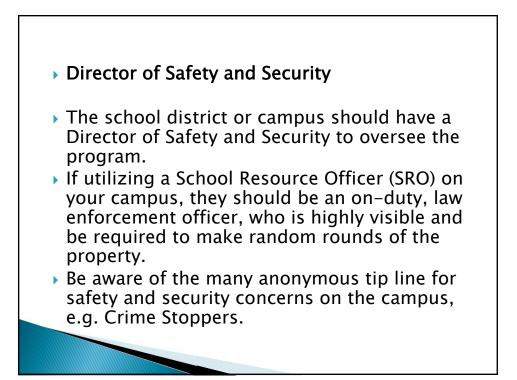
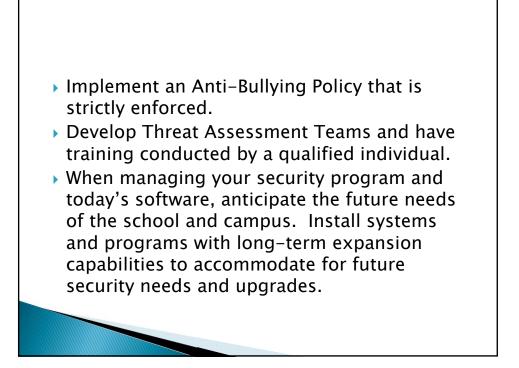
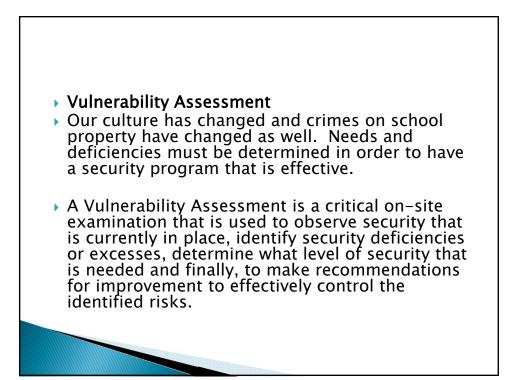
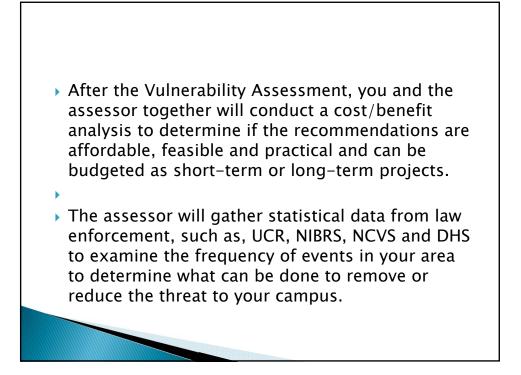
Best Practices

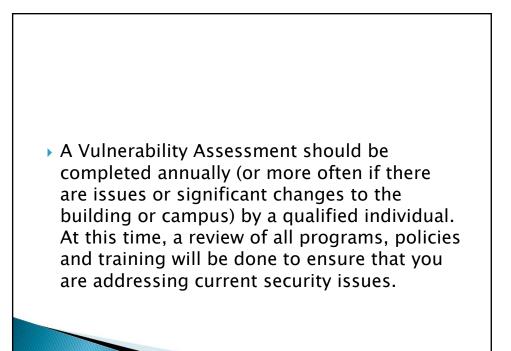
2013 -2014 Reviewed by over 100 Security Professionals

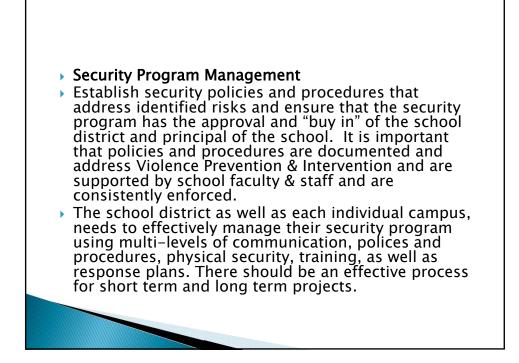


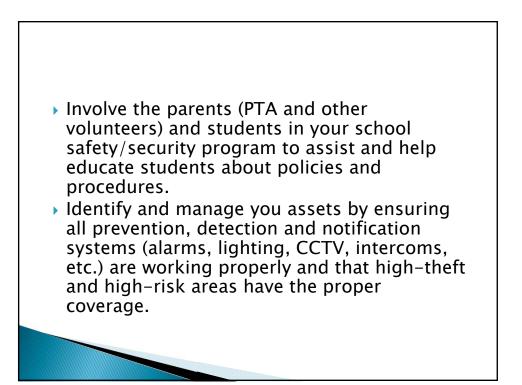




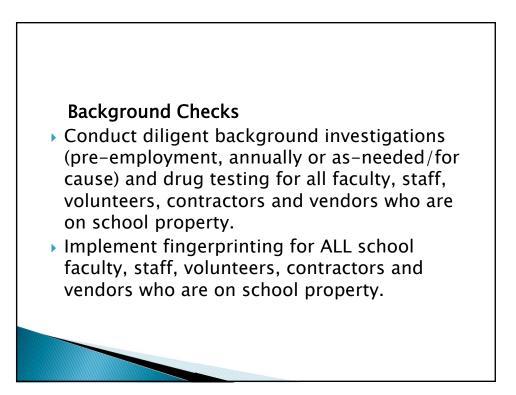


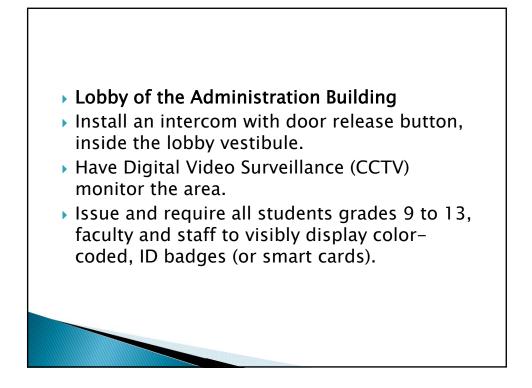




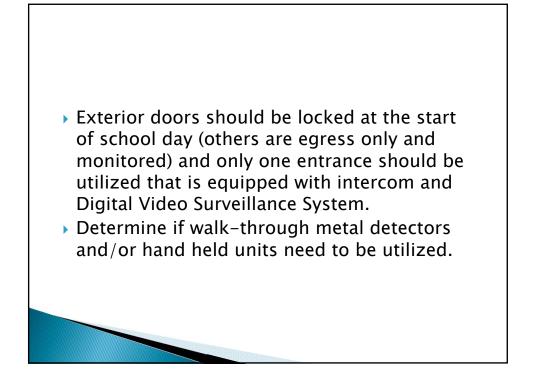


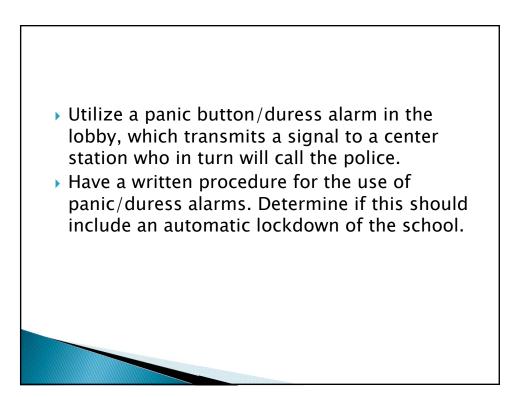


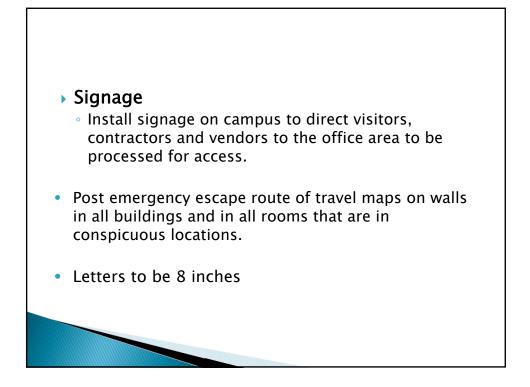


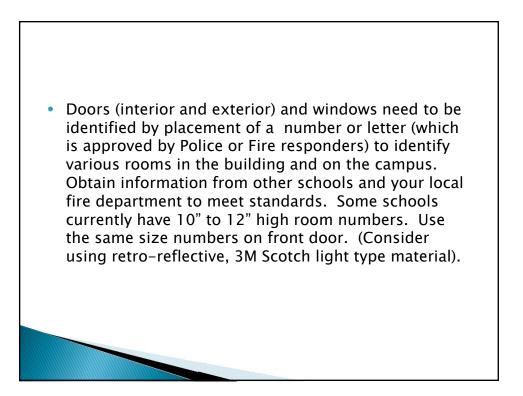


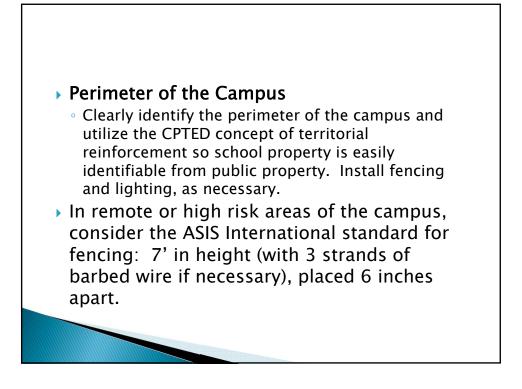


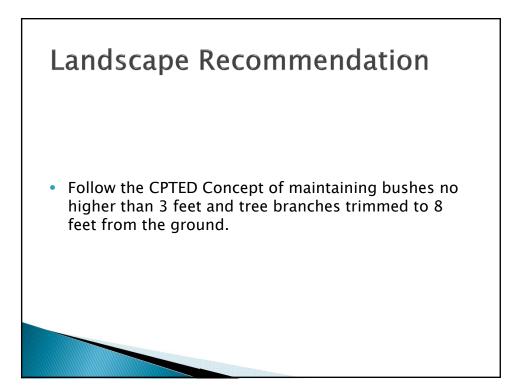


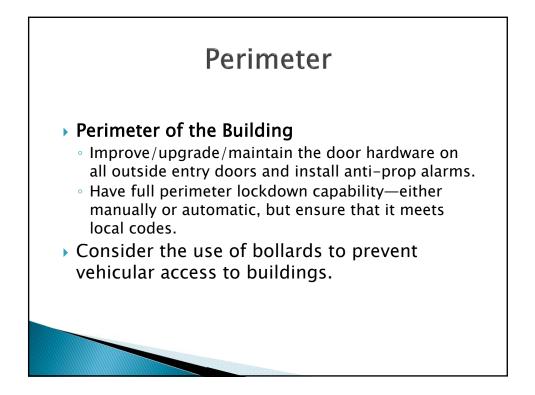


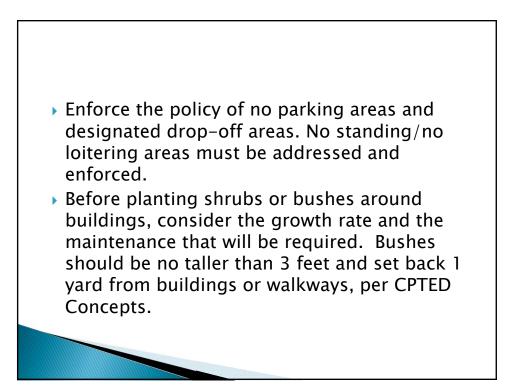


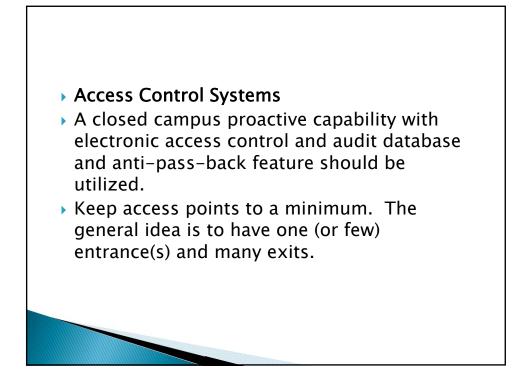


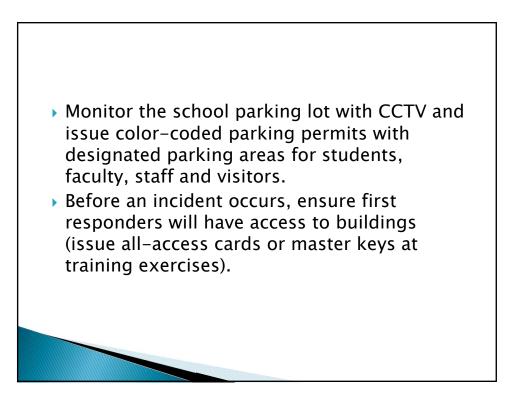




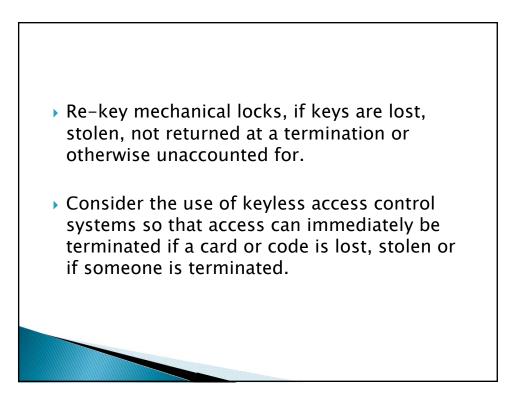






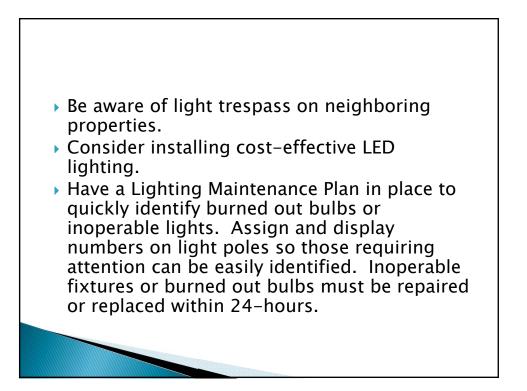


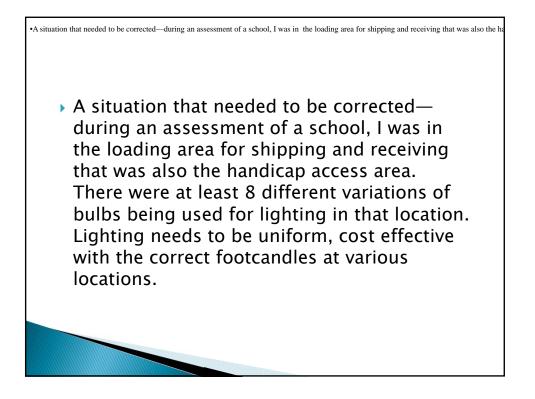




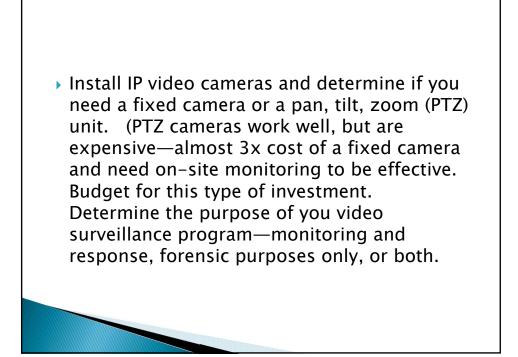


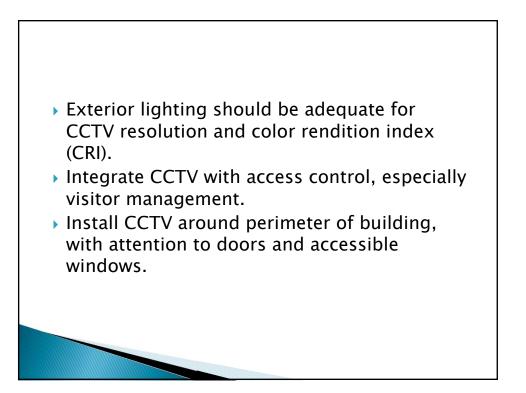
- Install adequate lighting on campus especially by walkways, around doorways and in parking areas. A properly illuminated area acts as a psychological and physical deterrent and can reduce criminal opportunity.
- Refer to OSHA, IESNA and ANSI for lux and foot candle lighting level recommendations. Test illumination annually with a light meter and be cognizant that foliage on trees may obstruct lighting.

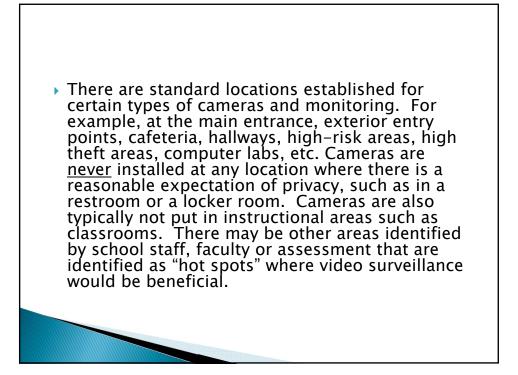


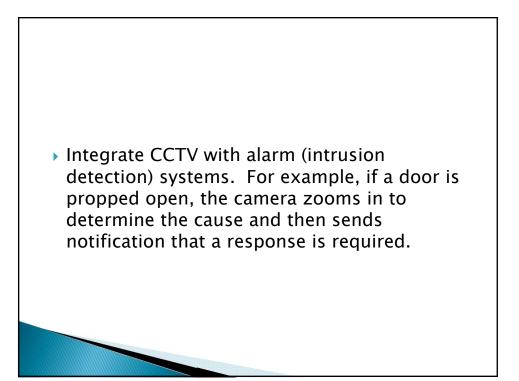


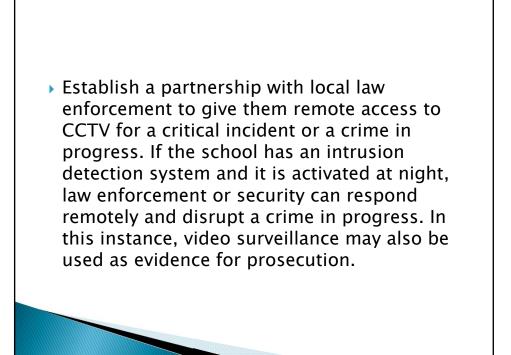


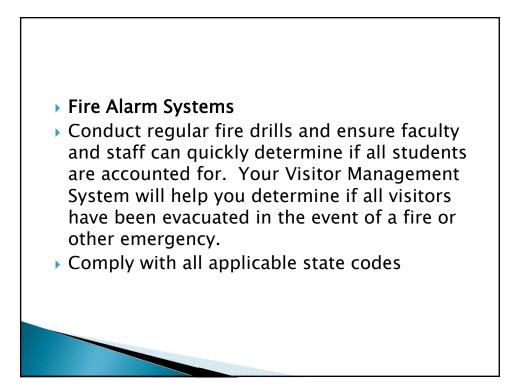












- Emergency Planning
- Develop an Emergency Response Plan and provide training for the staff.
- Establish Emergency Procedures with standardized actions and directives for inclement weather, (tornado, earthquake, hurricane, flooding, etc.) medical issues, fire, building evacuations, shelter-in-place, lockdown, workplace violence, active shooter as well as a business continuity plan for after the incident. (OSHA, NFPA, FEMA, etc.)



