

Emergency Management Plan

Promulgation Statement

The Emergency Management Plan (EMP) and contents within is a guide to how the university conducts all-hazards response. The EMP is written in support of emergency management and is structured according to the National Response Framework to provide scalable, flexible and adaptable coordinating guidance to inform those having key roles and responsibilities in the event of an emergency affecting Prairie View A&M University (PVAMU). The EMP is intended to incorporate specific authorities and best practice guidance for managing various incidents of any size or scope.

This Plan and the contents within shall apply to all university personnel participating in mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery efforts. Furthermore, organizations identified as supporting EMP guidelines shall maintain appropriate procedures and actively participate in the training, exercises and maintenance activities needed to support this Plan.

The EMP was prepared by PVAMU staff and approved by executive management, thereby enabling activities described in this document to be performed up to the maximum capabilities of the university. Furthermore, this EMP has been made available to the Texas A&M University System and to external agencies that may be affected by the implementation thereof.

Approval and Implementation

This Emergency Management Plan (EMP) was prepared by Prairie View A&M University to develop, implement and maintain a viable all-hazards response capability and to provide consistent efficient coordination across a broad range of activities. This Plan shall apply to all university personnel participating in mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery efforts. Furthermore, the EMP may be applied to any university-sponsored event, whether on or off campus, and all public or private university sanctioned activities.

This Plan addresses emergency response activities at the Prairie View A&M University main campus located in Prairie View, Waller County, Texas. It does not address emergency response activities at the Prairie View A&M University Northwest Houston Center or the Prairie View A&M University College of Nursing. Those campuses have established and maintain separate Emergency Management Plans and procedures specific to their locations and operations.

The Prairie View A&M University Director for Risk Management and Safety shall be responsible for Plan oversight and coordination with appropriate stakeholders. This EMP is based on the "all-hazards" concept of planning for natural and man-made disasters and incidents. The Plan is flexible in that part of the Plan or the entire Plan may be activated depending upon the specific circumstances and the decisions of Prairie View A&M University executive management.

This EMP and the supporting contents are hereby approved, superseding all previous editions, and is effective immediately upon being signed by all signature authorities below.

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Record of Changes

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| #1 | 08/12/2020 | Annex H – combined Health Services and Pandemic | | |
| #2 | | Added Annex J – Continuity of Operations | | |
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I. AUTHORITY

A. Federal

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief & Emergency Assistance Act, (as amended),42 USC 5121
- 2. Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, 42 USC Chapter 116
- 3. Emergency Management and Assistance, 44 CFR
- 4. Hazardous Waste Operations & Emergency Response, 29 CFR 1910.120
- 5. Homeland Security Act 2002
- 6. Homeland Security Presidential Directive, HSPD-5, Management of Domestic Incidents
- 7. Homeland Security Presidential Directive, HSPD-3, Homeland Security Advisory System
- 8. National Incident Management System
- 9. National Response Framework
- 10. National Strategy for Homeland Security, July 2002
- 11. Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex of the National Response Plan

B. State of Texas

- 1. Government Code, Chapter 418 (Emergency Management)
- 2. Government Code, Chapter 421 (Homeland Security)
- 3. Government Code, Chapter 433 (State of Emergency)
- 4. Government Code, Chapter 791 (Inter-local Cooperation Contracts)
- 5. Health & Safety Code, Chapter 778 (Emergency Management Assistance Compact)
- 6. Executive Order of the Government Relating to Emergency Management
- 7. Executive Order of the Government Relating to the
- 8. National Incident Management System
- 9. Administrative Code, Title 37, Part 1, Chapter 7 (Division of Emergency Management)
- 10. The Texas Homeland Security Strategic Plan, Parts I and II, December 15, 2003
- 11. The Texas Homeland Security Strategic Plan, Part III, February 2004

C. Local

- 1. Inter-local Agreements & Contracts
- 2. Inter-agency Participation and Training

II. PURPOSE

A. Purpose of Plan

The Emergency Management Plan (EMP) establishes policies, procedures, roles and responsibilities, and an organizational structure for addressing emergencies of a magnitude to cause a significant disruption of Prairie View A&M University (PVAMU) and describes the roles and responsibilities of departments, colleges, units, and personnel during emergency situations. The basic emergency procedures are designed to protect lives and property through effective use of university and community resources. An emergency may be sudden

and without warning; therefore, these procedures are designed to be flexible and scalable to ensure available resources can sustain incident response to emergencies on campus.

The guidelines and procedures set forth in this Plan apply to all university personnel, students, visitors, and businesses operating on PVAMU property. This Plan provides guidelines for the stabilization and recovery from emergencies at Prairie View that may impact university-wide campus operations. These include emergency instructions and references in a concise format for those individuals designated to manage university resources. This Plan is intended to provide a framework for more specific functional and standard operating guidelines and procedures that describe in more detail who does what, when, and how.

Prairie View A&M University has adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS) in accordance with Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5). Our adoption of NIMS will provide a consistent approach to the effective management of situations involving natural or man-made disasters, or terrorism. NIMS allows us to integrate our response activities using a set of standardized organizational structures designed to improve interoperability between all levels of government, private sector, and nongovernmental organizations.

This Plan, in accordance with the National Response Framework (NRF), is an integral part of the national effort to prevent and reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, major disasters, and other emergencies and minimize the damage and recover from attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies that occur. In the event of an incident of national significance, as defined in HSPD5, the university will integrate all operations with all levels of government, private sector, and nongovernmental organizations through the use of NRF coordinating structures, processes, and protocols.

B. Relationship to Local Emergency Management Plans

This Plan provides for coordination with local officials concerning credible threats and the effective integration of state support for local emergency operations when local officials request state assistance. Local emergency management plans provide guidance for the employment of local emergency resources, mutual aid resources, and specialized regional response resources under a local incident commander who may be supported by a local Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Local emergency management plans include specific provisions for requesting and employing state resources to aid in managing and resolving emergency situations for which local resources are inadequate.

C. Mission of the University in Preparation or Event of an Emergency or Disaster

- 1. Prepare for emergencies and disasters;
- 2. Protect lives and property;
- 3. Mitigate the effects of a disaster;
- 4. Respond to emergencies promptly and properly; and,
- 5. Aid in recovery from disasters.

D. Goals of the University in the Event of an Emergency or Disaster

- 1. Provide emergency response plans, services, and supplies for all facilities and employees;
- 2. Coordinate the use of personnel and facilities within the university campuses;
- 3. Restore normal services as quickly as possible; and,
- 4. Provide detailed and accurate documentation of emergencies to aid in the recovery process.

III. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

A. Acronyms

| SBC | Senior Building Coordinator |
|--------|---|
| UPD | University Police Department |
| EOC | Emergency Operations Center |
| EMP | Emergency Management Plan |
| EOT | Emergency Operations Team |
| RMS | Risk Management & Safety |
| FEMA | Federal Emergency Management Agency |
| GDEM | Governor's Division of Emergency Management |
| GPS | Global Positioning System |
| Hazmat | Hazardous Material |
| IAP | Incident Action Plan |
| IC | Incident Commander |
| ICP | Incident Command Post |
| ICS | Incident Command System |
| NIMS | National Incident Management System |
| PAS | Panther Alert System |
| PIO | Public Information Officer |
| PVAMU | Prairie View A&M University |
| SOC | State Operation Center |
| TAMUS | Texas A&M University System |
| SVPBA | Senior Vice President for Business Affairs |

B. Definitions

- 1. **Critical Infrastructure -** Assets, systems, and functions vital to the security, governance, public health and safety, or economy of the campus.
- 2. **Emergency -** The occurrence or imminent threat of a condition, situation, or event that requires immediate response actions to save lives; prevent injuries; protect property, public health, the environment, and public safety; or to lessen or avert the threat of a disaster. An emergency is a situation larger in scope and more severe in terms of actual or potential effects than an incident. PVAMU Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is typically activated to mobilize local resources, coordinate external resource support, conduct mid- and long-term planning, and disseminate emergency public information. Some technical assistance or resources may be requested from the city, county, state,

local disaster district EOC and the State Operations Center (SOC), which may be activated to monitor and respond to a larger situation.

- 3. **Emergency Situations -** This term is used in this Plan when the intent is to describe a full range of crisis situations from incidents at the low end of the crisis spectrum to disasters at the high end of spectrum.
- 4. **Disaster -** The occurrence or imminent threat of widespread or severe damage, injury, loss of life or property that is beyond the capability of the campus to resolve with its resources. PVAMU EOC is activated to carry out the functions described above. City, county, state and/or federal response assistance may be needed to resolve the situation and carry out recovery activities.
- 5. **Homeland Security Activity -** Any activity related to the prevention or discovery of, response to, or recovery from a terrorist attack, natural or manmade disaster, hostile or paramilitary action, or extraordinary law enforcement emergency.
- 6. **Incident -** An emergency situation that is limited in scope and potential effects on life and property and is typically handled by on campus personnel acting under an incident commander. An incident may require limited external assistance from other local response forces. PVAMU - EOC is usually not activated.
- 7. **Inter-local agreements -** Arrangements between governments or organizations, either public or private for reciprocal aid and assistance during emergency situations where the resources of a single jurisdiction or organization are insufficient or inappropriate for the tasks that must be performed to control the situation. Commonly referred to as mutual aid agreements.
- 8. Senior University Official President, Provost, and Vice Presidents.
- 9. **Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) -** Approved methods for accomplishing a task or set of tasks. SOPs are typically prepared at the department level.

IV. SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Enrollment/Employment Figures

Prairie View A&M University is a Member of the Texas A&M University System (TAMUS). The university prepares students for leadership roles in their chosen profession in an increasingly complex, culturally diverse state, national, and global society. The university provides students with a learning environment anchored by the highest quality programs built on a solid academic foundation in the arts and sciences, business, and education. To fulfill its mission, the university offers a range of baccalaureate and master's programs and multiple doctorial programs. In addition to offering excellent undergraduate and graduate programs, the university pursues a progressive agenda for global study and understanding across all disciplines.

The university's current enrollment is approximately 10,000 students, and it employs over 2000 full and part-time employees.

B. Campus

The university is located in Prairie View, Texas, 40 miles northwest of Houston and one mile north of US Highway 290 on Farm Road 1098. It is the second oldest public institution of higher education in Texas. The campus is made up of 105 buildings consisting of administrative and support services, instructional classroom/laboratories, competition/recreational physical fitness, housing, theaters, and other facilities and support infrastructures.

C. Geographical Location

Geographically, the university encompasses approximately 1,502 acres, which include two satellite campuses: the College of Nursing located in the Houston Medical Center: and the Northwest Houston Campus located on Grant Road.

D. Hazard Summary

A summary of the major hazards is provided below.

| Hazard Type: | FREQUENCY 4 - Highly likely 3 - Likely 2 - Possible 1 - Unlikely | MAGNITUDE 4 - Catastrophic 3 - Critical 2 - Limited 1 - Negligible | WARNING TIME 4 - Minimal 3 - 6-12 hours 2 - 12-24 hours 1 - 24+ hours | SEVERITY 4 - Catastrophic 3 - Critical 2 - Limited 1 - Negligible | RISK PRIORITY High (14-16) Medium (7-13) Low (1-6) |
|----------------|--|--|--|---|--|
| NATURAL | | | | | |
| EARTHQUAKE | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | Medium |
| FLASH FLOODING | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | Medium |
| FLOODING | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | Medium |
| HURRICANE | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | Medium |
| TORNADO | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | Medium |
| WILDFIRE | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | Medium |

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| Hazard Type: | FREQUENCY | MAGNITUDE | WARNING TIME | SEVERITY | Risk Priority |
|---|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | 4 - Highly likely | 4 - Catastrophic | 4 - Minimal | 4 - Catastrophic | High (14-16) |
| | 3 - Likely | 3 - Critical | 3 - 6-12 hours | 3 - Critical | Medium (7-13) |
| | 2 - Possible | 2 - Limited | 2 - 12-24 hours | 2 - Limited | Low (1-6) |
| | 1 - Unlikely | 1 - Negligible | 1 - 24+ hours | 1 - Negligible | |
| WINTER FREEZE | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | Medium |
| PANDEMIC | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | Medium |
| HUMAN MADE | | | - | | |
| CHEMICAL/HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | Medium |
| AIRBORNE/FOODBORNE PATHOGENS | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | Medium |
| FIRE | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | Medium |
| AIRPLANE CRASH | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Medium |
| POWER OUTAGE | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | Medium |
| WATER OUTAGE | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | Medium |
| GAS LEAK | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | Medium |
| TELECOMMUNICATION FAILURE | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | High |
| MAIN ENTRANCE CLOSURE | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | Medium |
| ACCIDENTS (TRANSPORTATION) | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | Medium |
| ALCOHOL/DRUG OVERDOSE | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | Medium |
| MEDICAL EMERGENCY | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | Medium |
| MENTAL HEALTH CRISIS | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | Medium |
| MASS CONTAMINATION | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | Medium |
| SUICIDE | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | Medium |

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|--|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Hazard Type: | FREQUENCY | MAGNITUDE | WARNING TIME | Severity | Risk Priority |
| | 4 - Highly likely | 4 - Catastrophic | 4 - Minimal | 4 - Catastrophic | High (14-16) |
| | 3 - Likely | 3 - Critical | 3 - 6-12 hours | 3 - Critical | Medium (7-13) |
| | 2 - Possible | 2 - Limited | 2 - 12-24 hours | 2 - Limited | Low (1-6) |
| | 1 - Unlikely | 1 - Negligible | 1 - 24+ hours | 1 - Negligible | |
| BOMB THREAT | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | Medium |
| CIVIL DISORDER | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Medium |
| DEATH ON CAMPUS | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | Medium |
| EXPLOSION | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | Medium |
| HOSTAGE SITUATION (ARMED/BARRICADED) SUSPECT | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | High |
| CYBER ATTACK | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | Medium |
| KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Medium |
| MISSING STUDENT | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | Medium |
| UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF WEAPON ON CAMPUS | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | Medium |
| SEXUAL ASSAULT | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | High |
| SUSPICIOUS PACKAGE/DEVICE | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | Medium |
| TERRORISM | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | Medium |
| CAMPUS EVACUATION | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | Medium |
| ACTIVE SHOOTER | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | High |
| STUDY ABROAD INCIDENTS | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | Medium |

PVAMU recognizes that the list above may not cover all situations that warrant Plan utilization. Therefore, the determination of whether a situation warrants Plan utilization will be decided by the Director of RMS, Chief of UPD or a senior university official.

E. Situation

- 1. The university is exposed to many hazards, all of which have the potential for disrupting the university community, causing casualties, and damaging or destroying public or private property. A summary of the major hazards is provided above.
- 2. The *State of Texas Hazard Analysis*, published by the Governor's Division of Emergency Management (GDEM), provides detailed information concerning the occurrences and impact of hazards in Texas. The Emergency Operations Team (EOT) has determined the types of hazards threatening the university include:
 - a. Natural hazards such as wildfires, floods, hurricanes, and tornadoes;
 - b. Human made catastrophes such as major transportation accidents, oil spills, fires, explosions, accidents, hazardous material spills (radioactive or chemical), and criminal activity;
 - c. Homeland Security threats, including attacks by foreign military forces and terrorists with conventional, chemical, biological, nuclear, and radiological weapons; and,
 - d. Other threats may include but are not limited to, civil unrest and energy outages.
- 3. Acts of terrorism can occur at any place and with little or no warning.
- 4. It is possible for emergency situations to occur at any time and at any place and the university must be prepared to respond with little or no warning. For emergency situations that develop slowly, timely warning and implementation of preventive measures may be possible to reduce the threat to life and property.
- 5. Many of the threats facing the university have the potential to cause catastrophic damage, mass casualties, and mass fatalities. The occurrence of a catastrophic disaster could quickly overwhelm the university and rapidly deplete resources. It is essential that all departments on campus be prepared to continue to operate effectively during crises and continue to ensure public safety, provide essential services, and maintain uninterrupted direction and control capabilities.
- 6. TAMUS Regulation 34.07.01 Emergency Management Plans requires the university to implement certain continuity of programs, including providing for emergency succession of incident command operations, identification of alternate operating facilities, preservation of vital records, and protection of university personnel, materials, and facilities. These measures should be in place before threats materialize to ensure continuity is maintained following emergencies or disasters.
- 7. Effective pre-disaster mitigation, thorough preparedness, timely warning, and welltrained and equipped response forces can reduce the number of deaths and injuries caused by a hazard. Effective pre-disaster mitigation can also reduce the amount of damage to property and facilities that results from a disaster.
- 8. The ability of the university to respond to and provide for the safety and welfare of the university community in an emergency or disaster is directly influenced by the effectiveness of preparedness, response, and continuity of operations.

- 9. The ability of the university to recover and resume normal operations following a disaster is directly influenced by the effectiveness of continuity of operations and recovery planning.
- 10. The availability of critical emergency response and recovery capabilities and resources can be expanded through employment of mutual aid. The university is encouraged to enter into local and regional mutual aid agreements to supplement its capabilities.
- 11. The university has contracts with private industry vendors for certain specialized emergency response equipment, supplies, and services to supplement resources.
- 12. The President has the authority to issue mandatory evacuation orders and control ingress and egress to and from the university campus. UPD also has authority pending imminent danger to life or property.

F. Assumptions

- 1. The university may experience emergency situations and disasters that cause death, injury, and damage, or may necessitate evacuation and sheltering of the public at risk.
- 2. It is possible for a major disaster to occur at any time, and at any place. In many cases, dissemination of warning to the public and implementation of increased readiness measures may be possible. However, some emergency situations occur with little or no warning.
- 3. The university will develop, maintain, and implement comprehensive emergency management plans that address hazards and contain mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery elements and procedures in accordance with state and system planning standards.
- 4. Emergency response and recovery capabilities can be enhanced by employment of supplemental resources obtained through mutual aid agreements and from private industry.
- 5. University emergency operations, including mutual aid, will be directed by officials of the university, except in those situations that require special expertise to cope with the problem(s) at hand.
- 6. Outside assistance will be available in most emergency situations. Since it takes time to summon external assistance, it is essential for the university to be prepared to carry out the initial emergency response on an independent basis.
- 7. The occurrence of a catastrophic event could cause such widespread damage to the infrastructure that existing emergency response capabilities of the university, state and local governments are curtailed or are otherwise inadequate for the needs of the situation.
- 8. Such an event could result in governments being victims of the disaster and therefore

unable to adequately provide for the safety and welfare of the university community.

- 9. It is expected that university-owned facilities and resources in a catastrophic disaster area may also suffer widespread damage and destruction. This situation may severely limit or eliminate immediate response capabilities of the university.
- 10. Emergency situations may cause the death of or injury to key officials. Therefore, it is essential that the university establish a chain of command so that response operations will be more effective. Lines of succession must be established that clearly identify who is in charge and what emergency powers they are authorized to use.
- 11. University offices, including emergency facilities, may be destroyed or become inoperable during a major disaster. Emergency response operations will be more effective if emergency facilities are protected and alternate sites for essential university operations are pre-selected. Having mobile emergency operations centers or command posts available may also preserve operational capabilities.
- 12. Normal communications systems may be destroyed, degraded, or rendered inoperable in a disaster. Emergency response operations will be more effective if compatible, alternate, and/or mobile communications capabilities are available and operational.
- 13. Comprehensive pre-planning will be necessary to ensure effective communications during crisis situations.
- 14. Normal operating procedures can be disrupted during a crisis situation; however, departments can still operate effectively if employees understand their emergency responsibilities and have pre-designated tasks and assembly instructions.
- 15. The destruction of key facilities, as well as, essential equipment and supplies located in hazard-vulnerable areas can be greatly reduced through pre-planned actions to protect these resources in place or by relocating them.
- 16. The identification and continued protection of critical records is essential to the continuity of university operations and the effective return to normal operations of an area affected by a disaster.
- 17. No guarantee of a perfect response system is implied by this Plan. As personnel and resources may be overwhelmed, the university can only endeavor to make every reasonable effort to respond to the situation with the resources and information available at the time.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Objectives

In order for the university to protect the lives and well-being of the university community through the prompt and timely response of trained personnel during an incident, the

university shall establish and maintain a comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (EMP). The EMP will include plans and procedures, roles and responsibilities, hazard analysis, training, exercise, and review requirements.

B. General

- 1. The university will provide emergency services to the university community during hazardous events. This involves having the primary role in identifying and mitigating hazards, preparing for and responding to, and managing the recovery from emergency situations that affect the university.
- 2. The university will conduct drills and exercises to prepare personnel as well as students for an emergency situation.
- 3. To achieve the necessary objectives, an emergency program has been organized that is both integrated (employs the resources of the university, local emergency responders, organized volunteer groups, and businesses) and comprehensive (addresses mitigation/prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery). This Plan is one element of the preparedness activities.
- 4. This Plan is based on a multi-hazard approach to emergency planning. It addresses general functions that may need to be performed during any emergency situation. For example, Appendix A Warnings addresses techniques that can be used to warn the university community for any emergency situation, whatever the cause.
- 5. The Incident Command System (ICS) will be used to manage all emergencies that occur on the campus. We encourage the use of ICS to perform non-emergency tasks to promote familiarity with the system. All EOT members will be trained in ICS.
- 6. Personnel tasked in this Plan are expected to develop and keep current Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) describing how emergency tasks will be performed. The university is charged with assuring training and necessary equipment for an appropriate response in the event of an emergency is available.
- 7. This Plan is based upon the concept that the emergency functions that must be performed by the university generally parallel some of their normal day-to-day functions. To the extent possible, the same personnel and material resources used for day-to-day activities will be employed during emergency situations. Because personnel and equipment resources are limited, some routine functions that do not contribute directly to the emergency may be suspended for the duration of an emergency. The personnel, equipment, and supplies that would normally be required for those functions will be redirected to accomplish emergency tasks.

C. Operational Guidance

1. Initial Response

University personnel are likely to be first on the scene of an emergency situation on the

campus. They will normally take charge and remain in charge of the incident until it is resolved or others who have legal authority to do so assume responsibility. They should seek guidance and direction from local officials and seek technical assistance from state and federal agencies and industry where appropriate.

- a. The Incident Commander on scene will be responsible for activating the university Emergency Management Plan and the initial response:
 - 1) Evacuation Requires all occupants to leave the facility or campus. Evacuation can be highly effective if it can be completed before the arrival of the hazard.
 - Shelter-in-place Occupants are held in a facility. Limited movement is allowed. Shelter-in-place is most effective during emergencies involving inclement weather, hazardous material spills that produce toxic vapors outside of the facility, or active shooter situations.

2. Notification Procedures

- a. In case of an incident in any facility on campus, the flow of information may be from a witness to the UPD. Information should include the nature of the incident and the impact on the university community.
- b. If further notification is warranted, PVAMU has the capability to notify entire university community, via the mass notification process, Panther Alert System (PAS).
- c. Mass notification through PAS must be initiated through one of the following: UPD, RMS, Office of Marketing and Communications, IRM, or Office of University Compliance.
- d. Media venues (Television, Radio, and Newspaper) can be utilized to notify the general public through the Office of Marketing and Communications.

3. Training and Exercise

- a. The university understands the importance of training, drills, and exercises in the overall emergency management program in accordance with System Regulation 34.07.01 Emergency Management Plans. To ensure that personnel and community first responders are aware of their duties and responsibilities under the EMP and the most current procedures, the following training, drill, and exercise actions will occur:
 - 1) Training and refresher training sessions shall be made available for all applicable university personnel.
 - 2) Information addressed in these sessions will include updated information on Plan and/or procedures and changes in the duties and responsibilities of Plan participants. Discussions will also center on any revisions to additional materials such as appendices. Input from all employees is encouraged.

- 3) The EMP will be exercised at least annually utilizing a table top or functional scenario.
- 4) A full-scale exercise of the Plan shall be performed at least once every three years.
- 5) Tests and exercises should include, whenever possible, the agencies and emergency response entities, which will interface with the university during an emergency situation.
- 6) Actual emergency situations serious enough to require activation of the EMP and activation of the campus EOC will not suffice to meet the requirements for a full-scale exercise.
- 7) The university should participate in external drills or exercises sponsored by local emergency responders. Availability of university personnel and the nature of the drill or exercise relating to improving the university's ability to respond to and deal with emergencies shall govern the degree to which the university will participate.
- 8) PAS will be tested on a quarterly basis.

4. Implementation of the Incident Command System (ICS)

- a. The designated incident commander (IC) for the university will implement the ICS and serve as the IC until relieved by a more senior or more qualified individual. The IC will establish an Incident Command Post (ICP) and provide an assessment of the situation to university officials, identify response resources required, and direct the on-scene response from the ICP.
- b. For disaster situations, a specific incident scene may not exist in the initial response phase and the City or County Emergency Operations Center may accomplish initial response actions, such as mobilizing personnel and equipment and issuing precautionary warning to the public. As the potential threat becomes clearer and a specific impact site or sites identified, an ICP may be established at the university and direction and control of the response transitioned to the IC. This scenario would likely occur during a community wide disaster.

5. Source and Use of Resources

The university will use its own resources to respond to emergency situations. If additional resources are required, the following options exist:

- a. Request assistance from City and County emergency responders;
- b. Request assistance from other System components;
- c. Request assistance from volunteer groups active in disasters; and,
- d. Request assistance from industry or individuals who have resources needed to assist

with the emergency situation.

D. Incident Command System

- 1. The university intends to employ ICS in managing emergencies. ICS is both a strategy and a set of organizational arrangements for directing and controlling field operations. It is designed to effectively integrate resources from different agencies into a temporary, emergency organization at an incident site that can expand and contract with the magnitude of the incident and resources on hand.
- 2. The IC is responsible for carrying out the ICS function of command managing the incident. The four other major management activities that form the basis of ICS are operations, planning, logistics, and finance/administration. For small-scale incidents, the IC and one or two individuals may perform all of these functions. For larger incidents, a number of individuals from different PVAMU departments may be assigned to separate staff sections charged with those functions.
- 3. In emergency situations where other jurisdictions or the state or federal government are providing significant response resources or technical assistance, it is generally desirable to transition from the normal ICS structure to a Unified Command structure. This arrangement helps to ensure that all participating agencies are involved in developing objectives and strategies to deal with the emergency.

E. Incident Command System (ICS) – Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Interface

- 1. For campus-wide disasters, the university EOC will be activated. When the EOC is activated, it is essential to establish a division of responsibilities between the ICP and the EOC. A general division of responsibilities is outlined below. It is essential that a precise division of responsibilities be determined for specific emergency operations.
- 2. The IC is generally responsible for field operations, including:
 - a. Isolating the scene;
 - b. Directing and controlling the on-scene response to the emergency situation and managing the emergency resources committed there;
 - c. Approving communications to the university community of the incident and providing emergency instructions;
 - d. Determining and implementing protective measures (evacuation or shelter-in-place) for the university community in the immediate area of the incident and for emergency responders at the scene;
 - e. Implementing traffic control arrangements in and around the incident scene; and,
 - f. Requesting additional resources from the university EOC.

- 3. The EOC is generally responsible for:
 - a. Providing resource support for the incident command operations;
 - b. Issuing campus-wide warning;
 - c. Issuing instructions and providing information to the general public;
 - d. Organizing and implementing large-scale evacuation;
 - e. Organizing and implementing shelter and mass arrangements for evacuees; and,
 - f. Coordinating activities with other governmental response agencies.
- 4. In some large-scale emergencies or disasters, emergency operations with different objectives may be conducted at geographically separated scenes. In such situations, more than one incident command post may be established. If this situation occurs, it is particularly important that the allocation of resources to specific field operations be coordinated through the EOC.

F. Activities by Phases of Emergency Management

This Plan addresses emergency actions that are conducted during all four phases of emergency management.

1. Mitigation/Prevention

The university will conduct mitigation/prevention activities as an integral part of the emergency management program. Mitigation/prevention is intended to eliminate hazards and vulnerabilities, reduce the probability of hazards and vulnerabilities causing an emergency situation, or lessen the consequences of unavoidable hazards and vulnerabilities. Mitigation/prevention should be a pre-disaster activity, although mitigation/prevention may also occur in the aftermath of an emergency situation with the intent of avoiding repetition of the situation. Among the mitigation/prevention activities included in the emergency management program are:

- a. Hazard Analysis
 - 1) Identifying hazards
 - 2) Analyzing hazards
 - 3) Mitigating/preventing hazards
 - 4) Monitoring hazards

2. Preparedness

Preparedness activities will be conducted to develop the response capabilities needed in the event of an emergency. Among the preparedness activities included in the emergency operations program are:

- a. Providing emergency equipment and facilities;
- b. Emergency planning, including maintaining this Plan and appendices;
- c. Involving emergency responders, emergency management personnel, other local officials, and volunteer groups who assist this university during emergencies in training opportunities;
- d. Conducting periodic drills and exercises to test emergency plans and training;
- e. Completing and submitting to the Chancellor through the System Office of Risk Management an After Action Review after drills, exercises, and actual emergencies; and,
- f. Revise Plan as necessary and submit to the Chancellor through the System Office of Risk Management in accordance with System Regulation 34.07.01 guidelines.

3. Response

The university will respond to emergency situations effectively and efficiently. The focus of most of this Plan and its appendices is on planning for the response to emergencies. Response operations are intended to resolve an emergency situation quickly while minimizing casualties and property damage. Response activities include warning, first aid, fire suppression, law enforcement operations, evacuation, shelter and mass care, search and rescue, as well as other associated functions.

4. Recovery

When disaster occurs, the university will carry out a recovery program that involves both short-term and long-term efforts. Short-term operations seek to restore vital services to the university and provide for the basic needs of the university community. Long-term recovery focuses on restoring the campus to its normal state. The federal government, pursuant to the Stafford Act, provides the vast majority of disaster recovery assistance. The recovery process includes assistance to students, faculty and staff. Examples of recovery programs include temporary relocation of classes, restoration of services, debris removal, restoration of utilities, disaster mental health services, and reconstruction of damaged facilities.

VI. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

1. General

The university has emergency functions in addition to normal day-to-day duties. During emergency situations, the normal organizational arrangements are modified to facilitate

emergency operations. The university organization for emergencies includes an incident assessment team, emergency management operations team, and emergency response team.

2. Incident Assessment Team

This group provides guidance and direction for emergency management programs, emergency response and recovery operations. Members of this group are those whose function or capabilities relate to important phases of emergency management. The Incident Assessment Team includes the Senior Vice President for Business Affairs, Chief of University Police Department, Assistant VP for Business Services, Director of RMS, and Director of Campus Planning and Space Management.

3. Emergency Operations Team

The Emergency Operations Team develops emergency operation plans for the university, coordinates with local emergency services to develop functional appendices for specific hazards, coordinates the university's planning activities, and recruits members of the university's Emergency Response Team. The Emergency Operations Team may include as indicated by appropriate appendices:

- a. Incident Assessment Team
- b. President
- c. Provost & SVP for Academic Affairs
- d. VP for Student Affairs
- e. Chief Information Officer (CIO)
- f. VP for Research, Innovation and Sponsored Programs

4. Emergency Response Team

The Emergency Response Team assists the Incident Commander in managing an emergency and providing care for the university community before local emergency services arrive or in the event normal, local, emergency services are unavailable. The Emergency Response Team includes members from Division of Student Affairs, Division of Research, Innovation and Sponsored Programs, University Police Department, RMS, Campus Planning and Space Management, Marketing and Communications, Health Services, Physical Plant, Senior Building Coordinators, Housing, Dining Services and Office for Information Resources Management.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

For most emergency functions, successful operations require a coordinated effort. University personnel with the most appropriate knowledge and skills are assigned primary responsibility for planning and coordinating specific emergency functions. Other personnel may be assigned support responsibilities.

The individual having primary responsibility for an emergency function is normally responsible for coordinating preparation of and maintaining that portion of the EMP that

addresses that function. Listed below are general responsibilities assigned to the Incident Assessment Team, Emergency Operations Team, Emergency Response/Recovery Team, and Faculty/Staff. Additional, specific responsibilities can be found in the functional appendices to this basic Plan.

1. Incident Assessment Team Responsibilities:

The Incident Assessment Team should be trained and certified at a minimum in ICS - 100, 200, 300, 400, 700 & 800.

a. Senior Vice President for Business Affairs

- 1) Maintains communication with the university President.
- 2) Confers with the Incident Commander and receives information from the Incident Assessment Team or other university administrative personnel regarding the emergency as necessary.
- 3) Announces level of campus evacuations.
- 4) Notifies and conducts liaison activities with the PVAMU administration, other governmental agencies, and others, as needed.
- 5) Works with Business Services in assessing damages from the emergency and preparing the university's specific responses.
- 6) Coordinates Interagency Contract Service agreements pertaining to student evacuations with other agencies.
- 7) Coordinates implementation of emergency procedures.
- 8) Coordinates contracts with essential outside agencies and private contractors.
- 9) Ensures that all non-academic staff and faculty members are aware of all emergency management procedures and participate in drills and exercises.

b. Assistant Vice President for Business Services

- 1) Has the overall responsibility for damage control and recovery efforts.
- 2) Initiates procedures to secure campus facilities for hazardous weather conditions.
- 3) Surveys habitable space and recommends to the President space for relocation of essential services.
- 4) Leads recovery effort with the assistance of appropriate agencies to ascertain the damage in each building and reports the findings to the SVPBA.
- 5) Maintains current inventory of emergency supplies.
- 6) Establishes liaison with vendors and developers to order equipment, supplies and materials needed during the actual emergency.

c. Chief of University Police Department

- 1) Initiates immediate contact with the President and SVPBA and begins assessment of the emergency condition.
- 2) Notifies and conducts liaison activities with the Prairie View Police Department and Waller County Sheriff dispatch and other appropriate governmental agencies.
- 3) Maintains communications with representatives of these agencies throughout the

duration of the emergency.

- 4) Takes steps to assure the UPD is in position to provide immediate and appropriate action to protect life and property.
- 5) Ensure that UPD provides access control, perimeter and internal security patrols, and directs assistance to outside agencies, as needed.

d. Director for Risk Management & Safety

- 1) Coordinates with all EOT members in securing resources.
- 2) Shares knowledge concerning safety issues, including locations of potential chemical hazards.
- 3) Provides UPD with the Annual Chemical Inventory and storage locations.
- 4) Provides or arranges for appropriate on-site coordination whenever there is a chemical hazard emergency.
- 5) Provides and equips an alternate site(s) for the emergency incident command post should this become necessary.
- Liaison with UPD, Prairie View Fire Department, Waller County Office of Emergency Management, and other governmental agencies as related to the crisis.
- 7) Assures that proper documentation is maintained and that all reports required by external agencies are prepared and submitted.

e. Director for Campus Planning and Space Management

- 1) Tracks non-financial resources.
- 2) Liaison with the Executive Director for Facilities Services.
- 3) Provides technical knowledge about university facilities, (i.e., blueprint, HVAC, and wiring information.)
- 4) Maintains the Senior Building Coordinators list.
- 5) Facilitate emergency power and lighting systems to the extent possible.

2. Emergency Operations Team:

The Emergency Operations Team should be trained and certified at a minimum in G - 402 and ICS -700.

- Coordinates the university's response to critical incidents while paying special attention to the safety and security needs of all members of the university community.
- Offers counseling, guidance, and appropriate support to members of the university community and their families as needed.
- Uses critical incidents, when appropriate, as teachable experiences to enhance the quality of life for all those touched by a critical incident.
- Ensures that the Senior Building Coordinators are trained and understand their responsibilities. Training should include, but is not limited to, the teaching of emergency techniques (such as use of fire extinguisher, basic first aid, CPR and automated external defibrillators), use of emergency exits, building evacuation procedures, and proper assembly points in case of a campus-wide disaster.

- The EOT will meet annually to discuss and update the Emergency Management Plan as necessary.
- The team will conduct post-incident meetings to evaluate the effectiveness of the emergency management procedures.

a. **President**

- Grants the Incident Commander the authority to make executive decisions concerning the overall management of the emergency.
- Shall inform the Chancellor and the executive secretary of the Board of Regents (board) of any emergency that has occurred or that is life threatening, health or system property, and give periodic status reports as information is available per System Policy 34.07.

b. Provost and Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs

• Ensures that all academic staff and faculty members are aware of all emergency management procedures and participate in drills and exercises.

c. Vice President for Student Affairs

- Assists in all incidents involving students.
- Coordinates activities with Student Government Association.
- Ensures that staff is trained to provide mental health support for major crises (i.e. earthquake, fire, etc.).
- Consults and coordinates Student Health Services and Student Counseling Services to respond to crisis involving students (i.e., sexual assault, attempted suicide, mental health crisis, alcohol/drug overdose).

d. Chief Information Officer

- Ensures vital academic records are stored at an alternate location based on internal procedures.
- Provides means of communications/technology during emergency situations.
- Updates the university website to include emergency information when needed.

3. Emergency Response Team:

The Emergency Response Team should be trained and certified at a minimum in ICS - 100 & 700, in addition to being knowledgeable of PVAMU's EMP.

a. Senior Building Coordinators

1) Emergency Preparedness

• Completes training in emergency techniques such as CPR, basic first aid, fire

extinguishers, evacuating personnel in handicap chair use, active shooter and building evacuation procedures.

- Remains cognizant of employees and students with disabilities or other unique situations in their building or area that may need assistance evacuating.
- Remains cognizant of building floor plans and evacuation routes.
- Serves as the communication link or contact for their building or area with university administration in all matters concerning emergency preparedness.
- Provides information to EOT as necessary.

2) Emergency Situations

- Takes immediate action to contain emergency when appropriate.
- Initiates notification of facility emergency condition(s).
- Reports names of individuals who refuse to evacuate building to UPD.
- Facilitates return to buildings or spaces when "All Clear" notification is received.
- Provides information to EOT as necessary.

b. Vice Presidents, Associate & Assistant Vice Presidents, Deans, Department Heads, Faculty, Supervisors and all employees not previously mentioned.

- a. Remains informed on general information concerning PVAMU emergency procedures and any specific information regarding safety under his/her purview.
- b. Ensures all employees under his/her direction attend safety training courses provided by PVAMU as required.
- c. Provides employees and/or students in their department or area of responsibility with general information concerning PVAMU emergency procedures, as well as any specific information regarding safety under his/her purview.
- d. Informs faculty, staff and/or students in their department or area of responsibility in an emergency and, if appropriate, initiates emergency procedures.
- e. Assists students, staff, and faculty in responding to building evacuation guidelines and directs them to report to their designated assembly area.
- f. Assigns employees and/or students to assist in the evacuation of persons with limited abilities as required.
- g. Unless evacuation is required, remains available to provide guidance to emergency responders who enter their building. Be aware of all appropriate building evacuation routes from their workstation.

VII. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

A. General

1. The Incident Assessment Team is responsible for establishing objectives and policies for emergency operations and providing general guidance for emergency response and

recovery operations. During major emergencies and disasters, the Incident Assessment Team may carry out those responsibilities from the ICP.

- 2. The Incident Commander, assisted by a staff sufficient for the tasks to be performed, will manage the emergency response from the Incident Command Post. Incident Commander will coordinate response efforts with local emergency services once on scene.
- 3. During emergency operations, the university administration retains administrative and policy control over employees and equipment. However, personnel will carry out mission assignments as directed by the Incident Commander.
- 4. If the university's own resources are insufficient or inappropriate to deal with an emergency situation, assistance from local emergency services, System components, organized volunteer groups, private contractors, or the State should be requested.

B. Emergency Facilities

1. Incident Command Post

The Incident Commander can establish a temporary Incident Command Post located at or near the immediate vicinity of the incident site to conduct direct, on-scene control of tactical operations. At least one UPD officer will staff the command post at all times until the emergency ends.

2. Emergency Operation Center

The Emergency Operation Center (EOC) will be set up in the UPD building in room 118. Members of the EOT shall report to the EOC. In the event the UPD building is not accessible, an alternate EOC will be established by the Director of RMS.

EOC should be equipped with a minimum of the following:

- a. Main phone line established as 936-261-1375;
- b. Additional multiple phone lines;
- c. Multiple internet access points;
- d. Television with Cable/Satellite network;
- e. Computer with projector capability;
- f. Communication with Emergency Response Team;
- g. The Emergency Management Plan with all Appendices;
- h. Maps of campus and building floor plans; and,
- i. Emergency notification phone list.

C. Line of Succession

1. President:

- a. SVP for Business Affairs
- b. Provost/SVP for Academic Affairs
- c. VP for Student Affairs
- 2. Provost/SVP for Academic Affairs:
 - a. Associate Provost for Academic Affairs
- 3. SVP for Business Affairs
 - a. AVP for Financial Management Services
 - b. AVP for Business Services
- 4. VP for Student Affairs
 - a. AVP for Student Affairs and Dean of Students
 - b. AVP for Student Engagement
- 5. Chief Information Officer
 - a. AVP for Information Resources Management
 - b. Information Security Officer
- 6. Chief of University PD
 - a. Captain
 - b. Lieutenant
 - c. Sergeant
 - d. Campus Fire Marshall
- 7. AVP for Business Services:
 - a. Director for Business Services
 - b. Director for Campus Planning and Space Management
- 8. Director for Risk Management and Safety
 - a. Environmental Health and Safety Officer

VIII. READINESS LEVELS

A. Readiness Levels

Many emergencies follow some recognizable build-up period during which actions can be taken to achieve a gradually increasing state of readiness. A five-tier system is utilized. The Incident Assessment Team will determine readiness levels. General actions to be taken at each readiness level are outlined below.

B. Readiness Action Level Descriptions

The following readiness action levels will be used as a means of increasing the university's alert posture.

1. Green - Low

- a. Assess and update emergency management plan and procedures.
- b. Discuss updates with emergency responders.
- c. Review duties and responsibilities of emergency response team members.
- d. Conduct training if deemed necessary.
- e. Maintain emergency facilities and equipment.

2. Blue - Increased Readiness (guarded)

- a. Review and upgrade security measures.
- b. Review emergency notification plan to ensure all emergency phone numbers are accurate.
- c. Inventory, test, and repair emergency equipment.
- d. Inventory and restock emergency supplies.
- e. Review, evaluate, and update emergency management plan and procedures to ensure ability to meet anticipated challenges of specific hazard.
- f. Increase coordination activities.

3. Yellow - Elevated

- a. Begin general public information announcements.
- b. Inspect buildings and grounds.
- c. Assess increased risk with public safety officials.
- d. PVAMU employees will review the Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP).
- e. Alert key staff and personnel and review equipment availability.
- f. Address equipment needs and supply shortage, if possible.

4. Orange - High

- a. Assign staff to monitor facilities to assess facility needs.
- b. Assess facility security measures.
- c. Update university community on preparedness efforts.
- d. Place emergency response team, mutual aid partners, System components and private contractors on standby alert status.

5. **Red - Severe**

- a. Follow local and/or federal government instructions.
- b. Activate emergency operations plan and staff EOC, if not already active.
- c. Cancel outside activities and field trips.

IX. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

A. General

- 1. The occurrence of a disaster could impede the ability of the university to provide for the safety and well-being of the university community. Continuity of operation consists of a variety of comprehensive activities designed to ensure the preservation of our campus and the continued ability of the university to provide protection and essential services.
- 2. Continuity of operations requirements include key direction and control actions that must be accomplished so that the university can continue to operate effectively regardless of the emergency or disaster situation and actions necessary for the operation of the university.

B. Emergency Action Steps

1. General guidelines are included in each Appendix of this Plan that identify actions to be taken by the university and the circumstances that trigger these actions.

C. Resources

1. The emergency situation or disaster may require that the university relocate offices, facilities or work areas, and personnel to safer locations. A relocation of this type will require an adjustment to daily operations and a concentrated effort to accomplish only mission-essential responsibilities resulting in a decreased effort devoted to non-essential functions as determined by the Incident Assessment Team.

D. Protection of Vital Records

1. Vital records and reports will be protected in accordance with the *Preservation of Essential Records Act (Title 4, Chapter 441.051 - 441.062).* If records are damaged during an emergency situation, this university will seek professional assistance to preserve and restore them.

X. ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

A. Agreements and Contracts

1. Should university resources prove to be inadequate during an emergency, requests will be made for assistance from local emergency services, other System components, and industry in accordance with existing mutual-aid agreements and contracts and those agreements and contracts that arise during the emergency. Such assistance may include equipment, supplies, or personnel. All agreements will be entered into by authorized officials and should be in writing whenever possible. Agreements and contracts should identify the officials authorized to request assistance pursuant to those documents.

B. Reports

- 1. It is recommended that emergencies that require activation of this Plan utilize at a minimum the ICS 201 Incident Briefing Form and the ICS 202 Incident Action Plan.
- 2. A detail report of any test or exercise involving this Plan shall be provided to the Office of the President via the Office of Risk Management and Safety.
- 3. The President will provide an executive summary of the report to the Chancellor through the System Office of Risk Management and Safety.

C. Records

1. Record Keeping for Emergency Operations

The university is responsible for establishing the administrative controls necessary to manage the expenditure of funds and to provide reasonable accountability and justification for expenditures made to support emergency operations. This shall be done in accordance with the established System and university fiscal policies and standard cost accounting procedures.

a. Activity Logs

The ICP shall maintain accurate logs recording key response activities, including:

- 1) Activation or deactivation of emergency facilities;
- 2) Emergency notifications to local emergency services;
- 3) Significant changes in the emergency situation;
- 4) Major commitments of resources or requests for additional resources from external sources;
- 5) Issuance of protective action recommendations to the staff and students;
- 6) Evacuations;
- 7) Casualties; and,
- 8) Containment or termination of the incident.
- b. Incident Costs

The university shall maintain records summarizing the use of personnel, equipment, and supplies of the response to day-to-day incidents to obtain an estimate of annual emergency response costs that can be used in preparing future budgets.

c. Emergency or Disaster Costs

For major emergencies or disasters, the university shall maintain detailed records of costs for emergency operations to include:

- 1) Personnel costs, especially overtime costs;
- 2) Equipment operation costs;
- 3) Costs for leased or rented equipment;

- 4) Costs for contract services to support emergency operations; and,
- 5) Costs of specialized supplies expended for emergency operations.

These records may be used to recover costs from the responsible party or insurers or as a basis for requesting financial assistance for certain allowable response and recovery costs from the insurance carrier, and/or state/federal government.

D. Post-Incident and Exercise Review

The Incident Assessment Team and/or EOT are responsible for organizing and conducting a post-emergency operation analysis. The analysis will entail written and/or verbal input from appropriate participants. Where deficiencies are identified, appropriate personnel will be assigned to address/correct all identified deficiencies within the established deadlines. An executive summary of these findings shall be submitted to the president.

XI. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

A. Plan Development

The Incident Assessment Team is responsible for the overall development and completion of the Emergency Management Plan, including appendices. The President is responsible for approving and promulgating this Plan.

B. Distribution of Planning Documents

- 1. Copies of Plan and appendices shall be distributed to those tasked in this document. Copies should also be set-aside for the EOC and other emergency facilities.
- 2. All employees will have access to the Plan and appendices via the intranet.

C. Review

The Incident Assessment Team shall review the EMP and its appendices on an annual basis. RMS shall submit the updated Plan to the System Office of Risk Management and Safety.

D. Update

This Plan will be updated based upon deficiencies identified during actual emergency situations and exercises and when changes in threat hazards, resources and capabilities, or university structure occur.

ANNEXES TO BASIC PLAN

- Annex A Warning
- Annex B Communications
- Annex C Sheltering and Mass Care
- Annex D Disaster Planning for Farm Animal Facilities
- Annex E Evacuation
- Annex F Firefighting
- Annex G Public Safety and Security
- Annex H Health and Medical Services Pandemic
- Annex I Threats and Acts of Violence
- Annex J Continuity of Operations
- Annex K Transportation
- Annex L Northwest Houston Center
- Annex M College of Nursing