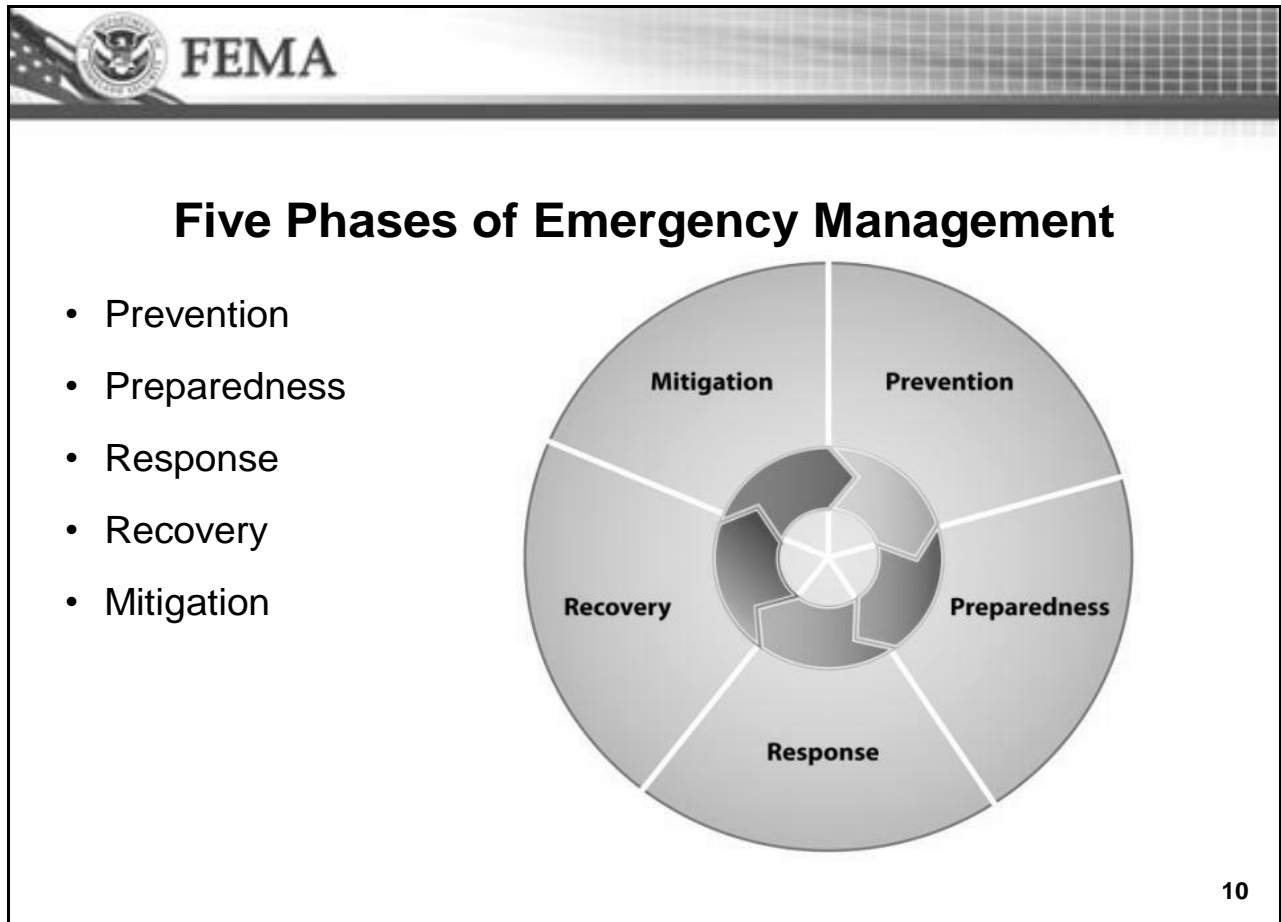


## Appendix 2 - The Five Phases of Emergency Management

This Emergency Operations Plan addresses five phases of emergency management. The phases are prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.



1. Prevention: Prevention is the actions the university takes to decrease the likelihood that an event or crisis will occur. Prevention actions may include:

- a. reviewing existing campus and community data;
- b. assessing facilities and grounds; and/or
- c. assessing culture and climate.

2. Preparedness: The preparedness phase involves activities undertaken in advance of an emergency. Anticipating what can go wrong, determining effective responses, and developing preparation of resources are critical steps in preparing for the unexpected. The following preparedness activities may be included in the university's emergency planning efforts:

- a. conducting Incident Command System (ICS) training;
- b. establishing mutual aid agreements with community partners; and
- c. developing plans for business and academic continuation.

3. Response: Response activities address the immediate and short-term effects of an emergency or disaster. These activities reduce personal injuries, casualties, damage to property, and reduce recovery time. The response phase may include actions to effectively contain and resolve an emergency incident. During the response phase the EOP is activated. Response activities may include:

- a. activating ICS;
- b. communicating with first responders and other community partners;
- c. activating the Emergency Operations Center (EOC); and
- d. accounting for students, faculty, and staff.

4. Recovery: Recovery from a major emergency or disaster will most likely begin while response activities are still being conducted. Recovery actions involve the development, coordination, and execution of university restoration. Examples of recovery actions may include:

- a. physical and structural recovery;
- b. business recovery;
- c. restoration of the academic learning environment; and
- d. psychological and emotional recovery.

5. Mitigation: Mitigation is preventing future emergencies or minimizing their effects. Mitigation actions include activities that are designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation actions should be prioritized according to:

- a. the risk to life safety;
- b. the number of people exposed to the hazard;
- c. the cost to mitigate (including time, money, and other resources); and
- d. the probability that the hazard will occur.