

# **CRISIS COORDINATOR COMMUNIQUE**

**October 2020**



**KENNESAW STATE  
UNIVERSITY**  
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



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# TRAINING DATES

<b><i>Fire Safety *</i></b>	<b><i>Oct 6</i></b>
<b><i>Special Topic:Insider Threat</i></b>	<b><i>Oct13</i></b>
<b><i>Blood Born Pathogen and Infection Control</i></b>	<b><i>Oct 20</i></b>
<b><i>Bomb Threat Management</i></b>	<b><i>Oct 27</i></b>

***\*The first part of this class will be remote, and then the participants will meet in the back of CP312 for the hands on fire extinguisher component.***



## 9/11 Lessons Learned

**Where were you when the world stopped turnin'  
That September day?  
-Alan Jackson**



It's hard to believe that it's been 19 years since that fateful day. We all mourned, watched endless hours of news coverage, and wondered how the world would change. Looking back all those years, what have we learned? Undoubtedly this question has been studied, and countless after action reports have been written. Lessons learned are only important if they are practiced. Learning from past disasters will help prevent future disasters, and when a disaster does happen, hopefully lessen the impact. It doesn't take a huge disaster like 9/11, Hurricane Katrina or the Virginia Tech shooting to cause suffering and significant operational interruption. Below are just a few lessons learned from 911 with suggestions on what you can do to help be better prepared.

- Suspicious Behavior How observant are you? Take the challenge: <https://www.dhs.gov/see-something-say-something> Knowing what's "not normal" (anomalies) in your environment is key ingredient and first steps in disaster mitigation. Taking flight lessons without wanting to learn how to land is suspicious. Suspicious behavior, or activity, is not just a terrorism indicator, but an important aspect of preventing crime or natural hazards. Walking across campus smelling natural gas, seeing a gas cylinder on the side of the road or watching someone look in several cars in a parking lot is suspicious. What can you do: Contact KSU Police if you notice suspicious behavior-470-578-6666, or by submitting a LiveSafe Tip. You can also take a number of free short classes offered by the Office of Emergency Management (<https://oem.kennesaw.edu/training.php>).
- Information Sharing- *See Something, Say Something* may seem a bit overused, but in fact, is the hallmark of prevention. It's one thing to understand when something is out of place or suspicious, but it doesn't do a lot of good unless the information is shared with the right person or department. We have all heard the stories of how different governmental agencies had parts of the 9/11 puzzle but failed to share the information. The Virginia Tech shooter raised numerous concerns, but it appears that not a single person or organization had all the information needed to raise the level of concern needed for immediate preventative action. Targeted violence seldom just happens, and most of the time, people have important information that should have been passed onto authorities. What can you do? Again, if you have information about a potential violent act, contact KSU Police at 470-578-6666.

- Communication Plan – Countless articles have been written since 9/11 on the importance of having a crisis communication plan at the organizational level. But, one the real lessons learned after 9/11 was the need to have a plan at the personal level -you. Knowing how to communicate with family members, friends, colleagues, and supervisors after an emergency and when normal means of communication have been degraded is a challenge. FEMA has a good document to get you started: <https://www.ready.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/create-your-family-emergency-communication-plan.pdf>
- Continuity of Operations – We all know what to do during a Tornado Warning or when the fire alarm activates. But, what can we do after an emergency when our normal operation has degraded? It doesn't have to be a catastrophic situation. It can be something like a power outage, internet disruption or temporary inability to occupy workspace. Can you still perform your critical functions? What can you do? Develop a continuity of operations plan! KSU offers a step-by-step portal to develop such a departmental plan called – OwlReady: [https://kennesaw.kuali.co/ready/users/sign\\_in](https://kennesaw.kuali.co/ready/users/sign_in)

**Two quotes from the FBI's "Making Prevention a Reality" report continues to seem relevant today:**

- Prevention is not and cannot be a passive process. It requires a strong and overt commitment by organizations and communities to prioritizing public safety and caretaking for those in need.
- Bystanders are the force multiplier of threat management. They are the extra eyes and ears for threat management teams, school administrators, human resource managers, police officers and others responsible for the safety of others. The value of bystanders in prevention efforts cannot be overstated.





## Forget Your Mask?

Plain white reusable cloth masks are located at various locations on campus for anyone that forgot their mask, or just want another one:

### Kennesaw Campus

1. Student Center Information Desk
2. Talon Center
3. Clinic on Loop Road
4. Clinic in Village
5. Library Front Desk
6. KSU Center Registration Desk
7. North Hub Housing office in the ARC
8. South Hub Housing Office in ARC Town Hall
9. Office of Emergency Management (Chastain Pointe 312)

### Marietta Campus

1. Student Center Information Desk
2. Talon Center
3. Clinic at Rec Center
4. Library Front Desk
5. Marietta Housing Office in Bldg R10
6. Office of Emergency Management Norton Hall



You can pick up disposable masks, wipes and gloves by emailing [oem@kennesaw.edu](mailto:oem@kennesaw.edu)

**Remember the three Ws: Wear a mask; Watch your distance; & Wash your hands regularly.**

**Thank you!**

## Enjoy a Safe and Healthy Fall Season

While safety is important throughout the entire year, there are a few safety precautions to take as we enter the cool autumn and winter seasons.

- **Be safe on Halloween (assuming trick or treating is allowed)** Pedestrian and bicycle traffic significantly increases on and around Halloween. According to the National Safety Council, about 6,100 pedestrian deaths occurred in 2013. Their research also found that these deaths varied by age. Running into the road accounted for about 70 percent of pedestrian deaths or injuries for children ages 5-9 and about 47 percent for those ages 10-14. Adults should accompany young children while trick-or-treating. For older children going out alone, make sure an adult knows the route they're going to take and give them a curfew. Trick-or-treaters should only approach familiar houses with the porch light on and should never, ever enter a stranger's home.
- **Change smoke alarm batteries** The batteries should be changed twice per year. Many people use Daylight Savings Time as an easy way to remember to change smoke alarm and carbon monoxide detector batteries.
- **Be safe driving in the dark and bright sunshine** The amount of daylight decreases through autumn and winter, which means you'll spend more time driving in the dark. Make sure you're using your headlights correctly and focus on your route. You'll also need to be careful in the morning. This time of year, the bright sunshine typically rises during morning rush hour. Have sunglasses on hand to protect your eyes.
- **Get a flu shot and prepare for other illnesses** Protect yourself and those around you from becoming sick. Many pharmacies and walk-in clinics are available to give you a flu shot. Washing your hands on a regular basis will get rid of germs. Avoid going to work or school when you're sick. Your co-workers and fellow students will thank you.



# How to Protect Yourself and Others

Accessible version: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/prevention.html>

## Know how it spreads



- There is currently no vaccine to prevent coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).
- **The best way to prevent illness is to avoid being exposed to this virus.**
- The virus is thought to spread mainly from person-to-person.
  - » Between people who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet).
  - » Through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes or talks.
  - » These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby or possibly be inhaled into the lungs.
  - » COVID-19 may be spread by people who are not showing symptoms.

## Everyone should

### Clean your hands often

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- **Wash your hands** often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds especially after you have been in a public place, or after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing.
- If soap and water are not readily available, **use a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol.** Cover all surfaces of your hands and rub them together until they feel dry.
- **Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth** with unwashed hands.

### Avoid close contact

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- **Limit contact with others as much as possible.**
- **Avoid close contact** with people who are sick.
- **Put distance between yourself and other people.**
  - » Remember that some people without symptoms may be able to spread virus.
  - » This is especially important for **people who are at higher risk of getting very sick.** [www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/people-at-higher-risk.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/people-at-higher-risk.html)



## Cover your mouth and nose with a mask when around others

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- **You could spread COVID-19 to others** even if you do not feel sick.
- **Everyone should wear a mask in public settings** and when around people not living in their household, especially when social distancing is difficult to maintain.
  - » Masks should not be placed on young children under age 2, anyone who has trouble breathing, or is unconscious, incapacitated or otherwise unable to remove the mask without assistance.
- **The mask is meant to protect other people** in case you are infected.
- Do **NOT** use a facemask meant for a healthcare worker.
- Continue to **keep about 6 feet between yourself and others**. The mask is not a substitute for social distancing.

## Cover coughs and sneezes

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- **Always cover your mouth and nose** with a tissue when you cough or sneeze or use the inside of your elbow.
- **Throw used tissues** in the trash.
- Immediately **wash your hands** with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. If soap and water are not readily available, clean your hands with a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol.

## Clean and disinfect

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- **Clean AND disinfect frequently touched surfaces** daily. This includes tables, doorknobs, light switches, countertops, handles, desks, phones, keyboards, toilets, faucets, and sinks. [www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/disinfecting-your-home.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/disinfecting-your-home.html)
- **If surfaces are dirty, clean them:** Use detergent or soap and water prior to disinfection.
- **Then, use a household disinfectant.** You can see a list of [EPA-registered household disinfectants here](#).

# STAY CONNECTED

## FOR MORE INFO

To learn more about the Office of Emergency Management, please visit <https://oem.kennesaw.edu/>

## FOLLOW US!



/kennesawstateOEM



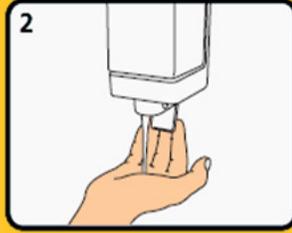
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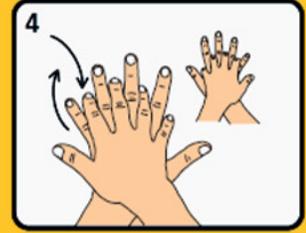
**We are the owls**



**And we bring the  
flight,**



**All through the  
South-land,**



**All know our  
might!**

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Call: 470-578-6985

# WASH YOUR HANDS

## STOP THE SPREAD OF GERMS

Help prevent the spread of respiratory diseases like COVID-19.

Avoid close contact with people who are sick.



Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue,  
then throw the tissue  
in the trash.



Clean and disinfect frequently  
touched objects and surfaces.



Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth.



Stay home when you are sick,  
except to get medical care.



Wash your hands often with soap  
and water for at least 20 seconds.



[cdc.gov/COVID19](https://www.cdc.gov/COVID19)