus will be announced by Public Safety.
- All persons (student and staff) are to immediately vacate the site in question and relocate to another part of the campus as directed.

## **FIRE SAFETY**

### **When You Move into Your Room or Work Area:**

- Locate at least two emergency exits from your floor and make sure they are free of obstruction.

- Note location of fire alarms, extinguishers, or any other emergency equipment available.
- Note location of landmarks which may aid your exit when visibility is reduced by smoke.
- Re-familiarize yourself with standard fire drill procedures.
- Become familiar with University fire and general safety regulations.

### **In the Event of a Fire:**

- Remain calm.
- Call 911 if possible. Stay on the line until the operator asks you to hang up.
- Act quickly, not rashly. Your objective is to survive. If you can exit safely, do so. If not, you must work quickly to defend yourself against smoke and flame.

### **If You Leave Work Area or Room in Event of a Fire:**

- Never open a door without checking for heat or smoke. Close doors behind you.
- Do not allow doors to lock—you may be forced to return.
- If smoke is encountered during your exit, do not walk upright—crawl. The air is cooler and less toxic nearer the floor.
- Never use an elevator.
- If smoke is present in a stairwell, avoid it. Choose another route.
- If your clothes catch fire—stop, drop, and roll to extinguish the flames.
- If you are in a room where fire starts, try to extinguish the fire if small. If the fire is too large, leave quickly. Close the door to confine the fire to that room. Do not lock the door. Activate the fire alarm and/or call the Fire Department, 911.
- Upon exiting, move at least 50 yards from the building to a designated preplanned area, but make yourself or your group delegate available to give fire fighters coming in as much information about the fire situation as possible. Be factual, calm, and brief.

### **If You Are Trapped in Your Work or Living Area:**

- Seal door/window cracks and ventilation grills with tape (preferably duct tape) or towels and/or clothing (preferably wet) to keep smoke out.

- If there is smoke in the room, open the window and let it out. Hang an article of clothing, large enough for rescuers to see, out of a corner of the window. Close the window again and seal the cracks. Keep window closed to prevent outside smoke from entering.
- Do not break the window unless the room has been heavily invaded by smoke and you must get air to survive. Remember, stay close to the floor for cooler and fresher air.
- If possible, call 911, report the fire location, your location, and your situation.
- Tie a towel or clothing (preferably wet) around your nose and mouth if necessary to filter smoke.
- Do not jump. Fire crews' first assignment at any fire is to rescue trapped victims.

## BOMB THREATS

Bomb threats are usually received by telephone, but they may also be received by e-mail, note, or letter. All bomb threats should be taken very seriously and handled as though an explosive is in the building.

If you receive a bomb threat, ask the caller the following questions:

- Where is the bomb?
- When is it going to go off?
- What kind of bomb is it?
- What does the bomb look like?
- What will cause the bomb to explode?
- Why did you place the bomb?
- What is your name?
- Where do you live?

Do not upset the caller if at all possible.

Take good notes when talking to the person on the other line. Be aware of background noise, special voice characteristics, music, office machinery, etc.

If possible, get a co-worker to call 911 for you while you are on the phone. Have a plan as to how you are going to alert your co-worker. A piece of paper with the word "Bomb" would be sufficient.

If you cannot alert a co-worker to call 911, do so yourself immediately after the caller hangs up.

If you find a bomb or any suspicious item, don't touch it. Call for help and evacuate the area.

## WINTER WEATHER

Winter storms can range from moderate snow over a few hours to blizzard conditions with blinding, wind-driven snow or freezing rain that lasts several days. When listening to winter weather reports, it is important to be familiar with the terms used by broadcasters. A "winter storm watch" indicates that severe winter weather may affect your area. A "blizzard warning" means that large amounts of falling or blowing snow and sustained winds of at least 35 miles per hour are expected for several hours.

If it is necessary to suspend operations due to winter weather, that announcement will be made via local media outlets and:

- Emergency e-mail system—ISU Today Special Announcements and My ISU Portal
- The Campus Cancellation and Closing Line at 812-237-7777
- For road condition information, call 812-478-1555.

## SEVERE WEATHER

### Severe Weather Policy

The closure of the Indiana State University campus is a rare event. It is the intent to base the decision to close campus primarily on the conditions in the immediate vicinity of campus. Faculty and staff at a distance must make individual decisions regarding the wisdom of commuting under severe weather conditions.

Faculty are expected to provide reasonable accommodations to students who were unable to attend class due to severe weather conditions.

Recommendations regarding possible campus closure are based on:

- The amount of snow/ice both on the ground and predicted.
- The wind conditions accompanying precipitation.
- The time of day the weather event occurs.
- Road conditions on campus as well as throughout the city and county.
- The ability of ISU's grounds maintenance crew, as well as city and

county highway departments, to keep roads passable.

- Whether a state of emergency has been declared in Vigo County closing all roads.

If the decision is made to close campus, closure will occur for a 12 hour period. At hour eight of the closure period or no later than 8:00 p.m., the decision will be made whether to extend the closure for an additional 12 hours.

### Tornado

#### Severe Weather/Tornado Watch

A watch is an indication of where and when the possibilities are highest that severe weather or a tornado could occur. A watch is a statement that severe weather/tornado conditions are present and could occur. The National Weather Service will issue a watch bulletin to authorities as well as to the local radio and TV stations.

#### Severe Weather/Tornado Warning

When a severe weather/tornado sighting occurs, the National Weather Service-activated dispatch will be notified immediately. On campus, the warning will be signaled by a sounding of emergency sirens. Recorded message alarms will be activated at various campus locations. Rave text messages, Novell pop-up messages, and ISU Live updates will be activated.

#### In Case of Severe Weather

When the emergency warning sirens sound, it is your responsibility to get to a shelter. In addition to other notification systems, University police may also announce the warning via car loudspeakers. When the emergency notifications are activated, all persons should immediately seek shelter in the nearest strong building. Go to the basement or interior halls of lower floors. Auditoriums, gymnasiums, and similar large rooms with wide roofs should be avoided; stay away from all windows and exterior doors.

Note: ISU emergency sirens are tested at 11:00 a.m. on the first Tuesday of each month along with Rave text messaging and Novell pop-up messaging systems.

## EARTHQUAKE

### ***“Drop, Cover, and Hold”***

Earthquakes can cause numerous hazards including building collapse, fire, disrupted transportation and utilities, and landslides.

### ***When You Feel an Earthquake:***

- Drop under a desk or sturdy table. Stay under cover until the shaking stops. Hold onto the desk or table. If it moves, move with it.
- Stay away from windows, bookcases, file cabinets, heavy mirrors, hanging plants, and other objects that could fall.
- If you're on a sidewalk near a tall building, move into the building's doorway to protect yourself from falling bricks, glass, and other debris.
- If you're outdoors, move to a clear area, away from trees, signs, buildings, or electrical wires and poles.
- If you're in a crowded room, lecture hall, or public place, do not rush for exits. Stay in your seat or get under it if possible and protect your head with your arms. Do not try to leave until the shaking is over.
- If you're in a wheelchair, stay in it. If possible, move to cover, lock your wheels, and protect your head with your arms.
- If you're driving, slowly pull over to the side of the road and stop. Avoid overpasses, power lines, bridges, and other hazards. Stay inside your vehicle until the shaking is over.

### ***After an Earthquake:***

- Check yourself and those around you for injuries.
- Use the phone only to report a life-threatening emergency (dial 911).
- Be prepared for aftershocks. Leave damaged buildings and remain away from potential hazards, (windows, tall buildings, downed power lines, etc.).
- If you smell gas or hear a hissing sound, open a window and leave the building. If possible, call 911.
- Monitor radio or television emergency broadcasts and follow the advice given.

## HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

The teaching and research mission of ISU necessitates the use of numerous chemicals. In additions, radioactive and bio-hazardous materials are utilized in a wide range of activities on campus. The following are precautions you can take to prevent or react to an inadvertent release of one of these hazardous materials.

### ***To Prevent or Minimize the Effects of a Release:***

- Use chemically compatible containers with secure closures.
- Always label any container as to its exact contents and hazards.
- Use hazardous materials in the way they were intended and in well ventilated areas.
- Store hazardous materials in cabinets, shelves, etc., specifically designed for that purpose and that provide secondary containment.

### ***If a Release Occurs:***

- Notify other people in the area that a release has occurred.
- Evacuate the immediate area and ensure that no one re-enters the area.
- Call 911 to summon emergency medical assistance and/or hazardous material emergency response. Be prepared to answer the 911 dispatcher's questions as to names, types of the materials involved, quantities, location of the release, and a location where responders can meet you.
- Follow instructions from emergency responders and emergency communications systems.

### ***Train Derailments with Hazardous Material Spills***

Train derailments can result in chemical spills and releases. These incidents can vary considerably in significance. While the chance of being involved in such an incident is slight, the danger is significant. Train rail cars go through towns daily carrying everything from explosives to extremely hazardous chemicals. Any clean up of such a spill is conducted by trained public and/or private professionals but members of the public should be aware of certain steps to take to protect themselves.

### ***Procedures:***

If a chemical or other hazardous material release occurs near you:

- Try to remain calm and do not enter an area that may be dangerous. Leave the area if possible.
- Once you have left the area of the hazardous material incident, call 911.
- If the incident is a traffic accident involving a semi-tanker or a train derailment involving tanker cars, look for chemical placards on the tanks from a safe distance. Observe the scene for obvious leaks and/or gas vapor clouds as well as discolored vegetation or dead animals nearby. Do not approach the scene if any of these conditions are present and stay upwind.
- Call 911 and relay your observations to the dispatcher. Provide the dispatcher with as much information as possible including placard information.
- If you become aware of a potential hazardous material incident near your location, listen to local radio or television for further information. Information will also be sent to the campus community via Rave text messaging, Novell pop-up messaging, the ISU portal, and ISU Today special announcements as well as the 812-237-7777 information line.
- Follow all instructions.
- Stay away from the incident site to minimize the risk of contamination.
- If caught outside, stay upstream, uphill, or upwind. Try to go a half mile from the danger area.
- If you are in a car, close the windows and shut off the ventilation system.
- If told to remain in place, close and seal all windows and doors, shut vents, and turn off attic fans and other ventilation systems to minimize contamination.
- If an explosion is imminent, close drapes, curtains, and shades.
- If you suspect gas or vapor contamination, take shallow breaths through a cloth or towel.
- Avoid contact with any spilled liquid materials, airborne mist, or condensed solid chemical materials.
- Do not eat or drink any food or water that may have been contaminated.

## WORKPLACE VIOLENCE

Workplace violence is the second leading cause of on-the-job deaths. It is critical to report any threat or potentially violent situation to the police when it arises. Discuss all potential threats with management personnel and the police.

If there is a threat of violence, call 911 immediately.

Other sources may include:

- Counseling Services, 812-237-3939
- Human Resources, 812-237-4114
- Your supervisor

### Warning Signs:

A person may:

- Change his/her behavior, display anxiety, irritability, or depression, withdraw, or even make comments about suicide.
- Be incapable of accepting criticism and hold a grudge over a disciplinary act or promotion or perk he/she felt should have gone to him/her.
- Exhibit paranoia or think another person is "out to get him/her."
- Start talking about problems, physical complaints, or sleep problems.
- Test the limits of rules and regulations.
- Blame others for their problems.

### Recognizing Inappropriate Behavior

- Unwelcomed name-calling, obscene language, and other abusive behavior.
- Intimidation through direct or veiled threats.
- Throwing objects in the workplace, regardless of the size or type of object being thrown or whether a person is the target of a thrown object.
- Physically touching another employee in an intimidating, malicious, or sexually harassing manner. This includes such acts as hitting, slapping, poking, grabbing, and pushing.
- Physically intimidating others including such acts as obscene gestures, "getting in your face," and fist shaking.

### Personal Conduct to Minimize Violence

- Project calmness: move and speak slowly, quietly, and confidently.
- Be an empathetic listener: encourage the person to talk, and listen patiently.

- Focus your attention on the other person to let them know you are interested in what he/she has to say.
- Maintain a relaxed yet attentive posture and position yourself at a right angle rather than directly in front of the other person.
- Acknowledge the person's feelings. Indicate that you can see he/she is upset.
- Ask for small, specific favors such as asking the person to move to a quieter area.
- Establish ground rules if unreasonable behavior persists. Calmly describe the consequences of any violent behavior.
- Use delaying tactics that will give the person time to calm down. For example, offer a drink of water.
- Reassure and point out choices. Break big problems into smaller more manageable problems.
- Accept criticism in a positive way. When a complaint might be true, use statements like "You're probably right" or "It was my fault." If the criticism seems unwarranted, ask clarifying questions.
- Ask for recommendations. Repeat back to him/her what you feel he/she is requesting of you.
- Arrange yourself so that your access to an exit cannot be blocked.

## PERSON WITH A WEAPON/GUN

If you observe someone with a weapon or observe someone who you believe might be in possession of a weapon, trust your instincts and do the following:

- Observe at a distance and remember or jot down unique or significant information available to you.
- Call 911 and be prepared to provide the following information:
  - a. A description of the person you are viewing.
  - b. Distinguishing characteristics such as mustache, earrings, tattoos, or scars.
  - c. A detailed description of the clothing worn by the person.
  - d. A description of the person's mode of transportation and license number if available.

- e. A description of the weapon seen and how it was seen or used or why you believe the person may be armed.
- f. A description of other parties involved.
- g. The location of incident and direction of travel by parties.
- h. Under no circumstances should you confront a person who you believe is armed.

### Safety Guidelines for Armed Subjects, Active Shooter Situations

An active shooter is a person who appears to be actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a populated area; in most cases active shooters use firearm(s) and there is no pattern or method to their selection of victims. These situations are dynamic and evolve rapidly, demanding immediate deployment of law enforcement resources to stop the shooting and mitigate harm to innocent victims. This document provides guidance to faculty, staff, and students who may be caught in an active shooter situation and describes what to expect from responding police officers.

### Guidance to Faculty, Staff, and Students

In general, responses to an active shooter will be dictated by the specific circumstances of the encounter, bearing in mind there could be more than one shooter involved in the same situation. If an active shooter situation develops, remain calm and use these guidelines to help plan a strategy for survival:

- If an active shooter is outside the building, proceed to a room that can be locked. Close and lock all windows and doors, and turn off all lights. If possible, get everyone down on the floor and ensure that no one is visible from outside the room.
- One person in the room should call 911, and inform the dispatcher of the location of the incident. Remain in place until the police or a campus administrator known to someone in the room gives the "all clear." Unfamiliar voices may be the shooter attempting to lure victims from their safe space. Do not respond to any voice commands until it can be

verified with certainty that they are being issued by a police officer.

- If an active shooter is in the same building, determine if the room presently occupied can be locked and, if so, follow the same procedure described in the previous paragraph. If the room cannot be locked, determine if there is a nearby location that can be reached safely and that can be secured, or if it is possible to exit the building. If you decide to move from the original location, be sure to follow the instructions outlined in the following paragraph.
- If an active shooter enters an office or classroom, try to remain calm, dial 911 if possible, and alert police to the shooter's location. If communication is not possible, leave the line open so the dispatcher can listen to what is taking place. Normally the location of a 911 call can be determined without speaking. If there is absolutely no opportunity for escape or hiding, it might be possible to negotiate with the shooter; attempting to overpower the shooter with force should be considered a very last resort. If the shooter leaves the area, proceed immediately to a safer place and do not touch anything that was in the vicinity of the shooter.
- No matter what the circumstances, if you decide to flee during an active shooting situation, make sure to plan your escape route before starting. Do not attempt to carry anything while fleeing; move quickly, keep hands visible, and follow the instructions of police officers. Do not attempt to remove injured people; instead, leave wounded victims where they are and notify authorities of their location as soon as possible. Do not try to drive off campus until advised it is safe to do so by police or campus administration.

### **What to Expect from Responding Police Officers**

Police officers responding to an active shooter are trained to proceed immediately to the area in which shots were last heard; their purpose is to stop the shooting as quickly as possible. The first responding officers will normally be in teams of four; they may be dressed in regular patrol uniforms, or they may be wearing external bulletproof vests, Kevlar helmets, and other tactical equipment. The officers may be armed with rifles, shotguns, or handguns, and might be using pepper spray or tear gas to control the situation.

Regardless of how they appear, remain calm, do as the officers tell you, and do not be afraid of them. Put down any bags or packages and keep hands visible at all times. If you know the location of the shooter, tell the officers. The first officers to arrive will not stop to aid injured people; rescue teams composed of other officers and emergency medical personnel will follow the first officers into secured areas to treat and remove injured persons. Keep in mind that even once you have reached a safer location, the entire area is still a crime scene; police will usually not let anyone leave until the situation is fully under control and all witnesses have been identified and questioned. Until permission to leave has been given, remain at whatever assembly point authorities designate.

### **PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS**

While public demonstrations are an integral part of free speech, it is possible that a public demonstration may develop into inappropriate behavior that may include trespass, interference with pedestrian or vehicular traffic, or a disruption of a planned activity.

If you become aware of a demonstration which has the potential for disrupting University operations,

call 911 and provide as much of the following information as you can.

- Purpose of the demonstration.
- Leaders of the demonstration.
- Source of the information about the demonstration.

Discussion of plans for violence against persons or property should be documented and immediately passed on to the police department.

Should a demonstration occur which attempts to disrupt your work area, do not attempt to confront the demonstrators. Call 911 immediately.

### **IF YOU ARE A VICTIM**

#### **Of Assault:**

- Take control of what happens to you as a victim by making decisions.
- If injured, seek a medical exam as soon as possible to protect your health.
- Seek a support person who can guide you in obtaining help.
- Report the assault to the police as soon as possible.
- Seek out resource people such as counseling services to assist you.
- Get involved in the healing process by doing things that you know are comfortable for you.
- Encourage others so that they can also join the healing process.

#### **Of Property Crime:**

- Report your losses to the police as soon as possible.
- Do not touch anything; preserve for police examination.
- Be prepared to provide serial numbers or unique characteristics of the items taken.
- Carefully survey the crime scene over the next few days, as new information may come to you regarding losses.
- Itemize your valuables and note serial numbers. If you own unique items, photograph them with a camera or camcorder.

## ISU NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

### ***Rave Alerts***

Register for approved Indiana State University emergency communications and other important information via text message and e-mail. Parents, students, faculty, and staff can register to receive alerts by going to **[www.getrave.com/login/indstate](http://www.getrave.com/login/indstate)**.

Rave does not charge subscribers to send or receive SMS messages. Standard or other messaging charges apply depending on your wireless carrier plan and subscription details. Once registered, you can opt out of SMS messages at any time by texting STOP to 67283 or 226787.

### ***Novell Pop-up Messaging***

Emergency notifications are available to persons logged into the Novell Services desktop.

### ***Emergency Siren***

Sirens will be sounded in the event of any emergency situation for 30 minutes or whenever the situation is resolved. An all-clear signal, consisting of three short siren bursts, will be given when the emergency passes.

### ***Classroom Phones***

Located in all classrooms, information will be broadcast over these phones from police dispatch in case of emergency. If there is an emergency in the classroom, assistance can be requested by calling 911.

### ***ISU Live***

The University also has numerous television monitors mounted around campus which scroll campus news and updates. These monitors, which are part of the ISU Live system, may also be consulted in emergency situations for information about the status of incidents.

## TIPS FOR STAYING SAFE

- **Develop a relationship with neighbors that will encourage checking on one another often.**
- **Report suspicious persons or activities.**
- **Lock up wallets, purses, jewelry, and other valuables.**
- **Report safety hazards, unsafe lighting, and defective equipment.**
- **Be aware of your surroundings. Know where you are. Know where you are going and what to expect.**
- **Consider the purchase of a personal security alarm.**
- **Plan your walking trips in advance and choose a safe, well lighted, and populated route.**
- **Remember, most crime is committed in response to the opportunity, so the best prevention is to eliminate opportunities.**
- **Keep your residence doors locked at all times.**
- **Limit or restrict access to your living area.**



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**University Police**  
[www.indstate.edu/pubsafety](http://www.indstate.edu/pubsafety)

**UAP Clinic—ISU Health Center**  
[www.indstate.edu/shc](http://www.indstate.edu/shc)

**Student Counseling Center**  
[www.indstate.edu/cns](http://www.indstate.edu/cns)

**Terre Haute City Police**  
[www.terrehaute.in.gov/departments/pd](http://www.terrehaute.in.gov/departments/pd)

**Terre Haute Fire Department**  
[www.terrehaute.in.gov/departments/fire-department](http://www.terrehaute.in.gov/departments/fire-department)

**Indiana State Police**  
[www.in.gov/isp/](http://www.in.gov/isp/)

**Vigo County Sheriff**  
[www.vigocounty.in.gov/department/?fDD=18-0](http://www.vigocounty.in.gov/department/?fDD=18-0)



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